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Tuesday, April 28, 1981
Vaisakha 8, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday April 23, 1981/Vaisakha
8, 1903 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Congratu-
lations.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. I
am so happy to be with you. Mr.
Bosu, I have brought it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: O. K.
I will collect the same.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give it to
you.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You
generally answer him "Meet me in
the Chamber". Why, make a com-
mitment here?

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you.

Qn. No. 968.

World Bank aid for six Thermal Power Plants

*968. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gov-
ernment have sought financial aid
from the World Bank for six thermal
power plants in the country; and

(b) if so, the total amount of finan-
cial aid expected to be received from

767 LS-1

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the World Bank for the above refer-
red six thermal power plants in the
country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI
VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) There
are at present five thermal power pro-
jects under execution in the country
for which World Bank assistance has
been sought and obtained. These are
the super thermal power stations at
Singrauli, Korba, Ramagundam,
Farakka and the Trombay thermal
power project.

(b) So far financial assistance total-
ling to 1265 million dollars has been
negotiated for these projects. In
addition, negotiations for World Bank
assistance for the expansion schemes
of the Korba and the Ramagundam
super thermal power projects are also
expected to be completed shortly.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will
the hon. Minister be kind enough to
give me the total cost, project-wise,
approved and the time limit for their
completion, and the approved capa-
city?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN
CHAUDHURI): I can only tell you
what we have got so far. And also,
I can give you the target date of com-
pletion for all projects. For the Sing-
rauli Central Super Thermal Project
we are getting \$450 million. Its
capacity is 2,000 Megawatt. The first
unit is going to be commissioned in
1982 and it will be completed in 1983.
I have visited this power station and
I can tell the House that there is no
slippage. Yet, I do not know. I can
say, we will try to see that slippage
does not occur. In the meantime, I
am very happy that the Minister of
Parliamentary Affairs has arranged a

visit of some of the prominent Members to this power station. So, they themselves can see how the work is being done.

AN HON. MEMBER: Please name the prominent Members.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You cannot distinguish between one Member and another. All are prominent.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: For Korba the capacity is 600 Megawatt. Its capacity is 2,100 megawatts. We have got \$200 million. The first unit is going to be commissioned in 1983. It will go on till 1989, to complete the whole thing. Ramagundam is 600 MW. This project will receive aid of 250 million dollars. It is going to be upgraded to 2100 MW. It will go on from 1983 to 1992. In 1983 we are going to commission the first unit. Farakka is 600 MW at present, 250 million dollars aid will be received. It is going to be upgraded to 2100 MW. The first unit will be completed in 1983. It will go on till 1991.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the hon. Minister realise this particular fact that during the last 33 years, we have not got one single project approved by the Government or the Planning Commission which has been completed within the approved sanctioned grants and within the approved time-limit not even a single project. The project costs have gone up by 1000 or 1200 or 1500 per cent the result being that whatever allocations we are making in our annual plans every year, 80 per cent of it goes to the ongoing projects. Even in this year's plan for 1981-82, 80 per cent of our plan allocations are for ongoing projects. So, I would like to know from the Government whether the Government is aware of this fact that in a poor country like India, this is practically throwing down the gutter the poor taxpayer's money? Would the Government hereafter set up a time-limit and see to it that a monitoring cell is set up, making the

man in charge responsible for completing the project within the time schedule and if not, severe punishment will be awarded to him?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I am well aware of the slippage and we are trying to overcome that. With regard to central projects and assistance from world Bank one of the important conditions is the organisational function. If they are not satisfied with the organisational function, they do not give the assistance. So, in this case, we are all the time monitoring and I can assure you that on the Central sector of super thermal power stations, there will be no slippage.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: In view of the answer given by the Minister that only five thermal projects in the country are taken up, I want to know whether the thermal project in Raichur in Karnataka is being taken up and if so, what is the stage...

MR. SPEAKER: No, this question does not come out of this.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: I am thankful to the Minister for his visit to Kahalgaon very recently. In view of his visit, there has been a great expectation in the public mind there that Kahalgaon power station is coming up soon. May I know whether the techno-economic appraisal of Kahalgaon power station has been completed?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: It has been completed and other formalities have been completed. So far as World Bank assistance is concerned, we are going to ask from them in 1983. In the time in between we will carry on with our own resources.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before I put my question, I want to remind you that when I asked the question on a previous occasion, I was told, "I will enquire into the matter". I take it for granted that the enquiries have been made. My question is..

MR. SPEAKER: With reference to the context.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: With reference to the past context. Is it not a fact that in the last Lok Sabha, during the presentation of the railway budget, an assurance was given to the House that efforts will be made to take up the matter with the Planning Commission, to get sanction for five captive power plants for the railways, including the upgradation of one power plant? I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he has already contacted the Planning Commission, whether the captive power plants have been cleared and whether you will be able to get them with your own resources. In case you are not able to meet the requirements of the power plants with local resources, would World Bank loan be made available for these power plants?

MR. SPEAKER: You can give him information separately regarding this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Shri Satish Agarwal, who has put this question, has raised a very relevant point about increasing cost and time consumption in erecting these power plants. Is it not a fact that for the supply of plant and equipment for the Tamil Nadu Thermal Power Plant project a Japanese firm had quoted the lowest rate, quickest delivery and yen credit, while another multi-national, Siemens quoted a higher rate and no concessions and yet the contract was given to Siemens? If so, what have you to say about it?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: We are discussing thermal power plants with World Bank Assistance. I do not know how this question comes here.

Replacement of Small Units at URBAN

*969. **SHRI AHMED MOHAMMED PATEL:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have taken any decision on the

request of the Government of Gujarat on a scheme of replacement of small units of UTRAN by installation of one unit of 120 MW; and

(b) if not, the time likely to be taken by Government for its finalisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The proposal received from the Government of Gujarat for the replacement of the small units at Utram by installation of one unit of 120 MW is still under consideration as the availability of coal to meet fully the requirements of the larger sized unit has not been confirmed by the Standing Linkage Committee for Coal. The proposal will be considered for techno-economic approval by the Central Electricity Authority after the receipt of confirmation of the availability of local coal for meeting the requirements of the project from the Standing Linkage Committee for Coal.

श्री अहमद मोहम्मद पटेल : गुजरात गवर्नमेंट ने तीन साल पहले यह प्रोपोजल भेजा था, मगर स्टैंडिंग लिन्केज कमेटी ने उसको कन्फर्म नहीं किया है। 1983 में बम्बई हाई को गैस उपलब्ध होने की आशा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर टेम्पोरेरी बेसिस पर कोल के वजाये गैस को यूज करने की एपर्बवल दी जाये, तो क्या गुजरात गवर्नमेंट द्वारा भेजी गई योजना को फाइनलाइज किया जायेगा।

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): It is for the Petroleum Ministry to say whether gas would be available for those power plants; it is not for me to say that. But I can assure the hon. Member that we are trying for coal linkage with all the power stations in Gujarat. As a matter of fact, we are trying to exploit the various coal fields as quickly as possible so that we can meet all the demands of Gujarat. Because of the coal linkage, we have

not been able to give clearance. Discussions have already taken place between your Chief Minister and the officers of the Coal Department. It seems that we will be able to give the clearance very soon.

श्री अहमद मोहम्मद पटेल : गुजरात में इलेक्ट्रिसिटी की डेबेलपमेंट 16 परसेंट है। 1984-85 तक गुजरात को 4,822 मैगावाट पावर की आवश्यकता है, जबकि इस समय केवल 2,300 मैगावाट उपलब्ध है। इस तरह 2,522 मैगावाट बिजली की कमी है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए गवर्नमेंट आफ गुजरात ने गांधी नगर, सापुर सिक्का और कांडला के लिए स्कीम्स भेजी हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक ये स्कीम्स फाइनलाइज्ड क्यों नहीं हो सकी हैं, और अगर इसकी कोई पर्टिकुलर रजिड है, तो क्या उसका कोई सालूशन है या नहीं।

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUHDHURY: All the thermal power stations require coal linkage. I have explained to you about coal linkage. As soon as we clear this coal linkage point, there will be no difficulty.

SHRI AHMED MOHAMMED PATEL: How soon?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUHDHURY: As I said, very soon we will be able to do it. As a matter of fact, I have a programme to go to Gujarat and announce this programme of coal linkage.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHVI: So far as Gujarat is concerned, although industrially it is coming up very fast, because of the paucity of electricity, there is lot of hindrance to its development. So far as power stations are concerned, most of them are thermal power stations where we are having difficulty about coal. Tarapur unit is also very important so far as Gujarat and Maharashtra are concerned. Will the Minister kindly

assure us that in case the US Government backs out of the contract, whether the Government of India would see that the Tarapur units does not get stopped and it gets alternative fuel either of indigenous production or from abroad?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUHDHURY: Gujarat has got 2404 MW of installed capacity. By the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan we will sanction 1175 MW. Apart from that, Gujarat will get share of super thermal power stations. According to our calculations, there will be no deficit.

About atomic energy, you will have to put a separate question.

श्री मोती भाई शारदा चौधरी : कृष्ण महोदय, कोयले की कमी के कारण गुजरात के हर क्षेत्र में बाधा पहुंच रही है। अभी-अभी चालीस रेलवे ट्रेन्स भी बन्द कर दी गई हैं। कोयला ही हमारे लिए सब से ज्यादा जरूरी चीज है।

गुजरात में मध्य प्रदेश से पाइप लाइन द्वारा कोयला बिजलीघरों को पहुंचाने के लिए एक स्कीम गुजरात सरकार ने सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को भेजी है। इस को अगर स्वीकृति दे दी जाए तो कोयला थर्मल स्टेशनों को भी मिल सकता है। तो क्या पाइप लाइन द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश से कोयला लाने के लिए जो गुजरात सरकार ने स्कीम भेजी है उसको जल्दी से जल्दी मंजूरी दी जाएगी ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUHDHURY: As I said, we are trying to develop this. If we can develop it, we can fulfil all the demands of coal as far as Gujarat is concerned. In view of our approval of the project, we are trying to develop it very fast. At the present moment, I do not dispute the fact that there has always been the problem of coal in Gujarat because we have not been able to meet the demand. Only one day or two days stock is there. The Gujarat

State Electricity Board is functioning very efficiently. But because of the coal shortage, sometimes the progress is hampered. I know that. I am trying to meet the demand.

Coal Company Land Acquisition Programme

*971. SHRI JYOTIROMY BOSU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coal company land acquisition programme is in jeopardy;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Coal Companies have been facing difficulties in acquisition of land.

(b) Difficulties are encountered due to time taken in completing acquisition proceedings as well as in taking physical possession of lands that have been acquired due to demands for higher compensation and for provision of jobs in excess of the available vacancies.

(c) Measures for expeditious acquisition of lands are being regularly pursued with the State Government authorities.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I understand that 20 plus 21 i.e. about 41 new coal mining projects are being held up because of total and utter inefficiency of this Government, the Minister and the Ministry. The money allocated for for these projects would come to Rs. 793 crores. They are telling the people that they want to have an additional production of 29.5 million tonnes. And the Sixth Plan projection (1984-85) is 168 million tonnes. This is the prime moving energy source in the country.

I would like to know from the Minister, the hon. Minister. (Interruption). Why should they laugh?

सबसे पहले : भाई चारा कायम करने के लिए।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Why should they laugh ? My question is....

MR. SPEAKER : I will ask you a question. Why should not they ?
(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is the American way of doing things. You put a question and they will put a question in answer.

Sir, I would like to ask what expeditious measures have been taken specifically. Will he kindly tell us what specific measures have been taken so that the expeditious completion of these projects is accomplished ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Bengal and Bihar at the end of 1980 land acquisition proceedings for nearly 9,000 acres of land were pending and execution or construction of 15 sanctioned projects this year alone had been hampered.

MR. SPEAKER : He wants specific measures, if you have taken any.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : I am coming to that. Well, we are talking to the Chief Ministers and the officers are monitoring the whole thing. But as a matter of fact, I have just now signed and sent a letter to the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Mr. Jyoti Bosu. That is for land acquisition. Similarly, we are writing all the time to the Chief Ministers. I have been to Patna the other day and there we discussed these matters. I must admit that all the State Governments are sympathetic, but there are certain limitations, certain difficulties. The limitations are about taking possession of the land. The land losers come for jobs. Not only the land losers, but also the vast number of unemployed youths do not allow us to work unless we assure them work. It is not possible for coal companies to give job to everybody. So,

this is being hampered. We have brought this to the notice of the Chief Ministers and as a matter of fact, the West Bengal Chief Minister went to Asansol for solving this problem and he did tell me a few days back that he could not solve the problem though the trade union leaders were sympathetic, but it is becoming a law and order problem. Unless we resolve this, I am afraid there will always be delay in having land acquisition.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other problem is about land compensation. We have given money to the Chief Ministers and I have personally told them not to wait for our permission. They should give the award which they consider fair according to their assessment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, about the land acquisition procedures even today in spite of the fact that they are really taking the country to utter destruction and a grinding halt, they are not thinking of treating the disease. What steps has he taken to ensure that land acquisition proceedings and procedure are simplified and are made less time-consuming? (Interruptions). That can be done in the National Development Council Meeting. Now, I am asking the hon. Minister whether he would agree to write to the Chief Ministers formally and officially that they may pay compensation for land so that the small and medium peasantry can get money and buy similar size plots of similar type.

MR. SPEAKER : That is already replied.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Not replied. Their compensation formula is very outdated.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what he has said, whatever they think.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : No. I am asking, would he like to write?

MR. SPEAKER : That is what he has said.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Verbal things would not do. They will go back on it.

My second question is those who are working on the land, if they are displaced, the owning class and the landless peasantry, if they are displaced from the land, would you guarantee that those displaced persons will be first employed in the coal mining project that is undertaken?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I have very categorically said that I have written to the Chief Minister. I met the Chief Minister. I asked them kindly to let me know who are the land losers. I am not accepting my own definition of land loser. I am asking the respective State Governments to tell me categorically whom they think to be land losers and also....

MR. SPEAKER: And giving them adequate compensation.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: They are being given compensation. Not only that, money is with the State Government. It is not that they have to ask for money from us. I have deposited money with the State Government. I have told them that whenever they require further sum, they may kindly tell us and we will give them money.

श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे मंत्री जो ने कहा है कि मैं ने बंगाल सरकार को और बिहार सरकार के मुख्य मंत्री को यह कह दिया है कि जमीन संबंधी निपटारा कर लो। इस संबंध में कालिदा एटेशन भी आया था। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट, बिहार सरकार और मुख्य मंत्री का जो चक्कर चल रहा है, उससे भूमि अधिग्रहण की प्रक्रिया में काफी बिलम्ब हो गया है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि 95 प्रतिशत लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास तीन एकड़ भी जमीन नहीं है। सब आदिवासी-हरिजन जंगलों में रहने वाले लोग हैं। वे सब

बेदखल हो जाते हैं, जमीन मिलती नहीं है, कुछ रुपया मिलता होगा। तो इस प्रकार स्थिति बड़ी भयंकर है, वे लोग कहां जायें कोई जगह नहीं है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि सबसे पहले जो दिस्थापित हो रहे हैं, घर बार से लुट रहे हैं, जिसका जीवन लुट रहा है, उनके लिए सरकार क्या सोच रही है? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक समस्या दूर नहीं करेंगे, तब तक भूमि अधिग्रहण की समस्या दिन प्रति दिन जटिल होती जाएगी।

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied to that.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: We have expressed our concern for the Harijans, for the backwards, for tribals and asked the State Governments to treat it on priority basis.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भू-अजित करने के समय में जब यह जमीन सरकार के दत्त-विभाग को होती है, तो उसकी कीमत बहुत अधिक लगाई जाती है, लेकिन जब यह जमीन किसानों और खास कर...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो हो गया है।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : जब आदिवासियों को होती है तो कीमत कम लगाई जाती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सबके लिए बराबर कर दिया है। पूरा पैसा मिलना चाहिए यह कह दिया है। उनको मार्केट प्राइस देंगे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How do they ascertain the market price? What is the basis?

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : होता यह है कि लोगों को आदत है कि असली कीमत का टेल-डीड नहीं बनवाते हैं, कम कीमत की टेल-डीड बनवाते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि सरकार के सामने जमीन की कीमत कम दिखलाते हैं।

Method to cut fuel consumption

*972. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Petroleum Conservation Research Association has evolved a 'unique' driver training method to cut fuel consumption; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its method as well as other methods in which Government propose to educate people in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b). In a new Driver Training method for reducing diesel consumption, devised by the Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA), an organisation under the administrative control of this Ministry, driver is able to see the level of fuel consumption of the vehicle on a sight glass fitted on a calibrated fuel tank from which the fuel is supplied to the engine. He is thus able to compare the effects of the good and bad driving practices in relation to fuel consumption.

Besides the programme to train the drivers inorganised fleets through driver training clinics, the PCRA has also a project to set up model depots in selected State Transport Undertakings where the impact of good driving and maintenance practices would

demonstrate the extent of diesel consumption. The Association has also identified six simple tips on driving and 15 tips on maintenance practices to save diesel and these have been issued as pamphlets in different regional languages. The Association has also made two training films on driving for diesel economy.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: What is the consumption of diesel in the country at present? How much diesel will be saved on implementation of this new method in the country? What is the financial implication of implementing this new method in the vehicles? How many drivers of how many vehicles are implementing this new method?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The total consumption of diesel is about 10 million tonnes out of which 60 per cent or about 6 million tonnes are consumed in the transport sector and only about 10 per cent is consumed by the railway, while agriculture accounts for 26 per cent and balance remains 4 per cent. As far as the training programme for drivers is concerned, a training programme has been undertaken in seven important State transport undertakings, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Bombay Electric Supply, Delhi Transport, Ahmedabad Municipal Transport Corporation, Rajasthan State Road Transport and there is one more centre.

It has been established that by using these techniques which have also been distributed in the form of a simple guideline, simple tips for better driving to save diesel, a saving of about 6 per cent of diesel is possible. As far as the cost of this arrangement is concerned, I am afraid, I do not have the figure of cost of this arrangement. But the arrangement is that the drivers are in a position to see the actual consumption of diesel or fuel on a sight glass fitted on a calibrated tank from which the fuel is supplied to the engine.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: I would like to know from the hon.

Minister how many such training centres are required to train all the drivers in the country and what is the Government action to set up these training centres all over the country so that all the drivers can be trained and fuel can be saved. While replying to my earlier supplementary, the hon. Minister mentioned the names of only a few States. I would like to know whether the Government has a scheme to set up training centres in all the States in the country and, if so, when it will be implemented.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As a matter of fact, the Additional Director of Training in the Ministry of Labour has written to all the State Governments to take up training programme for drivers in the I.T.s under their control.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: The second part of my supplementary has not been replied to. What is the time-limit by which all the drivers can be trained in this new method?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It is difficult to fix a time-limit in such matters. By the time we train the old lot, the number of vehicles increases and the new lot comes in.

Loktak Hydro Electric Project, Manipur

*973. **SHRI N. GOUZAGIN:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in completing the Loktak Hydro Electric Project in Manipur; and

(b) the time by which this long awaited Project would be completed and commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The project is expected to be completed by December, 1982. The earlier delay in execution has been on account of the presence of methane gas in the tunnel, and currently, on

account of the disturbed conditions in the North-Eastern Region.

SHRI N. GOUZAGIN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, firstly, whether he is aware that the project was already behind schedule of completion before the methane gas explosion took place and, if so, what were the reasons for the previous delay; secondly, what was the total amount sanctioned at the initial stage for the project and also the amount sanctioned now due to delay and also on account of price escalation and, thirdly, what is the total expenditure on services rendered by foreign experts. Since he has mentioned the presence of disturbed conditions in the North Eastern Region, I want to know from the hon. Minister what is the total loss in terms of human lives and machinery due to disturbed conditions in the North-Eastern Region.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): Actually, this project was sanctioned in 1970 but the work on civil side was taken up only in 1973. The work had to be suspended due to the presence of methane gas. That is the main question that has been answered.

Now we think that we will be able to tres are required to train all the dri-complete it by 1982 and we have to spend about Rs. 99.42 crores.

SHRI N. GOUZAGIN: Please give the details of the amount sanctioned first and the losses in terms of human lives and machinery due to disturbed conditions at the Project.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: The original cost of the Project was Rs. 10 crores. But it was a smaller Project. The capacity then was about 70 MW. We changed the entire design and after change of design, the power potential was raised. Now there are three units of 35 MW each. That raises the power potential also. That is one of the reasons why the cost has gone up and apart from that,

the cost escalation is there. Now we had to change the design. There are extensive changes in design of all the major components resulting in substantial increase in quantities of work done. There was a set-back in the construction of the tunnel because there was an accident due to methane gas and lives were lost. I will give you the number later on. The method of construction had to be changed because of the geo-technical problems which were faced during the construction itself. Now it is further delayed. We are trying to expedite the Project and we are hopeful that by December, 1982, the Project would be completed and the estimated cost of the Project would be Rs. 99 crores.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: The Lok Tak lake in the Manipur valley is very famous for its sanctuary and the sanctuary will be upgraded to a National Park. Has the Ministry of Energy coordinated with the Ministry of Agriculture in seeing that the ecology of this sanctuary is conserved when this Project is implemented?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: It is a good suggestion. We will pass it on.

SHRI N. GOUZAGIN: Sir, my question has not been replied to. You have not given the information as to how many lives were lost in the disturbed areas and what is the cost of the machinery lost and at the same time what is the expenditure on foreign experts. You have not given this information.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

News Report Captioned 'Energy from Wind'

*976. **SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the cover story in 'Yojana' 1-15 March, 1981 under "Energy from Wind" and state:

(a) the concrete steps taken/proposed to be taken to harness such energy in Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any study has been made to measure average wind speed in hilly areas of Chhotanagpur or any part of Himalayan region where wind speed is apparently high, if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether cost calculation has been made to set up windmills of different sizes and capacities with or without electricity generation system if so, facts thereof;

(d) whether Government are aware of a windmill operation in Jadavpur University in Calcutta directly lifting water to irrigate garden without going through the process of electricity generation, if so, details thereof; and

(e) steps taken to use such process in Chhotanagpur area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The efforts in the area of wind energy utilisation are still in the R & D stage. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, demonstration projects for wind energy applications under various field conditions are proposed to be launched and two centres for conducting research and development in problems relating to utilisation of wind energy, are to be set up.

(b) While there are some records of wind speeds in hilly areas in locations where there are meteorological stations, no comprehensive study of wind speed in hilly area has yet been undertaken.

(c) Some studies have been made about cost calculations of wind mills of different sizes and capacities. In the case of horizontal axis wind mill designed by the National Aeronautical Laboratory for irrigation in small farms from shallow open wells, the cost of material and parts is about Rs. 7,000/- excluding cost of machinery

and fabrication charges. The Capital cost of the wind mill per set developed under the integrated rural project for development of wind mills taken up in Ghazipur in U.P. with the co-operation of the Netherlands Government has been estimated at about Rs. 6,800/- (Without the cost of the well). A low cost wind mill for pumping water has been designed by Murugappa Chettiar Research Centre, Madras which can be fabricated from local materials. The cost of such a windmill is reported to be Rs. 1,500/-.

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

SHRI A. K. ROY: My question is to you, Sir, Please see the answer to my first question. (a) to (c) is replied. For (d) and (e), it is said that the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. I would like to know whether this type of part answer is permissible in starred question. That is my first question to you.

MR. SPEAKER: For that the Minister will reply.

SHRI A. K. ROY: My last question is "steps taken to use such process in Chhotanagpur area."

'Information is being collected on that. Government is to comment on that.' This is a very wonderful way of giving a reply. (Interruptions).

Any way, you give me that reply later on.

Sir, use of wind mill would be very effective in a poor country like ours. Wind mill reminds one of the tale of Don Quixote but in India it will be very effective. I tell you that the technology, instead of solving problems, some times creates problems. Here the simple way should have been how to convert the kinetic energy of the wind into the potential energy of the water so that it could be directly used. But I would like

to know why research is being conducted to convert the kinetic energy of the wind into the electrical energy and then to store it in a battery and carry the battery to the village and then use it. This is the way their total research is being conducted.

MR. SPEAKER: You can write a paper on it!

SHRI A.K. ROY: Sir, this is the wonderful way in which they are conducting research.

The second part is this. This type of irrigation is mostly needed in hilly areas, and they are conducting research in shore areas, beside river waters. That is why I ask this question whether Government will have a fresh look at it and try to commercialise as they have started with go-bar gas. It takes only Rs. 1500 to Rs. 8,000 to install one wind mill and start some irrigation. I want to know whether Government, in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, is ready to come out in a big way with wind-mills to irrigate our lands—away from the conventional sources.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): It is in an experimental stage. There are some other difficulties. The hon. Member must be knowing. The potential of wind energy on a country-wide basis is yet to be surveyed. The data available, however, indicates that wind energy can be developed in the coastal areas of Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and some other hilly areas. (Interruptions) It is not for the entire country. Efforts in the area of wind energy utilisation are still in the research and developmental stage. Ten big-sized wind mills have already been installed in the district of Ghazipur in U.P. with the cooperation of the Netherlands Government during the years 1978 and 1979. The working of these wind mills and their economics is being evaluated. The question of extending this facility to other areas of the country will be

considered after further detailed studies and investigations.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Anyway, it is a Don Quixotic answer. I want to specially emphasize to you that the Irrigation Ministry...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH): It is not a Don Quixotic answer, as he says. (Interruptions)

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: It is a categorical answer. (Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. ROY: What I say is that the Irrigation Ministry is acting in Chhota Nagpur area as a drowning Ministry. What they are doing in hilly areas, as you know, is this. The food cultivable lands are scarce and they are in the low-lying areas. And they are making very big dams there like Panchet Dam, Maithan Dam and Konar Dam, drowning hundreds and thousands of acres of the land of the poor people. That is why I ask him whether he would consider using wind mills in the Chhota Nagpur areas in a big way; and it can be done there because that has an uneven topography. For that, you are not to build any reservoir at a very high altitude; the uneven topography will come to your help in making ponds or reservoirs at a higher level; put some wind-mill and with that, you can irrigate the areas in the lower level instead of drowning it by constructing very big dams. Will the Minister consider this?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Certainly we will consider. It is in the experimental stage, as I have said before....

SHRI A. K. ROY: What are you experimenting? Is there any single place in Chhota Nagpur where you are experimenting? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You better ask the the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: This question should be directed to the Irrigation Ministry.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: May I know whether the Government have any special engineering staff and department which are charged with the special responsibility of exploring the possibilities for developing the wind mill power and, then, what is more, also for encouraging specific State Governments to make their own experiments, to make their own estimates and also develop wind power according to their possibilities?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: This question should be addressed to the Science and Technology Department and not to us....
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the Energy.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Would the hon. Minister consult the Department of Science?

MR. SPEAKER: He says that he is dealing with the energy problem and it is for the Irrigation Ministry.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Let them take note of the suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall ask them.

Request for Increase in Royalty on Crude Oil by Gujarat

*977. **SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat State Government had urged the Centre to review its decision to increase the royalty on crude oil for the State;

(b) whether it is a fact that the increased royalty on crude oil for the State is very inadequate; and

(c) the detailed demands of this State and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rate of royalty payable on the indigenously produced crude oil is regulated under the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948. Proviso to Section 6 (A) (4) of the Act lays down that the Central Government shall not (a) fix the rate of royalty in respect of any mineral oil so as to exceed 20 per cent of the sale price of mineral oil at the oilfields or the oil well-head as the case may be or (b) enhance the rate of royalty in respect of any mineral oil more than once during any period of 4 years. On this basis, at present, the maximum permissible royalty of Rs. 61/1 per tonne is being paid with effect from 1-4-1981.

(c) The State Government of Gujarat had earlier submitted a detailed memorandum urging for upward revision in the rate of royalty. The main points raised in the memorandum which have now been reiterated are as follows:—

(i) Royalty should not be determined on the basis of the indigenous price which has no co-relation to the international market price.

(ii) Royalty should be fixed at 20 per cent *ad valorem* of the weighted average posted price of Middle-Eastern crudes plus 4 per cent as compensation for the loss in sales tax.

(iii) The posted price for the purpose of computing royalty should include the cost of transportation to the nearest Indian port and should

also allow for escalations based on API gravity variation.

(iv) The rate of royalty should be revised w.e.f. 1-1-1980 notwithstanding the fact that an earlier revision was made w.e.f. 8th September, 1976 and not w.e.f. 1-1-1976.

(v) in case the rate of royalty suggested by State Government is not acceptable, the matter should be referred to arbitration.

Under the law international prices of crude have nothing to do with the fixation of royalty which has to be related only to the prices paid for domestic crude. Under the Act royalty cannot be changed before the expiry of four years from the date of the previous revision. The Act does not provide for a reference to arbitration or giving of an award. The law provides that the rate of royalty shall be fixed by the Central Government.

After due consideration of the views of the concerned State Governments and other relevant factors, Government of India have decided to increase the rate of royalty payable on crude oil from Rs. 42/-per tonne to Rs. 61/-per tonne with effect from 1st April, 1981. The royalty of Rs. 61/-per tonne is the maximum that can be paid on the basis of the present sale price of crude. At present the price payable for onshore crude as fixed by the Government is about Rs. 305/-per tonne. As per the Act, the next revision of the rate of royalty will be due four years hence.

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: The State of Gujarat is going into its Sixth Plan and crude oil is one of the main resources through which the State Government can acquire a lot of funds for the Plan.

The royalty that is being given today is only 20 per cent of the international rates today which hardly covers the handling charges. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the amount of

royalty will be increased so that the Sixth Plan can be executed.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The States of Assam and Gujarat were getting royalty at Rs. 42 per tonne. Now the royalty payable on the indigenously produced crude oil is regulated under the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948. Under the proviso to Section 6 (A) (4) of the Act we have gone to the maximum possible extent which is 20 per cent according to which the present payment that is being made to the producer is Rs. 305. We have raised the royalty to Rs. 61.

It is true that the State Government has demanded that the royalty be paid on the basis of the Middle-East oil prices. But this is not possible because the producers of oil in India are selling oil at Rs. 305.

Another question from the State Government was that if not on the average price of the Middle-East, it should be paid on the weighted average of the imported price and the indigenous price. For this, unless the Act is changed, it is difficult to go beyond this.

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Knowing that the State has to go into its Sixth Plan, I think the Central Government should make more provision for funds so that the State Government can go into it.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already given the answer.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as providing of funds to the State Government is concerned, we are trying to spend as much money as possible in our projects. Not only that, Gujarat, is also now going to get a petro-chemical complex in the joint sector and several other projects are also coming up there. As far as it is within the reach of this Ministry, we are trying to do our best for Gujarat.

Reservation of Vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Public Undertakings

*980. SHRI ZAINUL BHASHER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether any vacancies in the managerial and field staff of the Public Undertakings under the control of his Ministry are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the number of persons recruited under these categories in the Public undertakings under these categories in the last three years and the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

SHRI ZAINUL BASHAR: No supplementary since information is being collected.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, I have a dozen questions in which the reply given is that information is being collected. Then, why admit this question at all? I have collected 25 to 30 questions in which the reply of the Government is that information is being collected. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You are right. Your point is well taken.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of submission. This is the fate of a Starred Question. What is the fate of the Unstarred Question. It has become a standing joke because they can write anything and get away with it.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : May I put a supplementary question?

में निश्चित जानकारी के आधार पर कह सकता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय के डिपार्टमेंट में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्ज का जो कोटा है वह बिल्कुल भरा नहीं गया है। इसीलिए अधिकारियों के वचने के लिए और पार्लियामेंट में इस पर डिबेट का एवायड करने के लिए यह हल्का सा जवाब दे दिया है कि इनफोर्मेशन इज बीइंग कलैक्टिड।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : खुद इन्होंने।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मंत्री महोदय स्वयं इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। क्या वह बताएंगे कि इनके विभाग में जो कोटा है उसके मुताबिक इनको प्रतिनिधित्व दिया गया है या नहीं? यदि-नहीं दिया गया है, तो कोटा का पूरा करने के लिए वह क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : इस पर मुकम्मिल जानकारी मिल जाने के बाद ही मुनासिब बहस हो सकेगी। मेरी कोशिश होगी कि इस इनफोर्मेशन को जल्दी इकट्ठा करके सदन के समाने रख दूँ। जहाँ तक भरती का सवाल है शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए डायरेक्ट रिज्यूटमेंट में पन्द्रह प्रतिशत और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए साढ़े सात प्रतिशत रिजर्वेशन है और इसी प्रकार डायरेक्ट रिज्यूटमेंट जो ग्राल इंडिया बेसिस का है उस में 16 2/3 शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए और साढ़े सात प्रतिशत शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए है। इस अनुपात में जगहें भरी गई हैं या नहीं इसका पता इनफोर्मेशन मिल जाने के बाद ही चल सकेगा।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मेरा सीधा सा सवाल है। 21 दिन पहले सवाल इन के पास पहुंच जाता है। यह पहली बार नहीं हो रहा है। बहुत से सवाल आए हैं इस विषय

पर और हमेशा यही कहा गया है कि इनफोर्मेशन इज बीइंग क्लैक्टिड। ठीक है अभी इनफोर्मेशन नहीं है। यह पालिसी का मामला है। इन के अपने यहां यदि पूरा रिप्रजेंटेशन है तब तो ठीक है और यदि कोटा पूरा नहीं किया गया है तो उसके लिए यह क्या कर रहे हैं? मैं ने चार्ज लगाया है कि कोटा पूरा नहीं है। यदि पूरा नहीं है, तो उस को पूरा करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या कर रहे हैं? यह भी इनफोर्मेशन इज बीइंग क्लैक्टिड होगा क्या?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब क्लैक्ट हो जाएगी तब बताएंगे।

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have to collect the information from various organisations.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know what steps are being taken to fulfil that?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will you institute an enquiry to find out why the quota has not been filled up?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As a matter of fact I have to collect information from the organisations like the O.N.G.C., I.O.C., E.I.L., B.P.C.L., H.P.C.L., M.R.L., I.P.C.L., B.R.P.L., C. R. C. etc.. And after collecting this information, if this instructions not being followed, then, we will take suitable action.

As a matter of fact, action was taken in 1977 and the Ministry gave a directive that instead of this percentage, fifty-percent of the vacancies should be reserved for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. This was only to cover the backlog because this was not followed in terms of the guidelines issued by Government.

Now, after receiving the information, whatever be the lacunae, they will definitely be looked into.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is negligence on the part of the minister not to answer questions properly. I would like to know whether there has been any quota for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in your Ministry in Shastri Bhawan. What is the total number of employees working in Shastri Bhawan and have you filled up the quota for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, the question relates to the managerial and field staff of public undertakings. It does not relate to Shastri Bhawan. However, if the hon. Member puts a question to that effect I will collect that information also.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, there is a statutory commission for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and it keeps on getting information from State Governments and also from Central Government and public undertakings. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has seen the figures given in the latest report of the Commission. Wherefrom is he collecting the information? State Governments are not involved and the public sector units are not very many in number. Why should he take so much time in collecting the information?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, I appreciate the point made by the hon. Member but we have to collect the information which is not centrally available in Shastri Bhawan. We have written to all the public sector undertakings but in this short span of time it was not possible to get the information.

श्री राज नाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, हमने दो महीने पहले फरवरी के प्रथम सप्ताह में मंत्री जी को एक पत्र लिखा था जिसमें पूछा था कि आपके विभाग

में श्रेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइन्स के लोगों के लिये जो आरक्षण है उसका कोटा पूरा हो गया है कि नहीं? और मार्च के प्रथम सप्ताह में यह उत्तर दिया था कि हम आपको अंतरिम जवाब दे रहे हैं और इन्फोर्मेशन क्लेक्ट कर रहे हैं। आज फिर इस सवाल के उत्तर में कहा जा रहा है कि इन्फोर्मेशन क्लेक्ट की जा रही है। मैं मंत्री जो से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह कब तक इन्फोर्मेशन क्लेक्ट कह लेंगे? क्या ऐसा तो नहीं है कि जानबूझ कर मंत्री जी इस मामले को टालते जा रहे हों?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : मेरे टालने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है। मैं जरूर कोशिश करूँगा यह जानकारी जल्दी से जल्दी इकट्ठी हो।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : कितने दिनों में इकट्ठी कर लेंगे?

Inadequate supply of coking coal to States and Union Territories

*981. SHRI DAULATSINGHJI JAD-EJA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in all the States and Union Territories people are facing great hardship to get coking coal of domestic purposes;

(b) when there is sufficient coal stock in the country and the wagons are easily available for transportation of coal what are the reasons for this shortage; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make coal easily available to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). There is enough coal to meet the requirements for domestic purposes etc. Shortage of coal including domestic soft coke at the consumer end is mainly due to the shortage in the availability of transport capacity. Coal companies have been releasing coal by road against shortfall in the rail movement and coal from certain identified mines have been placed on sale free of any restrictions. A programme to load 10,920 wagons/day between Coal India and Singareni has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure which is also closely monitoring coal production and coal movement by rail. There has been a significant improvement in the coal loading by rail since December, 1980.

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is heartening to know from the hon. Minister that the situation seems to be improving. But, Sir, as far as Western region—and that too Gujarat—is concerned there is still great shortage of coal. The industries and the domestic consumers are suffering. They are suffering more than in the past. Sir, for a State like Gujarat where hydro-electricity is always a problem and will remain a problem will the Central Government consider to provide alternate sources of energy?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Sir, so far as Gujarat is concerned effort is being made to help them out and that is why an atomic power station is under consideration of DAE. The Korba super-thermal power station will also give power to Gujarat so as to enable it to overcome the shortage. In 1984-85 plan we have made enough provision for coal and power and Gujarat's demand for coal and power will be met substantially.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Petro-Chemical Complex in Bihar

*974 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP
SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the news item published in 'Indian Nation' of Patna on 31st March, 1981 captioned 'Assembly urge for Petro-chemical Complex in Bihar'; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India have accepted the recommendation of the Site Selection Committee for setting up Aromatics Petrochemical Complexes that, in addition to these Aromatics Plants at Cochin (Kerala), Usar (Maharashtra) and Saleempur (U.P.), a large petrochemical project can be erected in Bihar.

Village Electrification Projects for Tribal areas in Bihar

*975. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number and details of village electrification projects for tribal areas in Bihar during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) the outlay proposed thereon; and

(c) by what time the entire tribal areas of Bihar would receive energy for domestic and industrial projects?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) Rural electrification projects are formulated and also

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implemented by the Bihar State Electricity Board. Funds for the programme are made available partly through Rural Electrification Corporation and partly under the Normal Development programme of the State. The Planning Commission has fixed a tentative target of electrifying 15,895 villages and energising 2,03,550 agricultural pumpsets in Bihar during the Sixth Plan (1980-85) which includes areas inhabited by tribal population. The number and details of tribal projects which will be implemented in the State depend on the schemes formulated by the State Electricity Board from time to time. However, under the schemes so far sanctioned/to be sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation, it is expected that around 1,000 villages may get electrified in the tribal areas of the State during 1980-85.

(b) The Planning Commission has approved an allocation of Rs. 92.39 crores for rural electrification in Bihar during the Sixth Plan (1980-85). This amount includes both REC programmes and the Normal Development programme of the State. Rural Electrification Corporation expects to disburse an amount of approximately Rs. 11.60 crores during 1980-85 for tribal area schemes in Bihar.

(c) According to the perspective plan proposals received from the Bihar State Electricity Board, 100 per cent village electrification is likely to be achieved by 1994-95, subject to availability of the required resources. By that time the entire tribal areas of Bihar also are expected to get electrified.

राजस्थान में प्रेस सूचना केन्द्र

*978. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे, कि :

(क) राजस्थान में इस समय कितने प्रेस सूचना केन्द्र कार्यरत है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान जोधपुर में एक प्रेस सूचना केन्द्र खोलने का है।

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सबना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री बसन्त साह): (क) पत्र सूचना कार्यालय के राज-स्थान में दो कार्यालय, एक जोधपुर में और दूसरा कोटा में हैं।

(ख) से (घ) सरकार का छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में शिमला और गंगटोक में एक कार्यालय-व-सूचना केन्द्र खोलने के अलावा 6 कार्यालय-व-सूचना केन्द्र खोलने के प्रस्ताव हैं। इन स्थानों के बारे में विचार करने के लिए जोधपुर सहित देश भर के महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों से समाचारपत्रों के संवर्षण के बारे में व्योरा एकत्रित किया जा रहा है।

समाजवादी देशों द्वारा तेल की सप्लाई

*979. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बात ने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कुछ समाजवादी देशों ने भारत को अपने तेल-संकट को दूर करने हेतु तेल की सप्लाई करने का वायदा किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) उन्होंने भारत को किन-किन शर्तों पर तेल की सप्लाई करने का वायदा किया है?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी):

(क) समाजवादी देशों सहित अनेक देशों से अशोधित तेल खरीदा जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). इस संबंध में विस्तृत व्योरा देना जनहित में नहीं होगा।

Power requirement of Orissa

982. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the average availability of power to Orissa in the months of November, December, 1980 and January and February, 1981 as against the daily requirement?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Power requirement of Orissa

The daily requirement and availability of power in Orissa during the period November, 1980 to February, 1981 is given below :-

	Average daily requirement	Average daily availability
	(Million Units)	(Million Units)
November, 1980	8.5	9.9
December, 1980	8.77	9.90
January, 1981	8.77	9.83
February, 1981	9.14	9.75

मिट्टी के तेल का आयात और उत्पादन

*933. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना :

श्री केपूर भूषण :

क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितनी मात्रा में मिट्टी के तेल का उत्पादन होता है और विदेशों से कितनी मात्रा में उसका आयात किया जाता है;

(ख) मिट्टी के तेल की हाल की कमी के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह बात सरकार के ध्यान में आई है कि गुजरात में मिट्टी का तेल नियमित रूप से नहीं मिलता है तथा उसके लिये अधिक दाम बसूल किये जाते हैं; और

(घ) मिट्टी के तेल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान देश की शोधशालाओं में लगभग 2.4 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन मिट्टी के तेल का उत्पादन किया गया था तथा लगभग 2.0 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन मिट्टी का तेल विदेशों आयात किया गया।

(ख) राज्यों तथा संबन्धित प्रदेशों को मिट्टी के तेल का मासिक आबंटन उत्पाद की पिछले वर्षों के तदनुसूची महीनों में हुई वास्तविक बिक्री से 5 प्रतिशत अधिक के स्तर पर किया गया। राज्य सरकार द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली विशेष समस्याओं के आधार पर समय-समय पर राज्यों को आबंटन में तदर्थ आधार पर भी वृद्धि की गयी। तथापि कुछ स्थलों पर अल्प इंधन में कमी के कारण हाल के महीनों में मिट्टी के तेल की मांग में वृद्धि हुई है।

(ग) गुजरात को मिट्टी के तेल का अतिरिक्त आबंटन किये जाने के बावजूद कोयली शोधनशाला के कर्मचारियों द्वारा धीरे काम करी आंदोलन के कारण तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस (एल० पी० जी०) की सप्लाई में कमी कारण कुछ स्थानीय कमी उत्पन्न हो सकती है। मिट्टी के तेल का खुदरा वितरण करना राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है तथा उन्हें सलाह दी गई है कि वह उत्पाद का समुचित वितरण किया जाना सुनिश्चित करें तथा कालावाजारी जैसे कदाचारों की रोकथाम करें।

(घ) मिट्टी के तेल सहित विभिन्न पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के देशी उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार देश में शोधनशालाओं की क्षमता में वृद्धि कर रही है।

Agreement with Foreign Companies for Exploration Work off Paradip

*984. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether for exploration work off Paradip, foreign companies will co-operate and if so, whether agreements have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the names of the companies and the job assigned to them and those to be shared by Oil India in this area?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The off shore area off Paradip is reserved for Oil India Limited at present and this area has not been included in the off-shore blocks which have been selected for offering to foreign oil companies for oil exploration contracts.

(b) Does not arise.

Rural Electrification in Bihar

*985. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of rural electrification project to be taken up in Bihar during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) the new projects to be undertaken during the current year;

(c) the number of villages which will see electrification when these projects are completed; and

(d) the total outlay proposed for these projects and the names of financing agencies?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) to (c). Rural electrification projects are formulated and implemented by the Bihar State Electricity Board. During the Sixth Five Year Plan period (1980-85), the Planning Commission has recommended a target of electrifying 15,895 new villages and energisation of 2,03,550 pumpsets/tubewells in the State of Bihar.

For the Annual Plan (1981-82), the target recommended are electrification of 2,840 additional villages and energisation of 25,180 agricultural pumpsets/tubewells in the State.

(d) The outlays recommended by the Planning Commission for rural electrification in Bihar during the Sixth Plan (1980-85) and Annual Plan (1981-82) are indicated below:

	1980-85	1981-82
	(Rs. crores)	
Rural Electrification Corporation	44.35	7.99
Minimum Needs Programme of REC	33.04	6.50
Normal Development programme of the State	15.00	2.50
	92.39	16.99

In addition to the above, funds from Commercial Banks and Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation to the extent of Rs. 2000 crores during the period (1980-85) are expected to be available for the programme. The amount that may be available from the Banks/ARDC for 1981-82, is likely to be Rs. 3.12 crores. Institutional finance, however, falls outside the Plan programme.

Working of Coal Mines since Nationalisation

*986. SHRI NIREN GHOSH:
SHRI NIHAL SINGH:

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

(a) how many coal mines were there in the country before nationalisation;

(b) how many coal mines are there since nationalisation as in 1975, 1979 and 1980;

(c) how many of the nationalised coal mines are actually producing coal year-wise from 1975 to 1980;

(d) how many cases of illegal coal mining by private owners have been detected to date since nationalisation; and

(e) what action, if any, has been taken to stop illegal mining?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) About 931 coal mines were known to exist in the private sector prior to nationalisation. Another 36 mines belonged to the National Coal Development Corporation in addition to the coal mines owned by the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., a joint undertaking of the Andhra Pradesh Govt. and the Central Government.

(b) and (c). The nationalised collieries were amalgamated to form bigger units to make them economically viable. The number of collieries

under Coal India Ltd. with their production from 1975-76 to 1980-81 are given below:

Year	No. of mines	Production (in mt.)
1975-76	317	88.98
1976-77	337	89.48
1977-78	360	88.96
1978-79	373	90.05
1979-80	370	91.44
1980-81	370	100.93

(d) and (e) : The coal belt in Bengal and Bihar is vast and as and when illegal coal mining is detected, it is reported to the law Enforcing Agencies by the coal companies. However, under the guise of court orders in about 85 cases, unauthorised mining was taking place. The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Acts were amended in 1976 prohibiting any person other than the persons authorised by the Act to carry on coal mining operations in India in any form and terminating all leases relating to winning or mining of coal granted in favour of private parties except those engaged in the production of iron and steel. The Act was also amended to make illegal coal mining a cognizable offence punishable with imprisonment extending to a term of 3 years and a fine extending to Rs. 20,000. The Supreme Court in their judgements dated 11th April, 1980 and 7th May, 1980 upheld these provisions of the Acts. After these judgements illegal coal mining has been curbed to a great extent. However, certain persons, at times, violate these provisions of law and indulge in illegal coal mining. The Coal Companies and the State Governments are taking concerted action against the offenders. The State Governments have already issued instructions to the district authorities to take punitive and preventive action under these

Acts read with provisions of Indian Penal Code. The Coal Companies have also been directed to report to the authorities concerned as and when illegal coal mining is detected. periodic raids are conducted both by the Security Staff of the Coal Companies and the State Governments.

किसानों को बिजली की सप्लाई

8932. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किसानों को कितनी बिजली सप्लाई की जाती है और शेष कितने प्रतिशत बिजली अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए वितरित की जाती है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों को बिजली के कुल उत्पादन का 50 प्रतिशत सप्लाई करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों और अन्यो को बिजली देने वाले ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को बिजली की सप्लाई 8 घंटे रात्रि में तथा 6 घंटे दिन में क्रम-क्रम से की जा रही है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को सप्लाई की गई कुल ऊर्जा, उत्पादन का लगभग 40% बैठती है। शेष ऊर्जा राज्य में अन्य श्रेणियों के उपभोक्ताओं में वितरित की जाती रही है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को अधिक बिजली सप्लाई करने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

Extension of General Laws to the Scheduled Castes

8933. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMAN GO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the legal provision about the extension of general

laws to the scheduled areas has changed in 1878, 1919, 1935 and 1950 and the scheduled areas and Tribes Commission had observed in their report that this has created a complex legal situation in the tribal areas and recommended for quick review of all existing laws;

(b) if so, whether this exercise has been completed by his Ministry regarding the laws relating to his Ministry and the Government of India and by the States;

(c) if not yet, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Centre and States for giving better administration of justice to the tribals?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Report of the Working Group on Tribal Development during medium term plan 1978—83 has stated that the legal provision about the extension of general laws to scheduled areas has changed in 1878, 1919, 1935 and 1950. The said Report also refers to the observations of the Scheduled Areas and Tribes Commission that this has created a complex legal situation and refers to the recommendation made by the Commission which has been set out in the question.

(b) According to the said Report, the exercise has to be undertaken by the concerned States. The review in so far as central laws are concerned would necessarily have to be taken by the Ministries which are administratively concerned with particular enactments.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

SETTING UP OF A DRUG UNIT IN GOA

8934. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to set up a drug formulation unit in Goa has been approved by Government;

(b) if so, the outlay thereon; and

(c) the production schedule thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total outlay involved is Rs. 210.55 lakhs.

(c) Production is expected to start by the year 1982.

Supply of Petroleum Products State-Wise

8935. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state what are the details regarding the position of supply of petroleum products State-wise, during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Only in the case of high speed diesel (HSD) oil and kerosene, monthly allocations are made State-wise by this Ministry. A statement giving the details of the sales of HSD and kerosene during the

period October 1980-March 1981, State-wise is attached (Statement).

Statement

The details, State-wise, of the sales of High Speed Diesel (HSD) oil and Kerosene between October 1980 and March 1981

(Figures in metric tonnes)

States/Union Territories	Sale of HSD	Sale of Kerosene
1. Andhra Pradesh	3,76,546	1,65,514
2. Arunachal Pradesh	2,438	1,872
3. Andaman & Nicobar	2,755	419
4. Assam	62,569	44,054
5. Bihar	2,19,741	1,14,443
6. Chandigarh	9,085	5,208
7. Dadra & N. Haveli	4,321	420
8. Delhi	1,74,817	67,890
9. Gujarat	3,22,601	2,13,205
10. Goa, Daman & Diu	37,851	6,895
11. Haryana	1,54,418	36,568
12. Himachal Pradesh	23,662	8,114
13. Jammu & Kashmir	36,780	14,552
14. Karnataka	2,57,999	1,18,698
15. Kerala	1,65,002	65,889
16. Madhya Pradesh	2,33,100	96,295
17. Maharashtra	6,18,930	4,20,894
18. Manipur	4,176	4,183
19. Meghalaya	5,903	2,691
20. Mizoram	1,807	1,274
21. Nagaland	3,780	2,362
22. Orissa	79,878	39,241
23. Punjab	2,78,379	72,717
24. Pondicherry	9,251	2,646
25. Rajasthan	2,45,890	67,471
26. Sikkim	1,792	1,496
27. Tamil Nadu	4,68,676	1,87,994
28. Tripura	4,592	4,486
29. Uttar Pradesh	5,29,351	1,97,134
30. West Bengal	2,93,365	2,01,663
Total	46,29,460	21,66,222

Release of Gas Connections in West Bengal

8936. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gas connections which are expected to be released to the West Bengal State during 1981-82; and

(b) whether any connections are likely to be given in the Sunderbans Area particularly in Port Canning; if so, the number thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) As per the enrolment plan of the oil companies about 46,000 cooking gas connections are proposed to be released in the State of West Bengal during 1981-82.

(b) There is no proposal at present to market LPG (cooking gas) in the Sunderban area. The demand potential for LPG in the Sunderbans area, particularly Port Canning, does not

justify the introduction of LPG marketing facilities in this area.

Distribution of Spirit and Alcohol in Delhi

8937. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the names of the parties which are at present busy in distributing denatured spirit, rectified spirit and absolute alcohol in Delhi and since when; and

(b) the norms and conditions laid down by the Delhi Administration for these dealers for the distribution of the above products?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The norms and conditions for distribution of the above products are laid down in the Delhi Excise Rules, 1978.

Statement

Name of party	Engaged in distribution from
<i>Denatured Spirit</i>	
1. M/s. R.B. Traders, 3820-Tis Hazari, Delhi	1966-67
2. M/s. Shree Chandra Pharmacy, 64-Khans Market, Tis Hazari, Delhi	1958-59
3. M/s. India Trading House	1950-51
4. Hari Kishan Daswana	1975-76
5. Ashoka Trading Agency	1974-75
6. M/s. D.C.M. 461-Khari Baoli, Delhi	1964-65
7. M/s. Om Wati, 107-Ram Nagar, Delhi	1970-71
<i>Rectified Spirit and absolute alcohol</i>	
1 M/s Nijhawan Chemicals, 7-Adarsh Nagar	1970-71
2 M/s. Hindra Bros.	1975-76

More Time to Oriya and other Regional Languages Programmes in Delhi T.V.

8938. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to give more time to Oriya and other regional language programmes in Delhi T. V.;

(b) if so, when this proposal is going to be implemented; and

(c) the progress made so far in implementing this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir. Government have no proposal under consideration to increase the programmes for telecast in the regional languages from Delhi Kendra, including Oriya language.

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

Including Cost of Perks in Income of Executives

8939. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether while computing the income of Executives of private sector companies within the meaning of Section 217-2A of the Companies Act for publication of their particulars in the Annual Report, the large industrial houses do not include the cost of perks in the form of free but very expensive furnished residential accommodation supplied at companies expense, air-conditioners and other modern gadgets provided and there is no check on their mis-spending;

(b) what machinery exists apart from Companies Auditors to check such abuses; and

(c) whether he proposes to depute some of his Inspectors to check the

Accounts of atleast first 5 large industrial houses to find things for himself and then devise some suitable measures to prevent such despotic spending by the companies of the share-holders' money and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIVSHANKAR): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the question relates to the Executives of the companies other than Managing/Whole-time Directors.

The data in regard to the amounts spent on such Executives by the companies, including those belonging to large industrial houses, on furnished/unfurnished accommodation and other amenities is not required to be furnished separately under the provisions of the Companies Act and is, therefor, not available with this Department.

Expenditure in this regard, as well as violations of the sanctions issued by the Government for payment of remuneration to managerial personnel are normally to be looked into by the statutory auditors of the company, who certify the correctness of the annual accounts of the company under the provisions of the Companies Act. However, such matters are also generally looked into by this Department, during the course of inspection of companies under section 209A and investigation under Section 235/237 of the Companies Act, 1956 where such inspection/investigation is specifically ordered.

(c) There is no proposal to depute Inspectors to look into these aspects partly because of the enormity of the task and the cost and partly because of legal and other problems involved in such an approach. Even so, the books of accounts and other records of the companies belonging to the large industrial houses as registered under the MRTP Act, 1969 are being inspected by the Department periodically.

Programme for Electrification of Hamlets in Villages of Himachal Pradesh

8940. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the R.E.C. has sanctioned any programme for the electrification of 'left out' hamlets in villages which have been declared to have been electrified in Himachal Pradesh, including Harijan hamlets;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for this purpose district-wise for each one of the 12 districts;

(c) whether any relaxation in the criteria and conditions for electrification or subsidy in wiring the hamlets

has also been allowed so as to electrify the hamlets of the weaker sections of society in hill areas; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rural Electrification Corporation has, up to the end of March, 1981, sanctioned 11 Mini Under-Developed (MU) Schemes involving a loan assistance of Rs. 157.249 lakhs for electrification of 'left out' villages/hamlets and one scheme for a loan assistance of Rs. 8.577 lakhs for electrification of Harijan Bastis adjoining already electrified villages in Himachal Pradesh. The district-wise position of these schemes is indicated below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	Category	No. of Scheme	Loan amount Sanctioned
1.	Bilaspur	MU	2	31,295
2.	Hamirpur	MU	2	26,131
3.	Kulu	MU	6	89,007
4.	Simla	MU	1	10,816
5.	Kangra	HB	1	8,577
			12	165,826

(c) Rural Electrification Corporation has been giving special consideration to electrification schemes in backward and under-developed areas including hilly areas. The schemes in these areas are considered with relaxed viability criteria and are eligible for financial assistance on liberalised terms and conditions in the matter of rates of interest and repayment of loan.

(d) In the case of Mini under-developed (MU) and Mini UNU (MN) schemes, 10 per cent gross return is to be achieved at the end of second year as compared with 15 per cent in the case of Mini Backward (MB) schemes and 20 per cent in the case of Mini Advanced (MA) schemes. Further, in MU

and MN schemes, the investment on 11 KV (Main & Spur) lines is excluded from the capital base of the project for the purpose of computation of gross return and in the case of MN category of schemes covering hill and tribal areas, the investment on distribution transformer centres is also excluded from the capital base. Also, in the case of MA, MB, MU and MN categories of schemes, for left-out villages/hamlets, the viability is adjudged on the basis of gross return at the end of second year only while in the case of regular area schemes such as Ordinary Advanced (OA), Ordinary Backward (OB), Specially Under-developed (SU) and MNP/RMNP schemes, the viability is adjudged both on the basis of the gross/net return at three stages of 5th.

/7th year, 7th/10th/15th year and 15th/20th/25th year at different rates.

Vacant Posts of Class IV Employees in The Ministry of Energy

8942. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of class IV employees lying vacant in his Ministry inspite of the fact that ban imposed on recruitment of such employees has been lifted by the Government;

(b) the number of requests received from sweepers/farashes for their transfer to the post of Peons etc. in accordance with the rules made in this regard and action taken thereon; and

(c) the arrangements made to appoint daily wagers employed in his Ministry against vacant posts of class IV employees either on regular or *ad-hoc* basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The position is as under:—

(Department of Power):

Five Group D Posts. (i.e. Class IV) posts of Peon are vacant on short-term basis. Daily Wagers have been appointed against these posts.

(Department of Coal):

Five Group D (i.e. four posts of Peon and one post of Jamadar) have recently fallen vacant.

(b) A Sweeper in the Department of Power made a request for appointment on transfer as Peon, for which he is not eligible, at present.

(c) Arrangements to appoint daily wagers to Group D posts (Class IV posts) falling vacant from time to time are made in accordance with the relevant instructions.

Setting up of Petrol Pumps in Orissa

8943. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some petrol pumps in Orissa during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the places where they will be set up; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, However, since the Industry plan for 1981-82 for development of retail-outlets (petrol/diesel pumps) is yet to be finalised, complete details regarding locations etc. are not available at present.

Hydro, Solar and Bio-Energy Production to Attract Petro-Dollars

8944. SHRI RAJESH PLOT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to attract Petro-dollars for hydro, Solar and bio-energy production in India; and

(b) how far such steps have succeeded in terms of number of projects with their details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). No projects relating to solar and bio-energy production in India have been taken up for petro-dollar assistance. On the hydro-electric side, a list of projects for which assistance from petro-dollar nations which have been received or is expected from them and amount of such assistance, is given in the statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Assistance	Amount	Remarks
1	Garhwal, Rishikesh, Chila Hydro Electric Project (144 MW) U.P.	Abudhabi	UAE Dirhams 68 Millions (US\$ 17.5 million Approx.)	Loan has been utilised.
2	Kalinadi Hydro-electric Project (Stage-I) in Karnataka	Kuwait	Kuwait; Dinars 15 millions (US\$ 50 million approx.)	Loan has been fully drawn.
3	Kopili Hydro-electric Project, Assam, Meghalaya	Kuwait	Kuwait; Dinars 9.4 millions (US\$ 31 millions approx.)	
4	Sri Sailam & Nagarjuna Sagar Power Projects, Andhra Pradesh	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Riyals 353 millions (US\$ 100 Millions approx.)	
5	Koel-Karo Hydro-electric Project, Bihar	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Riyals 106 millions (US\$ 32 millions approx.)	The agreement has been signed on 14-4-81

Proposals by West Bengal Government for The Rehabilitation of Refugees from Bangladesh and Assam

8945. SHRI HANNAN MOLIAH: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal has sent any proposal or schemes to the Government of India within the last three years for the rehabilitation of refugees from Bangladesh and Assam;

(b) if so, what are those proposals;

(c) whether Government have examined those proposals;

(d) what are the steps taken by the Government so far to help the aforesaid people; and

(e) what the Government propose doing in future in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (e). There is no proposal or scheme from West Bengal Government to the Government of India for the rehabilitation

of refugees from Bangladesh or Assam. The Government of West Bengal have, however, requested the Government of India for financial assistance to meet the expenditure incurred on persons who came over to West Bengal from Assam and are staying in camps. Their request is under consideration of the Government.

Cooking Gas in Raniganj

8946. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the people of Raniganj coal belt area are not getting cooking gas since October, 1980;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from a Member of Parliament about the shortage of cooking gas at Raniganj; and

(c) if so, steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) There has

been shortages in the supply of cooking gas (LPG) in the Raniganj area due to the reduced availability of LPG from the Haldia refinery, the industrial relations problems in the Pharpur Bottling plant of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (HPCL).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Steps have been taken to move LPG from alternate sources to the extent possible. The supply position of LPG is expected to improve in the area with the resumption of normal production in Haldia refinery and with the settlement of the industrial relations problems at the bottling plant of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation.

Power Projects Awaiting Clearance

8947. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power projects awaiting clearance from the Centre at present; and

(b) the steps proposed to clear these projects at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Power generation projects presently awaiting clearance from the Centre are listed in Annexures 1 and 2 laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2454/81].

(b) The appraisal of these projects is being expedited by arranging discussions with project authorities, site inspections and proper co-ordination with various agencies involved, like Central Water Commission, Department of Coal, Railways etc.

Loss Suffered by Barauni Fertilizer Unit

8948. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether the Barauni fertilizer unit suffered a loss of Rs. 51 crores during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The Barauni Fertilizer Unit suffered a loss of about Rs. 54 crores during the last 5 years.

Town and Villages in Haroti Region of Rajasthan, Electrified upto 31st December, 1980

8949. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of towns and villages in the Haroti region comprising Kota, Bundi and Jhalawar districts of Rajasthan which have been electrified upto 31st December, 1980;

(b) the total number of villages which are yet to be electrified;

(c) whether any target has been fixed for electrifying villages during this year; and

(d) the time by which all the villages in the Haroti region will be provided electricity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Details regarding the total number of towns and villages, the number of those electrified up to 31-12-1980 and the number of villages remaining to be electrified in the Haroti Region comprising Kota, Bundi and Jhalawar districts of Rajasthan are indicated below:

Name of District	Total No. of towns	Towns electrified upto 31-12-80	Total No. of census inhabited villages	Villages electrified upto 31-12-80	No. of villages remaining to be electrified beyond Dec., 1980
Kota	6	6	1905	779	1126
Bundi	4	4	789	256	473
Jhalawar	5	5	1441	487	954

(c) and (d). The target for electrification of villages is fixed for the State as whole and the inter-se priority of village electrification is decided by the State Government/State Electricity Board from time to time. During the year 1981-82, the Planning Commission has proposed target of electrifying 1,610 villages in the State of Rajasthan. According to the perspective plan proposal received from the Rajasthan State Electricity Board, all villages in the State are likely to get electrified by 1988-89. The precise details as to the time by which Haroti Region will be electrified are not available.

छठी योजनावधि के दौरान प्रैस सूचना केन्द्रों का खोला जाना

8950. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में कार्यरत प्रैस सूचना केन्द्रों की संख्या कितनी है और वे कहाँ-कहाँ हैं ;

(ख) देश में उन स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ छठी योजनावधि के दौरान इस प्रकार के केन्द्र खोलने का विचार है ;

(ग) ये केन्द्र कब तक खोले जायेंगे; और

(घ) यदि इस प्रकार का कोई भी केन्द्र खोलने का विचार नहीं है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे) : (क) कोहिमा में एक कार्यालय व सूचना केन्द्र के अलावा, पत्त सूचना कार्यालय के नई दिल्ली, जालन्धर, धीनगर, इम्फाल, एजवाल और पोर्ट ब्लेयर में 6 सूचना केन्द्र हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) . एक कार्यालय व सूचना केन्द्र हिमाचल प्रदेश में

शिमला में भी खोला जा रहा है । अन्य सात कार्यालय व सूचना केन्द्र छठी पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि के दौरान खोलने का प्रस्ताव है । तथापि, इनके स्थान अभी निश्चित किए जाने हैं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Setting up of Projects for Nylon Filament Unit in Madurai District

8951. SHRI A. G. SUBBURAMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state.

(a) the position of the public sector projects which were to be set up in Madurai district viz. Nylon Textiles Filament Unit at a cost of Rs. 10 crores; and

(b) whether the above projects have been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) There is no proposal for setting up any such project in central public sector. However, Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited who were issued a letter of intent for the manufacture of Nylon Filament Yarn in 1971 indicated Madurai as a possible location for the project.

(b) Does not arise.

Sulphuric Acid Plant in Kerala

8952. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any application for the sulphuric acid plant in Alleppey District in Kerala; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). An application under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 was submitted on 12-1-1981 by Messrs premier Morarji Chemical Company Limited for the manufacture of new article Sulphuric with a capacity of 10,000 tonnes per annum at their existing industrial undertaking in District Alleppey in the State of Kerala. The application was, however, rejected as adequate capacity in the State had already been approved. Moreover, the capacity applied for was considered uneconomic. The Company has since submitted a representation against the *prima facie* rejection.

Exploratory Programme of O.N.G.C.

8953. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has started a big exploratory programme both off-shore and on-shore for oil and natural gas in the Andamans and other places; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the prospects of the find being commercially viable?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Exploratory work in Andaman off-shore area is in progress and presently one well is under drilling.

(b) Geological surveys, photo geological work and shallow drilling for geological information in the onland sector have been carried out as well as seismic surveys in the off-shore area.

Two wells have been drilled in the off shore part so far, of which (AN-1-1) has given very encouraging indications of gas.

विश्व बैंक द्वारा आय के निर्धारित मानदण्डों की मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत बोर्ड द्वारा उपेक्षा

8954. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व बैंक द्वारा आय के निर्धारित मानदण्डों की मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत बोर्ड द्वारा निरन्तर उपेक्षा की जा रही है और केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा लगाए गए उत्पादन शुल्क का 50 प्रतिशत भाग विद्युत् बोर्ड द्वारा नए भार के रूप में उपभोक्ता पर डाल दिया गया है और बोर्ड द्वारा विजली की दरें मनमाने ढंग से बढ़ाई जा रही हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख) : मध्य प्रदेश विजली बोर्ड ने विश्व बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित मानदण्डों की उपेक्षा नहीं की है। विश्व बैंक ने, असेत पूंजी आधार पर राज्य विजली बोर्ड द्वारा अर्जित किये जाने वाले लाभ की 9.5 प्रतिशत न्यूनतम दर का मानदण्ड स्वीकार किया है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश विजली बोर्ड द्वारा अर्जित की गई लाभ की दर नीचे दिखाई गई है :

वर्ष	लाभ की दर
1977-78	14.7 प्रतिशत
1978-79	11.2 प्रतिशत
1979-80	13.4 प्रतिशत

भारत सरकार ने विद्युत् के उत्पादन पर मार्च, 1978 से उत्पाद शुल्क लगाया था। भारतीय माल अधिनियम 1980 की धारा 64(क) के अनुसार लगाये गये उत्पादन शुल्क के बराबर की राशि सप्लायर द्वारा उपभोक्ता से वसूल की जा सकती है। इस लिए इस बोर्ड ने अपने उपभोक्ताओं पर मार्च, 1978 से उत्पाद शुल्क के लिए प्रति यूनिट 2.5 पैसे की दर से अतिरिक्त प्रभार लगाया था जिसकी बाद में टैरिफ में शामिल कर लिया गया था।

बोर्ड ने 1-12-1980 से अपने टैरिफ में संशोधन कर दिया है जिससे उच्च वोल्टता उपभोक्ताओं के बिलों में औसतन लगभग 12 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो जायेगी। कुल मिला कर मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड का कार्य-निष्पादन अच्छा है तथा बोर्ड मनमाने ढंग से कीमतें नहीं बढ़ा रहा है।

Caprolactum Plant at Cochin

8955. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Govt. has since taken a decision to establish a caprolactum plant at Cochin as a diversification of FACT;

(b) if so, the details of the decision; and

(c) when the decision will be actually implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Government have not yet taken a decision on the proposal of Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Limited to establish a caprolactum plant at udyogamandal.

(b) and (c). The questions do not arise.

E.I.D. Parry (India) Limited, Madras

8956. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the repercussions likely to follow the acute in-fighting presently going on in the Board of EID-Parry (India) Limited, Madras, a major group in South India having about 6000 employees and a turnover of Rs. 200 crores;

(b) whether Government are aware that the present situation is the result of the Chairman and Managing Director, having unearthed instances of serious irregularities and mismanagement committed before he took over and as a consequence the remaining Directors want to push him out;

(c) the reasons why financial institutions, IDBI, ICICI, LIC, etc. are not supporting the present Chairman and Managing Director, inspite of their having earlier persuaded him to accept this onerous responsibility; and

(d) what are the steps Government propose to take to prevent the company from becoming a sick unit and the employees losing their livelihood?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Government are aware of the strong differences amongst the members of the Board of Directors of the company.

(b) and (c). The appointment of the present Chairman & Managing Director of the company was approved by the Central Government in consultation with the financial institutions with effect from 29-3-1980. The financial institutions had indicated to him that the streamlining and reorganisation of the company might be done by him after referring his proposals to the Board of Directors and taking them into confidence. It has, however, been reported that the Chairman & Managing Director did not take the Board into confidence in respect of some proposals like payment of bonus and follow-up action on the report of Internal

Auditor and also declined to carry out certain directions given to him by the Board, which was inconsistent with the provisions of the Companies Act and the Articles of the company and, therefore, also not acceptable to the financial institutions.

(d) A Petition has been filed by a shareholder-employee of the company in the Madras High Court under Section 397/398 of the Companies Act, 1956 on 10-3-1981. Pursuant to the said petition a notice under section 400 of the Companies Act has been served on the Department. The matter being *sub judice*, further action will be taken according to the directions of the Court.

फिल्म डिवीजन द्वारा बनाई गई "बेलची से नारायणपुर" नामक फिल्म

8957. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फिल्म डिवीजन ने अप्रैल, से दिसम्बर, 1980 की अवधि के दौरान "बेलची से नारायणपुर" नामक एक फिल्म बनाई थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इस प्रकार की फिल्म बनाने का उद्देश्य क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार नारायणपुर की घटना के बाद पीपरा, पारसबीधा, काफलातम, गुआ, गुजरात और देश के अन्य भागों में हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और समाज के अन्य कमजोर वर्गों पर किये गये अत्याचारों के बारे में कोई फिल्म बनाने का है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार बागपत और गबवाली में महिलाओं पर किये गये अत्याचारों पर भी फिल्में बना रही हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि हाँ, तो ये फिल्में कब तक तैयार हो जायेंगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) इस डाकूमेंट्री फिल्म को बनाने का उद्देश्य हरिजनों और समाज के अन्य कमजोर वर्गों पर किए गए अत्याचारों पर प्रकाश डालना तथा समाज विरोधी और साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों के दुष्कर्मों से रास्ट को होने वाले हानि को प्रतिबिम्बित करना था ।

(ग) से (ङ) . फिल्म प्रभाग ने बड़ी संख्या में ऐसी फिल्में तथा न्यूजरील रिलीज की हैं जिनमें हरिजनों तथा समाज के अन्य कमजोर वर्गों पर किए गए अत्याचारों का इस प्रकार की घटनाओं से समाज को होने वाली हानि के बारे में लोगों को शिक्षित करने के उद्देश्य से कवर किया गया है । तथापि, इस प्रकार के अत्याचारों वाली प्रत्येक घटना का कवर करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है । पारसबीधा की घटना पर "एक्ट्स आफ लाल सैन्स" नामक एक कहानी तथा "कारनेज एट पीपरा" नामक एक अन्य कहानी को क्रमशः 29 फरवरी, 1980 को रिलीज की गई भारतीय समाचार समीक्षा संख्या 1637 तथा 7 मार्च, 1980 को रिलीज की गई भारतीय समाचार समीक्षा संख्या 1639 में शामिल किया गया था ।

इस समय "जाति रहित समाज के निर्माण की आवश्यकता" के विषय पर एक फिल्म का सम्पादन किया जा रहा है । "अस्पृश्यता उन्मूलन" पर एक अन्य फिल्म की स्क्रिप्ट तैयार की जा रही है ।

Nationalisation of Drug Industry

8958. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise the drug industry in the interest of common man; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The nationalisation of any industry has to be based on policy consideration of a general or a special nature. On this basis, it is considered that there is no reason to take such a step.

Grant to West Bengal Government in 1971-72 for Looking After Bangladesh Refugees.

8959. **SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:** Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount on account of grant given to the State Government of West Bengal in 1971-72 for looking after the Bangladesh refugees;

(b) whether the State Government gave accounts of the said grant to the Central Government during the years, 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 the extent of the grant for which account were submitted during these years; and

(c) the balance of amount of the grant, if any due to be paid to the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) An on account advance and not grant of Rs. 110.57 crores was given to the West Bengal Government.

(b) The accounts furnished are as follows:—

	Rs. in crores
(i) 1971-72 & 1972-73	77.15
(ii) Expenditure directly booked by the Accountant General, West Bengal:	
1973-74	2.18
1974-75	0.67
1975-76	1.36
Total expenditure accounted for:	81.36

(iii) Amount of expenditure for which accounts are yet to be rendered.

	7.94
TOTAL	89.30
	21.27

Tripura's Demand for Bitumen

8960. **SHRI AJOY BISWAS:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total demand of Tripura for Bitumen for 1979 and 1980, separately;

(b) how much of the total demand as above was allotted to Tripura;

(c) how much actually reached Tripura; and

(d) if not reached, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) It is difficult to assess precisely the actual demand of bitumen for Tripura. However, the Government of Tripura had indicated a requirement of 8700 tonnes of bitumen for 1980-81.

(b) and (c). Against a sales of about 860 MT of bitumen in Tripura in 1979-80, the original allocation for 1980-81 was 2600 tonnes. However, the actual supplies during 1980-81 are reported to be about 1435 tonnes.

(d) The sales fell short of allocation because of the reduced availability of bitumen in the country and transportation constraints.

Urea Production

8962. **SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Urea is not produced and available in sufficient quantity as our requirement in the country;

(b) how much quantity of urea is produced during 1975 to 1980 in the country;

(c) what was required of urea of each year during 1975 to 1980 and how much supplied during these years to various sections and agencies; and

(d) what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken to produce more Urea as well as to get it imported from foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The production of nitrogenous fertilizers including Urea is not yet adequate to meet the requirements of the country.

(b) and (c). The production of Urea in terms of nitrogen, the total production of nitrogen and the consumption of nitrogen during the years 1975-76 to 1980-81 are given below:—

Figures (In lakh tonnes)

Year	Production of Urea in term of Nitrogen	Total production of Nitrogen	Consumption of Nitrogen
1975-76	10.29	15.35	21.49
1976-77	13.48	19.00	24.57
1977-78	14.13	20.00	29.13
1978-79	15.12	21.70	34.20
1979-80	16.13	22.26	34.98
1980-81	15.78	21.64	37.10 (Estimated)

The requirements of fertilizers are assessed by the Ministry of Agriculture in terms of basic plant nutrients and not in terms of different types of fertilizers. Hence, the figures of consumption have been given in terms of nitrogen.

(d) Continuous efforts are being made to augment the production of nitrogen with a view to narrowing

substantially the gap between its demand and indigenous availability. With this end in view, it is proposed to start in addition to the projects under implementation construction of 8 new nitrogenous fertilizer plants in a phased manner during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Arrangements for import of nitrogen including Urea are made every year taking into account the requirements and the expected indigenous production.

Allotment of Cooking Gas Agency in Barmer, Rajasthan

8963. **SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether Government propose to establish agency to supply cooking gas cylinders at Barmer the headquarters of Barmer District?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Yes, Sir. Barmer has been included in the Industry LPG marketing plan for the year 1981-82.

Procedure for setting up a High Court Bench

8964. **SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any criteria and procedure laid regarding proposals for opening of High Court benches in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many High Court benches have been established in various parts of the country and the names of places where opened during 1975 to 31st March, 1981; and

(d) the considerations for opening the same?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Permanent benches are established either through legislation by Parliament or by Presidential Order under section 51(2) of the States Reorganisation Act.

(c) and (d). During the period 1st January, 1975 to 31st March, 1981, the following two Permanent Benches were established:—

1. Patna High Court Bench at Ranchi (19.5.1976).
2. Rajasthan High Court Bench at Jaipur (31.1.1977).

To enable the existing Circuit Bench at Ranchi to function properly, it was decided to constitute a permanent bench of the Patna High Court at Ranchi.

A Bench of the Rajasthan High Court existed at Jaipur prior to the reorganisation of States in 1956. It was abolished in 1958 but was revived in January, 1977 on the recommendations of the Governor of Rajasthan and the Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court and keeping in view the needs of the litigant public as well as other relevant aspects.

Expenditure incurred on the Film 'Gandhi'

8965. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Gandhi'—project undertaken in collaboration with the British film producer Sir Richard Attenborough is going ahead according to schedule and the terms of the agreement between the British firm and the NFDC;

(b) how much of the expenditure so far incurred has been obtained from foreign sources and how much has been contributed by the NFDC; and

(c) whether the foreign contribution has not been received by the Indo-British firm to the stipulated extent, if so, the amount of shortfall so far?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. The shooting of the film in India ended on the 16th April, 1981 as per schedule. The Production Unit has moved to London where the shooting is in progress and is scheduled to be completed on the 5th May, 1981.

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

No.1-Telecast of English Feature Films on Bombay T.V.

8966. **DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Doordarshan Kendra—Bombay does not telecast feature films in English as is done in other languages on Saturdays and Sundays;

(b) whether there is a great demand from the local television viewers for telecast of English movies; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to telecast such movies for the benefit of Bombay viewers?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay telecasts feature films in English occasionally. In addition, Bombay Kendra has been showing T.V. film series in English like 'Fire Ball' or Plays of 'Shakespeare' etc. and interesting T.V. serials in English from time to time. The normal programme of the Kendra on Saturdays and Sundays does not leave any transmission time for regular telecast of English feature films. The demand of the viewers for telecast of English movies as well

as demand for telecasting of other programmes is constantly kept in view by Government and all possible efforts are made to accommodate the requests depending upon the overall programmes pattern and transmission time.

Proposal to close down Themis Pharmaceuticals, Bombay

8967. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state;

(a) whether M/s. Chemosyn, Pvt. Ltd. has proposed to close down its Bombay undertaking. Themis Pharmaceuticals, employing over 400 workers;

(b) whether this company is producer of several life-saving drugs and its turnover in 1979-80 was about Rs. 7 crores;

(c) if so, whether the intended closure is meant to conceal the company's mismanagement and financial malpractices; and

(d) whether any steps will be taken to avert the closure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Government have received a copy of a letter dated 18th March, 1981 from Themis Employees Association of Maharashtra, Bombay, to the Government of Maharashtra, stating that a notice for closure had been issued by Chemosyn Ltd. (Proprietors of Themis Group of Companies) to the effect that their undertaking, Themis Pharmaceuticals at Bombay was proposed to be closed.

(b) The company produces certain essential life-saving drugs. The sales turnover of this formulation unit of Themis Pharmaceuticals Bombay during 1979-80 was about Rs. 5.85 crores.

(c) and (d). Government are in touch with the Government of Maharashtra in regard to this matter.

वकीलों को उचित मूल्य पर विधि-पुस्तकों की सप्लाई

8968. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप: क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार की सर्वोत्तम विधि पुस्तकों और रिपोर्टों का इन्हें उचित मूल्यों पर वकीलों की सप्लाई करने के लिए, कम लागत पर प्रकाशन कराने की योजना है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी. शिवशंकर) : जी नहीं। किन्तु विधि साहित्य प्रकाशन द्वारा हि-दी में जो विधि पुस्तकें इमशदो कौमर्ती पर प्रकाशित की जाती हैं वे अधिवक्ताओं और जन साधरण को उपलब्ध हैं।

Prosecution for violation of Companies Act

8969. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many prosecutions have been launched against the Directors of the Companies having paid-up capital of more than Rupees one crore as on 31st March, 1980 in respect of offences committed under the various sections of the Companies Act; and

(b) the names of Companies and the names of Directors involved and how many of these cases resulted in conviction?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The information regarding the prosecutions launched by the Registrars of Companies and pending as on 31st March, 1980 against the directors of companies having paid-up capital of more than Rupees one crore and names of companies and

the names of directors involved as also the cases which have since resulted in conviction till 31st March, 1981 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Gas connections on priority basis

8970. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for sanctioning gas connections on priority basis received by various gas agencies of Delhi in 1980-81;

(b) the number of gas connection on priority basis given to the Delhi consumers in the last one year (1980-81 month-wise);

(c) whether all applications recommended for providing gas connection will be given this facility during 1981-82; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). There is no system of sanctioning LPG (Cooking gas) connections on priority basis by the gas agencies, on the receipt of applications from the public. However, a few connections are released by the oil companies on priority basis to certain categories like physically handicapped, foreign diplomats, etc. A total number of about 2500 connections have been released by the oil companies in Delhi

during 1980-81 on priority basis. Month-wise details are not readily available.

(c) and (d). The applications on the waiting lists for cooking gas (LPG) connections will be cleared in a phased manner with the stabilisation of production at Bombay High, the commissioning of the Mathura and Koyali refineries and the Oil India Project in Assam.

Electrified Districts

8971. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Districts, State-wise, which have been totally electrified during the year 1980 and proposed to be electrified in 1981; and

(b) the number and names of Districts, State-wise, which shall be totally electrified by March, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The State-wise details of the number of Districts where cent per cent village electrification have been achieved up to 31.3.1980 and the districts which achieved cent percent village electrification during 1980-81 are given in Statement-I.

(b) The District-wise details of the number and names of the Districts where cent per cent village electrification is proposed to be achieved during 1981-82 are given in Statement-II.

Statement I

The State-wise details of total number of Districts which had achieved cent per cent village electrification up to 31-3-1980 and those where cent per cent village electrification was achieved during 1980-81

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Districts in which cent per cent village electrification was achieved as on 31-3-1980	No. of districts where cent per cent village electrification was achieved during 1980-81
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	3
2.	Gujarat	1	..

1	2	3	4
3.	*Haryana	12	..
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	Not Available	Nil
5.	Karnataka	Nil	1
6.	*Kerala	11	..
7.	Maharashtra	1	Nil
8.	Manipur	Not Available	Nil
9.	*Punjab	12	..
10.	Sikkim	Not Available	..
11.	Tamil Nadu	10	Nil
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	1

*Have already electrified all villages.

Statement II

Statement Indicating the number and names of districts in the different states which are taken up for cent per cent village electrification by March 1982

Sl. No.	Name of State/District(s)
	<i>Maharashtra</i>
1	Nanded District
2	Chandrapur District
	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>
3	Chindwara District
	<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>
4	Kangra District
	<i>West Bengal</i>
5	Malda District
6	Nadia District
	<i>Bihar</i>
7	Aurangabad District
	<i>Tamil Nadu</i>
8	Salem District
9	South Arcot District
	<i>Jammu and Kashmir</i>
10	Anantnag District
11	Jammu District

Appointment of Producers in C.B.S. Centres of AIR

8972. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state: what are the reasons of not appointing producers in C.B.S. centres of All India Radio?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Original programme production at the Commercial Broadcasting Stations of All India Radio is limited and hence does not call for the posting of Producers.

Request from Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertiliser Company for the use of Bombay High Shore Gas

8973. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilisers Company has urged the Centre to permit it the use of Bombay High Shore Gas as a stand by facility; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No formal proposal has been received

from Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company to permit it to use Bombay High Shore Gas as a standby facility.

(b) Does not arise.

फोस्फोरस उर्वरकों की मांग तथा उत्पादन

8974. श्री बी. डी. सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में, फोस्फोरस उर्वरकों की वार्षिक मांग कितनी है और उत्तम कितना उत्पादन होता है ; और

(ख) फोस्फोरस उर्वरकों की सप्लाई बढ़ाने हेतु सरकार के द्रुत कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान फास्फोरिक उर्वरकों (पी 2 और 5 के रूप में) का उपभोग और उत्पादन नीचे दर्शाया गया है :—

(मात्रा पी 2 और 5 के लाख टन में)

उपभोग (अनुमानित)	12.3
उत्पादन	8.4

(ख) फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों की मांग और उत्पादन के बीच अंतर को पर्याप्त रूप में कम करने की दृष्टि से फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों के लिए स्वदेशी उत्पादन क्षमता की दृष्टि से एक वृद्ध कार्यक्रम की परि-

कल्पना है। इस कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप में 11 नये फास्फेटिक उर्वरक संयंत्रों का निर्माण शुरू करने के लिए छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान चरणबद्ध रूप से कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ की जायेगी।

Recycling of Lube Oil

8975. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-DIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that used lube oil is not being recovered and recycled and hence wasted away;

(b) what has been the consumption of lube oil in India during each of the last five years;

(c) how much lube oil in quantity and of what foreign value was imported in India during each of the above five years;

(d) how much of the used lube oil was recovered and recycled in the above five years;

(e) whether Government propose enforcing an obligation to recycle lube oil used by Railways, Electricity Boards, Road Transport Corporations and such units of major consumption; and

(f) what is the policy of Government on recovery of 55 per cent of used lube oil by Public and Private sector units?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A small portion of used lube oil is being recycled for re-use by a few private re-refiners. One of two State Transport Undertakings have arrangements for re-cycling of used Engine Oils on a limited scale.

(b) Consumption of lube oil in India during each of the last five years is as given below:

1976-77	442.1
1977-78	458.9
1978-79	526.3
1979-80	545.8
1980-81	562.8

(c) Import of Base Oils Finished Lubricants in the last five years is given below:

	ooo(MTs)	Rs./crores
1976-77	41.4	7.19
1977-78	17.9	3.66
1978-79	41.6	9.10
1979-80	49.7	16.94
1980-81 (Estimated)	173.1	80.70

(d) This information is not available since the re-refining operation is done at present mostly in small private sector units.

(e) and (f). A registration scheme for re-refiners has been worked out and is in operation with the main intention of popularising re-refining of lube oils in a disciplined manner. A technical committee comprising representatives of Directorate General of Technical Development, Commissioner (Small Scale Industries), Indian Institute of Petroleum/Indian Standards Institution/Indian Oil Corporation (Research and Development Centre) has been constituted which is pursuing this matter. They have taken up this work to examine whether the processors employ suitable conform to I.S.I. specifications. A separate ISI specification has already been drawn up for this purpose.

Criteria for News Coverage

8976. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria adopted by his Ministry regarding the daily news

coverage in terms of time given to each political party and group by the All India Radio Delhi Centre of T.V.; and

(b) whether Government would like to revise it and give some more time to opposition parties and groups?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) There is no criteria regarding news coverage in terms of time given to each political party and group. However, the general criteria of determining the news value of any news item is on the basis of its topicality, importance of the event concerned and its general interest for the public.

(b) Des not arise.

Establishment of Drug Units

8977. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

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

(a) whether Government have approved establishment of three more drug units in the country;

(b) whether one such unit will be set up in Karnataka;

(c) if so, the place where it will be set up;

(d) if so, the total cost involved;

(e) when the work is likely to be commenced; and

(f) the name of the drug that will be manufactured and its total production per day, after the unit is completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Government have approved the establishment of three joint venture units of M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited for the manufacture of drug formulations in the States of Maharashtra (Nagpur), Karnataka (Bangalore) and in the

Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu (Panaji). Each of these will be set up jointly with a State Sector Organization.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Kadabagere village in Nelamangala Taluka, District Bangalore.

(d) Rs. 307.89 lakhs.

(e) Work has already commenced in March, 1981.

(f) The unit would be manufacturing a number of drug formulations in the form of vials, capsules, tablets and ampoules. The capacity of the plant when fully completed will be as follows:

Item	Capacity per annum,
Vials (powder filled)	278.5 lakhs
Capsules	378.0 "
Tablets	2559.0 "
Ampoules & Vials liquid filled.	49.0 "

Improvement of Crude Production from Indigenous Sources

8979. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the resumption of flow of oil from Assam and efforts to increase production from off-shore areas are expected to be reflected in an improvement of crude supplies from indigenous sources by over 5 million tonnes in 1981-82;

(b) is it also a fact that the contribution of on-shore wells in 1980-81 was considerably lower because of troubled situation in Assam;

(c) if so, whether this will be higher during 1981-82 in view of the improved situation in Assam; and

(d) if so, whether the favourable development alone will facilities saving in the oil import bill by over Rs. 500 crores?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a). Yes, Sir.

(b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Distribution of Ethyl Alcohol

8980. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the procedure adopted by Ministry for the distribution of ethyl alcohol from surplus to deficit States; and

(b) the names of the States along with the quantities to BKCh has been allocated during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Central Molasses Board, on which all States and Union Territories are represented, normally meets at the beginning of the alcohol year and assesses the demand for and availability of molasses and alcohol in each State and Union Territory. The Working Group of the Central Molasses Board meets from time to time and reviews the trends of availability and demand. Based on these assessments inter-State allocations of alcohol are made.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Allocations of alcohol for the alcohol year 1979-80 (December 1979 to November 1980)

States	Allocation (Figures in lakhs litres)
Andhra Pradesh	86.50
Assam	7.50
Gujarat	45.00
Himachal Pradesh	14.00
J. & K.	15.00
Karnataka	25.00
Kerala	28.00

1	2
Madhya Pradesh	2.00
Manipur	0.50
Meghalaya	1.00
Punjab	16.00
Rajasthan	11.21
Sikkim	17.00
Tripura	2.00
West Bengal	455.63
<i>Union Territories</i>	
Chandigarh	1.50
Delhi	40.00
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.05
Goa, Daman & Diu	10.00

Confirmation of Additional Judges of High Courts

8981. SHRI HARINATHAMISRA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to an old convention Additional Judges of High Courts become confirmed Judges at the end of the two years period in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief Justices of the High Courts concerned and the Chief Justice of India; and

(b) if so, the cases of departure from the old practice since January, 1980 along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The appointments of Additional Judges of High Courts as Permanent Judges are made after consulting the concerned constitutional authorities in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Constitution and keeping the availability of vacancies in view. Additional Judges are not automatically appointed as Permanent Judges at the end of a 2-year term.

Non-Dilution of Foreign Equity by M/s. Pfizer

8982. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any conditions of dilution of foreign equity were imposed on M/s. Pfizer in any of intent letters/ industrial licences granted;

(b) if so, why further letters of intent/industrial licences have been granted to this company without dilution in foreign equity;

(c) what is the loss of foreign exchange to the country due to non-dilution of foreign equity by Pfizer;

(d) whether this company is producing a number of drugs and formulations in excess of their licensed capacity and without any permission under Industries (D&R) Act; and

(e) if so, why no action is being taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Industrial Licence No. 169(76) dated 24-4-1976, granted to M/s. Pfizer Limited for the manufacture of 'Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccine' contained a condition regarding dilution of foreign equity. This has since been cancelled on the licence being surrendered by the company.

One of the conditions imposed by the Controller of Capital Issues while granting consent on 26-10-1965 to the issue of capital by the Company was that the Indian share holding in the company should be raised to 40 per cent (foreign share holding should, as a result go down to 60 per cent) not later than June, 1970 by issue of fresh capital to the Indian public and not through sale or transfers of non resident share holding. As the company was not in need of any fresh funds for any expansion since it had surplus funds with it, this condition of dilution of foreign equity for fresh issue could not be implemented by the

company and, therefore, the company was given extension of time for this dilution, the last extension being upto 30-9-1979. The company submitted its application to the Reserve Bank of India in September, 1979 for the sale of 5,27,900 equity shares held by M/s. Pfizer Corporation, USA, to the public financial institutions and the existing share holders including employees. After detailed consideration, the Government gave approval to the Reserve Bank of India for the sale of these equity shares in November, 1980. With the sale of these shares the foreign share holding of the company will be reduced from the existing level of 75.25 per cent to 70.05 percent.

M/s. Pfizer have been granted two Letters of Intent for the manufacture of certain items in August 1980 and February, 1981. The August 1980 Letter of Intent bears the following condition regarding dilution of foreign equity: "The company shall reduce its foreign equity from 75 per cent to 60 per cent."

The February, 1981 Letter of Intent also contains the same condition regarding dilution of foreign equity in addition to a general condition about reduction of equity in accordance with the dilution formula of February 1972.

(c). No such study has been made as M/s. Pfizer are still in the process of dilution.

(d) and (e). Based on the data received in connection with regularisation/consolidation under the drug policy of 1978, it is observed that M/s. Pfizer India Limited have exceeded their licensed capacities in the case of (i) Protein Hydrolysate; (ii) Oxytetracycline; (iii) Banminth being produced under the conditions imposed in the Industrial Licence permitting the manufacture of Banminth formulation and (iv) Chlorpropamide.

As regards formulations, excess production in the case of the following

items (where the capacities are specified in the Industrial approvals held by the party) has been observed:

- (i) Nephрил tablets
- (ii) Diadin tablets
- (iii) Urobiofic capsules
- (iv) Fenocin-Sulfa tablets
- (v) Betacortril tablets
- (vi) Mialalone vials

In the case of other items, either the capacities are not clearly defined or, where they are defined, the company has not exceeded the licensed capacities or is not producing the item. It may, however, be added that about 40 formulations have, *prima facie*, been identified which are being manufactured by the party on the basis of authorisations of doubtful validity. A final decision as to the validity of authorisations claimed by the party is yet to be taken. The question of action against the company will have to be decided only after a final decision regarding the regularisation of capacity is taken.

Introduction of List-system on Proportional Representation

8983. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given thought to introduce List system or some other form of Proportional Representation in India to weed out certain undesirable trends observed in the elections in the past;

(b) did a Parliamentary Committee recommend a study of reform electoral system, and if yes, when; and

(c) progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). The Joint Committee on Amendments to Election Law, in Part II of its Report, which was adopted by the Committee on 23rd February, 1972, considered the question of adopting the system of pro-

portional representation including the 'List System' as in vogue in some countries. The Committee was of the opinion that the Government might appoint an expert Committee consisting of eminent jurists, experts on constitutional law etc. to examine the feasibility of adopting the list system or any other system in relation to elections to Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies. The proposal forms a part of the comprehensive proposals for electoral reforms which are under consideration of the Government.

Criteria for Nominations of Non-official Members of Press Advisory Committee

8984. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the antecedents of the non-official members of the Press Advisory Committee recently set up by it and the general guidelines and criteria for such nominations?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has not set up any Press Advisory Committee.

Introduction of Multi-Channel System for Delhi T.V. and amount spent

8985. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress in respect of introducing multi-channel system for Delhi T.V.;

(b) the amount so far spent on the work in this connection; and

(c) when the multi-channel system in Delhi T.V. is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) There is no proposal under consideration for introducing a multi-channel system for Delhi T.V. The Sixth Five Year Plan does not include any such scheme.

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

Distribution of Coal in Delhi Entrusted to Syndicate

8986. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bharat Coal and Cooking Company was supplying coal to the retailers directly at fixed price without commission in Delhi;

(b) whether there has been any change in that system;

(c) if so, the nature of the change and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the distribution of coal has since been entrusted to a syndicate;

(e) who are the members of the syndicate and the mechanism for distribution;

(f) whether the syndicate is entitled to any commission; and

(g) whether the commission has contributed to the rise of price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Bharat Cooking Coal Ltd., have supplied soft coke directly to the retailers during the period June, 1972 to March, 1974 and from October 1976 to March '80. They charged the following commission/service charge:

Period	Commission /service charges by BCCL per tonne of soft coke in rupees
June '72 to March '74	1/-
1-10-76 to 14-7-80	2.75
15-7-80 onwards	2.50

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). With a view to streamline the distribution of soft coke in Delhi, the Delhi Administration has been entrusted the task of handling and distributing soft coke to the retailers in Delhi to Coal Dealers Syndicate w.e.f. February '81.

(e) The Coal Dealers Syndicate—a limited registered Company under the Companies Act and comprises of 28 members who are mostly coal dealers/traders. The Coal Dealers Syndicate distributes soft coke to the retailers on the actual weightment basis.

(f) The Coal Dealers Syndicate is entitled to handling charge of Rs. 2.50 per metric tonne besides an allowance of 5 per cent of the value of soft coke to cover the shortage of soft coke in transit.

(g) There has been an increase in price of soft coke in Delhi since February'81 in view of the increased pithead prices of soft coke, increased railway freight, royalty and other cases and increased transportation charges due to higher prices of petroleum products. Commission payable have only marginally increased and its contribution to the increase in price of soft coke is very insignificant.

आकाशवाणी में विज्ञापन प्रसारण केन्द्रों के कामियों सम्बन्धी नीति

8987. श्री रामायण राय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वित्त विभाग के कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक ने आकाशवाणी के विज्ञापन प्रसारण केन्द्रों के कामियों के बारे में नीति की जांच की है तथा गत वर्ष मंत्रालय को एक प्रतिवेदन भी प्रस्तुत किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रतिवेदन में क्या सिफारिश की गई है और क्या सरकार इन सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर रही है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे) : (क) वित्त मंत्रालय की कर्मचारी निरीक्षण यूनिट ने आकाशवाणी के विज्ञापन केन्द्रों के प्रमुख के स्तर के बारे में एक रिपोर्ट अगस्त, 1980 में सरकार को दी थी ।

(ख) : कर्मचारी निरीक्षण यूनिट ने अन्य बातों के साथ साथ यह सिफारिश की है कि विज्ञापन प्रसारण केन्द्रों का प्रमुख एक सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक होना चाहिए जो आकाशवाणी के मुख्य केन्द्रों के केन्द्र निदेशक के नियंत्रण में हों। सरकार इस सिफारिश पर विचार कर रही है और अन्तिम निर्णय अभी नहीं लिया है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े जिलों में दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों की स्थापना करना

8988. श्री रामनाथ बूढे : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े जिलों में और विशेषकर बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में लोगों की सुविधा के लिए, एक दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना की कोई योजना/प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार इन क्षेत्रों के लोगों को दूरदर्शन की सुविधा से वंचित क्यों रख रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) संसदघनों की कमी के कारण छठी "योजना" (1980-85) क दौरान राज्य में और दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करना संभव नहीं है ।

Setting up of Paraffin Wax manufacturing Plant at Madras

8989. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set-up a paraffin wax manufacturing plant at Madras;

(b) if so, the present stage of the project; and

(c) what is the total cost of the project, capacity of production and by what time it will come into production?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Contract for execution of the project has been awarded.

(c) The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 14.44 crores. It is expected to have an annual capacity of 20,000 tonnes. Commercial production is expected to start in the first quarter of 1983.

Enforcement of Advocates Act in Jammu & Kashmir

8990. **DR. KARAN SNGH:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Advocates Act was applied to the State of Jammu & Kashmir by Parliament on 31st January, 1974 and only the date of its coming into force was to be fixed;

(b) whether seven years have subsequently elapsed but the Act has still not been put into force as a result of which the legal profession is being denied its benefits; and

(c) if so, whether Government of India propose taking immediate steps to bring this Act into force in the State of Jammu & Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Advocates Act, 1961 was extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir by the Advocates (Amendment) Act, 1973, which came into force with effect from 31-1-1974.

(b) It is true that the Act has not been made applicable in that State so far.

(c) The matter has already been taken up with the State Government.

Increase of Commission to L.P.G. Distributors

8991. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the basis for increasing the commission of L.P.G. distributors by only 0.25 paise per cylinder after 20 years;

(b) whether Government are aware that the price of gas went up 300 per cent during this period;

(c) whether it is a fact that this increase in commission is allowed only to the distributors of B.P.C. and I.O.C.; and

(d) the reasons for not giving this increase to the dealers of H.P.C.?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Prior to August 1972, the marketing Companies were paying Commission to their L.P.G. distributors at varying rates. With effect from 1-8-1972, the dealership commission was fixed at a uniform rate of Rs. 3.37 per cylinder irrespective of the size of the cylinder for all stations in the country. The increase of 0.25 paise in L.P.G. distributors' commission effective from 1-3-1981 would provide adequate return to the majority of distributors with average refill sales of 1500-2500 cylinder per month.

(b) Data relating to LPG price in 1960-61 is not immediately available. The maximum retail selling price of LPG on import parity basis was fixed at Rs. 22.76 for a 15 Kg. cylinder effective 1st August 1972 with slightly lower prices for cylinder of smaller capacity. Compared to this, the present retail selling price at Delhi is only about 100 per cent more than in 1972.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The increase in commission effective from 1-3-1981

has been allowed to all the regular LPG distributors of IOC, BPC and HPCL. However, certain number of sub-agents of HPCL perform only part of the services required of a full-fledged distributor. Godown rentals, financing of vehicles and other facilities are financed by HPCL. Therefore, these sub-agents have not been allowed this increase in commission. These sub-agents are getting commission at varying rates ranging from Rs. 1.50 cylinder to Rs. 2.70 cylinder.

आकाशवाणी के विज्ञापन प्रसारण केन्द्रों पर स्टेशन डायरेक्टरों की नियुक्ति

8992. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डेय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वित्त मंत्रालय के कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक ने इस बात की सिफारिश की है कि आकाशवाणी में विज्ञापन प्रसारण केन्द्रों पर स्टेशन डायरेक्टरों की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ पर नियुक्त स्टेशन डायरेक्टरों को अब तक अन्य केन्द्रों पर स्थानान्तरित क्यों नहीं किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक की सिफारिशों स्वीकार नहीं की है; और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसे कार्यान्वित करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं .

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) से (घ) कर्मचारी निरीक्षण यूनिट की सिफारिश की जाँच की जा रही है और सरकार ने अन्तिम निर्णय अभी नहीं लिया है ।

Annual remuneration to executives by large industrial houses

8993. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual remuneration by way of salary, commission, perks, driver-driven cars, furnished accommodation and other amenities provided at the Companies expense to the President, Joint Presidents and Vice-Presidents and Executive Directors of the various companies managed by the first five large industrial houses;

(b) whether these are subject to the approval of the Company Law Board or Government;

(c) if not, whether he proposes to bring them within the ambit of Government approval by amending the Companies Act and Rules made thereunder so as to safeguard the shareholders' interests; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) It is presumed that the question relates to the President, Joint President, Vice-President and Executive Directors who are neither managing nor whole-time Directors in the companies. The data in regard to the annual remuneration by way of salary, commission and perquisites etc., paid to such Executives of the companies, (inclusive of the first five large industrial houses) is not required to be furnished to this Department in terms of the provisions of the Companies Act. However, Section 217(2A) of the Companies Act 1956 provides that the report of the Board of Directors attached to the balance sheet of a company shall include a statement showing the name of every employee of the company who, during the year was in receipt of remuneration (including perquisites) in the aggregate of not less than Rs. 23000/- per month.

(b) to (d). The existing law provides that the remuneration of Executives, by whatever designation called, would require the approval of the Central Government only where such Executives fall within the ambit of section 314(1B) of the Act. Appointment of all other Company Executives excepting Whole-time and Managing Director, does not require the approval of the Central Government.

The question whether the Companies Act should be amended to bring the remuneration payable to the other top Executives also within the ambit of Companies Act or rules made thereunder is a matter of policy decision by the Government and is currently under review.

Number of executive directors in a company

8994. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any limit upto which Executive Directors can be appointed by a Company and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) what are the functions assigned to the Executive Director vis-a-vis the Chief Executives termed as Presidents, Joint Presidents and Vice-Presidents;

(c) whether there exists any provisions for the creation of such high posts in the Companies Act or Rules made thereunder, and if so, under what section or rules;

(d) if not, how these posts have come into being and there is a spurt thereof in large Industrial Houses; and

(e) whether Government propose to restrict the creation of a number of such posts by the Directors?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The strength of the Board of Directors of a company is limited by its Articles

of Association. Within such strength there is usually no provision in the Articles of Association of the companies to restrict the number of Executive Directors.

(b) The functions assigned to the Executive Director vis-a-vis President etc, or otherwise would vary from company to company depending on the scale or nature of its activities. This is, however, a matter of internal administration of a company.

(c) and (d). There is no provision in the Companies Act or Rules made thereunder for the creation of posts of Executive Directors and Government are not aware of any marked spurt in the creation of such posts in large industrial houses.

(e) There is no proposal before the Government for restricting the creation of such posts.

Counsels in Supreme Court

8995. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of counsels appointed by the Central Government in the Supreme Court at present; and

(b) what is the number of such Counsels belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward communities in Supreme Court and High Courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The total number of counsels appointed by my Ministry in the Supreme Court at present is 54.

(b) Information with regard to the number of Advocates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not available with us and would be collected.

As regards persons belonging to the Backward Communities, in the absence of any recognised and generally

accepted list of Backward Classes prepared by the Central Government, the information requested is not available.

Lowering of rates for electricity

8996. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to consider the lowering of rates for consumption of electricity for the installation and operation of (i) drinking water supply (ii) minor lift irrigation schemes in order to facilitate the provision of drinking water and irrigation to barren land;

(b) if so, the comparative rates of per unit of electricity for (i) consumption for domestic use (ii) industrial/commercial purpose (iii) installation of operation of drinking water/minor irrigation schemes;

(c) the likely date by which the rates for (iii) above would be lowered; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). No such proposal is under consideration. The State Governments/State Electricity Boards are fully competent to charge differential rates of tariff from different types of consumers. However, average electric rates charged for power supply for agriculture/irrigation purposes are generally lower as compared to other categories of consumption.

A statement showing average electric rates for domestic, commercial, small scale industries, irrigation, public water works and large industries is enclosed.

Statement

Average Electric rates of State Electricity Boards for various Type of consumption

Sl. No.	Name of the State Electricity Board	Domestic lights & fans (30 kwh/ month)	Commercial lights & fans (200 kwh/ month)	Agricultural to HP 15% LF (817/ kwh month)	Small industries 5HP 10% LF (272 kwh/ month)	Large Industries 1000 Kw 50% L.F. (365000 kwh/ month)	Water Works 250 KW 70% L.F. (127750 Kwh/ month)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	43.00	90.00	17.22	47.00	41.06	46.91*
2	Assam	57.00	70.00	30.00	55.00	55.00	50.00
3	Bihar	46.00	56.00	55.15@	36.30	36.45	32.62*
4	Gujarat	35.47	44.97	23.94	44.27	43.349	41.869
5	Haryana	29.75	65.80	22.03	27.00	25.12	23.37*
6	Himachal Pradesh	37.50	55.00	9.00	23.00	19.77	20.26
7	Jammu & Kashmir	30.00	40.00	10.00	20.00	18.00	18.00*
8	Karnataka	41.67	80.00	5.10	40.00	29.59	27.57
9	Madhya Pradesh	32.50	55.00-U 50.00-R	16.00	33.00-U 30.00-R	39.30	34.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Kerala	35.00	49.50₹	13.22	23.86	18.81	20.24
11	Maharashtra	33.25	42.25	12.75	38.25	29.41	30.50*
12	Meghalaya	42.00	47.00	14.00	19.00	18.05	20.97*
13	Orissa	32.00	50.00	16.90	26.90	25.40	24.90
14	Punjab	31.62	52.90	12.50	21.27	17.84	16.35*
15	Rajasthan	38.00	55.00	21.00	25.00	26.49	24.47
16	Tamil Nadu	38.00	73.00\$	14.61	34.00\$	31.06\$	28.76*\$
17	Uttar Pradesh	48.00	68.00	18.36	41.36	40.02	37.45*
18	West Bengal	48.00	60.00	35.00	42.00	48.80	45.49*

NOTE: 1. The above average rates are inclusive of fuel surcharge but exclusive of Electricity Duty.

2. The above statement has been prepared on the basis of rates and fuel surcharge reported to CEA upto 31-3-1981.

R=RURAL
U=URBAN

*—Indicates that there is no separate tariff for public water works. In such cases the average rate has been worked out on the basis of tariff applicable for similar type of consumption.

₹—Assuming average connected load between 1 KW to 10 KW.

\$—An additional levy of 5P/kwh will be charged from the consumers of metropolitan area of Madras City.

@ This rate is chargeable for nine months in a year i.e., no charge will be levied for supply during the months of April, August and December each year.

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिये विश्व बैंक से ऋण

9897. श्री शिवकुमार सिंह ठाकुर : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्व बैंक द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए कितना ऋण दिया गया है; और

(ख) उस पर किस दर से ब्याज वसूल किया गया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) (विश्व बैंक के) आई० डी० ए० ऋण संख्या 572-आई०एन० के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाओं के लिए सामग्री खरीदने हेतु 7.460 मिलियन अमरीकी

डालर की राशि प्राप्त की है। दूसरे आई० डी० ए० ऋण सं० 911-आई० एन० के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में 21.756 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर के मूल्य की सामग्री के लिए आर्डर दिए हैं। विश्व बैंक ऋण नहीं देता परन्तु प्राप्त की गई सामग्री के मूल्य की प्रतिपूर्ति करता है।

(ख) दोनों आई० डी० ए० ऋणों के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त की गई और बकाया राशि पर विश्व बैंक भारत सरकार से 3/4 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से केवल सेवा प्रभार लेता है। इन ऋणों के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध राशि को सरकार ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम को दे देती है तथा निगम से 7 1/2 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज लेती है। निम्न राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को 5.75 प्रतिशत से 9.25 प्रतिशत तक के वार्षिक ब्याज

की विभिन्न दरों पर ऋण उपलब्ध कराता है। बंज की यह दर स्वीकृत की गई स्कीमों की श्रेणियों पर तथा ऋण चुकाये जाने की अवधि पर निर्भर करती है। आई० डी० ए० ऋणों के अर्जात उपलब्ध कराई गई राशियों वार्षिक योजना की निधियों का ही एक हिस्सा होती है।

Policy formulated and adopted at the time of rehabilitation of erstwhile displaced persons in Koraput

8998. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOM-
ANGO: Will the Minister of SUP-
PLY AND REHABILITATION be
pleased to state:

(a) what was the policy formulated and adopted in principle by Government of India at the time of rehabilitation of erstwhile displaced persons in Koraput and other tribal districts in the country;

(b) whether guidelines were issued to the Dandakaranya Development Authorities by his Ministry from time to time to follow the policies;

(c) if so, the guidelines issued and the steps taken by the authorities to implement the policies in these areas; and

(d) the new concept policy or programmes under consideration of his Ministry, if any, keeping the overall picture of the DDAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The Dandakaranya Development Authority was set up in 1958 for the effective and expeditious execution of the

scheme to resettle displaced persons from former East Pakistan in Dandakaranya area comprising Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh and Koraput District of Orissa and for integrated development of this area with particular regard to the promotion of interests of the area's tribal population. The Dandakaranya Development Authority has since then been implementing these objectives;

(d) There has not been any new concept, policy or programme under our consideration in regard to the objectives of the Dandakaranya Development Authority.

Sub-Division and Blocks of Koraput Covered by Dandakaranya Development Authority

8999. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Sub-divisions and Blocks covered by the Dandakaranya Development Authority in Koraput district of Orissa;

(b) what is the tribal population and rehabilitated population in each Block; and

(c) funds provided for D.D.A. Koraput in the Five Year Plans since the starting of the Authority and money spent on tribal development from that fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The information is given below:

Zone of the Dandakaranya Project	Blocks	Sub-division
Malkangiri	Malkangiri, Korukonda, Podia, Kalmela.	Malkangiri
Umerkote	Umerkote, Raigarh, Dabugaon, Jhorigaon. Jeypore	Nowrangpur Jeypore

(b) The tribal population and the rehabilitated population in different Blocks are as follows:—

Blocks	Tribal population	Rehabilitation population	
		DPs	Tribals
<i>Malkangiri Zone</i> (Blocks: Malkangiri, Korukonda, Podia, Kalimela)	1,35,843	49,182	6,678
<i>Umerkote Zone</i> (Blocks: Umerkote, Raigarh, Dabugaon, Johrigaon, Jeypore)	2,58,000	25,896	4,941

(c) In Dandakaranya Project, developmental activities have been undertaken as composite programmes benefiting displaced persons as well as the local tribal population. These include irrigation, roads, medical and educational facilities, etc. Besides, direct financial assistance is given to the families of displaced persons as well as tribals settled on the land reclaimed by the Project. The total expenditure incurred by the Project since inception upto 31st March 1979 is Rs. 115.36 crores, out of which Rs. 24.29 crores are computed to have been spent on tribal welfare. This amount includes Rs. 96.41 lakhs incurred on providing settlement assistance to tribal families and Rs. 213.09 lakhs on reclamation of land for tribal families.

Electricity Workers in the Country

9000. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) state-wise number of electricity workers;

(b) whether it is a fact that All India Federation of Electricity Employees has sent him a 6-point charter of demands on behalf of electricity workers;

(c) whether it is also a fact that under the leadership of the said Federation electricity workers of the country as a whole staged a demonstration before Parliament on 17th April in support of their demands;

(d) if so, the details of their demands; and

(e) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A statement showing the number of electricity workers in the various State Electricity Boards, to the extent available, as on 31st March 1980 is enclosed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). In view of 'c' above the question does not arise.

Statement

Manpower engaged in State Electricity Boards and other important undertaking as on 31-3-1980 as reported by Boards/Undertakings

Name of Electy. Board/ Undertaking	Regular							Non-regular			Total Regular & Non- Regular (6+10)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	Manage- rial and Higher Execu- tives	Techni- & Scien- tific Officers	Technical Super- visory Staff	Techni- cians & operation Staff	Non- Technical Regular (1 to 5)	Total Regular (1 to 5)	Technical Trainees & App- rentices	Work Charge Staff	Casual	Total Non- Regular (7 to 9)	Total
<i>Northern Region</i>											
Punjab	7	1496	36572	*	9143	47218	..	19220	N.A.	19220	66438
Rajasthan	9	986	23149	*	13916	38060	10350	..	12091	22441	60501
<i>Western Region</i>											
Madhya Pradesh	15	2133	3340	28758	16393	51115	1105	2978	37418	41501	92616
Maharashtra	23	4779	8869	53200	16409	83280		Data Not Available		83280(A)	
<i>Southern Region</i>											
Andhra Pradesh	16	1110	3931	32331	9674	47062	732	3924	1089	5754	52807
<i>Important Licenses</i>											
G.E.S.C.	6	240	1565	8298	1505	11614	344	37	122	503	12117
B.E.S.T.	1	53	312	1585	894	2845	68	700	Nil	768	3613
TATAS	4	204	676	1407	432	2733	216	278	N.A.	494	3217

*Included under Technical Supervisory Staff Category.

(A) Data Pertains to Regular Employees only.

No data in respect of other Electricity Boards is available yet.

विपक्षी दलों तथा सत्ताह्व दलों के नेताओं को रेडियो और टेलीविजन पर दिया गया समय

9001. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जनवरी, 1980 से मार्च, 1981 के दौरान विपक्षी दलों तथा सत्ताह्व दल के नेताओं को रेडियो और टेलीविजन पर कितनी बार समय दिया गया और तत्सम्बन्धी तारखें क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे) : जो सूचना पूछी गई है वह आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रों, जिनकी संख्या 85 है और ट्रांसमीटरों सहित दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों जिनकी संख्या 14 है के बारे में है। यह सूचना जनवरी 1980 से लगभग 15 महीने की अवधि से सम्बन्धित है। आकाशवाणी के केन्द्र धातग्रामों, परिचरवाणी, रूपकों, गांधी चर्चा जैसे विशेष कार्यक्रम, आदि का आयोजन करते हैं जिनमें विपक्षी और सत्ताह्व राजनीतिक दलों सहित जनता के नेताओं को भाग लेने के लिए आमंत्रित किया जाता है। दूरदर्शन केन्द्र भी डिबेट, परिचरवाणी, सामयिक मामलों के कार्यक्रम इत्यादि जैसे कार्यक्रम टेलीकास्ट करते हैं जिनमें इस प्रकार के व्यक्तियों को आमंत्रित किया जाता है। न तो आकाशवाणी और न ही दूरदर्शन राजनीतिक दलों से सम्बन्धित इस प्रकार के व्यक्तियों के नामों तथा जिन दलों से वे सम्बद्ध होते हैं उनके नामों के बारे में आंकड़े रखता है। मूल रिकार्ड से सूचना का संग्रह करना इतनी विशाल सूचना का सकलन करना होगा जो अन्तर्निहित प्रयास के अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

Power Generation from Snow

9002. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any studies have been made or proposed to be made for generation of power from snow in the mountains; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no proposal for making any studies for generation of power directly from snow in the mountains. However, a number of hydro-electric power stations utilise snow melt waters of rivers originating in the Himalayas for power generation.

Cooking Gas Supply in Rajasthan

9003. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received for registration for getting cooking gas connections from the Indian Oil in Rajasthan;

(b) the total number of cooking gas supply dealers appointed in Rajasthan, district-wise;

(c) when the supply of cooking gas will commence through all the dealers in various districts of Rajasthan; and

(d) by what time all the applications registered in the State will be allotted cooking gas connections?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The total number of wait listed Indians customers in Rajasthan as on 31st December, 1980 is about 58,000

(b) There are 10 distributors of cooking gas in Rajasthan appointed

by the oil companies at the following locations:—

Location	Number of existing distributors
Jaipur	3
Ajmer	1
Jodhpur	1
Udaipur	2
Kota	2
Pilani	1
	10

(c) and (d). As per the enrolment plan of the oil companies a total number of about 26,500 connections are to be released in Rajasthan during 1981-82. District-wise details are not readily available. The applicants on the waiting list will be cleared in a phased manner depending on the availability of LPG (cooking gas).

Security for Electricity Metres in Delhi

9004. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the past a sum of Rs. 40 was taken from the allottees of Government accommodation in R.K. Puram, New Delhi, as the electricity meter security and the same was subsequently discontinued;

(b) whether some of the residents approached the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, New Delhi, to get refund of their amount of meter security but were not given any refund; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Cash Security deposits were taken by

Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking from its prospective consumers against electricity consumption charges and not as electricity meter security. Prior to February, 1976 Government employees living in Government accommodation were exempted from making such deposits and the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking used to accept Guarantee letters issued by their Departments. Due to difficulties experienced by DESU in recovering electricity consumption charges outstanding against out-going allottees of Government accommodation, DESU decided to charge security deposit in cash from the consumers occupying Government accommodation from 1.2.76. This decision was later on held in abeyance upto 31.7.77. Thereafter, the decision to charge security deposit in cash is in force.

The security deposited by the Government servant at the time of taking electricity connection in the Government accommodation allotted to them, therefore, cannot be refunded till such time the electric connection stands in the name of a particular allottee.

Personnel Policy of Ministry of Energy on ad-hoc Recruitment etc.

9005. SHRI KAMLA MISRA MA-DHUKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the personnel policy of his Ministry/attached offices in the matter of ad-hoc recruitment, service conditions and promotions etc. in case of Gazetted Officers;

(b) how many posts have been filled up by Departmental Officers on ad-hoc basis pending selection of a candidate by direct recruitment through U.P.S.C.; and

(c) how many posts were kept vacant and for how much period since 1979 and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Direct recruitment to gazetted posts is restored to through the U.P.S.C. In exceptional circumstances and under exigencies of public service, it may become necessary to appoint departmental officers to such posts on *ad-hoc* basis. *Ad-hoc* appointments are replaced by regular appointments at the earliest. Whenever an appointment is made on *ad-hoc* basis it is made clear to each officer concerned that his *ad-hoc* appointment will not bestow on him a claim for regular appointment and that the service rendered by him on *ad-hoc* basis will not count for the purpose of seniority in that grade and for eligibility for promotion to higher grades or for confirmation. The UPSC are also consulted wherever required under the relevant rules and regulations. Promotions of gazetted officers as well as their service conditions are regulated in accordance with the relevant recruitment rules and other rules and instructions issued by the Government from time to time.

(b) Two.

(c) Sixteen gazetted posts requiring to be filled by direct recruitment are at present vacant as shown under:—

(1) *Ministry of Energy* Department of power One gazetted post fell vacant on 20-1-1980 for being filled by direct recruitment, for which nomination on the basis of the competitive examination held by the U.P.S.C. is awaited.

(2) *Central Electricity Authority*:

(i) One gazetted posts was required to be filled by deputation, failing which by direct recruitment. Despite circulation of the vacancy twice, the U.P.S.C. did not find any of the officers recommended by the various cadre authorities as

suitable for appointment on deputation. As advised by the Union Public Service to Commission, it has been decided to fill the vacancy by selection by direct recruitment through open advertisement. Pending the selection of an officer by the Union Public Service Commission through open advertisement, the vacancy has, however, been filled on *ad-hoc* basis as a purely temporary arrangement with effect from the 6th Oct., 1980. The post remained vacant from 1-1-1979 to 17-3-1980 and from 1-7-1980 to 5-10-1980.

(ii) Another 14 gazetted posts, which were created in 1980 and are required to be filled by direct recruitment, are lying vacant pending the assumption of charge by the candidates who have already been selected and offered appointments against those vacancies on the results of the Combined Engineering Services Examination held by the Union Public Service Commission.

Teething Problems faced by Ramagundam and Talcher

9006. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (b) of the Unstarred Question No. 6654 on 7th April, 1981 regarding Fertilizers Plants at Ramagundam and Talcher and state:

(a) whether the commercial production of coal-based fertilizer plants at Ramagundam and Talcher was well below the rated capacity on account of teething problems faced by the plants;

(b) if so, details of these teething problems and the steps taken to tackle them;

(c) whether it is a fact that more than technological problems, the managerial inefficiency and non-availability of coal, power and wagon are responsible for less production; and

(d) if so, fact in detail and the steps taken thereon? (

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the major teething problems faced by the Talcher and Ramagundam plants since they went into commercial production in November, 1980 are frequent failures of waste heat boilers and tripping of the gasifiers, chocking and corrosion problems in the raw gas pipes coolers, frequent failures of the blades of steam turbine of the air turbo compressor and leakages on the re-generators of the air separation plants. Remedial action has been taken to overcome these problems. It is proposed to install additional equipments and modify certain equipments to enable the plants to achieve the rated capacity.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question does not arise.

Confirmation of Employees of C.S.C.S.

9007. **SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether various class III and II employees of the C.S.C.S. have been confirmed in the month of April, 1981 though they were eligible to be confirmed from 1st April, 1978 and onwards; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that various panels formed for recruitment to various posts of Class III and Class II employees in the year 1976 were reviewed from time to time and recruitments made on the basis of the said panel and whether seniority lists of such employees were circulated; and

(c) if the answer to (b) above is in the affirmative whether in the month of March, 1981, the seniority of some persons has been altered, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Although orders of confirmations of Group 'C' (i.e. Class III) employees in the Upper Division and Lower Division Grades in the Irrigation and Power Cadre of the C.S.C.S. were issued in April, 1981, their substantive appointments thereto have been made effective from the due dates i.e. 1st April' 78 onwards.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Transfer of Employees from Administration wing of Ministry

9008. **SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employees and officers posted in Administration Wing of his Ministry for more than 3 years are not transferred to other sections resulting in corruption; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to transfer them to other seats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Transfers are effected from time to time in various Wings including the Administration Wing keeping in view the exigencies of public service, requirements of each Wing, etc.

Accommodation Rented by I.D.P.L.

9009. **DR. A. U. AZMI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the accommodation rented by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) in the capital for office, godown and residential purposes; since when let out; and annual rent paid and taxes, if any, paid;

(b) the expenditure incurred annually on the maintenance of these buildings as per terms of contract;

(c) the amount of advance rental paid to the land-lords at the time of renting the buildings and how this amount was adjusted and whether this advance was legally paid as per provisions of the existing law; and

(d) the reasons for the IDPL concentrating a large number of offices in the capital when their works are situated outside and the progress made in shifting of some of these offices to their newly built Gurgaon complex?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2455/81].

(d) IDPL has only three office premises in Delhi which are being utilised for housing its Bulk Sales Division, Regional Sales Office and Officers' Hostel respectively. IDPL has already shifted its Head Office including the Regd. Office and Head Office of Marketing Division to its newly-built complex in Dundaheera (Distt. Gurgaon) in 1979. Retention of the above 2 existing premises is essential to cater to the needs of marketing of drugs in the Union Territory of Delhi and its surrounding areas. One of the existing buildings, which is being used as Officers' Hostel, is essential for making arrangements for the stay of the Officers of the Company, who have frequently to come on official visits to Company's Central Office located at Gurgaon, where at present no Officers' Hostel exists. The telex of the Company is also being operated from this building, as there is no arrangement for operation of teleprinter machine at Gurgaon.

Offer to Supply Crude by Libya

9010. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of Heavy Industry of Libya during his recent visit to this country had offered that Libya was prepared to meet fully crude oil requirements of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concrete steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Bhatinda Fertilizer Plant

9011. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhatinda Fertilizer Plant has made great strides recently;

(b) whether the workers in appreciation of the hard work done by them in 1978-79 onwards have requested that there should be at least one promotion for every one in the lifetime of the plant; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the National Fertilizers Ltd., and that of his Ministry to their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Bhatinda plant of the National Fertilizers Ltd. achieved its targetted production for the year 1980-81.

(b) and (c). The National Fertilizers Ltd. has a well laid down personnel policy for the career development of all its employees. Most of the workers have already got one promotion within a period of service of 3 to 4 years. They can look forward for further advancement depending on their qualifications, experience, performance and growth of the company.

Number of Power Projects Awaiting Commissioning

9012. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of installed power projects awaiting commissioning; and

(b) the reasons why they have not been commissioned so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). In any power generation unit, after the physical works are completed, the unit takes quite some time to stabilise. When a thermal unit is commissioned, it runs for a few days and then the same is stopped for examination of the bearings etc. to check various components as prescribed for proper commissioning of the unit. The gap between rolling (a prestage for synchronisation) and final commissioning varies from a few weeks to a few months depending upon the teething troubles of the unit concerned. There could be no case for not commissioning an installed unit provided it is in an operating condition.

Staff of Doordarshan

9013. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Additional Director of Doordarshan in the course of an interview with "Evening News" of New Delhi dated February 3, 1981 has said that 70 per cent staff of Door-

darshan is deadwood and is busting in the glory of working for media; and

(b) what steps are being taken for getting rid of the deadwood?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHI): (a) Yes, Sir. However, there has been overemphasis on percentage in the reporting. The point made was that there was need for total dedication and a creative approach to planning and production of programmes.

(b) Necessary steps are being taken to put talented personnel at Delhi Doordarshan Kendra. Those who have been found lacking will be given further professional training and posted at different Doordarshan Kendras.

Calcutta Chemical Company Ltd., Calcutta

9014. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the shareholders and old employees of Calcutta Chemical Company Limited, Calcutta, have represented to his Ministry (dated 12th January, 1981) alleging that the management of the Company, is contemplating to close very soon their business for some time in order to avoid immediate interference and investigation by Government; and

(b) if so, what are the facts thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Department had received an unsigned copy of a communication dated 12th January, 1981 purported to have been written by some shareholders and some old employees of the company wherein it was alleged that the management of this company was

contemplating to close their business very soon in order to avoid immediate interference and investigation by the Government. Department has also received, from time to time, complaints making certain other allegations.

(b) Having regard to the various complaints received, an inspection of the company was ordered under Section 209A of the Companies Act some time back. The Report is being processed and action, as may be warranted, will be taken in due course.

Telecast of Asian Games

9015. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 27th March, 1981 that the Asian Games Special Committee is considering to set up indigenously a colour transmission system for televising the Asian Games for the foreign countries;

(b) whether India has already developed this technology;

(c) whether the colour telecast can also be viewed in India in colour by making suitable alterations in the existing sets; and

(d) the cost involved in this project and whether Government have approved it?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no indigenous manufactured equipment available in India. Equipment for providing colour T.V. has to be imported.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The incremental additional cost involved in this case is Rs. 3.8 crores. However, Government have not so far taken any final decision regarding this.

Nathpa Jhakri Project in Himachal Pradesh

9016. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government give any financial assistance for the Nathpa Jhakri Project in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether in addition to the above the cost is being shared by the user States; and

(c) if so, the contribution being made by the Centre and each of the user States annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) (a) to (c) A broad tripartite arrangement has been reached between the Governments of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Central Government in respect of the shares of investment and benefits in respect of the Nathpa-Jhakri Project. The Planning Commission has approved of the above arrangement. However, formal investment sanction in respect of the Central share will have to be obtained after observing the required formalities.

Setting of Fertilizer Factories in Rajasthan

9017. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan has all the necessary raw

material that can sustain more than four fertilizer factories in addition to the existing ones in the State;

(b) if so, whether the State Government of Rajasthan has made any request to the Central Government for setting up new fertilizer factories in the State and if so, the details regarding the location, capacity and the Central assistance sought for each of such projects that have been suggested by the State Government; and

(c) whether Government have considered and taken decision in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Fertilizer raw-materials like rock phosphate and pyrites are available in significant quantity in Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) Requests have been received from the Government of Rajasthan from time to time suggesting establishment of phosphatic fertilizer plant based on the rock phosphate available at Jhamarkotra (Distt. Udaipur) and Pyrites available at Saladipura (Distt. Sikar) in Rajasthan. The Sixth Plan envisages setting up of phosphatic fertilizer plant based on the rock phosphate available at Jhamarkotra and Pyrites available at Saladipura. However, firm data about the quality and quantity of the beneficiated rock phosphate would be available only after installation of the semi-commercial plant by the State Government by the end of 1982. Necessary action to finalise proposals for the phosphatic fertilizer facilities based on this rock can be initiated only after the aforesaid details have become available. The results of the beneficiation and roasting tests on pyrites at Saladipura have been promising and the Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd. are commissioning a feasibility report for

a sulphuric acid plant based on these pyrites. It is premature at this stage to decide matters such as the location of the plant, the capacity, the product mix financing, etc.

Allotment of Diesel to Diesel Pumps

9018. **SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the basis, with facts on which diesel is allotted to diesel pumps;

(b) whether some ratio has been fixed for allotting diesel to diesel pumps on National Highways and those on State Highways;

(c) if not, whether diesel allotment policy in respect of diesel pumps on National Highways and at other places is proposed to be made keeping in view to present requirements; and

(d) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Allocation of diesel to retail outlets is generally being made on the basis of historical sales, giving due weightage to variable factors like floods, power-cut, droughts, agricultural demand etc. as directed by the State Governments authorities who have also authority to decrease or increase allocation to any retail outlet depending upon need.

(b) No ratio has been fixed for allotment of diesel to retail outlets on National Highways and State Highways.

(c) and (d). In view of satisfactory supply position of diesel, State Governments/Union Territories have now been advised to remove all restrictions for the present on the sale of diesel.

राज्यों द्वारा तापीय और पनबिजली केन्द्र स्थापित करने की योजनाएँ

9019. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर :
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा देश में अधिव्यवस्था बिजली उत्पादन करने के बारे में की गई अपील की प्रतिक्रिया में राज्य सरकारों ने अपने-अपने राज्यों में अतिरिक्त तापीय और पनबिजली केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए योजनाएँ तैयार की हैं तथा उन्हें अनुमोदन के लिए केन्द्र के पास भेजा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने अपने प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं तथा तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उन बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (ग) . राज्य सरकारों/राज्य बिजली बोर्डों ने अतिरिक्त ताप दियुत् और जल दियुत् केन्द्रों के सम्बन्ध में स्कीमें केन्द्रीय दियुत् प्राधिकरण को स्वीकृति हेतु भेजी हैं । मध्य प्रदेश सहित विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा भेजी गई परियोजनाओं का विवरण एक, दो और तीन में दिया गया है । सभी पटल पर रखा गया [मन्त्रालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल-टी-2456/81]

Raising of Annual Capacity of Naphtha Cracker for Petro-Chemical Complex in West Bengal

9020. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government has received a fresh letter of

intent from the Union Government raising the annual capacity of the naphtha Cracker in the proposed petro-chemical complex at Haldia, West Bengal, to 100,000 tonnes of ethylene;

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

(c) whether the West Bengal Government had indicated to the Union Government that it would welcome the association of Union Government in the negotiating Committee which is being constituted for the purpose of finalising agreements; etc.; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The letter of intent issued to the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation for the setting up of the Haldia Petrochemical Complex has been amended to provide, inter-alia, for increase in capacity for the manufacture of Ethylene, from 54,000 tonnes/annum to 100,000 tonnes/annum.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Association of Government of India with the proposed negotiating Committee was not considered necessary.

Hydel Power

9021. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the share of hydel power which is the cheapest form of power that can be generated is coming down substantially;

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

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b).

The proportion of hydel to thermal as on date is about 40 to 60 per cent. Recognising the value in exploiting country's hydel potential, it has been decided to increase the proportion of hydel power in the current and subsequent Five Year Plans with a view to securing a parity between the hydel and thermal component.

(c) The following steps have been taken for accelerating development of hydro potential:

(i) Close monitoring of projects under construction with a view to expediting their commissioning is being undertaken.

(ii) Investigation of projects with application of latest management and technological practices with a view to expediting the work.

(iii) it has been decided to entrust to the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) and the North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO) large hydel projects, which require heavy financial investments and technical services.

States which have not Utilised Funds for Rural Electrification

9022. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the particulars of States that have not utilised funds provided by Government for rural electrification or their funds have lapsed due to the shortage of proper schemes or guidance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Rural Electrification programmes are formulated and implemented by the State Electricity Boards|State Governments where there are no electricity Boards and by Rural Electric Co-operative Societies. Funds for the programme are allocated by the Planning Commission partly through Rural Electrification Corporation and partly under

the Normal Development Programme of the States. Details regarding the loan amounts disbursed by the Corporation to the different States up to 31-3-1980, expenditure incurred up to 30-9-1980 and the amounts remaining unutilised as on 1-10-1980 are given in the Statement.

REC schemes are phased for completion over periods ranging up to five years and the second and subsequent instalments of loans are released against achievement of the phased targets. However, if against certain schemes instalments are not drawn according to schedule, the amounts are not allowed to lapse but the states can draw the instalments in the following year(s) on the basis of the progress in the execution of the schemes. Also, there is a certain minimum period required for utilisation of funds after disbursement of loan instalments by the Corporation. Some amounts may be representing the cost of material lying in store awaiting utilisation on the works or may be representing advance payments made to the suppliers, etc. In some cases, inadequate execution of schemes is also responsible for non-utilisation of funds but it is not the case always.

Rural Electrification Corporation has been assisting the States not only in formulating technically feasible and financially viable rural electrification schemes but also gives guidance for proper implementation through its Zonal|Regional Offices set up in the different parts of the country.

Statement

Details regarding loan amounts disbursed by the rural Electrification Corporation to the different States up to 31-3-1980, expenditure incurred up to 30-9-1980 and amounts remaining unutilised with them as on 1-10-80

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Loan amounts disbursed upto 31-3-80	Expenditure incurred by the States upto 30-9-80	Loan amounts remained unutilised as on 1-10-80
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57.58	51.81	5.77
2.	Assam	21.22	15.62	5.60
3.	Bihar	71.97	49.25	22.72
4.	Gujarat	34.56	30.25	4.31
5.	Himachal Pradesh	17.08	13.55	3.53
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	21.39	19.40	1.99
7.	Karnataka	26.99	22.08	4.91
8.	Kerala	11.86	9.30	2.56
9.	Madhya Pradesh	97.08	75.74	21.34
10.	Maharashtra	66.09	64.31	1.78
11.	Meghalaya	8.59	5.21	3.38
12.	Manipur	1.87	0.34	1.53
13.	Orissa	58.44	43.77	14.67
14.	Tamil Nadu	35.86	32.31	3.55
15.	Uttar Pradesh	77.24	44.74	32.50
16.	West Bengal	59.91	40.90	19.01
17.	Nagaland	3.19	2.53	0.66
18.	Tripura	3.62	3.06	0.56

जाली कम्पनियों के बिहद कार्यवाही

9023. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री :
क्या बिध, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने देश के विभिन्न भागों में कार्यरत कुछ जाली कम्पनियों का बतलवाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) उक्त कम्पनियों ने लायसेंस किस प्रकार प्राप्त किये थे ; और

(घ) उक्त कम्पनियों के बिहद सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (के) तथा (ख): ऐसी धारणा है कि "जाली कम्पनियों" की अभिव्यक्ति का अभिप्राय ऐसी कम्पनियों की ओर संकेत करना है, जो निगमित निकाय के रूप में स्वतः प्रतिनिधित्व या कार्य कर रही हैं, यद्यपि, उनको कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के उपबन्धों की आवश्यकता के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत नहीं किया गया है।

इस प्रकार के दो मामले इस विभाग की सूचना में आये हैं—एक आंध्र प्रदेश और दूसरा पश्चिमी बंगाल।

(ग) इस विभाग में उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, इन दो मामलों में कोई लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया है।

(घ) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 631 के अन्तर्गत उत्तर के भाग (क) तथा (ख) में विनिर्दिष्ट दो मामलों से सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ कर दी गई है।

Gas Famine in Rajasthan

9024. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned "Gas famine hits Rajasthan" published in "Patriot" dated 2nd April, 1981;

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

(c) the action taken by Government to ward off the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There has been shortage in the supplies of cooking gas

(LPG) to the domestic gas consumers in Rajasthan due to the reduced availability of the product as a result of the industrial relations problems in the Gujarat refinery during March 1981. The industrial relations problems have now been resolved and the Gujarat refinery has resumed its normal production. The situation is expected to normalise shortly.

Applications Pending for Allotment of Petroleum Products Agencies in Gujarat

9025. SHRI DAULAT SINGH JADEJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the number of applications pending for each of the petrol, diesel and L. P. gas agencies in Gujarat State and since when?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Details in this regard are not maintained by Government. Moreover, collection/compilation of such voluminous statistical information is an expensive and time consuming process and may be on commensurate with the objective in view.

Deep digging of Mines

9026. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have realised the necessity of the mines to be dug deep for which the country is lacking advanced technology and equipment; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to meet the demand of coal by railways, industrial and power sectors as also for domestic consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps being taken to meet the demand of coal by railways, industry, power and domestic sector inter-alia include the following:

(i) High production by mechanisation of opencast and underground mines and, if required, even by application of foreign expertise.

(ii) Installation of mechanised coal handling plants.

(iii) Quality control of coal to be supplied.

(iv) Free sale of almost all varieties of coal from pit-head stocks.

Victimisation of C.M.A.L. employees Union and its General Secretary

9027. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of Coal India Limited have victimised C.M.A.L., Employees' Union and its General Secretary and also the Secretary of N.K.K.P. (HMS), Calcutta Unit for alleged observance of token strike on 11th March, 1981, in support of the demands of the striking workers of Bangalore-based Public Sector undertakings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Utilisation of Industrial Licences by Drug Firms

9028. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of letters of intent (industrial) Licences issued for the manufacture of drugs which were not utilised after their issue between 1972 and 1980;

(b) whether it is a fact that we are becoming increasingly dependent upon imports for such vital drugs as Streptomycin, Tetracycline, Chloramphenicol, Aspirin, Vitamins, B1 B2; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) In August, 1979, a review was made of all Industrial Licences issued during 1-1-1972 to 30-6-1977 and of Letters of Intent issued during 1-1-1973 to 30-6-1978. At that time, it was found that 45 Industrial Licences and 44 Letters of Intent for the manufacture of Bulk Drugs were unimplemented.

(b) No, Sir.

However, imports of some vital drugs are continuing in order to meet the gap between demand and production.

(c) In certain cases due to production constraints like power cut, water problems, equipment breakdown in some units, industrial unrest, etc. full capacity utilisation was not possible and imports became necessary. Where specific constraints come to Government's notice, Government takes remedial action to the maximum extent possible.

Details of representation from Bombay Re: Programmes on Radio and T.V.

9029. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:
SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR
GOYAL:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a representation dated 4th November, 1980 from Bombay making various important suggestions regarding the programme on Radio and T.V. has been received by Government;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestion made; and

(c) the action taken by Government on each of the demands made thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestions made were:

(1) The 'Chhayageet' programme on TV should be trifurcated into bits of 10 minutes duration each and should be shown in three days of the week.

(c) *Doordarshan*: (i) In view of the for Hindi films telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay should be given for the benefit of Marathi viewers.

(3) Announcements in Marathi should be made, in the Commercial Broadcasting Service of AIR, Bombay when Marathi programmes of songs of play(s) are broadcast in this service.

(c) *Doordarshan*: (i) In view of the tremendous popularity of the Chhayageet programmes, no change is considered necessary, in the present format. (ii) It has not also been considered necessary to have any introduction to the Hindi feature film as the majority of the viewers of these films are in a position to follow the dialogue of the films direct.

Radio: With effect from 11-1-81, the announcements for the local variation programmes of the Commercial Broadcasting Service, Bombay which consists of film and non-film songs in Marathi are being announced in Marathi only.

Language/dialects in which Radio plays broadcast

9030. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the languages/dialects in which 'radio plays' are broadcast over the various stations of All India Radio;

(b) whether there is any plan to include unrecognised languages, and dialects (which are not included in VIII Schedule of the Constitution) which are spoken in the various States/ Union Territories and have been recognised by the Sahitya Academy or are seeking recognition;

(c) the likely date by which this would be done and the names of the languages/dialects selected for this purpose; and

(d) whether radio-plays in Himachali-Pahari would be broadcast from AIR, Simla?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). All India Radio is broadcasting radio-plays in a number of dialects and languages, other than those included in the VIII Schedule of the Constitutions. The names of all such dialects and languages are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Short-plays are being broadcast in Himachali-Pahari dialects from time to time from Simla.

प्रोडक्शन असिस्टेंटों की पदोन्नतियां

9031. **श्री राजेश पायलट :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दूरदर्शन में प्रोडक्शन असिस्टेंटों को छः वर्ष की सेवा के पश्चात् प्रोड्यूसर के पद पर विभागीय पदोन्नति दी जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति ने कितने प्रोडक्शन असिस्टेंटों को प्रोड्यूसर के पद पर पदोन्नति दी ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अकाशवाणी में प्रोडक्शन असिस्टेंटों की 15 वर्षों

की सेवा के बाद भी विभागीय पदोन्नति नहीं दी जाती है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे) : (क) प्रोड्यूसर ग्रेड-2 के पद के भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार वे प्रोडक्शन असिस्टेंट जिनकी ग्रेड में न्यूनतम तीन वर्ष की सेवा हो, प्रोड्यूसर ग्रेड-2 के रूप में पदोन्नति हेतु विचार किए जाने के लिए पात्र हैं ।

(ख) पहली अप्रैल, 1976 के बाद दूरदर्शन में 38 प्रोडक्शन असिस्टेंटों को प्रोड्यूसर ग्रेड-2 के रूप में पदोन्नत किया गया है ।

(ग) आकाशवाणी के प्रोडक्शन असिस्टेंट, आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की अन्य श्रेणियों के साथ, प्रोड्यूसर के उन पदों के लिए विचार किए जाने के लिए पात्र हैं जिनको सीमित चयन द्वारा भरा जाता है ।

(घ) आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन दो विभिन्न माध्यम एक-एक हैं और उनके भर्ती नियम अलग-अलग हैं ।

**Deposit of Oil at Bagri District
Hooghly, West Bengal**

9032. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report on column-4, page-2 of the "Satyayug" (Calcutta) of 27th March, 1981 regarding the deposit of oil at village Bagri near Magra in the district of Hooghly, West Bengal, about which the ONGC was intimated; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under investigation by Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Companies Granted Extension for Repayment of Deposits

9033. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3921 on the 17th March, 1981 and state:

(a) the names of companies in respect of whom extension of time was granted for repayment of deposits and the dates on which these sanctions were given;

(b) whether all these companies have submitted half-yearly returns up-to date;

(c) whether these half-yearly returns have been scrutinised;

(d) what are the deposits taken by these companies at the time, the sanction was given under sub-section (8) of Section 58(A); and

(e) whether the outstanding overdue deposits of these companies have been shown in their returns?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) As already stated in the Unstarred Question No. 3921, dated the 17th March, 1981 there were 34 cases in respect of which extension of time was granted by the Company Law Board for Repayment of deposits. The names of the companies and the dates on which sanctions were issued is at statement.

(b) All but eight of these companies had submitted their half-yearly returns up-to-date.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The amount of deposits outstanding as indicated by such companies in their applications seeking extension of time under Section 58A(8)

of the Companies Act, 1956 is given at Annexure-A.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Names of companies to whom extension of time has been granted by the Company Law Board for repayment of deposits and the dates of issue of such sanctions

S. No.	Name of Companies	Date of issu of sanction letter	Amount of deposits indicated as outstanding in the application seeking extension of time u/s 58A(8) of the Com- panies Act, 1956
1	2	3	4
			(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Swastik Rubber Products Ltd.	26-12-78	81.86
2.	Sri Ramakrishna Engineering Industries (CBE) Pvt. Ltd.	30-12-78	1.86
3.	West India Steel Co. Ltd.	30-12-78	1.20
4.	Falcon Tyres Ltd.	30-12-78	11.24
5.	Tube Suppliers Ltd.	4-1-79	8.17
6.	Mysore Electrical Industries Ltd.	4-1-79	76.74
7.	Oriental Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd.	8-1-79	0.69
8.	Premier Instruments Coimbatore Ltd.	8-1-79	7.82
9.	Enfield India Ltd.	8-1-79	30.82
10.	Damodar Enterprises Ltd.	19-2-79	3.62
11.	Indian Express Newspapers (Bombay) Limited	19-2-79	69.12
12.	Indian Express Newspapers (Madurai) Limited	19-2-79	64.67
13.	Andlura Prabha Limited	19-2-79	9.84
14.	OTA Falloons Forwarders Pvt. Ltd.	20-2-79	9.48
15.	Rajeshwari Mills Ltd.	26-4-79	2.56
16.	Shree Sitaram Mills Ltd.	26-4-79	3.91
17.	Coimbatore Cotton Mills Ltd.	17-5-79	8.54
18.	Khira Steel Works Pvt. Ltd.	5-6-79	24.70
19.	Sylvania & Laxman Ltd.	8-8-79	62.55
20.	Khandelwal Hermann Electronics Ltd.	8-8-79	45.60

1	2	3	4
21.	Mysore Electrochemical Works Ltd.	8-8-79	5.00
22.	Universal Plast Limited	12-9-79	8.75
23.	Palani Andavar Mills Ltd.	12-11-79	24.14
24.	Kothari Sugars & Chemicals Limited	21-12-79	29.39
25.	Seth Industries Ltd.	23-2-80	57.86
26.	Union Home Products Ltd.	22-3-80	2.16
27.	W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd.	26-3-80	0.74
28.	Gujarat Industrial Trucks Limited	25-4-80	3.17
29.	Hoist-O-Mech Ltd.	6-6-80	18.35
30.	Indian Express (Madurai) Pvt. Ltd.	22-8-80	17.12
31.	Shree Engineering Products Limited	15-9-80	2.04
32.	Sri Bagavathi Tea Estates Ltd.	4-11-80	5.03
33.	Sri Ramakrishna Oxygen Ltd.	21-1-81	6.06
34.	Ramasayee Agro Industries Limited	21-1-81	9.66

Removing loophole in Section 58 of Companies Act

9034. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules made under Section 58 of the Companies Act provide that each Company has deposit in a separate account;

(b) whether it is found that there is a serious lacuna in these rules in as much as the Companies are obliged to make only initial deposits and not to keep the deposits onwards throughout the financial years; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to plug the loopholes?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Under Rule 3-A of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975, every Company which has accepted deposits is, inter-alia, required to deposit before 30th April of each year a sum which shall not be less than 10

per cent of the amount of its deposits maturing during the year ending on 31st March, next following in a current or other deposit account with any Scheduled Bank, free from charge or lien;

(b) There is no lacuna in the Rules, as under Sub-Rule (2) of Rule 3-A ibid the amount deposited in Bank Account referred to in (a) above is meant to be utilised for repayment of deposits maturing during the relevant year. The said sub-rule, inter alia, also provides that the amount so deposited shall not at any time fall below 10 per cent of the amount of deposits maturing until the 31st day of March of that year;

(c) Does not arise.

Prosecution under Section 58 of Companies Act

9035. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3922 on the 17th March, 1981 regarding prosecution

under Section 58 of Companies Act, and state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in launching prosecutions in 23 cases sanctioned upto 31st March, 1980;

(b) the names of these 23 companies and the date on which these prosecutions were ordered;

(c) what steps Government propose to take to ensure speedy prosecutions to protect the interests of the depositors;

(d) whether in all prosecutions launched, any prayer has been made to the court for imposing a fine not less than twice the amount in relation to the repayment of deposit; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take for early finalisation of the cases already launched for contravention of the provisions of section 58-A of the Companies Act?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Of the 23 cases in which prosecution had been ordered upto 31st March, 1980, prose-

cutions were launched in 4 cases, 7 cases were dropped on further examination as the defaults had been made good, in one case the company obtained relief from the High Court under section 633(2) of the Companies Act, 1956, and in yet another case, the company having filed a scheme of arrangement with the High Court under section 391 of the Companies Act, 1956 the matter is sub-judice, in another case the company is under orders of winding up. The remaining 9 cases are under further examination.

(b) A statement giving the information is enclosed.

(c) Prosecution under the provisions of sub-section (5) and (6) of Section 58A of the Companies Act, 1956 are launched in the Magistrate's Courts and it is for the said Courts to decide them as expeditiously as possible.

(d) The punishment by way of fine provided in section 58(A)(a) *ibid* is the minimum prescribed; it is for the Court to impose the same.

(e) It is for the Courts in which the prosecutions are launched to finalise them as early as possible.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Date on which prosecution was ordered
1	2	3
1.	Jaipur Udyog Ltd.	20-1-1976
2.	Tar Virdh Nagar Steel Rolling Mills Ltd.	February, 1976
3.	Somaiya Organo Chemicals Ltd.	24-3-1976
4.	Hindustan Everest Tools Ltd.	8-4-1976
5.	Air Control & Chemical Engg. Co. Ltd.	23-6-1976
6.	Tamil Nadu Card Board & Paper Mills Ltd.	27-8-1976
7.	East India Hotels Ltd.	12-7-1977
8.	Sri Venkatesa Mills Ltd.	16-11-1977
9.	Pittee Agencies Pvt. Ltd.	13-2-1978
10.	Palace Theatre Pvt. Ltd.	June, 1978

1	2	3
11.	Rathi Ispat Ltd.	16-5-1979
12.	Depro Foods Ltd.	16-7-1979
13.	Synthetic & Chemicals Ltd.	24-11-1979
14.	S.G. Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	27-11-1979
15.	Aluminium Industries Ltd.	6-12-1979
16.	Ajay Cottons Ltd.	10-1-1980
17.	A S E A Ltd.	15-1-1980
18.	West Coast Paper Mills Ltd.	15-1-1980
19.	Sindhu Publication Ltd.	22-1-1980
20.	Buhari Sons Private Ltd.	23-1-1980
21.	Marikar Motor Pvt. Ltd.	24-1-1980
22.	Tensile Steel Ltd.	28-1-1980
23.	Travancore Electro-Chemicals Ltd.	31-3-1980

New Hydel and Thermal Power Projects Taken up during Fifth Five Year Plan

9036. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the new hydel and thermal power projects taken up for execution in the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) the target years for the completion of those projects;

(c) whether those targets have been fulfilled; and

(d) the projects out of these mentioned in "a" above, which have not been completed according to the targets and the reasons for their lagging behind the schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The hydel and thermal power projects which were targetted for commissioning during the Fifth Five Year Plan period 1974-79 are indicated in Annexure I

& II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2457/81] Scheduled dates of commissioning of the projects are also indicated therein.

(d) The main reasons for the delay in commissioning are:—

- (1) inadequate site investigations;
- (2) delay in completion of civil works;
- (3) delay in finalisation of engineering of projects;
- (4) delay in placement of orders for auxilliary equipment/award of works;
- (5) delay in supply of equipment by various contractors;
- (6) nonsequential supply of main plant and equipment;
- (7) shortage of the construction materials like cement, steel etc.
- (8) inadequate funds; and
- (9) labour unrest.

Examination of Legal System in relation to Tribal Area

9037. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has examined the present legal system and procedure particularly in relation to tribal areas and of socio-economical weaker sections;

(b) if so, what are the lacunae and difficulties identified in these areas and people and steps taken to change the legal system for better and quicker justice;

(c) if not yet, whether his Ministry propose asking the States and Union Territories to review the legal system, the State laws and Regulations of tribal and weaker sections and scheduled areas of the States;

(d) the measures taken by his Ministry to provide administrative justice to these people so far; and

(e) the measures undertaken by the States to provide socio-economic justice to these people through the Acts and Regulations therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) While the present legal system and procedure generally have been examined from time to time by the Law Commission, no examination "particularly in relation to tribal areas and of socio-economical weaker sections" has been made by this Ministry;

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal has been considered by this Ministry. But it may be mentioned that the Working Group on Tribal Development during Medium Term Plan, 1978-83, constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs, has in its report submitted in July, 1978 considered the administration of justice in the tribal areas and made several recommendations in regard to its improvement.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The information will be available only with the State Government concerned.

उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ जिले में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए की गई बिजली की सप्लाई

9038. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने का उत्पादन करने वाले जिले में वर्ष 1981 के जनवरी और फरवरी के महीनों में या तो बिजली की कटौती की गई थी अथवा चार पांच दिन तक, दिन में एक-दो घण्टे बिजली देने के बाद वहां बिजली की सप्लाई रोक दी गई थी; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो जनवरी-फरवरी के महीनों में मेरठ जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रतिदिन बिजली की कुल कितनी सप्लाई की गई थी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) बिजली की सप्लाई के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को चार समूहों में बांटा गया है। जनवरी और फरवरी, 1981 के महीनों के कार्यक्रम के अनुसार, कुछ दिनों को छोड़ कर जब कि ताप विद्युत् उत्पादन में अचानक कमी आ जाने से पर्याप्त सप्लाई करना संभव नहीं था, अधिकांश दिनों में कार्यक्रम के अनुसार एक दिन छोड़ कर एक दिन के आधार पर रात्रि के दौरान 8 घण्टे और दिन में 6 घण्टे बिजली की सप्लाई दी गई थी। तथापि, ताप विद्युत् उत्पादन में सुधार होने पर कुछ दिन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को अतिरिक्त सप्लाई भी की गई थी।

(ख) जनवरी और फरवरी, 1981 के दौरान मेरठ जिले में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को जितने घण्टे सप्लाई दी गई, उनकी संख्या विवरण में दी गई है।

बिबरण

जनवरी तथा फरवरी, 1981 के दौरान मेरठ जिले में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को घंटों में उपलब्ध कराई दैनिक बिजली सप्लाई।

तारीख	प्रतिदिन की गई सप्लाई (घंटों में)
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जनवरी, 1981

1-1-81	6
2-1-81	8
3-1-81	6
4-1-81	8
5-1-81	6
6-1-81	8
7-1-81	शून्य
8-1-81	8
9-1-81	6
10-1-81	8
11-1-81	6
12-1-81	8
13-1-81	6
14-1-81	8
15-1-81	6 3/4
16-1-81	9
17-1-81	6
18-1-81	6 1/2
19-1-81	8
20-1-81	12 1/4
21-1-81	8 1/2
22-1-81	6 1/2
23-1-81	6
24-1-81	10
25-1-81	3/4
26-1-81	24
27-1-81	24 3/4
28-1-81	6 3/4

तारीख	प्रतिदिन की गई सप्लाई (घंटों में)
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29-1-81	9-3/4
30-1-81	6
31-1-81	8

फरवरी, 1981

1-2-81	7
2-2-81	13 1/2
3-2-81	10 1/2
4-2-81	5-3/4
5-2-81	9 1/2
6-2-81	6
7-2-81	8
8-2-81	6
9-2-81	8
10-2-81	6
11-2-81	8
12-2-81	6
13-2-81	8
14-2-81	6
15-2-81	8
16-2-81	6
17-2-81	8
18-2-81	6
19-2-81	शून्य
20-2-81	8
21-2-81	2 1/2
22-2-81	शून्य
23-2-81	6 1/2
24-2-81	6
25-2-81	4 1/2
26-2-81	6
27-2-81	2-3/4
28-2-81	6

Advisory Bodies/Councils for Doordarshan

9039. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to form new Advisory Bodies/Councils for the betterment of Doordarshan Kendras at different places;

(b) if so, the criteria and norms and scope of forming these bodies;

(c) whether Members of Parliament would be included in these bodies; and

(d) when would these Advisory Bodies be formed?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to reconstitute the Programme Advisory Committees for Doordarshan Kendras.

(b) The main function of Programme Advisory Committee, attached to Doordarshan Kendra, is to review the programmes telecast and to recommend programme-plans for the future. The Programme Advisory Committee, attached to each regular Doordarshan Kendra (Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Jullundur, Lucknow and Srinagar) would have between 15 to 20 non-official members and those meant for Post-SITE Transmitting Centres (Jaipur, Muzaffarpur, Sambalpur, Raipur, Gulbarga, Hyderabad and Pij) would have 5 to 6. These members will represent various fields, viz. Music, Dance, Drama, Education, Agriculture, Science etc. Programme Advisory Committees will include representatives from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes and minority groups. Members are to be chosen from the primary service area of the respective Doordarshan Kendras.

(c) The names of Members of Parliament who meet the requirements mentioned in para (b) above are also considered.

(d) The process of reconstitution of Programme Advisory Committees at various Doordarshan Kendras has al-

ready been initiated. These bodies are expected to start functioning within this year.

Assets and Turn Over of Concerns of Birla and Tatas

9040. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding total assets and turn-over of the concerns under the control of Tatas and Birlas as in 1964, 1968, 1976 and 1980;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of companies under the control of Tatas and Birlas have not been included in the MRTP Commission's list of inter-connected companies during 1976;

(c) whether it is also a fact that assets and turn-over of Tata and Birla concerns are much higher than the data compiled by the Department of Company Affairs indicates; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The MRTP Act came into force w.e.f. 1-6-1970 and as such the figures of assets and turn-over of concerns under the control of Tatas and Birlas for the years 1964 and 1968 are not available.

The figures of total assets and turn-over in 1976 of the concerns under the control of Tatas and Birlas and registered as on 30-6-1978 under section 26 of the MRTP Act are given below:—

	(Rs in crores)	
	Assets	Turn over
Tatas	980.77	1138.28
Birlas	974.63	1122.04

The Annual Accounts of all the companies for the year 1980 have not yet become statutorily due and hence information sought for the year 1980 is not available.

(b) The MRTP Commission did not compile a list of inter-connected companies under the control of Tatas and Birlas during 1976.

(c) and (d) This Department is not aware of the basis for the assumption made in this part of the question and, therefore, no comments are possible.

Setting up of Petro-Chemical Complex at Karnataka

9041. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Karnataka has approached the Central Government regarding the proposal for the setting up a petro-chemical complex in that State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In April, 1980 the Karnataka State Industrial Development Corporation Limited submitted an application for setting up a petro-chemical complex for the manufacture of HDPE, LDPE, PVC, Polypropylene, Polybutadiene etc. The application was rejected in August, 1980.

Criticism for Inviting Multinational Companies for Oil Exploration

9042. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI JANARDHANA POO-
JARY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's proposal to invite multinational

companies for oil exploration has been greatly criticised by the multinational organisation of the Delhi science forum;

(b) if so, whether they have demanded comprehensive energy policy to tackle this problem;

(c) whether it has also been pointed out that the capabilities of indigenous technologies and experts have been ignored by Government;

(d) is it also a fact that they have stated that ONGC which was capable of undertaking any complicated oil exploration operations was being run down in certain quarters;

(e) if so, the reaction of Government; and

(f) to what extent these allegations were made true?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d) A news item has come to the notice of the Government in this regard.

(e) and (f) The allegations are not correct. There is no question of running down the ONGC or ignoring indigenous capabilities. On the contrary, every possible assistance and encouragement is being given to the ONGC to step up its exploration programme. Government has decided to invite foreign parties for oil exploration in selected areas only in order to supplement the efforts of the ONGC and this decision has been taken in consultation with the ONGC who are fully associated in this work.

Non-availability of Requisite Equipment for Super Thermal Stations

9043. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal mining development programme linked with the super thermal stations and other major state projects like Obra expansion plan and Chandrapura thermal station is on the verge of collapse because of non-availability of the requisite equipment;

(b) whether coal to these stations will not be supplied on time delaying the power generation programme by at least one year resulting in a colossal loss to the nation;

(c) if so, what are the main reasons for the same;

(d) whether it is because of the assessment of DGTD regarding capability of indigenous units to meet the entire requirements of the coal sector and not alone in equipment imports; and

(e) if so, what action Government have considered to take and has already taken to save the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir. However in Kusmunda and Durgapur coal projects some slippage in respect of delivery of few indigenous equipment has been noticed.

(b) All efforts are being made to supply coal to these power stations as per schedule.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) DGTD has so far allowed import of equipment as and when required after due examination of indigenous capacities.

(e) Does not arise.

Assault on Chairman, DVC

9044. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the reported assault on the Chairman of DVC;

(b) what steps have been taken to enforce better discipline in thermal plants; etc;

(c) whether power production has increased in the last quarter of 1980, as compared to corresponding quarter in 1979; and

(d) the details of half-yearly figures for 1979 and 1980 of power production at DVC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) On the 1st October, 1980, Chairman, Damodar Valley Corporation, Shri P. C. Luther, was assaulted by agitating DVC workers resulting in injuries on his head, shoulder and leg, as a result of which he had to be hospitalised for five days.

(b) Steps taken by the DVC Management to enforce better discipline in thermal plants include the application of the principle of 'no work no pay' promotion of better industrial relations, intensive tours by officials in fields areas, appointment of high level grievance redressal teams etc.

(c) Yes, Sir. Power generation in the DVC was 1289.5 mKwh in the last quarter of 1980-81 as compared to 1097 mKwh in the corresponding quarter of 1979-80.

(d) The figures of power generation during the second half of the year 1979-80 and second half of year 1980-81 may be seen in Statement.

Statement

	1979-80	1980-81
(Figures in mKwh)		
October . . .	390.85	356
November . . .	334.66	359
December . . .	367.62	407
January . . .	396	353
February . . .	360	401.50
March . . .	341	535.00

Credit of 400 Million Dollars for Fertilizer Project

9045. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether IDA soft loan affiliate of the World bank has approved a credit 400 million dollars for fertilizer projects in India;

(b) if so, whether the project will help meet India's growing requirement for nitrogenous fertilizer using local available natural gas;

(c) whether, any addition to this 400 million dollar from IDA, other organisations are also there to help this project;

(d) whether about dollar 3440 million in foreign exchange is expected to be saved over a 12 year period as a result of these projects;

(e) what are the other organisations which will help this project; and

(f) to what extent they are aiding?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Board of International Development Association (IDA) have approved a loan for 400 million dollars for the Hazira Fertilizer Project. The formal loan agreement in this regard is, however, yet to be signed.

(b) The project will meet part of India's growing requirement for nitrogenous fertilizers.

(c), (e) and (f) The Overseas Development Association (ODA) of the United Kingdom is providing a grant of about £43 million. It is also expected that the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan would be providing a loan assistance to the extent of 20 Billion Yen.

(d) It is difficult to estimate precisely the saving in foreign exchange during the next 12 years in view of the uncertainty about the future prices of fertilizers.

Conservation of Petroleum Production

9046. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to conserve petroleum products such as fuel oil by replacing them by coal and power to reduce consumption

of commercial energy in different sectors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b) Various measures have been taken by Government for more efficient use of petroleum products and substitution of petroleum fuels by alternate fuels to the extent possible, with a view to effect conservation. Government have set up the Standing Committee on Furnace Oil (SCOFO) for formulation of strategies and action plan for conservation of petroleum fuels of relevance to industry and power sectors. Steps have been taken for the substitution of Furnace Oil by coal, wherever feasible, as a result of which about 250 industrial units and three Thermal Power Stations have been converted from furnace oil to coal by 1977. With the present increase in the availability of coal it is proposed to activate this trend. The industries registered in the central sector and those in the Small Scale Sector are supplied Furnace Oil only after ascertaining the technological essentiality. Besides the SCOFO, the Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) an organisation under this Ministry, is conducting studies on substitution of Furnace Oil by coal in selected industrial units.

Blending of Kerosene with Diesel Oil

9047. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether government have received complaints that most of the kerosene oil allotted to fair price shops finds its way to the diesel pumps where it is being blended with diesel oil;

(b) whether Government are also aware that there is an acute shortage of kerosene in the State of Orissa (Rural areas) at the fair price shops, and

it is being sold in black market at 3 to 4 times the controlled price; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to prevent this malpractice and whether Government also contemplate to associate local representatives to check this malady?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir. However, due to the difference in the retail selling prices of High Speed Diesel (HSD) oil and kerosene, the possibility of some adulteration of HSD with kerosene cannot be ruled out.

(b) Retail distribution of kerosene within a State is the responsibility of the State Government. The State Governments, including the Government of Orissa, have been advised to ensure equitable distribution of kerosene within the State, including the rural areas, so as to meet all the essential needs of the consumers within the allocations made by this Ministry. Kerosenes' sales during recent months in Orissa State have generally been more than the allocations. This Ministry is not aware of an acute shortage of kerosene in the fair price shops or about the sale of kerosene at higher prices in Orissa.

(c) The oil companies have intensified the check over the working of their diesel outlets. The attention of the State Government has been drawn to the possibility of adulteration of diesel with kerosene and they have been requested to draw up a detailed scheme for closely checking the delivery and sale of kerosene in order to ensure that the entire product supplied by the oil companies reaches the consumers for whom the same is meant. The State Level Coordinators of Oil Companies have been asked to get in touch with the State Governments and to extend all possible assistance to them in preventing the substitution or adulteration of HSD by kerosene. This Ministry has no proposal to associate local representatives to check such malpractices.

Thermal, Diesel, Hydel and Atomic Power Stations

9048. **SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of thermal, diesel, hydel and atomic power station in the country alongwith their rated capacity and percentage of capacity utilisation for the current year and also in each of the last two years;

(b) if the load-factor in some power stations is below 80 per cent the reasons therefor in each case; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A statement showing the names of the major thermal, hydel and nuclear power stations (with units of 20 MW and above), their installed capacity and plant load factor (capacity utilisation) for the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 is Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No] LT-2458/81]. As diesel units are generally much smaller, their performance is not being regularly monitored individually.

(b) Capacity utilisation of hydro stations is not of much significance to compare and judge their performance as the generation from hydro stations is dependent upon the design potential and availability of water.

The plant load factor of all thermal and nuclear power stations in the country except 2 power stations was below 80 per cent during the year 1980-81. Capacity utilisation of thermal power stations depends on a number of factors like the age and condition of equipment system conditions, hydro-thermal system mix and load factor of the system, quality of fuel, longer stabilisation period in the newly commissioned units, ready availability of spares for maintenance etc. Excepting for the capacity taken out for planned maintenance and repairs because of forced outage, the remaining generating capacity is generally utilised for generation.

However, normally the load demand during night time is much less than the load demand during the day and therefore, the overall capacity utilisation comes down. The other causes for shortfall in utilisation of the generating capacity is the partial unavailability of auxiliary equipments due to some defects, etc. although the unit as a whole is available.

(c) A number of steps have been taken to improve the capacity utilisation of thermal power plants. These measures include:—

(i) assistance to the electricity boards to undertake plant betterment programmes and better preventive maintenance schedule;

(ii) identification of deficiencies in plant and equipments and taking up programme of their rectification and replacement;

(iii) arranging timely supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign suppliers;

(iv) supply of adequate quantity of coal of right quality. Defaulting collieries are being identified and the representatives of the power stations posted there for joint sampling. Coal companies have been requested to intensify handpicking of stones, shales and other extraneous materials so as to improve the quality. Coal companies have also been advised to instal portable/permanent crushers at mines and undertake appropriate coal beneficiation programmes;

(v) undertaking training programmes for engineers and technical personnel entrusted with the operation and maintenance of power stations.

Extracting of Gas by Bangladesh near Tripura

9049. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bangladesh is extracting natural gas from some drilling points close to Tripura borders opposite Rokhia;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chief Minister of Tripura drew the Centre's attention to this; and

(c) if so, actions taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Public Deposits in Non-Banking and Non-Financial Companies

9050. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of public deposits in non-banking and non-financial companies;

(b) the amount lying with the public companies; and

(c) the amounts lying with the private companies?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Reserve Bank of India periodically compiles and publishes data about the deposits held by various categories of Companies including non banking non-financial companies, acceptance of the posits by which is regulated by this Department. According to the information furnished by Reserve Bank of India, the total amount of public deposits held by non-financial companies as on 31-3-1978 was Rs. 685.5 crores;

(b) Rs. 641.8 crores.

(c) Rs. 43.7 crores.

Fixation of World Price of Crude Oil

9051. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) recently held intensive discussions on

a new formula for fixing the World price of crude oil;

(b) whether the new pricing formula would raise the average OPEC price, if so, how much;

(c) whether its impact on the India's oil import bill in real terms has been studied, if so, what;

(d) whether some OPEC member countries are recently insisting on "access premium" a price surcharge for guaranteed supplies; and

(e) if so, which are these countries and whether under-developed countries like ours are also required to pay?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) According to the press reports, OPEC discussed, at the meeting in Bali, certain recommendations but no decision was taken.

(b) and (c). Since no decision has reportedly been taken it is not possible to assess the likely impact.

(d) and (e). It is not in the public interest to divulge information in this regard.

Power Plans of Haryana Pending with Government

9052. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power plans of Haryana pending with the Centre;

(b) the number of plans sanctioned so far;

(c) the reasons for delay in sanctioning them; and

(d) the time by which these plans will be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (c). The present position of power generation projects submitted by Haryana to the Central Electricity Authority is given below:—

Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	Latest estimated cost	Present status
1. Yamunanagar TPS	4 × 210	Rs. 285.56 Crores	The project report was examined in Central Electricity Authority and their comments were sent to Haryana State Electricity Board whose clarifications and details on some aspects are still awaited. Availability of Coal for this project has been established from 1989-90 but confirmation about its transportation has not been received.
2. Daudhupur Mini Hydel Project	4 × 1.5	Rs. 7.47 Crores	The revised project report has been received in March 1981 and has yet to be techno-economically appraised.

(b) In addition to the on-going power generation schemes, the following

power generation schemes have been sanctioned:

Sl. No.	Name	Capacity (MW)
<i>Thermal</i>		
1.	Panipat Stage-I (Units 3 & 4)	2 × 110
2.	Panipat Stage-II (Unit-V)	12 × 10 (sanctioned for two units of 116 MW)
<i>Hydro</i>		
3.	Western Yamuna Canal	6 × 8

(d) After the schemes have been examined and techno-economically approved by the Central Electricity Authority, the schemes can be sanctioned by the Planning Commission.

Refinery in Haryana State

9053. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the request of Haryana Government for location of a refinery in Haryana; and

(b) if so, nature of the decision taken and site chosen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). There is a proposal to set up a refinery in the North-West region around Karnal; however, the exact site has not been decided as the report of the Site Selection Committee constituted for this purpose, is under consideration.

Loss of Power due to Strikes etc. During the Last 6 Months in Northern India

9054. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total loss of power on account of strikes, go-slow and recent work to-rule during the last 6 months in Northern India States (State-wise); and

(b) steps taken or proposed to be taken to solve the present crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) It is not possible to assess the loss of power on account of strikes and go-slow, and as such no exercise has been undertaken to assess the same during the last 6 months. The difficulty is mainly due to complex nature of the equipments and characteristics of the occasional la-

bour disputes which generally affect only part of the workers/staff/engineers of the industry.

(b) At present there are no strikes and other type of agitations.

Setting up of new grass root refineries

9055. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision for setting up new grass root refineries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what will be their contribution in petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). There is a proposal to set up a refinery in the West Coast region around Mangalore and another refinery in the North West region around Karnal. The report of the Site Selection Committee in regard to the exact locations of these refineries is under examination. The details will be known only when feasibility reports are prepared for each refinery.

(c) The production pattern of the refineries will be known after the preparation of the feasibility reports.

Setting up of High Court Bench in Western U. P.

9056. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since completed consultation with the Supreme Court and other agencies necessary for the setting up a bench of the High Court in Western Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, by what time the bench

will be located and where and if not, at what stage the matter rests?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The State Government have made recommendation to the Government of India that legislation be undertaken to establish a Bench for the Western districts of Uttar Pradesh comprised in the Commissioner's Divisions of Garhwal, Meerut, Agra, Moradabad, Bareilly and Kumaon. They have left the decision about the seat of the proposed Bench to the Government of India. They have further requested the Government of India to look into the matter from all aspects and take necessary action. The Government of India have decided to set up a three-member Commission to consider all aspects arising out of the demand for the constitution of a Bench for the western districts of Uttar Pradesh and the various aspects of the recommendation made by the State Government. Further action in the matter will be taken after the receipt of its report.

Gazetted post created in Ministry of Energy

9057. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of

ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gazetted posts created by his Ministry in each year since 1979;

(b) whether all the posts have since been filled up;

(c) if so, the date on which the posts were filled up;

(d) whether it is a fact that ad hoc appointments are continuing in several categories for years together; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to fill up all the posts on regular basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). A Statement giving the required information is attached.

(d) and (e). Ad hoc appointments are resorted to in exceptional circumstances and under exigencies of public service pending the filling up of the posts on regular basis in accordance with the prescribed recruitment rules and the procedures. All necessary steps are taken from time to time to minimise the number of the ad hoc appointments and to replace them by regular appointments at the earliest.

Statement

Gazetted Posts created by Ministry of Energy

Name of Office	No. of Gazetted posts created year-wise from 1979 onwards		No. of posts filled	Date from which filled
	Year	No. of Posts		
1. Department of Coal	1979	Nil
	1980	2	1	14-1-1980
			1	7-3-1980
	1981	5	1	23-1-1981
			3	16-2-1981
			1	21-2-1981

1	2	3	4	5
2. Department of Power	1979	Nil	..	—
	1980	2	1	14-7-1980
	1981	3	1	31-1-1981
			1	1-2 1981
3. Central Electricity Authority	1979	81	15	18-1-1979
			3	27-1-1979
			3	29-1-1979
			1	31-1-1979
			1	8-2-1979
			1	17-2-1979
			1	21-4-1979
			21	3-5-1979
			2	4-5-1979
			1	7-5-1979
			1	8-5-1979
			1	9-5-1979
			1	11-5-1979
			12	25-5-1979
			1	30-5-1979
			1	4-6-1979
			3	8-6-1979
			1	20-6-1979
			1	25-6-1979
			2	10-7-1979
			2	16-7-1979
			1	20-7-1979
			1	23-7-1979
			1	7-8-1979
			2	11-9-1979
			1	15-9-1979
			1	20-9-1979
			1	22-9-1979
			1	22-10-1979

1	2	3	4	5
			1	30-10-1979
			1	31-10-1979
			1	14-11-1979
			1	29-11-1979
			1	21-12-1979
	1980	56	21	2-4-1980
			5	16-4-1980
			5	17-4-1980
			2	9-7-1980
			8	24-7-1980
			1	3-8-1980
			3	14-8-1980
			1	22-8-1980
			1	1-10-1980
			1	28-10-1980
	1981	6	2	25-4-1981

Setting up of pesticide plant in Kovvur, Andhra Pradesh

9058. SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Insecticides Limited is setting-up a Pesticides Plant in Kovvur, West Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Government are aware of press reports that no precautions are being taken to control harmful pollutants from this plant; and

(c) the action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Southern Pesticides Corporation, a subsidiary of Hindustan Insecticides Limited proposes to set up a 3,300 tonnes/

annum capacity plant for the manufacture of 26 per cent Gamma BHC technical in Kovvur, Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) These reports are not correct. As a part of the project, an effluent treatment plant will be set up for treating the effluents so that they conform to the statutory requirements of the State and the Central Governments.

Production of Sulphuric Acid by Kerala

9059. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total capacity of production of sulphuric acid by the plants situated in Kerala;

(b) the actual production of sulphuric acid by these plants last year; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the demand in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The total installed capacity for the manufacture of sulphuric acid in the State of Kerala and its actual production in 1980 are 701,700 tonnes and 426,200 tonnes respectively.

(c) Adequate capacity already exists to meet the requirements of sulphuric acid in the State.

Orders issued to C.P.C./IDPL for release of raw materials

9060. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) details of orders/clarifications issued during the last three years to C.P.C./IDPL in respect of entitlement of canalised items of individual units;

(b) whether import trade Control policy permitted his Ministry to issued policy for releases of canalised raw materials and not for issuing ad-hoc releases of ampicillin and its salts; and

(c) under what authority ad-hoc and illegal releases have been made and how Government propose to stop them in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The following main provisions existed in the Distribution Policy for canalised drug items to D.G.T.D. units, small scale units, loan licensee units etc. during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 year-wise by the canalising

agency in terms of their entitlements:—

1978-79

DGTD Units:—In the first half of 1978-79, such units were to be released canalised drug items equivalent to 50 per cent of their 1976-77 allocations of individual items but the units were free to claim canalised raw materials on the basis of their licenced capacities wherever such capacities were defined formulation-wise. In the second half of 1978-79, they were to be released canalised drugs on the undermentioned basis:—

(i) Where formulation-wise capacities were well-defined in the industrial licences etc., the releases were equal to 50 per cent of entitlement as per licenced capacities;

(ii) Where formulations-wise capacities were not indicated in the industrial approvals, the releases of individual items were equal to 50 per cent of the 1976-77 allocations.

Small Scale Units—Additional allocations of raw materials shall be made to such an extent that the unit's combined additional allocation together for 1977-78 and 1978-79 does not exceed 200 per cent of the allocations made in 1976-77 subject to the minimum allocation as admissible to a new unit.

Now units will be allowed releases initially for a total value not exceeding Rs. 3 lakhs. Such units set up by graduates/diploma holders in professional subjects or by ex-service men/persons belonging to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes or set up in backward areas, will be allowed releases valued up to Rs. 5 lakhs.

Releases of Vit. B1 and Vit. B2 to small scale units during 1978-79 will be made by IDPL to the extent of their releases during 1977-78 plus 50 per cent thereof or their releases

during 1976-77 plus 100 per cent thereof, whichever may be advantageous to the units concerned.

Loan Licences unit:—Such unit shall not be entitled to canalised drug items exceeding the value of Rs. 20,000 per annum.

1979-80

DGTD units:—Units which do not have specified formulation-wise capacities will get the same allocation of canalised drug items as they received in 1978-79. Units which have formulation-wise capacities indicated in their industrial licences, would get canalised drug items in accordance with such capacities.

Small Scale Units:—The units having an annual turnover not exceeding Rs. 1 crore relating to the last accounting year of the unit concerned, will be entitled to the allocation of canalised drug items to the extent of 150 per cent of the allocation obtained by them during 1978-79. The units having a turnover exceeding Rs. 1 crore will be entitled to get 130 per cent of the allocations received by them during 1978-79.

Loan Licence Units:—The actual user will be entitled to supplemental allocation of canalised drug items for meeting the requirements of loan licence, which will be equal to the quantities of canalised drug items allotted by the canalising agencies to the loan licences concerned during 1977-78 or 1978-79.

New units will be entitled to the releases of canalised drug items worth Rs. 3 lakhs save such units set up in backward areas or by graduate/diploma holders in professional subjects or by ex-servicemen or members belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe who will be entitled for allocation worth Rs. 5 lakhs.

1980-81

DGTD Units:—The releases will be made on the basis of the highest allocations obtained by the unit during the three-year period ending March, 1977 or on the basis of the formulation-wise licensed capacity whichever is advantageous to the unit.

Small Scale Unit:—Such unit will be given canalised drug items to the extent of the item-wise entitlement for the year 1979-80 plus a growth factor of (a) 50 per cent in the case of units having a sales turnover not exceeding Rs. 1 crore, or (b) 30 per cent in the case of units having an annual sales turnover exceeding Rs. 1 crore, subject to a minimum as applicable to new units.

For new units, the policy for 1979-80 would be applicable.

Loan Licence units:

Such units will be given canalised drug items for a value not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh during the first year of existence. Units, having completed one year of existence, would get such items not exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs in value and those, having completed 2 years of existence, would get such items not exceeding Rs. 3 lakhs in value.

In addition, clarifications were issued to the canalising agency on the points referred to by it.

Ad-hoc releases to various units during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 alongwith the reasons, for such releases is attached.

(b) and (c). Ad-hoc releases are allowed on merits of each case, for reasons such as (i) relieving shortages, (ii) helping sick units, (iii) meeting the abnormal situations etc.

Statement

Sl. No.	Date on which ad hoc allocation authorised	Name of the Unit	Name of the canalised drug item	Quantity	Reasons for ad hoc releases
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	29-8-1979	M/s. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Works Ltd.	Chloramphenicol Powder	150 Kgs	To honour Govt's order
	13-9-1979	Do.	Tetracycline Hcl	500 Kgs	To meet substantial order of Tetracycline capsuled to placed on them
	7-11-1979	Do.	Dapsone	5 MTs	For relieving shortages of dapsone formulations
	14-7-1980	Do.	Dapsone	**8 MTs adjusted	For relieving shortages of dapsone formulations
					**Since adjusted against their entitlement
2.	14-11-1979	Bengal Immunity	Thiamine Mononitrate	450 Kgs	To help the sick unit (A Government Undertaking)
			Thiamine Hcl	75 Kgs	
			Riboflavin	150 kgs	
			Vitamin B6	60 Kgs	
3.	8-6-1979	Codila Laboratories	Ampicillin Anhydrous	2.12 MTs	Pending examination of certain allegations made against the Company
4.	19-9-1978	Hindustan Antibiotic Ltd.	Erythromycin Stearate	1.5 MTs	To enable them to continue production of formulations based on this drug.

6

5

4

3

2

8

10-10-1979		Hindustan Antibiotic Ltd.	Chloramphenicol Powder	1.5 MTs	To produce formulation for the flood affected areas in West Bengal
12-9-1979		Do.	6-APA	4.0 MTs	To avoid loss in production
5-26-2-1979		Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Sulphamethoxazole Trimethoprim	5 MTs 1 MT	One time allocation to meet the anticipated shortages of formulation
1-6-1979		Do.	Methyl Dopa	2 MTs	To relieve shortages of Methyl Dopa formulation in the market
24-7-1979		Do.	Doxycycline	600 Kgs	Ad hoc allocations to meet their requirement
15-9-1979		Do.	Methyl Dopa	3 MTs	To overcome shortages of Methyl Dopa formulation in the market
17-1-1980		Do.	Ampicillin Anhydrous	30 Kgs	For purposes of research and development
5-2-1980		Do.	Methyl Dopa	1.5 MTs	To relieve shortages of Methyl Dopa formulations in the market
6-29-6-1979		Smith Stainstreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Chloramphenicol Powder	500 Kgs	To manufacture Category II formulation (essential drugs) as the requirements of this drug were urgent

**Showing Cost of Cars and Drivers in
Income of Executives**

9061. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under Section 217-2A of the Companies Act, a Company is required to publish the names of employees drawing over Rs. 3,000 p.m.

(b) whether this income does not include the cost of driver, car and petrol;

(c) if so, whether large industrial houses show these cars as staff cars and debit the salary and allowances of drivers to their establishment A/c to circumvent the provisions of law;

(d) whether the Senior Executives use these company cars for their private business without any check at the expense of the shareholders;

(e) what measures he proposes to stop these malpractices by amending the Act that Log Books should be maintained for each of the company's vehicles and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether he proposes to check the transport accounts of the 5 large industrial houses and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Section 217 (2A) of the Companies Act, 1956 provides that the report of the Board of Directors attached to the Balance sheet of a company shall include a statement showing the name of every employee of the company who, during the year was in receipt of remuneration (including perquisites like use of company's car with driver etc.) in the aggregate of not less than Rs. 3000/- per month.

(c) and (d). Government have no information in regard to unauthorised

use of company vehicles by employees belonging to large or other industrial houses.

Under the Companies Act, only the remuneration (including perquisites like use of company's car etc.) and commission payable to the Managing/ Whole-time Directors or Managers of public limited companies and private limited companies which are subsidiaries of public limited companies requires approval of the Central Government. The remuneration including perks payable to the Executives does not require approval of the Central Government except where such Executives come within the purview of Section 314 (1B) of the Companies Act, 1956.

Expenditure in this regard, as well as violations of the sanctions issued by Government for payment of remuneration to managerial personnel etc. are normally to be looked into and, if need be, reported upon by the statutory auditors of the companies. These matters mostly relate to the internal administration of the companies and it is expected that all good companies should have a proper system of control/management, including Internal Audit Organisation suiting their requirements. This Department also looks into these matters during the course of inspection under Sections 209A and investigation under Sections 235/237 of the Companies Act, 1956, when such inspection/investigation is ordered.

(e) and (f). There is no proposal on hand to amend the Companies Act to provide for maintenance of log books by the companies statutorily. Similarly, there is no proposal in this Department to check the transport accounts of any large industrial houses, as such a responsibility is normally expected to be discharged by the Statutory Auditors and the internal auditors and the Companies Act does not require this Department to undertake such functions.

Linking Courts in Ratnagiri District with Panjim Bench of Bombay High Court

9062. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that courts in South Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra are under the control of Bombay High Court and these courts are situated at more than these 350 miles from Bombay;

(b) whether Government propose to link these courts with Panjim Bench of Bombay High Court as all of these are situated within a distance of not more than 100 miles from Panjim; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). A Bill, namely, the Bombay High Court (Extension of Jurisdiction in Goa, Daman and Diu), Bill 1980 for establishment of a Bench of the Bombay High Court at Panaji for dealing with cases arising in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu has been passed by the Lok Sabha and is pending in the Rajya Sabha. This Bench has been proposed specifically to cater to the needs of the Union Territory. There is no proposal under consideration that the jurisdiction of this Bench should extend to any areas of Maharashtra.

Import of Bulk Drugs

9063 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to State:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news item published as "Bulk drug-imports more than Government claim" in the Economic Times dated March 31, 1981;

(b) if so, the details of the news; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The news item "Bulk drug imports more than Government Claim" in the Economic Times, dated March 31, 1981 has been looked into. The news item dwells mainly on the following points:—

(i) The Annual Report of the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers for 1980-81 does not indicate the quantum of imports;

(ii) The share of imports would be much more than what is specified in the Report, if the value of imported bulk drugs are computed in terms of indigenous prices.

(iii) The value of imported bulk drugs is less than the value of indigenous production because the international prices of the imported bulk drugs were substantially lower than the domestic prices and not because of quantum of import was less.

(c) The Annual Report reflects the overall statistical performance and has not dwelt on individual items of import. The total quantum of imports has been expressed only in value terms as the units of measurement of all drugs is not the same. Computation of percentage, the contribution of imports/domestic production of total requirements of drugs has therefore been made only in value terms.

The domestic production of a number of essential bulk drugs, as has been specified in the Annual Report, has gone up both in quantitative and value terms, in spite of constraints such as increased cost of Petroleum products, decreased availability of utilities etc.

The indigenous cost of production of bulk drugs is generally higher than the c.i.f. prices of imported bulk drugs due to various reasons such as the level of production, technology.

cost of raw materials etc. However, the c.i.f. prices also do not reflect the true cost of production of bulk drugs in the countries where they are manufactured.

Submission of Scheme for Production of Crude and Fuels from Coal

9064. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have submitted to the Centre integrated schemes for production of essential synthetic crude and some other fuels and chemicals from coal available in the Raniganj-Andel-Durgapur Coal belt;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the schemes and capital outlay involved; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The West Bengal Government have recently carried out a study on coal based fuels and has sent a brief write-up of the following two schemes:

(i) production of synthetic oil from coal with particular emphasis on production of diesel/kerosene alongwith associated higher alcohols and chemicals and also production of industrial gases and methanol.

(ii) production of methanol and industrial gases as partial substitution as blend item in gasoline and fuel requirements.

The study envisages establishment of 1 million tonne per year of synthetic oil plant with associated production of 1500 tonnes per day of methanol for blending with gasoline, industrial uses to replace fuel oil consumption and other bye-products for carbocemicals. The estimated investment for scheme (i) is Rs. 1813 crores and for scheme (ii) Rs. 636 crores.

(c) The study is still in its preliminary stages. The Central Government is also carrying on studies and is at

present examining various alternatives of conversion of coal into liquid and gaseous fuels.

Retrenchment of Contract Workers for Giddi A. Colliery

9065. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of large scale retrenchment of contract workers doing perennial type of job in local self and truck loading in the Giddi A. Colliery of central coal fields Ltd. Kuya Colliery under Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. in the last three years; facts in details;

(b) whether it is a fact that those works are now being done by machine departmentally without departmentalising the contract workmen engaged in that perennial job for years;

(c) whether substituting men by machine causing unemployment is against the policy of Government; and

(d) if so, steps taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Fly Ash Menace from Chandrapura Thermal Power Plant

9066. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received the representation of the Jarkhand Mukhi Morcha dated 16th March, 1981 on the fly-ash menace from the Chandrapura Thermal Power Plant damaging crops of the villages around;

(b) whether any study has been made about the extent of damage caused by the fly-ash and the way to eliminate this hazard, if so, facts in details and the steps taken thereon;

(c) whether Government propose to pay compensation to the villagers till the fly-ash menace is eliminated;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) No study has been made about damage to crops at Chandrapura due to fly-ash menace. However steps have been taken by the Damdar-Valley Corporation for controlling fly-ash menace. Mechanical Dust Collectors and Electrostatic precipitators have been installed at the Chandrapura Thermal Power Station. Efforts are being made to improve the performance of these equipments so as to reduce emission of fly-ash from the stacks.

(c) to (e). No, Sir. There is no proposal to pay compensation.

Declaration of Profit before and after Tax by Companies Inviting Deposits

9067. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether while inviting public deposits, companies are required to declare the profit before tax and profit after tax for the last three years;

(b) what precisely is profit before tax and profit after tax;

(c) whether to show a rosy picture, a company is allowed to add back deductions like depreciation; and

(d) if so, what deductions are permitted to be added back?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975, the non-banking non-financial companies inviting deposits from public are required to disclose in the relevant advertisement in the newspapers, the profits of

the company, before and after making provisions for tax, for three financial years immediately preceding the date of such advertisement.

(b) The profit before tax would broadly meant net profit before deducting the amount of tax under the provisions of Indian Income-tax Act. Profit after tax means profit after deducting the amount of Indian Income-tax Act etc., as stated above.

(c) No, Sir.

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

News item Captioned 'Politics of Murder again in Coal Belt'

9068. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item in the 'Patriot', dated the March 29th (last page) under the caption "politics of murder again in coal belt" likely to affect the coal production in the area;

(b) whether he has taken up with the State Government and the Union Home Ministry to curb the above mentioned new destabilising agents in the coal belt to ensure safety and security of the employees; and

(c) if so, facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question of improving the law and order situation in Dhanbad area is being continuously pursued with the Government of Bihar and the Ministry of Home Affairs. Ministers of State for Energy, Railways and Home Affairs discussed this matter with the Chief Minister of Bihar in Dhanbad in September, 1980 and a number of steps have been taken for improving law and order in that area. Among other things, a Police Control Room has been set up, Police force has been strengthened and new

Police stations/out posts are being opened. Law and order situation is also being periodically reviewed at the district level, at the divisional level and at the State level. As a result of these measures the law and order situation is improving.

Kolab and Indravati Power Projects (Orissa)

969. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMAN-
GO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electricity power generation from Kolab and Indravati Hydel power projects has been estimated in project report of these on-going projects of Orissa State;

(b) the reasons for constructing these two projects in Koraput and Kalahandi districts; and

(c) whether Government of Orissa has agreed to supply power from Kolab and Indravati Hydel projects to alumina plant at Damanjodi, Koraput; if so, quantity agreed to be supplied from each project; and

(d) whether the surplus power will be fully utilised so as to meet the requirements of the new industries coming up in these districts and also to meet other demands of these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a). Yes Sir. The upper Kolab Project in the Distt. Koraput envisaging installation of three units of 80 MW each, is estimated to afford a firm annual energy generation of 835 Gwh and secondary energy to the extent of about 85 Gwh per year on an average basis. Similarly, Upper Indravati Project in the Distt. Kalahandi envisaging installation of four units of 150 MW each, is estimated to afford a firm annual energy generation of 1962 Gwh besides providing peaking benefits of 600 MW.

(b) Hydro-electric projects are site specific and hydro electric development is determined by favourable topographic and hydrologic features.

The Upper Indravati and Upper Kolab projects, which are being developed as multi purpose projects have features such as a large storage and high head which are very attractive from the point of view of power generation and cannot be located elsewhere unlike thermal/uclear projects.

(c) and (d). The Government of Orissa have assured to supply power to the bauxite mine and the alumina plant. The power supply to these units will be made from the Orissa power grid. The power generated from these projects will be utilised to meet the requirements of the State including industries.

Non-Payment of Claims to Commission Agents, Calcutta

9070. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDANVATE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of claims made at the office of the Commissioner of Payments at Calcutta coal under Coal-Mines (non-cooking) Nationalisation Act, 1973) have not been paid;

(b) whether a number of Commission Agents even after the order for payment have not been paid their claims;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) when Government propose to make the payment of the claims of Commission Agents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). Commissioner of Payments has been appointed under the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, who scrutinises the claims in accordance with the priority laid down in the Act. Payments are made by the Commissioner of Payments after disposal of all the claims against the erstwhile owners of the collieries. Over 48000 claims have been filed before the Commissioner of Payments. Keeping in view the big volume of work involved, the collection

of data for the information asked for will not be commensurate with the results to be achieved. However, it is estimated that all the admitted claims including those of Commission Agents, if payable under the law in accordance with the priority laid down in the Act and for which the amount available with the Commissioner is enough, are expected to be paid within a year.

Discontentment among Official of Coal India Limited

9071. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is growing discontent affecting management production and discipline among officials of all the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited;

(b) whether it is a fact that coal production targets for Eastern Coalfields Limited, Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Central Collieries Limited and other subsidiaries have not been reached for 1980-81;

(c) whether agreements reached with the management in 1978 on the basis of Shekhar report have not been followed;

(d) whether there has been no worth-while technological improvement due to obsolete machinery in underground working; and

(e) if so, the steps to be taken to bring settlement with officials and increase the production of Nationalised Coal Mines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

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

Indo-U.K. Mining Agreement

9072. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo U.K. mining agreement has been recently signed; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A memorandum of understanding between the Government of India and the Government of United Kingdom has been signed on 16th April, 1981;

(b) The main features of this memorandum of Understanding are to explore the scope for the further adoption of modern Mining technology in India, exploration techniques (including seismic survey methods), mining environment and analysis system, coal utilisation, training packages, major reconstruction of the Ghusick Colliery in the Raniganj coalfield, and the construction of new underground mine at Asnapani in the East Bokaro Coalfield etc. etc.

M RTP clearance to Britannia Industries Limited for Soyabean Project

9073. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britannia Industries Limited has asked for MRTP clearance for their Soyabean Project to be set up at Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, what is the view of Government regarding this Project;

(c) what for it is pending with the department of Company Affairs; and

(d) expected time for its clearance?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Messrs. Britannia Industries Limited

were issued a letter of intent dated the 16th May, 1979 under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the manufacture of Soyabean products at Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh. The company did not obtain prior approval of its proposal under the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. On examination, it was prima facie found that the company was required to obtain prior approval under Section 22 of the M.R.T.P. Act in respect of its above project as it became registrable with effect from 1st January, 1979 as an undertaking to which the provisions of Section 20(a)(i) of the M.R.T.P. Act were applicable. Consequently, the company was advised to make an application under the aforesaid provision for approval of the aforesaid project under the M.R.T.P. Act.

(c) and (d). The company has represented against the decision of the Government, referred to in reply to parts (a) and (b) of the question, on the ground that it became registrable under the M.R.T.P. Act only with effect from 1st January, 1980 and as such it is not required to obtain approval of the project under Section 22 of the Act. The representation of the company is under examination and a final decision in this regard will be taken as soon as possible.

**सिंगरौली कोलफील्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड
को अलग किया जाना**

**9074. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका :
श्री मोती लाल सिंह :**

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार महसूस करती है कि अपने मुख्यालय रांची में होने के कारण सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड कम्पनी को सिंगरौली कोलफील्ड के कार्य की देखरेख करने में कठिनाई अनुभव हो रही है और इसमें फिजूल खर्च भी होता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या फिजूल खर्च से बचने के लिए तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कठिनाई पर कानू पाने की दृष्टि से निकट भविष्य में सिंगरौली कोलफील्ड को सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड से पृथक करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (ग) . इस समय सिंगरौली कोयला क्षेत्र को सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड से अलग करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Allotment of Paraffin Wax

9075. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh is getting allotment of only 10 per cent of paraffin wax against installed capacity of wax-based industries of 15,000 M.T. for 300 units;

(b) whether due to wax quota stipulations the existing units are suffering Madhya Pradesh Government had to impose ban on expansion in capacity and new units;

(c) what was the quantity of paraffin wax required by Madhya Pradesh and the allocations made during 1978, 1979 and 1980; and

(d) what remedial measures Government of India have taken for allotment of adequate quantity of paraffin wax to Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) According to the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the "Capacity" of the wax based industries located in that State is estimated to be 15,000 MT per year. But whether or not this really represents

the actual requirement is not clear as the upliftment by the dealers in Madhya Pradesh has been less than the quantity allocated.

(b) According to the State Government the units based on paraffin wax are running below capacity and that the State Government imposed a ban on allocation of paraffin wax to units registered after 22.11.1977.

(c) Statewise estimates of requirements have not been established. The details of quantity allocated and uplifted by Madhya Pradesh during 1978, 1979 and 1980 are given below:—

	Allocated	Uplifted
	M.T.	M.T.
1978	874	670
1979	1,052	910
1980	1,052	644

(d) Larger quantities of paraffin wax are being imported this year; a project to manufacture 20,000 MTs of paraffin wax per year in Madras Refinery has been sanctioned and work is in progress.

Criticism against the Functioning of the Chairman, D.V.C.

9076. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the criticism that the Chairman of the Damodar Valley Corporation (D.V.C.) has usurped the function of the Secretary of the Corporation and become the de facto Chief Executive Officer and the Government has acquiesced in it;

(b) whether it is also the violation of the D.V.C. Act, facts in details:

(a) whether it is a fact that no cognisance has been taken on the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Corporation's working in the last one year; and

(d) If so, steps taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). This Ministry is aware of the criticism against the Chairman of Damodar Valley Corporation. It would, however, not be correct to say that the Chairman has usurped the functions of the Chief Executive Officer. The Secretary of the Corporation continues to discharge the functions assigned to him under the DVC Act as the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation. It is the Corporation, however, which is the main policy making body which is headed by the Chairman.

(c) and (d). A review of the Annual Report of the DVC which includes the Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India is made every year and placed before Parliament together with copies of the Annual Reports. This was done for the year 1978-79 also. The Report for 1979-80 has just been received and is under examination.

Criteria for Allotting Fertilizer Agency

9077. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for allotting fertilizer agencies; and

(b) the number of fertilizer agencies allotted to the state of Haryana district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The public sector fertilizer companies market 50 per cent of their their fertilizer production through cooperatives and institutional agencies. The remaining 50 per cent is marketed through the following categories of dealers:

- (1) Private dealers
- (2) Ex-servicemen dealers
- (3) SC/ST dealers
- (4) Multipurpose Distribution Centres.

(5) Unemployed graduate dealers

The decision to appoint dealers in particular areas is taken depending on the potentiality of the area and availability of the material. Selections of dealers is made by duly constituted selection committees who go into the financial status, business experience in rural marketing and reputation of the party. In the case of unemployed graduates, ex-servicemen and SC/ST dealers much stress is not laid about their financial status as they are not expected to have substantial funds at their disposal. Applications for dealership are invited through advertisements issued in local newspapers and while selecting the candidates the selection committee follow the prescribed procedure. In the case of ex-servicemen, the selection is made on the basis of recommendations made by the Director General Resettlement.

(b) In the State of Haryana which falls predominantly under the marketing one of National Fertilizer Ltd., they have appointed 186 dealers belonging to the 5 categories referred to above. The number of dealers appointed districtwise are given below:

District	No. of dealers
Ambala	28
Bhiwani	10
Gurgaon	8
Faridabad	6
Hissar	16
Jind	11
Karnal	29
Kurukshetra	32
Mohindergarh	8
Rohtak	12
Sirsa	13
Sonepat	13
	186

Alleged Criticism against Makers of Film on Mahatma Gandhi

9078. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "The racism of the British makers of Gandhi—Indians are called 'bloody Indians', and there is little sign of the much touted foreign finance for the project" appearing in the 'SUNDAY' magazine (published from Calcutta) dated March 15, 1981; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Complaints against the Chairman D.V.C.

9080. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal brought to his notice certain objectionable mode of functioning of the Chairman of the Damodar Valley Corporation during the period of October, 1980 to January this year;

(b) if so, the instances of such objectionable mode of functioning as referred to by the West Bengal Government; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to correct the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Chief Minister, West Bengal had written to the Minister for Energy alleging arbitrary manner of functioning of the present Chairman of the Damodar Valley Corporation. Minister for Energy has replied to Chief Minister, West Bengal that the latter had not been

correctly informed about the full state of affairs. Chief Minister, West Bengal was informed that discipline and power generation have improved under the stewardship of the present Chairman. The West Bengal Chief Minister was requested to lend his support and blessings to the DVC so that the Corporation could discharge its obligations better and more effectively.

(c) Question does not arise.

Protection of Pay for Journalists and Non-Journalists

9081. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the journalists and non-journalists working in the news agencies were given assurance in 1977 that their pay, etc. would be protected for a period of six years; and

(b) the category in which Government will place or has been placing the employees of various news agencies following the recommendations of the Palekar Tribunal and dissolution of news agencies and the present position in regard to their pay and bonus?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The Government's attitude was explained in para 6 of the statement made in the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha on 14.11.1977, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. Paced in Library. [See No. LT-2459/81].

(b) According to the recommendations of the Palekar Tribunal the classification of news agencies shall be based on the average gross revenue for a year calculated on the basis of the gross revenue derived by them from 14.4.1978 to 31.12.1979 (gross revenue of a news agency means its total revenue from all sources, in-

cluding subscription revenues derived by selling its services);—

Class Gross Revenue

Rs. 2 crores and above.

II Rs. 1 crores and above and less than Rs. 2 crores.

III. Rs. 50 lakhs and above and less than Rs. 1 crore

IV. Less than Rs. 50 lakhs.

The above recommendations have been accepted by the Government vide Ministry of Labour orders dated 26-12-1980 and 9-1-81.

Film on Mahatma Gandhi

9082. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to Government's notice that the Indo-British firm engaged in producing the biographical film 'Gandhi', on the life of Mahatma Gandhi, with Government's collaboration, is practising discrimination against the Indians in violation of the provisions of the Constitution of India, paying discriminatory rates of emoluments and wages for similar and equal work and even hurling on racist abuses, by the British on the Indian Workers in the team; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to prevent such discrimination being perpetrated?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir. The Government has not received any complaint in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand, of Women

9083. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:
SHRI QUAZI SALEEM:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the resolution passed on 5th April, 1981 in the Seminar organised by the Women's Wing of All India Congress Committee (I) that (i) every marriage should be registered compulsorily within one month and a certificate should be issued by the Registrar; (ii) all offences where women judges, (iii) no woman should be called to the Police Station and her statement should be recorded at the convenient place desired by her during day time;

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

(c) what action Government propose to implement the said resolution;

(d) whether Government propose to bring forward some law in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). (i) Compulsory registration of marriages:

Even now, when a marriage is solemnised under the Special Marriage Act, 1954, the Marriage Officer has to enter a certificate thereof in the Marriage Certificate book. The position is the same under the Foreign Marriage Act, 1969. All marriages solemnised under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 have to be registered thereunder. Certificates of marriages contracted under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 have to be sent to the Registrar under that Act for being entered in the Register of Marriages. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 empowers the State Governments to make rules providing

for registration of marriages. Under section 8(2) of the Act, the State Governments have power to make registration compulsory. Recently, but before the passing of the resolution mentioned in the Question the Ministry of Home Affairs have considered the proposal with respect to compulsory registration of all marriages in consultation with the State Governments. Having regard to the views expressed by the State Governments, generally illiteracy prevailing in the country and other special problems which would arise in connection with the marriage laws and customs in the tribal areas and of the minority communities, it was felt that no such measure could be effectively implemented. The proposal has, therefore, been dropped.

(ii) Family courts for trial of offences in which women are involved:

The proposal that all offences where women are involved should be tried by family courts presided over by women is not practicable.

(iii) No woman should be called to the police station:

Section 160 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974) provides that no woman shall be required to attend at any place other than the place in which such woman resides for purposes of investigation by police under that section. Further, the Ministry of Home Affairs have issued instructions (vide D.O. letter No. 9/18/79-Judl. Cell dated 14th March, 1980 addressed to Chief Secretariat of all State Governments and Union territories) that effective steps should be taken to prevent the police from subjecting women to any indignity or misbehaviour and to implement the provisions of section 160 strictly.

Selection of Team of Artistes and Technicians for the Shooting of Film "Gandhi"

9084. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had any hand in the selection of the team of artistes and technicians for the shooting of film "Gandhi" on the life of Mahatma Gandhi, which is being prepared under the charge of British film producer, Sir Richard Attenborough;

(b) if so, whether any care was taken to ensure maximum mobilisation of the Indian talent and know-how and also to ensure that in the selection of the foreigners for the team no persons having openly, racist and anti-Indian leanings are selected and if selected, such elements are cast out as and when such leaning come to light; if so, the details in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the details of Government's participation both financial and otherwise to be rendered in respect of this film?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The selection of the team of artistes and technicians for the film "Gandhi" was made primarily by the Producer-Director, Sir Richard Attenborough. The Government are not participating directly in the production; Indian participation in the project is through NFDC, who were also consulted.

(b) The Indian members of the crew numbered 185 and the English members only 70. The Government are not aware of the employment of foreigners with racist tendencies by the team.

(c) NFDC, which is co-producing the film, is contributing a little over 6 crores towards production expenses of this film. The production company is liable to make payment for the facilities provided by the other Ministries, such as Railways and Defence.

Welfare Schemes for Advocates and Judges

9085. SHRI MOTILAL SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some schemes have been formulated in Kerala and some other States and Union Territories very recently for the Welfare and granting of some amount in various forms to the retiring Advocates, Lawyers, Magistrate, and Judges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there exist any such schemes in any other States and Union Territories during 1975 to 1980;

(d) if so, the details thereof and how it was functioning;

(e) keeping in view of the recent scheme of Kerala State and other States and Union Territories, whether the Central Government intends or propose introducing the same scheme in various other States and also writing in this matter to States and Union Territories for introduction of the said scheme; and

(f) when and how and the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Magistrates and Judges are employees of the Government and are entitled to the same benefits and welfare schemes as are applicable to other similarly placed government servants. A comprehensive scheme has recently been formulated in Kerala for the welfare of Advocates. The main outlines of the scheme are to be found in the accompanying Statement-A.

(c) and (d). Information available with regard to such welfare schemes in operation in other States and Union Territories is to be found in the accompanying Statement-B.

(e) and (f). No such proposal is at present under the consideration of the Central Government. The welfare of the Advocates is primarily a matter for the concern of the Bar Councils and other organisations representing the profession. In so far as welfare

schemes launched by the Central Government are concerned, they are necessarily for the community as a whole and not for a limited section of the society.

Statement 'A'

A welfare fund for the advocates has been constituted under the State Act in Kerala for the payment of retirement benefits and other reliefs to the advocates.

2. To the fund shall be credited the amounts paid by the Bar Council, contributions made by the Bar Council, voluntary donations, grants from the State Government, some receipts from the Life Insurance Corporation of India on the death of the advocate under the Group Insurance Policy, dividends and interest thereon, collections by way of sale of stamps, annual subscriptions, application fees and the like. It would be operated by a Trustee Committee which is established as a body corporate.

3. Admission of an advocate practising in any court in the State of Kerala for the membership in the fund would be granted by the Trustee Committee after making enquiry as it deems fit, the procedure whereof is provided under section 15 of the Act.

4. Payments from the fund to an advocate would be on cessation of practice on the rates specified, in the Schedule attached to the Act or to the nominee or his legal heir in the event of his death. If a member of the fund opts for retirement benefits, he may do so at any time after five years of his admission as a member of the fund, but for calculating five years every four years of practice at the Bar before the admission of a member to the fund shall be computed as one year of practice and added on to the number of years of practice. In the case of a member who dies within five years of his admission to the fund, his nominee

or legal heir shall be illegible to get an amount at the rate of one thousand rupees per year or practice plus his completed years.

5. In order to protect the interest of the member in the fund or of his nominee or legal heir, it is provided that the interest in the amount shall not be assigned, alienated, or charged and shall not be liable to attachment under any decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority.

6. There is also a provision of appeal against the decision of the Trustee Committee to the Bar Council of Kerala.

Statement 'B'

(1) Provident Fund Scheme for Lawyers in Rajasthan.

The Scheme provides that every power of attorney or memo of appearance, whatever named, shall be accompanied with a Bar Council Stamp of Re. 1/-. This amount so received will be to constitute as Provident Fund. After a lawyer has put in 30 years practice he will be entitled to receive one share arrived at by dividing the total accumulated amount in the Fund by the number of lawyers on the rolls of the Bar Council. It is estimated that the amount which a lawyer is likely to get after completion of 30 years practice would be near about Rs. 15,000/- or so.

2. Another important feature of the Scheme is that in the event of a person going into difficulties even before the completion of 30 years of practice or in the event of the demise of any member before the completion of 30 years, it will be open to the Bar Council to make any ex-gratia grant to the person concerned or his family.

(2) State Bar Council Rules of Madhya Pradesh

The rules provide for giving financial assistance to indigent or disabled advocates of M.P. They have provided a set form for making application. On scrutiny by the

Executive Committee or the Regional Committee of the Council, provision could be made. The Fund shall be administered by the Executive Committee and the Regional Committees as may be constituted for the purpose.

बिहार के क्षेत्र के लोगों को दामोदर घाटी निगम में रोजगार दिया जाना

9086. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दामोदर घाटी निगम की 90 प्रतिशत परियोजनायें बिहार में हैं और क्या इन परियोजनाओं के कारण विस्थापित परिवारों को रोजगार देने के मामले में और जलमग्न हुई कृषि भूमि के लिए मुआवजा देने के मामले में प्रतिकूल नीति अपनाई गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दामोदर घाटी निगम में अधिकारियों व कर्मचारियों के पदों पर 80 प्रतिशत नियुक्ति पश्चिम बंगाल से की जाती है और केवल 10 प्रतिशत बिहार से की जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त भागों के उत्तर स्वाकारात्मक हैं तो भविष्य में सभी पद बिहार के प्रभावित तथा उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों के बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के लिए आरक्षित रखे जायेंगे ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिक्रम महाजन) : (क) दामोदर घाटी निगम की 47 प्रतिशत परियोजनाएँ बिहार में 26.5 प्रतिशत पश्चिम बंगाल में स्थित है तथा 26.5 प्रतिशत बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल दोनों ही में है । जिन परिवारों की भूमि परियोजनाओं के निर्माण हेतु अधिग्रहण की गई है उनको उचित मुआवजा दिया जा रहा है । इसमें से अधिकांश भूमि 20-30 वर्ष से

भी अधिनः पहले अधिग्रहीत की गई थी । इसके अलावा बड़ी संख्या में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को दामोदर घाटी निगम ने परियोजनाओं के निर्माण कार्यों में लगाया था ।

(ख) दामोदर घाटी निगम के 51 प्रतिशत अधिकारी और कर्मचारी बिहार के तथा 41 प्रतिशत पश्चिम बंगाल के हैं । (बाकी के 8 प्रतिशत अन्य राज्यों के हैं) ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Master Plan for the re construction of Jharia Coal Fields

9087. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Coking Coal Limited has finalised the master plan for the reconstruction of the Jharia Coal Fields;

() if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The plan envisages construction of nine large open-cast mines and twenty-one large underground mining blocks along with reconstruction of the entire surface infrastructure. An estimated investment of over Rs. 2000 crores will be required to implement the scheme, which on successful completion by 2000 A.D. is expected to produce 56 million tonnes coking and non-coking coal.

Visit to Bhadua Coal Mine in Giridih District by C.C.F.L. Officials

9088. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of high officials of the Central Coal-fields Limited visited the Bhadua Coal Mine in the Giridih District of Bihar on 13th February, 1981 and submitted

a report regarding the accident which had taken place there;

(b) whether the Bhadua Coal Mine was being operated with the permission of the Central Government; and

(c) the details of the report submitted by the said team?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The mine was not being operated with the permission of the Central Government or Central Coalfields Ltd. However, illegal mining operations have been reported in these abandoned mines. Immediately on receipt of a report of this occurrence, a team of Senior Officers of Coal companies and the Directorate General of Mines Safety made a joint inspection. According to the joint inspection report, there was no evidence of any death, nor was there any odour emanating from the disturbed areas in the underground working to indicate any dead body which should have been

detected, particularly as the inspection was carried out after about 52 hours of the occurrence.

Quantity of coal sanctioned for Himachal Pradesh

9089. **SHRI KRISHAN DATT SULTANPURI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Coal that has been sanctioned for Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the quantity of Coal sanctioned for the State for industries during the last three years; and

(c) the number of permits for coal granted in 1980-81 and whether details in this regard will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The quantity of coal to be moved by rail to different States is determined by the Railways. The upper ceiling limits fixed by Railways for sponsoring coal and coke for Himachal Pradesh during 1979, 1980 and 1981 are shown below:

	(Four wheeler wagons/day)		
	1979	1980	1981
1. Industrial consumers under State Priority	88	88	88
2. SSI/priority	50	50	50
3. BRK/RC	38
4. Soft coke	150	150	150
5. Hard coke	50	50	70
	338	338	396

The actual despatches against the above mentioned quota depends on the availability of wagons for movement of the coal. The coal companies also offer coal by road against shortfalls in rail despatches.

(c) Coal, other than coking coal used for metallurgical purposes, being de-controlled there is no question of issue

of permits. Coal companies do not also maintain details regarding the number of consumers to whom coal has been released.

Closure of Alkali and Chemicals Corporation of India Limited

9091. **SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) reasons for the closure of the Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India Limited;

(b) future of the employees and workmen; and

(c) reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The plant of Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India Ltd. (ACCI) at Rishra (West Bengal) was closed from 24-1-1981 to 1-4-1981 mainly because of non availability of alcohol. In December 1980, the Uttar Pradesh Government increased the export pass fee on industrial alcohol to Rs. 2/- per litre. The West Bengal Government as well as the All India Alcohol Based Industries Association and the ACCI represented that this increase had adversely affected the economic viability of the alcohol based units in West Bengal. Hence, even though the Uttar Pradesh Government were willing to release the alcohol allocated to West Bengal by the Government of India, alcohol was not lifted by ACCI. The export pass fee has since been revised with effect from 4-3-1981 by the Uttar Pradesh Government. Subsequent to the revision of the fee, the ACCI commenced lifting of alcohol and resumed the production operations on 1-4-1981. No employee/workmen was retrenched.

Plans for Greater Central Control over Power Generation

9092. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT;

SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of **ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the State Governments have not been able to manage the production and distribution of power;

(b) whether in view of the above, Central Government propose to bring

the item of power under the Central list from the Concurrent List;

(c) if not, what other plans have been drawn to have greater Central Control on power development and management throughout the country; and

(d) whether Central Control on the power section will help in establishment of national grid in the interest of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHANJAN): (a). By and large the State Governments have been able to manage the production and distribution of power. Whenever, some deficiencies have been noted, detailed guidelines are issued by the Centre to overcome the problems.

(b) There is no proposal at present to bring the item of power under the Central List from the Concurrent List.

(c) Emphasis has been laid on more power generation in the Central Sector than hitherto. One of the benefits that will accrue as a result of a greater role for central generation is that exploitation of hydro resources would be speeded up. There is more emphasis on Central transmission lines also. The Rajadhyaksha Committee Report has also recommended that if power planning is to be done in a way which minimises the cost of power to the consumer, it must be done on a regional rather than as, at present, on State-wise basis. The Committee is also of the view that 45 per cent of the entire generating capacity by the year 2000 A.D. should be in the Central Sector.

(d). It is felt the construction of a larger number of 400 KV transmission lines in the Central Sector, will strengthen the development of a well integrated national grid.

Statement Correcting reply to U.S.Q. No. 55 dated 17-2-81 re. Representation from Umred Taluq Berojgar Yuvak Sanghatna for employment by W.C.L.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): In reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 55 for 17-2 1981 asking "whether Government have received any representation from Umred Taluq Berojgar Yuvak Sanghatna I had given a negative reply as no such representation had been received by the Government. The company, viz, Western Coalfields Limited had been requested to send a reply in the matter. However, no reply was received by that time. The Company has now informed that a representation was received from the Umred Taluq Berojgar Yuvak Sanghatna addressed to the Sub-Area Manager, Umred Project on 16-1-1981. Thus, the reply given by me does not reflect the correct position.

2. The revised reply for the question will be as under:—

QUESTION

- (a) whether Government have received any representation from "Umred Taluq Berojgar Yuvak Sanghatna Umred District Nagpur;
- (b) if so, the main points;
- (c) whether it is one of their demand that in the Umred coal mines local people have not been given employment by Western Coalfields Limited;
- (d) if so, the steps being taken in the matter?

ANSWER

- (a) Yes, Sir.
- (b) Main points are: (1) members of the said organisation residing at Umred and within 6 kms. from the project should be given first chance in recruitment. (2) allegedly, persons coming from outside

have been recruited in the past and are still being recruited. The demand is that no person outside should be recruited.

(c) Yes, Sir.

- (d) About 82 per cent of the persons recruited at the Area and unit levels are locals. For skilled and semi-skilled vacancies, persons whose names are sponsored by the Local Employment Exchange only are recruited. In such cases, a representative of the State Government from that Area is associated with the selections to look to the interest of the local people.

12 hrs.

RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT, QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE, ETC.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, Asia's premier institution, the Jawaharlal Nehru University is about to be closed due to lack of water supply to the University. The Lieut-Governor says that he can not do anything.

MR. SUPEAKER: You may make a special mention. You may write to me; you may give a proper motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a serious matter. The Lieut-Governor said, he cannot do anything. It is a failure on the part of the Government, Sir.

(Interruptions)

Then I want to say about the inadequacy of edible oil which is going into the black-market, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You may give a motion and we can discuss that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is again Government failure, Sir.

The Government it fit to be censured.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Paswan:

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने रेल मंत्री जी के खिलाफ नियम 222 का नोटिस दिया है। एक तरफ सरकार आरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में प्रस्ताव पास करती है और दूसरी तरफ रेल मंत्री स्पेशल ट्रेन देते हैं एण्टी रिजर्वेशन के लिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख रहा हूँ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : रेल मंत्री यहां बैठे हुए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पता कश्चाया है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मैं कल से मामला उठा रहा हूँ, 383 में भी मैंने नोटिस दिया था। आपने कहा था कि क्वेश्चन अवर के बाद उठायेंगे। यह सीधा-सा क्लियर-कट मामला है, जब एक तरफ आरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में प्रस्ताव पास होता है और मंत्री जो आरक्षण विरोधियों के लिए स्पेशल गाड़ी देते हैं तो यह भाफतौर से पार्लियामेंट के प्रस्ताव की अवहेलना है, सदन की अवहेलना है।

MR. SPEAKER: I am looking into it. I have asked for facts.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : लिख कर भेजेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जब लिखकर भेजूंगा उनको, आपने मुझे बताया ;

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : कृपया भी मैंने लिख कर भेजा था, मंत्री महोदय क्लैरीफिकेशन दें कि इसमें क्या है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : टाइम लगना है, कर रहे हैं, बतायेंगे आपको।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : हाँता कुछ नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : होगा कैसे नहीं ? होगा, क्लियर करायेंगे।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : आप अखबार में पढ़िए, हरिजनों के ऊपर अप्रत्याचार हो रहे हैं। एक तरफ सदन प्रस्ताव पारित करती है और दूसरी तरफ रेल मंत्रालय

MR. SPEAKER: We have already taken up the matter. We have already written.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : आप तो अध्यक्ष हैं, हम लोगों के मालिक हैं। मंत्री महोदय यहां बैठे हुए हैं, आपने खड़े हो कर यहां प्रस्ताव पास करवाया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी यही कह रहा हूँ, इसीलिए लिख कर भेजा है, मैंने यही पूछा है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : आप पढ़ कर सुना दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रथा नहीं है, मैंने लिख कर मंगा लिया है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : आप सदन को अवगत करायेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बताऊंगा
ना ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ, एक
लाइन में मंत्री जी कह सकते हैं कि सही है
या नहीं? रेल मंत्री यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बताऊंगा ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मेरी
प्रिविलेज मोशन अण्डर कंसीडरेशन है ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):
You please hear us also, not only those
who are gullible.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मेरा
प्रिविलेज मोशन अण्डर कंसीडरेशन है,
आपने रिजैक्ट नहीं किया है ना ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहां रिजैक्ट
किया है ? जब पूछा है तो कहां रिजैक्ट
किया है ? अगर पूछता नहीं तो रिजैक्ट हो
जाता ।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, आधे दिन चलती ट्रेनों में रीबरी
और डकैतियां व हत्याएं हो रही हैं, इसका
बारे में क्या हो रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो ला एण्ड
आर्डर प्राबलम है । कल पकड़े भी गये
हैं सारे के सारे ।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : हमने स्थगन
प्रस्ताव दिया है ।

DR. SUBRAMNIAM SWAMY
(Bombay North East): I rise to say
something under Rule 190. Please see
Rule 190.

Sir, I have given a notice to you
under Rule 184. In view of the very

rapidly changing international situa-
tion around our country, this House
should have a discussion under Rule
184.

MR. SPEAKER: That we have al-
ready discussed on Foreign Policy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You
had already agreed to it earlier.
(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. Tewary (Buxar): You
are not looking to us....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हो सकता है,
मेरी नजर कहीं भी टिक जाये ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, we are
shocked to know of the attempt made
on the life of Madam Prime Minister
of this country. It is really shocking
for all of us. The whole nation is
shocked. We want a full discussion;
we want a full fledged discussion,
Sir. Full protection should be given
to her. (Interruptions). We have a
responsibility in the matter.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मोशन देने से
होता है, देखिए लकप्पा जी, यह बड़ा
गंभीर मसला है : (व्यवधान)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have
a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. You
cannot raise it now.

यह बहुत बुरी बात है । भगवान की
कृपा है, देश के भाग्य अच्छे हैं । हमारी
डैमोक्रेसी को कोई नुकसान कर नहीं सकता
है, कितनी भी बुरी ताकतें हों, हमारा
कुछ त्रिगाड़ नहीं सकती हैं । यह
भगवान की कृपा है । आपकी बात इस
तरह से नहीं, हम बिजनेस एडवाइजरी
कमेटी से करेंगे ।

श्री मलिक एम०एम०ए खां :
(एटा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्लेन के

[श्री मलिक एम०एम०ए० खां]

सबोटाज पर हमने कार्रवाई अटेंशन दिया है ।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): The Home Minister should resign.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please, one by one.

SHRI SATISH AGRWAL: Mr. Tytler said that the Home Minister should resign.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: We all support it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gurakhpur): Let us hear Mr. Tyler first.

श्री मलिक एम०एम०ए० खां: अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका विजिनेस एडवाइजरी में ताल्लुक नहीं है। इसका फैसला तो आपका करना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं आप से बात करूंगा।

श्री अरविन्द नेताम (कांकर): बी० बी० सी० वाले बस्तर में एक डाकुमेंटरी फिल्म बना रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में कई प्रतियां हैं। मैंने एक मॉशन दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मॉशन हांजिए, मैं कन्सिडर कर लूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Giving a notice does not allow anybody to say anything.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Sir, Dr. Swamy, who has recently been to China....

MR. SPEAKER: What are you talking? Under what rule are you raising your point?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I have given a Calling Attention Notice about the recent visit of Dr. Subramaniam Swamy to China. He has become the plenipotentiary of China. This is an important matter.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing to be discussed here. No, no, this cannot be discussed.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: He went to Canada and he went to America. He has been making statements.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot discuss it here. Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप सुनते क्यों नहीं है? आप आपस में बातें क्यों करते हैं?

श्री मलिक एम०एम०ए० खां: मैंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर के प्लेन के संबोटेज के सिलसिले में कार्रवाई अटेंशन नोटिस दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं देख लूंगा।

श्री मलिक एम०एम०ए० खां: वह आपका मजूर करना है। विजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी से उसका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration. मैंने उसको रिजेक्ट नहीं किया है। वह मेरे पास है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप क्या कर रहे हैं? आप बैठिए। आप परेशान क्यों हैं?

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री (करोलबाग) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कोई एक सदस्य का
मसला नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री जी की
जीवन-रक्षा का प्रश्न है। यह एक
नाजुक मसला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन लिया
है।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on
record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, I
have given a motion of privilege and
notice of an adjournment motion. The
adjournment motion is on the failure
of the Government in providing pro-
per security to the plane in which the
Prime Minister was to travel.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed
it.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: If
the statement is correct, then it is a
serious matter and it must be discus-
sed in the House. The Home Minister
and the Civil Aviation Minister should
resign. Now, it is a serious matter and
I condemn it. If it is to prepare a back-
ground to declare emergency, again I
must condemn it and I condemn it. I
want that there should be a full discus-
sion on this.

MR. SPEAKER: We will see.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Sir, he is
making an irresponsible statement...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on
record. Now, Mr. Parulekar.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Without my per-
mission nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed
only Mr. Parulekar.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या कर रहे
हैं ? मुझे बात तो सुनने नहीं देते हैं।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Sir, the
irresponsible statement made by
Harikesh Bahadur should be expunged
from the proceedings of the House...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever is unpar-
liamentary will be expunged.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सुन रहा हूँ।
बारी बारी आ रहा हूँ। अगर आप सारे
इकट्ठा सुना सकते हैं तो सुना दीजिए।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR
(Ratnagiri): Last week, you were not
here when we discussed a calling
attention notice regarding Kala-azar
in Bihar. I have given a motion un-
der Rule 222. I have been told by
your office not that it is under con-
sideration, but that I should give a
motion under Direction 115. You
were not here on that day; all the five
Members who had given the calling
attention, repeatedly asked questions
and said that the number of persons
who had died because of Kala-azar
was 162 and not 2.

MR. SPEAKER: O. K., you give a
motion under Direction 115.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
The Minister stated here that day that
he had been informed by the Health
Minister of Bihar. The Health Minis-
ter of Bihar on the very day has gone
on record on the floor of the House
that the deaths were 162...

MR. SPEAKER: We will take it up
under Direction 115.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): I had given a privilege motion three weeks before regarding National Rayon Corporation—appointment of directors. I had given proof. Now, a certified copy is available. Everything has been given. *Prima facie*, you can decide it; there is nothing further to consider.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come under Direction 115.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत): मैंने आज एक कार्यस्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया है। नगालैंड विधान सभा के एक विधायक और दो अन्य व्यक्ति वहां मारे गए हैं...

MR. SPEAKER: That is a State subject.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार: उसका क्या किया आप ने ?

MR. SPEAKER: This is rejected; it is a State subject.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): मैंने एक कार्य-स्थगन प्रस्ताव भेजा है, आप जरा मुन लोजिए, प्रधान मंत्री के विमान के सबोटेज के बारे में, उस में सी बी आई जांच कर रही है।

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह: उस में जूडिशियल एन्वारी होनी चाहिए, नहीं तो निर्दोष लोगों को फंसा दिया जायेगा।

MR. SPEAKER: No presumption.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आवंला): कमजोर वर्ग के सिखों को बाबा मोतीराम मेहरा मेमोरियल के सम्बन्ध में गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी **

MR. SPEAKER: This is a State subject. No. It is a State subject. Nothing is going on record.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैधपुर): हम एक बहुत गंभीर नसला आपसे अपील कर रहे हैं। इलाहाबाद में जब श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने एक बार हीवा खड़ा किया था कि उनके ऊपर छुरा निकाला गया **

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. It is without my permission. Nothing is going on record.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर): मैंने एक एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है कि किसानों का जोगल्ला खरीदने का मसला है उस में मार्केट में प्राइस ज्यादा है और गवर्नमेंट ने प्राइस कम रखी है... (व्यवधान) ... जरा मुन लीजिए। किसान बहुत सफर कर रहा है।

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

श्री रशीद मसूद: मार्केट में जो गल्ला खरीद रहा है उसका चालान कर दिया जाता है... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: चालान काहे का कर दिया जाता है? कोई मोशन दीजिए आप। काल अटेंशन दीजिए, तब देखेंगा।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार): अध्यक्ष महोदय, 222 के अंतर्गत मैंने... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आर्डर प्लीज, आप दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों को बोलने क्यों नहीं देते ?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी: 222 के अंतर्गत मैंने आप की गैरहाजिरी में एक दिया था, अखबारों में इस सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य के खिलाफ निकला था कि उसके घर से डकैत पकड़े गए...

MR. SPEAKER: We are getting the facts.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : 222 का ही एक और है। मैं आप का और सदन का गलत समझ नहीं लेता। लेकिन इस को गंभीरता से सोचें, जिस तरीके से सारे सदन ने पास किया अब उसी तरीके से . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो आ गया। राम विलास पासवान जी का ले लिया।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आप एक मिनट सुन लीजिए। आज दिल्ली में अगर लोग आकर बगडर करें . . . (व्यवधान)।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सुन लिया मैंने।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैं आप के माध्यम से कह रहा हूँ। आप मेरी बात सुन लें कि इसके क्या नतीजे निकल सकते हैं। (व्यवधान) आज वह अडंगवाज आए हुए हैं, उन मेम्बरों के खिलाफ ऐक्शन भी ले सकते हैं। .. (व्यवधान) ..

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will allow Mr. Mehta now. You are taking Mr. Mehta's time.

श्री 0 अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान दिल्ली में 29 दिन से चल रहे . . . (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vasant Sathe.

12.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NEWSPRINT ALLOCATION POLICY
1981-82

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Public Notice No. 1-PR-NP/81 (Hindi and English versions) dated the 28th April, 1981 containing 767 LS—8.

the Newspprint Allocation Policy for the year 1981-82. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2431/81].

REASONS FOR NOT LAYING ANNUAL REPORT OF PETROFILS COOPERATIVE LTD. FOR 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report of the Petrofils Cooperative Limited for the year 1979-80 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2432/81].

Reports of Comptroller and Auditor General of India re. Union Government (Defence Services), 1979-80 and Union Government (Commercial) Part IV, 1980 and Appropriation Accounts of Defence Services for 1979-80 with Commercial Appendix.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151(1) of the Constitution :—

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1979-80, Union Government (Defence Services). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2433/81]

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1980—Union Government (Commercial)—Part IV—Resume of the Company Auditors' Reports and comments on accounts of Government Companies. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2434/81]

(2) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1979-80 and Commercial Appendix thereto (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2435/81].

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North) : I beg to present the Twenty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

THIRTY-SEVENTH, FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-FOURTH REPORTS

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhekanal) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee :—

(1) (i) Thirty-seventh Report on Wasteful Expenditure on procurement of imported Aircraft spares and infructuous expenditure on procurement of defective ammunition (Ministry of Defence).

(ii) Forty-second Report on Unauthorised occupation of salt land—Bharpur Salt Works and Dry Hydrated lime and clay pozzolana plants (Ministry of Industry and Ministry of Works and Housing).

(iii) Forty-fourth Report; on Customs Receipts—Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue).

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SIXTEENTH REPORT

SHRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajahmundry) : I beg to present the Sixteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of External Affairs—Overseas Indians in West Asia, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Burma, Indonesia and Singapore—Part I—West Asia.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani) : I beg to present the Twenty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

FIRST REPORT

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berrhampur) : I beg to present the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH REPORTS

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

(i) Fourteenth Report on the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division)—Credit Facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(ii) Fifteenth Report on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Orissa.

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want to say, Sir Under what section?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention to Article 124.

MR. SPEAKER: We can discuss it. You come to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, this is a matter of the House to consider because we are suffering from a serious disability. I want to make a submission, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, first come to me. I will see if I need any guidance, I will also have it before it is raised in the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let me make a point. Sir, a judge of the Supreme Court shall not be removed from his office, except by an order of the President, passed after an address by each House of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of that House. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you come to me first.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let me finish my submission, Sir. I am not damaging anybody. I assure you.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me discuss with you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But, Sir I am telling you the serious lacuna.

MR. SPEAKER: I want full discussion. But I want to satisfy myself before you raise it. You come to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I assist you, Sir, I also draw your kind attention.

MR. SPEAKER: Assist me. Your assistance is welcome. You come to me.

12.19 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) FICTITIOUS FIRMS OPERATING IN DELHI CREATING PEOPLE ON THE PRETEXT OF PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली स्थित कुछ जाली फर्मों ने रोजगार दिलाने के नाम पर लाखों रुपये ठग लिए हैं। दिल्ली पुलिस ने ऐसी ग्यारह जाली फर्मों का भण्डाफोड़ किया है जो मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल, केरल तथा तमिलनाडु प्रदेश के

अन्य हिस्सों से भले-भाले ग्रामीणों को लूट रही हैं। ये फर्म स्थानीय समाचार-पत्रों में "अपना रोजगार योजना" के नाम पर विज्ञापन द्वारा अर्धशिक्षित ग्रामीणों को सैकड़ों रुपये की आमदनी का प्रलोभन देकर उसके बदले में इन ग्रामीणों से लाखों रुपयों का मनीआर्डर व अन्य तरीकों द्वारा मंगवा कर ठग रही हैं। इस समय भी इन जाली फर्मों के नाम पर सुदूरवर्ती ग्रामीण अंचलों से लाखों रुपया मनीआर्डर द्वारा डाकतार विभाग के पास आया हुआ है। अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस सन्दर्भ में डाकतार विभाग का निर्देश दिया जाये कि इन जाली फर्मों के नाम से आये हुए मनीआर्डर का भुगतान रोक दिया जाये। साथ ही सी बी आई द्वारा अविलम्ब जांच कराई जाये एवं इन जाली फर्मों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही करके सदन के सज्जन में लाया जाये।

(ii) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD BETWEEN HALDIA AND FARAKKA IN WEST BENGAL.

PROF. SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamul): Under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

The construction of a 280 Km. arterial road between Haldia and Farakka in the State of West Bengal connecting N.H. 34 and N.H. 41 and crossing N.H. 2 and N.H. 6, including four bridges, is of much public, economic, industrial and commercial importance.

If the said road is constructed, the present road length between Haldia and North-Eastern States—Assam, North Bengal, North Bihar, Sikkim, Bhutan, Nepal and Arunachal Pradesh will be shortened by at least 80—100 Kms. No doubt, this would engender tremendous advantages and benefits to trade and commerce, not only for the State of West Bengal, but also for the whole of North-Eastern region of our country. In fact, the proposed road mostly follows the alignment of Gour to Puri Bad-

shashi Road constructed by Hussain Shah. The Government of Nepal will find it more convenient to use the port of Haldia, provided the proposed road is constructed. The development of Haldia Port depends on how the best communication channel could be established between the port and the hinterland. In this context, the proposed road is very vital. The Paradip port will also be benefited with the construction of this road, because the Narghat bridge over the river Haldia is going to be completed within this year and this bridge will directly connect the two ports—Haldia and Paradip.

The Left Front Government of West Bengal had studied the whole situation, and had prepared a project report for the construction of this road, including four bridges. But it is impossible on the part of a State Government to complete such type of big construction within its limited financial resources. Therefore, the State Government had submitted the project report to the Government of India and sought a loan of about Rs. 6 crores for the implementation of the project.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to come forward with an open mind to help the State Government to construct this all important road by sanctioning the economic importance loan immediately.

12.23 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

(iii) NEED FOR PROVIDING PROTECTION TO HARIJAN STUDENTS OF MEERUT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हितार) :
उपरोक्त महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत अतिरिक्त लोक महत्त्व के प्रश्न की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ :

मेरठ मैडिकल कालेज के हरिजन विद्यार्थियों को घमकाया तथा पढ़ने से रोका

जाना। 19 अप्रैल, 1981 को मैडिकल कालेज के हरिजन विद्यार्थियों द्वारा डॉ० अम्बेदकर का जन्म दिन मनाए जाने का आयोजन किया जिसमें किसी भी वर्ग के कितने भी व्यक्ति को कोई रोक-टोक नहीं थी, परन्तु कुछ सवर्ण विद्यार्थियों ने हरिजन विद्यार्थियों के इस संगठन के कक्ष को चुनौती माना और उसके बाद दो प्रथम वर्ष के छात्रों को कमरे में बन्द कर दिया गया तथा आगे दो छात्रों को सवर्ण छात्रों द्वारा बुरी तरह से पीटा गया। इन अप्रिय घटनाओं के पीछे कुछ बाहरी तत्व भी हैं जिससे ऐसा लगता है कि मेरठ, मैडिकल कालेज कितने पड़पन्न का शिकार हो रहा है और बार-बार हरिजन विद्यार्थियों को मारा पीटा और घमकाया जा रहा है। जिसकी रजिस्ट्रेशन में दर्ज कराई जा चुकी है परन्तु पुलिस ने ऐसे तत्वों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है। इन सिलसिले में तुरन्त कार्यवाही को जाये तथा हरिजन छात्रों को भ्रष्टाचार का संरक्षण दिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have read out certain names. It has not been approved. Therefore, they will not go on record.

(iv) PROVISION FOR RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION OF PERISHABLE COMMODITIES LIKE LEMONS, EGGS, ETC., FROM WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chitoor): In West Godawari District in Andhra Pradesh lemons are produced on a large scale. This district is also famous for the production of eggs and fish. These are perishable commodities and they have to be transported quickly to the markets.

Lemons are exported from the district to U.P., Maharashtra, Bihar West Bengal, Assam, Tamilnadu and Kerala. Eggs are sent to West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa markets. This

clearly shows that this district mainly depends upon Northern States to sell its products. If these products are not moved quickly the agriculturists will get much loss.

The production of lemons is seasonal and it is between February and June.

Transport during this period plays an important role. The producers are constantly agitating for the dieselisation of 38 Madras-Howrah Express besides providing more V.P.S. and allotment of separate V.P. for Eluru R.S. to provide adequate shelters to Eluru R.S. for these perishables and to provide more room in Konarka and 46 Express also.

I urge, upon the Government to consider this issue and help the agriculturists by complying with their request.

(v) NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT IN THE SERVICES PROVIDED AT INTER-STATE BUS TERMINUS IN DELHI.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Commuters who arrive at the Inter-State bus terminus in Delhi face several problems. Their luggage is often stolen by thieves; they find difficulty in getting tickets because ticket counters are at the first floor of the building and employees also do not cooperate with the commuters properly. Thus that Inter-State bus terminus has become a centre of "chaos, confusion and corruption". Passengers have to pay more prices for their food articles which they purchase from food stalls auctioned by the D.D.A. shopkeepers try to exploit the passengers who already face problems like clean drinking water, adequate water in toilets and proper lighting arrangements in the night. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to look into these problems and try to provide more facilities and amenities to the passengers.

(vi) UNILATERAL ABOGATION BY USA OF PART TO SUPPLY ENRICHED URANIUM FOR TARAPORE ATOMIC POWER STATION.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): It is reported that the U.S.A. finally saying 'no' to India's request for further supplies of the contracted nuclear fuel for Tarapur—the abrogation of the agreement is inevitable. Hence, the crucial issue is whether India can be tied down to certain obligations even after the termination of the agreement, who is to use the spent fuel rods that have been filed up at Tarapur and whether the United States has the right to apply safeguards at the Tarapur atomic power plants even if the agreement which enables it to do so is not valid now.

It is not known whether the U.S.A. will give one pending shipment of 19.8 tonnes of enriched uranium.

These are the subjects of national importance. Hence, Government should make a statement on the subject so that the people at large can know where the stand so far as supply of enriched uranium to Tarapur by U.S.A. *vis-a-vis*, Indian Government is concerned

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Has the calling attention been converted into 377? You have gone on record to say that the calling attention is being admitted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This had been given prior to that.

(vii) FILMING OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE OF ADIVASIS OF BASTAR DISTRICT BY B.B.C.

श्री दिलीप सिंह मूरिया (झाबुआ) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अर्धीन निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सदन का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री दिलीप सिंह भूषिया]

"ब्रिटिश ब्राडकास्टिंग कारपोरेशन के द्वारा आदिवासी के प्रेम व्यापार पर वृत्त चित्र की शूटिंग के लिये फोटोग्राफर बस्तर के दूर-दराज भागलों में खास दिलचस्पी ले रहे हैं जहां आदिवासी महिलाएं अपने बदन का काफी हिस्सा खुला रखती हैं और स्वच्छंद जीवन बिताती हैं। फोटोग्राफर आपत्तिजनक उन आदिवासी महिलाओं की तस्वीरें खींचते हैं।

राज्य सरकार ने पिछले कुछ महीनों से बस्तर में विदेशियों के प्रवेश पर कुछ पाबन्दियां लगा रही हैं। ये पाबन्दियां इसलिये लगाई गईं क्योंकि कितने ही विदेशी पर्यटन और अध्ययन के नाम पर बस्तर आते थे पर उनका असली मकसद आदिवासी महिलाओं के निर्वसन देह सौंदर्य को कैमरे से बन्द करना होता था। उन तस्वीरों का जिस तरह विदेशी पत्र-पत्रिकाओं में प्रकाशन होता है उससे राष्ट्रीय सम्मान पर चोट पहुंचती है। पता चला है कि केन्द्र सरकार से बी०बी०सी० ने जो अनुरोध किया है उससे आदिवासी क्षेत्र बस्तर के सामाजिक व आर्थिक जीवन को चित्रांकित करने की बात कही गई है लेकिन उसकी आड़ में उसके फोटोग्राफर आपत्तिजनक तस्वीरें खींच रहे हैं। अतः केन्द्र सरकार ने जो अनुबन्ध किया है उसे तुरन्त निरस्त किया जाये और जो आपत्तिजनक तस्वीरें लिये हैं उन्हें शीघ्र ही ज्व्त किया जाय। बी० बी० सी० के जो फोटोग्राफर हैं उनको बस्तर से निकाला जाय। और भविष्य में इस प्रकार के किसी भी विदेशी को आदिवासी क्षेत्र में जाने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाय।

(vii) STEPS TO REOPEN B&C MILLS AS PER THE AGREEMENT REACHED BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MANAGEMENT.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): The world renowned B&C Mill was closed on 1-1-1981 and the understanding reached between the MPs of Tamil Nadu, Union Finance Minister and Union Commerce Minister to reopen the Mill on the Tamil New Year's Day, namely 13-4-1981 which was released to the press by the hon. Minister of State for Commerce, Mr. Khursheed Alam Khan. This was announced only after the agreement was signed by the Labour Union leaders at New Delhi. With great difficulty it was agreed to finalise the work norms, manning, etc., within a month from the date of reopening which was accepted by the Union Finance Minister, Union Commerce Minister, MPs of Tamil Nadu and Labour Union leaders. But the management is willing to reopen the Mill only after completing these things, namely, work norms, manning etc., in the beginning itself. It is quite contradictory to the agreement reached. This shows the high-handedness of the management, which should be checked and condemned by one and all. This indifferent attitude of the management violating the assurance results in inordinate delay in reopening of the Mill. The GPF loans which are eligible for the workers are not given by the management even though the Commissioner of Provident Fund has given the letter of consent for disbursing the amount to the workers who are badly affected by the closure of the Mill. Hence I request:—

1. The Centre should firmly instruct the management to adhere to the agreement reached between the Ministers and the Tamil Nadu MPs and implement the same to reopen

the Mill immediately without any further delay.

2. All the payment due to the workmen including the advance of a month's wages to be disbursed immediately.

3. To provide the workmen from unemployment.

4. To pass a legislation to take over the Mill by the Government.

Sir, because of the closure of the Mill from 1-1-1981, 13,000 workers and a dependent of 1,00,000 people are starving as they have already sold their properties and belongings, and now they have nothing more to pledge. There is an unrest among the workers of Central Madras and North Madras Constituencies. I fear that a further delay of reopening of the Mill will result in law and order problem in the above constituencies. Hence I request the hon. Minister of Commerce, a man of dynamism who always throw away the red tapism, to intervene and instruct the management to reopen the Mill immediately, thereby save the people of the above constituencies, dying from starvation.

(ix) NEED FOR REMOVAL OF BOTTLE-NECKS IN THE WORKING OF ESI SCHEME IN DELHI.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balsore): The ESI Scheme, hailed as a pioneer health insurance and social security scheme, came into existence in 1948 as an outcome of the Bhoré Committee Report. But 32 years later there is little that the ESIC can boast of.

Over-crowding and ghost medical cards (there are 50,000 of them) apart, the lack of basic necessities for health care has made the scheme a nightmare.

The study conducted by the ESI Medical Officers Association has revealed that none of the dispensaries has a building, rented or constructed, that is in accordance with "realistic standards". The five doctor dispensa-

ries, originally opened to serve 5,000 patients, have dobled their workload and staff strength without any additions or alterations to their buildings.

Most dispensaries according to the report, have no water for the doctors and medical staff to wash their hands after examining patients.

The dispensaries lack a doctor's minimum requirements to function—stethoscope, blood pressure apparatus, tongue depressor, torch and thermometers. Life saving drugs like morphine, pathedine and anti-hypertensives are not provided even in the emergency dispensaries.

The ESIC central hospital at Basai Darapur in West Delhi was originally designed to accommodate 250 beds in 1971. Its present 400 bed strength has been achieved by using all the available space in galleries and verandahs. The hospital has no enquiry and central registration office.

At the Subzi Mandi dispensary, doctors, staff and patients have to cross the road to use the public toilet. The night doctor's room serves as a thoroughfare for the other residents of the building.

A maternity and child health clinic is in a small dingy room—six feet by four feet—and originally constructed as a bathroom. A kitchen serving as an injection room with no provisions for oxygen cylinders and intervenous fluid. Conditions in other dispensaries are also not satisfactory.

These startling revelations have been made by the doctors manning the ESI dispensaries and hospitals in a confidential report on working conditions in ESI field units in Delhi. The doctors and patients who responded to the questionnaire-based study were assured that their identities would not be disclosed.

In these circumstances I would request the Union Government to make a statement in the House regarding action to remove these bottlenecks for lakhs of beneficiaries coming under this health scheme.

(x) PETRO-CHEMICAL COMPLEX AT
USER, MAHARASHTRA

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Sir, under rule 377, I would like to mention the following matter of urgent public importance.

The Government of India have decided to set up a gas cracker unit and two or three down-stream units at User near Alibag in Rajgad District of Maharashtra. The Government have decided that these units will be in the central public sector. The Government has so far not set up the agency.

I, therefore, request the Government to take urgent decision to set up the agency which would then take steps to set up the complex at User.

The Government of India have indicated that the petro-chemical complex with main gas crackers and six down stream units namely, Ethylene, LDPE, PUC, Styrens Ethylene oxide and Ethyl Hexanol, will be coming up. Which of these six down-stream units will be set up by the Government of India is so far not known, I therefore, request the Government to indicate which of these down-stream units will be taken up by that Government for establishment at User and what will be their capacity. This will enable the State Government to take action to ensure that the remaining major down-stream units are set up either in the joint sector or by encouraging industries in private sector. This will also help the State Government to have a dialogue with the entrepreneurs who can be encouraged to set up down-stream units.

12.35 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1981

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion on the Finance Bill. Shri Ghu-

lam Mohammad Khan may continue his speech.

श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद खां (मुगदाबाद):
माननीय डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आपने मुझे दोबारा टाइम दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

मुझे सन 1952 की बात याद है जब कि गेहूँ 65 रुपये क्विंटल था और ट्रेक्टर आठ हजार रुपये में मिलता था। आज ट्रैक्टर की कीमत 78 हजार रुपये है और गेहूँ के दाम सिर्फ दुगने हुए हैं। खेती के काम में जो चीजें इस्तेमाल होती हैं उनके दाम कई गुना बढ़ गये हैं। पहले लोहा एक हजार रुपये टन में मिलता था आज उसकी कीमत साढ़े छः हजार रुपये टन है। इसी तरह से केमिकल खाद, एल्युमिनियम सल्फेट का पहले 13.50 रुपये में एक कट्टा आता था, आज उसकी कीमत 85 रुपये है। डीजल किसान के इस्तेमाल की चीज है। वह पहले 50 पैसे लीटर था आज उसका दाम 2.82 रुपये पर लीटर है।

इस तरह से खेती के काम आने वाली चीजों की कीमतें कई गुना बढ़ी हैं। इन चीजों की कीमतों को भी चेक कर के उसी लेवल पर रखा जाना चाहिए था जिस लेवल पर खेती से पैदा होने वाली चीजों की कीमतों को रखा गया है। किसानों के साथ यह बड़ी बेइसाफी हो रही है। इस पर मंत्री जी गौर करें और इन चीजों की कीमतें कम करने की कोशिश करें।

जापान में हिन्दुस्तान से लोहा जाता है लेकिन वहां ट्रैक्टर की कीमत 25 हजार रुपये है। उसी ट्रैक्टर की यहाँ कीमत 78 हजार रुप है। मैंने सड़दी अरब में देखा कि टोयटा कार जो कि वहां जापान

से जाकर बिकती है, 30 हजार रुपये से कुछ कम में मिल रही थी। हम जापान को लोहा भेजते हैं और जापान फिर कार बगैरह बनाकर दूसरे मुल्कों को भेजता है। इसके मायने यह है कि हमारी सरकार ने कारखानेदारों को बहुत सारे प्रोत्साहन दिये हैं और उन्होंने अपने मुल्क में हर चीज की कीमत पांच-सात गुनी कर दी है।

सन 1942 में मोहिन्द्रा मोहिन्द्रा एण्ड कम्पनी बीस हजार रुपये की लागत से बनी थी। आज वह अरबों रुपये की मिलिकयत की कम्पनी बन गयी है। वह जीपें बनाती है जिसकी कीमत सारी दुनिया में कहीं ज्यादा है। वह पब्लिक को तो लुटती ही है वह सरकार की भी जब काटती है। वह मिलिट्री की जीपें सप्लाय करके बड़ा पैसा कमाती है। इस तरह से किसानों के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार किया जाता रहा है। किसान जो इस देश की 80 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या का भाग है, उनके लिए बजट का 30-35 प्रतिशत ही दिया जाता है और बाकी जो 20 प्रतिशत जतता है, उसके लिए बजट का 70-75 प्रतिशत भाग दिया जाता है। किसान की कमजोरी का यही कारण है। इस प्रकार की विभाग की पालिसी है। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि इस बात पर गौर करे।

आज देहातों की हालत को देखिए। वहां पर गरीबी है, पीने का पानी नहीं है, कपड़ा नहीं है, मकान नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान में 1 अरब 40 करोड़ मीटर कपड़ा तैयार होता है। आबादी के हिसाब से 14 मीटर प्रति व्यक्ति कपड़ा तैयार होता है, लेकिन हमारे देहात के गरीबों को

कपड़ा नसीब नहीं है, वे बहुत ही कम मात्रा में कपड़ा उपयोग करते हैं इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि शहर में रहने वाले लोग सैकड़ों मीटर फी-आदमी के हिसाब से उपयोग करते हैं।

गल्ले के बारे में देखिए। गल्ले की पैदावार हिन्दुस्तान में 418 किलोग्राम पर हैड—पर डे है और सरकारी फिगर जो हमें जेल बगैरा से प्राप्त हुए हैं, वहां पर 585 ग्राम पर हैड खर्च होता है। इसका मतलब है कि देहात के लोग भूखे रहते हैं। उन्हें कपड़ा, मकान नहीं मिलता, पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता। सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे और देहातों को राहत देने के बारे में विचार करे।

कपड़े पर एक दम 15 प्रतिशत एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा दी गई है, जिसकी वजह से कपड़ा महंगा होगा। कंट्रोल का कपड़ा जितना बनता है वह सब कोम्पारेटिव सीसायटीज को चला जाता है और ऊपर ही ऊपर ब्लैक कर दिया जाता है। उसके वितरण का सही इंतजाम नहीं है। इसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दे ताकि सस्ता कपड़ा गरीबों को मिल सके।

पानी के बारे में स्थिति यह है कि बहुत जगहों पर तालाबों से गुजारा किया जाता है। तालाबों में पूरी वरसात का पानी भर लिया जाता है। उसी में पानी पीते हैं, कपड़े धोते हैं और जानवरों के लिए भी वहीं पानी उपयोग में लाया जाता है। इस प्रकार से देहातों में लोगों के साथ जानवरों का व्यवहार किया जा रहा है। मकान भी उसी तरह के बने हुए हैं, इस ओर केन्द्र सरकार ध्यान दे।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे तीन स्टेट्स में खाण्डसारी की देहाती इंडस्ट्री डेवलप हुई थी। उसे दबाने

[श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद खां]

के लिए पिछले साल इसके ऊपर एकसाइड ड्यूटी 2200 रुपए से बढ़ाकर 69-70 सौ रुपए कर दी गई। इस पर भी तसल्ली नहीं हुई तो 50 प्रतिशत लेवी लगा दी गई। इस तरह से 10 प्रतिशत लोग ही लेवी दे पाएंगे, बाकियों पर मुकदमे चलेंगे और इंडस्ट्रीज बरबाद हो जाएंगी। इस तरह से जो गरीबों को काम मिलता है वह भी नहीं मिल पाएगा।

रेल का किराया बढ़ाया गया, माल की ढुलाई के भाड़े में वृद्धि की गई, इससे गिरानी आएगी। कपड़े पर एकसाइड ड्यूटी बढ़ाई गई, इससे कपड़ा महंगा होगा।

बजट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले साल 1445 करोड़ के नुकसान का अंदाजा बजट में दिखाया गया था जो बढ़कर 1975 करोड़ हो गया। इस साल 1810 करोड़ का घाटा दिखाया गया है जो बढ़कर तकरीबन 2500 करोड़ हो जाएगा। इसे पूरा करने के लिए सरकार ने बताया है कि कुछ सरकारी उद्योगों से लेंगे और कुछ बैंक-बांड से लेंगे। बैंक-बांड की पोजीशन तो यह है कि 1 हजार करोड़ का टारगेट बनाया था, लेकिन कुल 200 करोड़ आया है, अब दो दिन बचे हैं इसके बाद यह बंद हो जाएगा। सरकारी उद्योगों के बारे में स्थिति यह है कि ये हर साल नुकसान में ही जाते हैं। सरकारी उद्योग के लिए 114 करोड़ रुपए का बजट में टारगेट है। इस तरह से घाटा बढ़ता चला जाएगा और लामुहला गिरानी आएगी गिरानी का नुकसान गरीब तबके को है, बड़ों पर इसका कोई असर नहीं पड़ता है। दिल्ली में 1973 में पेट्रोल

की कीमतें 1-47 फी लिटर थी जो आज 5-60 या 5-50 हो गई है। फिर भी कारों में फर्क नहीं पड़ा है। उनकी ताददात बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि दिल्ली बम्बई कलकत्ता जैसे शहर इंग्लैंड और अमरीका में भी नहीं हैं। लेकिन देहातों में जा कर आप देखें। जबदस्त गरीब है। लोगों के तन पर कपड़ा तक नहीं है। बस्तर मध्य प्रदेश की बात अभी बताई गई है या तमिलनाडु में आप जाएं और देखें। औरतों के तन पर पूरा कपड़ा तक नहीं।

मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि गरीबों की तरफ आप ध्यान दें। यह कोई पालिटिकल मैटर नहीं है। यह मुल्क की इकतसादी हालत सुधारने की बात है। यह बेइंतहा जरूरी मसला है। उनकी तरफ ध्यान दिया गया तो आपकी वोट और भी बढ़िया मिलेंगे। देहातों में बड़ी अच्छी वॉव थी और कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट बन गई। जनता ने उनको आशाएं पूरी नहीं की। आप भी उनको पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। गरीबों की भलाई कर दो। बड़े-बड़े शहरों को आप मालदार बनाते चले जाएंगे, वहीं इंडस्ट्री लगाते चले जायेंगे। तो कुछ फायदा नहीं होगा। जब तक अस्सी परसेंट जो देहात में रहते हैं, उनकी हालत को आप सुधार नहीं देते हैं, मुल्क हमेशा गरीब रहेगा। जब मिसेज थैचर आई थीं— तो उनको अच्छे अच्छे देहात दिखा दिए गए थे। हमारे यहां के देहात उनको दिखाते तो पता चलत कि लोग किस गरीबी में रहते हैं और उनको दो वक्त का खाना भी नसीब नहीं होता है। मेरी गुजारिश है कि मुल्क को सुधारने की आपकी ड्यूटी है हम अपोजीशन वालों को भी यही ड्यूटी

है। मुल्क खुशहाल हो जाए, हालात मुल्क की बेहतर हो जाए, इसके वास्ते, फाइनेंस सब से बड़ी चीज है। यही सब से बड़ा मसला है। थोड़ा सा रुपया उधर डाइवर्ट आप कर दें, गरीबों के लिए भी डाइवर्ट कर दें ताकि उनकी हालत सुधार सके। आज जो सब-सिडी उनको केन्द्र की तरफ से दी जाती है, उसके वास्ते जो रुपया दिया जाता है उसे अफसर लोग मिल कर बांट लेते हैं और उन बेचारे बेपढ़े लिखे लोगों को कुछ नहीं मिलता है।

बिजली की कमी चल रही है। दूसरे मुल्कों में हमने देखा है कि बरफ से, ज्वार भाटे से बिजली बनाई जाती है; आप भी अगर इस तरह कुछ रुपया इस तरफ डाइवर्ट कर दें और समुन्दर के ज्वारभाटे से, बरफ से बिजली पैदा करवा दें, सोलर एनर्जी से कुछ बिजली बनाएं तो शहरों के साथ-साथ उनको भी फायदा हो सकता है और वे भी अपने यहां लाइट का इंतजाम कर लेंगे और तब देहातों की तरफ इंडस्ट्री भी डाइवर्ट हो जाएगी।

मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि मेरी बातों को आपने ध्यान से सुना है।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दीपा) : मैं वित्त विधेयक के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

वित्त विधेयक के जरिए से वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो कराधान के लिए प्रस्ताव पेश किए थे उनको अमली रूप देने की कोशिश की जा रही है। देश में गरीब और अमीर के बीच में बहुत बड़ा अन्तर है। सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार 48 प्रतिशत आबादी गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवन यापन करती है। देश के

कुछ बड़े घराने दिनोंदिन मालदार होते जा रहे हैं। मैं उन फिगर्ज में जाना नहीं चाहता। समय भी नहीं है। कुछ घराने बहुत बड़ी पूंजी के मालिक होते जा रहे हैं। दूसरी और देश में गरीब और अमीर का अन्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है। प्रान्तों में भी, कुछ प्रान्त बहुत मालदार, बहुत अच्छी स्थिति में हैं तो कुछ प्रान्तों में जो बुनियादी आवश्यकतायें हैं, वे भी उनको नहीं मिल पाती हैं। अभी मौलाना कह रहे थे, ठीक ही कह रहे थे। मैं जिस प्रान्त से आता हूँ उस प्रान्त के लोगों को पीने का पानी भी मुहैया नहीं होता। हर साल, हर तीसरे साल आम तौर पर और कभी कभी तो लगातार कई सालों तक अकाल से जूझना पड़ता है। प्रान्तों में भी जिले और जिलों के बीच में भी इम्बैलेसेज हैं। तो देश की यह स्थिति है और इस स्थिति का निराकरण दो ही रास्ते से किया जा सकता है। एक बजट और दूसरा प्लानिंग। जहां तक इस साल के बजट का ताल्लुक है यह बजट निश्चित तौर पर बहुत अच्छा बजट है और वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस साल जो कराधान की नीति निर्धारित की है उसका आम तौर पर, मैं नहीं क्योंकि मैं तो उनके दल का सदस्य हूँ, आम तौर पर लोगों ने इस कराधान नीति का समर्थन किया है। लेकिन यह बात भी सही है कि बजट पेश करना एक बात है और बजट के अन्तर्गत किए गए प्रावधानों को कार्यान्वित करना दूसरी बात है। बजट में कुछ पिफाल्स भी हैं, इससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता और मुझे खुशी है इस बात की कि वित्त मंत्री जी इस बारे में सचेष्ट भी हैं। उन्होंने खुद इस बात को मंजूर किया है।

सबसे बड़ी जरूरत आज इस देश में इस बात की है कि रून्फ्लेशन को रोकना

[श्री नवलकिशोर शर्मा]

जाय । और इन्फ्लेशन को रोकने के लिए डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग नहीं हो आवश्यकता से ज्यादा यह जरूरी है । वित्त मंत्री जी ने जितना घाटा माना है वह समझते हैं कि इस घाटे को वह नियंत्रित कर सकेंगे । पर बीयरर बोर्ड्स के बारे में जो कुछ हुआ, उसके बाद भी कहा तो है कल उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कि हमें नए कर लगाने पड़ेंगे । लेकिन मुझे कुछ और भी खतरे नजर आते हैं और खतरे इस बात के हैं कि हमें कुछ वास्तविक और व्यावहारिक कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे इस घाटे को कम करने के लिए मेरी मांगव्यता यह है कि आपको वेस्टफुल एक्सपेंडिचर और अनप्रोडक्टिव एक्सपेंडिचर को कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत घटाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए और वह खाली केंद्रीय सरकार का ही नहीं होना चाहिए, वह स्टेट्स का भी होना चाहिए । मुझे यह कहते हुए थोड़ा अचम्भा भी होता है और दुख भी होता है कि राज्य सरकारों का तो बहुत गैर जिम्मेदाराना रवैया है । उनको इस बात की परवाह नहीं है कि उनके कदमों के कारण देश की आर्थिक स्थिति पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है । वित्त मंत्री जी ने तो अपने बजट में थोड़ी सी कोशिश की है घाटा कम करने की, लेकिन राज्य सरकारों के बजट में 800 करोड़ रु० का घाटा हो गया । यह घाटा क्या इन्फ्लेटरि नहीं है इस घाटे से क्या मुद्रास्फीति नहीं होगी और अगर होगी तो आप इसके बारे में क्या कर रहे हैं यह मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ ।

एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एक्सपेंडिचर की बात करें तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि पिछले 3 सालों में इसकी रकम बढ़ी है । राज्य सरकारों का

1977-78 में एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एक्सपेंडिचर के नाम पर खर्चा 2,682 करोड़ का था । 1978-79 में यह बढ़कर 3,106 करोड़ रु० का हो गया । 1979-80 में 3348 करोड़ का हो गया । आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि अगर इस प्रकार से नान-प्रोडक्टिव एक्सपेंडिचर बढ़ता रहेगा और साथ ही साथ डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग और घाटा, वह देखकर चलेंगे तो उसका निश्चित तौर पर इन्फ्लेशनरी प्रैशर होगा और इस दिशा में सब्ती से मंत्री जी को कहना चाहिए ।

मुझे मालूम है, यह कहा गया था कि राज्य सरकारें नये साधनों की तलाश करें, पर मुझे खेद है कि किसी भी राज्य सरकार ने नये साधन तलाश करने की कोशिश नहीं की । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अधिकांश राज्यों में कांग्रेस (आई) की सरकारें हैं, उसके बावजूद भी यह सारी स्थिति क्यों है, इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए । इस घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था की या टेक्सेशन या रिसोर्सिंग मोबिलाइजेशन न करने की जो आदत स्टेट्स की पड़ गई है, उसको रोका जाना चाहिए, यह मेरी मांग है ।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं दूसरी बात की तरफ भी ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि जहाँ वेस्टफुल एक्सपेंडिचर को रोका जाये, वहाँ सब्सीडीज के बारे में भी रेशनलाइजेशन के लिए कदम उठाने चाहिये । आपको सोचना पड़ेगा कि आप जो सब्सीडीज दे रहे हैं, उसका सही उपयोग भी है या नहीं ? कई बार इस बारे में चर्चा हुई है, लेकिन मैं आज भी इस बात का मानने वाला हूँ कि इस दिशा में कुछ कदम नहीं उठाये गए । कोई पुल्स और प्रैशर हो सकते हैं, कोई कारण हो सकते हैं, लेकिन

यह सही है कि सप्पोडीज के रेशरवाइ-जेशन के बारे में गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। खासतौर से फूड कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया के बकिंग में जाने की जरूरत है।

फूड कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया के जो ओवर-हेड चार्ज हैं, एकपेंडोचर हैं वह निश्चित तौर से रिड्यूस किया जाना चाहिए और फूड कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया का स्ट्रक्चर टाप-हैवी होता जा रहा है, उसके बारे में गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। पहले भी कुछ कमीशियां बनाई हैं, लेकिन नतीजा नहीं निकला। मैं मानता हूँ कि इसमें बहुत गुंजाइश है।

यह बात भी जरूरी है, हालांकि इस देश के लिए पब्लिक सैक्टर एक आवश्यकता है, इस देश की तरक्की का आधार पब्लिक सैक्टर है, मैं उसका हामो हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसका विभाजित भी होना चाहिए, पर पब्लिक सैक्टर में जो घाटा होता है, उसके जो कारण हैं, उनको दूर करने की दिशा में कारगर कदम उठाने चाहिए।

मेरी राय में कुछ कारणों में एक बड़ा कारण यह है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर अंडरटेकिंग का मनेजमेंट प्रोफेशनलाइज्ड नहीं है और आप कभी कभी इस आदमी या उस आदमी को ओबलाइज करने के लिए ऐसा करते हैं। कभी-कभी यह देखा जाता है कि रिटायर होने वाला आई० ए० एस० अधिकारी, उसको रिटायर-मेंट के टाइम पर आप पब्लिक सैक्टर में भेज देते हैं, नतीजा यह होता है कि उसका कोई स्ट्रेक नहीं होता। मेरी यह भी जानकारी है कि बहुत से पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग को टाप मनेजिरियल पोस्ट खाली पड़ी रहती हैं, महीनों ही नहीं

बरसों खाली पड़ी रहती हैं, आखिर इस पर क्यों नहीं कदम उठाते हैं? आप टाप-मनेजिरियल पोस्टों को क्यों नहीं भर सकते हैं?

इसके साथ साथ इस बात को भी देखने की जरूरत है कि हमारे जो प्रोजेक्ट हैं, चाहे वह रिवर-वैली प्रोजेक्ट हो, या इरिगेशन के हों या पब्लिक सैक्टर के कारखाने हों, उनके बारे में प्लानिंग से लेकर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन किए जाने तक में समयावधि अक्सर दुगुनी, तिगुनी हो जाती है। जो प्रोजेक्ट तीन साल में पूरी होनी चाहिए, वह छः साल में—और कभी कभी दस साल में भी—पूरी नहीं होती है। उसके परिणाम-स्वरूप सरकार को कास्ट एस्केलेशन के कारण दुगुना, तिगुना और चौगुना धन लगाना पड़ता है और देश को आर्थिक हानि उठानी पड़ती है। सरकार के पास मानिट्रिंग की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि सब प्रोजेक्ट समयावधि में पूरे हों।

13 hrs.

यह अच्छी बात है कि पिछले दिनों इस बारे में कुछ कदम उठाए गए हैं, और उन कदमों के जरिए से मानिट्रिंग करने की जो कोशिश की गई है, उससे कुछ नतीजे भी निकलने की आशा है। लेकिन इस कारखानों की मानिट्रिंग के साथ साथ अगर सरकार उनकी प्रगति का लेखा-जोखा सदन के सामने भी पेश कर सके, तो निश्चित रूप से उस पर इस बारे में जिम्मेदारी होगी और संसद को भी इन बातों को जानने और डिस्कस करने का मौका मिलेगा।

विभिन्न स्टेट्स के बीच में भी इमबैलेंसिज हैं। कुछ राज्यों में पब्लिक सैक्टर का इन्वेस्टमेंट बहुत ज्यादा है—कुछ राज्य फेब्रिट चिल्ड्रन आफ दि सैटल

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

गवर्नमेंट हैं, और कुछ राज्य, जैसे मेरा राज्य है,

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा) :
और उत्तर प्रदेश ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :
दुर्भाग्य से ऐतिहासिक और भौगोलिक कारणों से पिछड़े हुए तो हैं ही, साथ ही सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की भी उनपर कृपा नहीं रही है । उसका परिणाम यह है कि— मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ— राजस्थान में पब्लिक सैक्टर का लाएस्ट इन्वेस्टमेंट है । क्या सरकार कोशिश करेगी कि इस इम्बैलेंस को प्लानिंग के जरिए दूर किया जाए ।

उदाहरण के लिए रेलवे के बारे में पंडित जी ने कुछ घोषणायें की थीं, मगर वे पूरी नहीं हुई हैं । जयपुर होते हुए दिल्ली से अहमदाबाद की बड़ी लाइन केवल कागजों पर ही रह गई है । आज भी उस तरफ कोई निगाह नहीं है । जयपुर राजस्थान की राजधानी है, लेकिन वह बड़ी लाइन से जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है ।

इसी तरह राजस्थान में बिजली का अभाव है । आने वाले सालों में इसके लिए कोई योजना नहीं है । राजस्थान में नदियां नहीं निकलती हैं, वह रेगिस्तान है । दूसरी स्टेट्स, जहां से नदियां निकलती हैं—हम तो टेल एंड पर रह गए हैं—सारे पानी और बिजली की मालिक बनती जा रही है, और हम सारे हालात को असहाय होकर देख रहे हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट और स्टेट के बीच में जो इम्बैलेंस है, चाहे वह रेलवे या पब्लिक सैक्टर के इन्वेस्टमेंट

के बारे में हो और चाहे बिजली और दूसरे इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर के बारे में हो, वह दूर किया जाना चाहिए । मेरी मांग है कि राजस्थान के लिए बिजली के लिए प्रावधान अधिक किया जाना चाहिए, नाथपा झाकड़ी, माही और सतपुड़ा परियोजनाओं में से हमें अपना शेर मिलना चाहिए और हमारे लिए पानी और बिजली की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ।

जहां तक रेलवे का सम्बन्ध है, स्वर्गीय श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र ने जयपुर होते हुए दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद की बड़ी लाइन सैवशन की थी और पंडित जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि वह इस रेलवे लाइन का काम शुरू करायेंगे । लेकिन इस साल के बजट में इसके लिए एक पैसे का भी प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है । मेरी मांग है कि यह काम शुरू किया जाये ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि रिजर्वल इम्बैलेंसिज दूर करने के साथ ही इस देश में गरीब आदमियों को रोजगार देने के साधन भी तलाश करने पड़ेंगे । आपने ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के लिए रुपये का प्रावधान तो किया है । पर आप को सोचना होगा कि क्या इन छोटे-छोटे प्रावधानों से आप इस देश की गरीबी और बेरोजगारी की समस्या का समाधान कर सकेंगे ? असल में यह तो ऊट के मुह में जीरे के समान है । आपको मैसिब, लार्ज स्केल पर स्ट्रल एरियाज में एम्प्लॉयमेंट पोर्टेबिलिटी त्रियेट करने होंगे और मेरी मान्यता तो यह है कि माइनर इरीगेशन और रोड डेवलपमेंट का काम आपको बहुत बड़े स्केल पर हाथ में लेकर चलाना होगा । इससे एक ओर देश के गावों को पानी पहुंच सकेगा,

और दूसरी ओर उन गांवों में विकास की एक नयी रोशनी और नयी आशा का संचार कर सकेंगे ।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी (वाराणसी): कितनी देर बोलने वाले हैं आप ?

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मैं दो मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा ।

मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस तरह गंभीरता से आपको सोचना चाहिए । इरीगेशन के प्रोजेक्ट के मामले में भी राजस्थान में देखें तो टोटल इरीगेटिड एरिया राजस्थान में 17.2 है जबकि आल इंडिया एवरेज 25 परसेंट है । तो मैं यह चाहूंगा कि आप राजस्थान कौन्सिल को तो पूरा कर दें । वह आपका प्रोजेक्ट है । ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट को कोयला नहीं मिलता, वेगन नहीं मिलते, सीमेंट नहीं मिलता और उसके कारण राजस्थान कौन्सिल का जो एलोकेशन है वह भी मीट नहीं होता । तो मेरा यह कहना है कि ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट की तो मानीटरिंग करके उसकी एक निश्चित अवधि में पूरा करना चाहिए था, लेकिन उससे कई गुना खर्चा हो गया, कई गुना टाइम हो गया । अगर आप इस पर थोड़ा ध्यान दें, सामान मुहैया करें तो राज, स्थान कौन्सिल देश की खाद्य समस्या के समाधान में बहुत बड़ा काम करेगी ।

अन्त में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ किमिली प्लानिंग को थोड़ा जोर से चलाइए । आप इस देश की गरीबी और बेरोजगारी का कोई समाधान नहीं कर सकते, आप चाहे कितना भी प्रोडक्शन कर लें, वह प्रोडक्शन से बढ़े हुए मुंह खा जायेंगे, आपकी

प्लानिंग नगटिवेट हो जाती है । इसलिए आप घबड़ाइएगा मत, बोट की तो परवाह मत कीजिएगा, अब लोग समझदार हो गए हैं, इस काम को मजबूती से कीजिएगा और मैं विरोधी दल के लोगों से भी यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह राष्ट्रीय प्रोग्राम है, इसका अनुचित लाभ 1977 में आप लोगों ने उठा लिया, अब उठाने की कोशिश मत कीजिएगा ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Finance Bill.

The concept of Budget is not merely presenting the receipts and expenditure of the Government. But it is also a major economic policy statement. I am surprised to see that Mr. Venkataraman is not here. I am sorry. Of course Mr. Barot is here.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): The Finance Minister went to attend the meeting of the Asian Development Bank.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: That is why I said I am sorry. Otherwise, I would have asked him to be present here. I know the position. But still he is absent. I have to mention his name which I hope the Deputy Speaker will take note of. Since Mr. Venkataraman has assumed office, the dimension of the Budget has been lost sight of. Not only I am talking about this particular Budget. Even last year, the symptom of reducing the dimension of the Budget has been seen. What I am saying is that now the Budget presented has become only an academic exercise of the receipt and expenditure of the Government of India. Major policy decisions were taken prior to presentation of the Budget and outside it. I can quote examples. All

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these decisions have a direct impact on the Budget and on the economy of the country. As you know, raising of the prices of petroleum products and oil was done just before the Budget; there was also the price rise in cement and steel. Of course, about Railways, the Railway Minister has a legitimate right to increase the fares; I admit. But all other decisions were taken outside the Budget, so that the Budget has been reduced to only an account of receipt and expenditure. I am sorry to say that the Finance Minister has been reduced to the role of a Chief Accountant; the post of Finance Minister has been reduced to that of a Chief Accountant. I do not know how this situation has happened. Is it that the Finance Minister has willingly abdicated his control over the economy or is it that somebody has stripped him of that? I do not know. It is upto him to say that. Whatever it may be, the situation is that the Finance Minister seems to have lost the overall control of the economy of the country. We do not want the Finance Minister merely to present a receipt and expenditure account. What has been the concept of 'Finance Minister' in this country since independence? He is one who has the total control of the economy of the country. In this context I would say this. I remember late Shri John Mathai who was the Finance Minister of the country and who resigned because of difference of opinion with the Prime Minister on some policy matters. What I am saying is this. Here we see a situation where somehow or other the role of the Finance Minister has been reduced; he has lost the total overall control of the economy of the country. In view of this, I would like to make a suggestion: Government should seriously consider setting up of a Council for Economic Affairs, of course with the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister in that; if necessary, including the Governor of the Reserve Bank, and also the Chief Ministers, of the States, ours being a fede-

ral set-up. Such a Council for Economic Affairs can certainly discuss policy economic matters and come to certain decisions. If that is done, the complaints from most of the States about financial allocations will also be reduced. I want to have a specific answer from the Minister whether Government will consider setting up of this Council for Economic Affairs.

Another important point I would like to bring to light is that the Budget presented is not a growth-oriented Budget; instead it is a public relations Budget. Yesterday some hon. Member was saying: "It is a clever man's political budget; it is economically unsound, but it is psychologically and politically a clever man's budget". I certainly agree with this. It is not a growth-oriented budget, but it is a public relations budget because all the vocal sections of the society have been silenced by being given some concession or the other. The middle class people have been given concessions. The income-tax concession goes to, of course, lakhs of middle class people who are definitely the vocal sections of the people. They will all say, 'Good, we have got so much concessions.' But what about the 48 per cent people who live below the poverty line? What have you done for them in this Budget? Nothing. You will say that all these plans and programmes are for them. But what do you see from our experience? The benefits of all these plans and all this expenditure, some may say, will go to the monopolists. I do not go to that extent. I say that it never goes down below the middle class people. The poor, the down-trodden and the weaker sections are not at all benefited by this Budget. Even if you have in the Budget some concrete proposals for improving the conditions of these poor people, it is very difficult to reach the benefits to them because of the bureaucratic set up and the social set up in the country. Then, what is the situation when nothing is contemplated in the Budget at all? This is what I am saying. Even if you do something, it is difficult to reach them.

So what I am saying is that you cannot yourself satisfy and say that the per capita income has increased. The per capita increase is only the average. The 48 per cent people below the poverty line do not get anything even if you can show a per capita increase. There should be special programmes which penetrate to the poorer and weaker sections. Then only that will be fruitful and there should be concrete efforts for implementing them also. But I am very sorry to see that this Budget does not contain this very important aspect. It was yesterday said here that 50 per cent of the population live below the poverty line. I do not know. Rather one is forced to believe that the Government has perhaps diverged from its proclaimed policy of socialism—seeing this Budget. I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether the Government has any such policy diversion and whether they have diverged from the proclaimed policy of a socialistic society and are now aiming at a middle-class society who will be given all encouragement and the poor people ignored. I would like to warn you that if this is resorted to, the poor will throw you out.

Another aspect I would like to comment upon is....

AN HON. MEMBER: That will be advantageous to you.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I am not like that. These are after all only our views. You take the advantage. You work for the poor and take the advantage. I am wondering why you are not taking that advantage. You do that.

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT: You think about you.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: We should think about the country, and not about us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kurien said he will overthrow. Again they can come also.

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PROF. P. J. KURIEN: When I was in the Congress....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why you are careful.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I am not careful that way. What I said was that when they were out, I was with them. After that, they went away from us.

Another important point the Finance Minister has totally forgotten. That is the major problem in the country to-day. That is unemployment among the youth, that is, among the educated youth. There is no specific proposal for generating employment among the educated youth. He may say that the schemes in the Plan will generate naturally some employments. Definitely I agree with you. That is what I am going to say. Unemployment is the major problem in the country, facing the youth. There should be specific proposals for that. In addition to the total development proposals, to my surprise, one thing is lacking in this budget. In this connection, I am forced to say a word about Kerala Government. People are criticising why Kerala Government are giving unemployment wages to these unemployed educated youths. I do not dispute whether it is economically sound or not. But, the attempt and sincerity behind it should be appreciated. The attempt of the Government is to give some consolation to the educated unemployed.

I would request the Finance Minister to do that. Still, he has got time to consider that. If he is not able to bring now concrete proposals, I would request him to declare some unemployment allowance to these unemployed educated youths. We are now spending? I think, nearly Rs. 600 crores in the name of Asia-1982. If you give unemployment doles at the rate of Rs. 100 a month for the registered unemployed educated youths of the country, I do not think you will

(Prof. P. J. Kurien)

have to spend more than that amount every year. Every year we are spending more than this amount on....
(Interruptions)

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): But, what about the poor people?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I have already said that you have done nothing for the poor—I am here talking about the unemployed youths coming from the middle-class and poorer sections both. There is no discrimination here. You can say that all the poor people are all unemployed. It is not like that. I am a poor man—educated poor man. Also, there are so many people who are educated unemployed. As on 30-6-1980, the number of unemployed matriculates registered in this country is 42 lakhs of which graduates are 13 lakhs; engineers are 19 lakhs; doctors are .13 lakhs. The number of post-graduates unemployed, of course, is more than that. These are the total numbers in the live registers of the Employment Exchanges of the country. This is from an answer given in the Rajya Sabha. The position was as on 30-6-80. You have forgotten all these sections. But, at the same time, you are giving income-tax concessions to 25 lakhs of middle-class earning employees drawing a salary to the tune of Rs. 1,000 to 2,000 per month by totally ignoring these poor people. That is why I say that this is a clever budget. The vocal sections are silenced. These unemployed are unorganised. If all of them are organised and they strike against you, then, at that very moment, you will come forward with some proposals. I know you may say what can the unorganised section do. You will kindly consider giving something for the unemployed youths. I would request you to do two things—firstly do what the Kerala Government has shown you as an example. You compensate the unemployed people by giving them unemployment doles which the Kerala Government are giving. I

would request you to consider this seriously. The Central Government should declare its policy in this regard so that the unemployed get some wages

In this context I would like to say another thing which is relevant, I think. There was a serious discussion on the L.I.C. Bill. The Government policy had been criticised on that. I welcome the stand of the Finance Minister to have a national wage policy. The Finance Minister said that he would like to have a national wage policy. There is no meaning in giving higher wages to certain people. Some people are getting poorer and poorer and others are getting more and more. Certainly there should be a national wage policy. And wherever there are higher wages islands, legislation should be brought forward to correct that. I welcome that observation of the Finance Minister. I do not hesitate to say that. But, the Finance Minister should have given due consideration also to those unemployed youths. That is where I fail to understand him.

Another point is about the bearer-bonds—I would call them Black bonds. Of course, your ambition is that Rs. 200 crores will come to you by 31st March. You will be getting thousands of crores from that. I now think that you are not dependent on that. I am not criticising you for that. It is good that you are aiming at a bigger amount. But I totally disagree with the philosophy of bearer bonds. Mr. Venkataraman said that he himself is responsible for the Bearer Bonds Bill. Therefore, I am mentioning his name. I cannot understand how a man like Mr. Venkataraman can compromise with the philosophy behind bearer bonds. Now, what is the philosophy? The blackmarketeers, hoarders, smugglers, thieves, dacoits and robbers are having blackmoney. The Finance Minister is saying that you share your money with me and I will pardon you. That is the philosophy of black bearer bonds.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kurien, yesterday you were not here when the Finance Minister said that it is nothing but borrowing.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: By borrowing he makes blackmoney white and gives sanctity to these people. I do not understand the philosophy. Is there a law in the country that if a dacoit or a robber surrenders the articles which are robbed the dacoit or the robber will be forgiven. Here what you are saying is: give me part of the money which you have robbed from the society and I will save you. That is illegal and immoral. In no country there is such a law. Whether you get a thousand crores or two thousand crores I am not concerned—I do not want to criticise the Minister on that aspect—but I want to say that the philosophy behind these bearer bonds is wrong, illegal and immoral. I pray to God let there be no money out of these bonds. Gandhiji's country and Panditji's country should not have development works by compromising with robbers, black-marketeers and smugglers. So, what should be done? You should take stern steps to unearth blackmoney and punish the guilty. Now, you are actually going to punish the honest people and reward the dishonest people. I am emphasising that. Therefore I wish to point out that the Bill is immoral. It also shows the utter inability of the Government to unearth black money. They have only tried to compromise with the situation. I don't think this Government is totally unable to deal with the situation if only they make sincere and honest efforts because, lines. This should not happen, they have got the majority with them. This is my respectful submission and I don't want to say anything more about it. I am totally against the philosophy behind the system of Bearer Bonds. Of course, in this connection, I am forced to say this. The attempt to unearth black

money should not be used for achieving political ends. Recently references were made to the Srinagar incident, and certain points were made that it is a politically-motivated raid and so on. Even one MP's name was mentioned.. (An hon. Member: No, name was mentioned). All right, I stand corrected. What I say is that all earnest attempts should be made by the Government to unearth black money irrespective of political differences. Political differences should not stand in the way. These raids should not be used for achieving political advantages. One thing more I have to say regarding customs duty on newsprint, I congratulate the Government for having given the concession to papers having circulation of 50,000 copies. That is not enough. The Government should reconsider the whole thing. What happens is this. The other newspapers have to pay increased Customs duty. Now, the burden falls on the readers of the newspapers. Either they reduce the pages of the newspapers or they increase the price of the newspaper. Both will be disadvantageous. When they reduce pages what happens? Who will be the losers? It is the opposition who will be the loser. Why? Because, they cannot publish news from outside, from the side of the opposition. Matters relating to opposition views will not be published. And only ministerial views will be finding the headlines. Only the views of Ministers will be published. Only such things will hit the headlines. This should not happen. This will amount to indirect censorship. So, it is my respectful submission that the increased customs duty imposed on these newspapers should also be withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already crossed the time. Please conclude.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Yes, I am concluding. I have nothing much to say. I am winding up. I expect the

(Prof P. J. Kurien)

hon. Finance Minister to seriously consider all the points which I have made and I request him to reply to those points when he replies to the Debate.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI (Banaskantha): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill.

India is a vast country. The different regions of our country have got different problems. The task of the Finance Minister is really very difficult all the time. He has tried to restore the completely-ruined economy back on rails. This task is a very difficult task. The Finance Minister deserves all our congratulations and all our compliments for the same.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every hon. Member from the Ruling party shall not take more than 10 minutes because there are many speakers.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: He deserves all our congratulations and compliments because of his successive two budgets where he gave relief to the Common people. Not only he gave relief to the common people, but these two Budgets have boosted industrial growth and economy and resulted in increased production in our country. But, Sir, one factor which we have noticed is this: All our efforts are not fulfilled because of the tremendous growth of our population. We have had Census this year and our population has crossed the mark of 68 crores and it is increasing day by day. A lot of growth on this front has taken place. If the pace of the growth of population continues, then I am afraid whatever efforts you may take for the development of the country, on any front, whether it is on the economic front or on the agricultural front, would not accrue to the society and all development planning and everything would go into the mire of population growth.

In this respect, I congratulate the people of Kerala, although I do not believe in the ideologies of the Kerala Government. But so far as the people of Kerala are concerned, all congratulations go to them because they have been able to restrict the population growth compared to other States. So, it is high time that the Government came forward to enact a law so that some control can be exercised on the growth of the population. We cannot rely upon the Malthusian theory on population control. He had said that disease, natural calamities and other things would occur periodically which would automatically check population growth. He had said about the geometric and arithmetic progression in so far as the population growth is concerned. We cannot afford to rely upon the Malthusian theory in so far as our country is concerned. It is therefore high time that we had gone for enactment of a law for this purpose.

In the past a very commendable work was done on the family planning. But unfortunately, the opposition, not realising the impact that it would make on the economy, took undue advantage by making propaganda against the family planning. They misled the rural people and they became apprehensive. It was a big jolt to the rural people. I hope that the Government would make notice of this point.

Now, so far as the question of black money is concerned, a lot of things have been said by the members opposite. They always make a hue and cry about everything. They have been saying that for the last 33 years nothing has been done. The big monopolists continued to accumulate wealth and the small people have suffered at their hands. The percentage of the population below the poverty line has started increasing. From the statistical point of view, there may be some truth in it. But I wish that this Government asserts itself in such a fashion

that it creates a sense of fear and apprehension in the minds of those who indulge in economic offences. I am happy that you are conducting raids on the premises of those people and I am also happy that the Income-tax Department has become vigilant. I am happy that smuggling activities to some extent have been checked. There should be a constant check on persons who acquire wealth by hook or by crook, by any method, and unless we do that we cannot improve the living condition of the poor people in our country. Let me tell you frankly that those who have got money, without verifying whether the source is legitimate or not, in big cities, in the capital cities, usually get an honourable reception. That has got to be stopped. The common men, the poor men who have been longing to see days of prosperity should be given all help. If the Government's action is not in conformity with the exercise towards the fulfilment of the wishes of the common man, then whatever development takes place in this country would not benefit them. The poor people of this country would not get the fruits and the benefits of the various developmental programmes. The whole country would suffer. Democracy would be at stake.

So far as the bearer bonds are concerned, it is true that on grounds of morality, we cannot support it. But it is equally true that on grounds of exigency and on the grounds of urgency, some check has to be exercised on the parallel economy that is black money. The Bearer Bonds have been floated. If the results are not achieved as expected, simply raising the taxation, as the Finance Minister said, I will not solve the problem. If the price of sugar does not get reduced, simply the Agricultural Minister saying that we will import it is not going to help us. We have seen how high taxation has led to grave corruption and generation and proliferation of

black money. Therefore, imposing high taxation in my humble submission is not correct. We will have to resort to some other thing and drastic measures. The Finance Minister said that the Bearer Bonds Scheme is the last chance given to these people to deploy their money in constructive work. In case it fails, simply by raising taxation, you cannot avoid black money. Then, you will have to have some strict laws for the people indulging in black money.

Presently, your Department is functioning very well. The Income-tax people are raiding the premises of certain people; they are very active. But the Government should be more vigilant and try to do something positive about those people who are living in an ostentatious manner. In their income-tax returns, they show a very meagre income. I will give you an example of the diamond industry. Plenty of such people are from my constituency. If you examine their return forms, you will find that the income shown by them will be nil. But if you go to their place, you will find that they are living like royal kings in a very ostentatious way. They would have furnished and spent on their houses five ten or even fifty lakhs, but still they show their income as nil; they might even show losses in their income-tax returns. Instead of merely looking at the papers let the Government have an eagle's eye and carefully probe into these things. If this is not done, in spite of your best efforts, I am afraid, you will not succeed; all your efforts will be in vain and it will be difficult for you to solve the problems of the country.

I have already congratulated the Government for the last two successive budgets, because they have not imposed any additional levies. But if you are not in a position to check black money, I am afraid, you will not succeed in achieving your goals.

(Shri Bheravadan K. Gadhavi)

Now, what about industrial growth and peace? My hon. friends sitting opposite speak lots of things. Let us look at the way they behave and what they do. Whenever there is industrial peace even in a small unit, they do not like it. From the bottom of their heart, they wish that production should go down in the country; they wish that in this country there should be scarcity of essential commodities in order that they can raise a hue and cry, go to the people and ask for their favours. The people of India, however, know about this practice. I know of the situation in Bengal. I know, what the persons who are talking here all the time, particularly the Marxist friends, do. Even the Labour Commissioner there has been instructed that if a particular union does not belong to Marxist party, the labourers should not be given any redress. The Labour Commissioner has been instructed that if the management is favourable to the Marxist Government, then the Labour Commissioner should help the management rather than labour. This is the situation in Bengal. For that the Government of India has also got to be vigilant. We wish that only one State, but all States, including Bengal, should prosper in industry. What is the fate today? Bengal was at the top in the matter of industrial development; now it is ranking far behind. So far as industrial peace is concerned, our efforts will have to be strengthened and for that purpose, the administration will have to be streamlined.

I know the Finance Minister's job is very difficult so far as development is concerned, because it must have the coordination of all other Ministries also. For example, energy, coal, petroleum products, Railways; all of them, if they are not functioning in harmony and coordination, then despite there being coal in the pithead, if wagons are not available, industries suffer. Similarly, if wagons

are available and coal is not available, then also our industries suffer. Then our agricultural production also suffers for want of electricity. Therefore, I would also suggest, although our Prime Minister is anxious about it, she is also coordinating all these things that it is very high time that better results are shown. And in order to bring about that, coordination among the Ministries of Industry, Railways, Energy etc. is very necessary. Otherwise the Finance Ministry cannot do anything. Mr. Venkataraman once said that because of his budget proposals, the prices have not risen. That may be true. But the common man does not look at the factors causing the rise in prices. He only sees the price he has to pay in the market. Whether it is because of the Budget proposals, or whether somebody is holding blackmoney, he is not concerned. It is the price factor he is bothered about, not the theoretical aspect. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government that there may be one factor or another, but the price has definitely risen and it is cutting at the root of the poor man who is earning his bread by the sweat of his brows. Therefore, on this account also, if the public distribution system is not adequate, go on a war footing to make it strong. If essential commodities are not available, if somebody is taking them underground, now that Parliament is going to pass the law, the Rajya Sabha has already passed the law on Essential Commodities, let us go on this count and see that after two or three months of the passage of the Finance Bill, at least in the market things are available in adequate quantity at a fair price. On 25th of June, 1975, no commodity was available in the market; and on the 26th morning everything was available in the market. One day before that nothing was available. What was the magic which brought it about? It was fear; it was the implementation of the law in proper prospective. We may not impose Emergency. I do not say that. But

at the same time if we can generate that sort of feeling in the country, I am sure your Government would be very successful.

I whole-heartedly support the Finance Bill once again. Thank you very much for granting me this time.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill whole-heartedly.

But before supporting, I must express my horror at the findings of the inspection of the aircraft of our revered Prime Minister and the leader of our nation. She, in my view, Sir, is a very great lady and a very great leader, who attracts not only the masses from our Party, but also masses from every sector, in this country. We are very happy, Sir, and fortunate that this was detected in good time. Therefore, I think our country is much more fortunate to have her. I wish her long life and also a very good and healthy life.

Sir, before I start, I want to say that we have our Sixth Five Year Plan. So far as this Plan is concerned, its association with our Parliament, with our Lok Sabha, is in a way halting.

Parliament, the Lok Sabha has no close association with the various stages of the Plan viz its preparatory stage, the stage when the study groups are formed, the stage when the draft Plan is also made. I know that a Member in this House can ask questions, can probably move motions, and also can talk when the Budget is there. But so far as the opinions of the Members of the Lok Sabha are concerned, they are not taken into account in the formulation of the Plan. I, therefore, think that some method must be evolved to closely associate the Members of the Lok Sabha in the drafting, preparation and making of ultimate recommendations with regard to the 6th five-year plan or of any Plan for that matter—as also in monitoring the projects thereunder.

The second point I wanted to raise is about the public sector. I think

there are 176 public sector units in the country. The total investment in them was Rs. 16,000 crores. So far as the 6th Plan is concerned, the tentative estimates of the public sector outlay is about Rs. 71,000 crores, out of a total Plan outlay of Rs. 1,58,710 crores. In other words, the public sector will get about 45 per cent of the total outlay of the 6th five year plan.

We all know that the public sector is there for the purpose of giving an impetus to the growth of our economy, and also for the generation of resources for the further growth of the economy—and for helping the poor. The issue now is whether the public sector units are, in the present circumstances, helping the poor. I have noticed that some of them—or practically every public sector unit—are neither helping the poor, nor helping in giving an impetus to the growth of the economy. When I say this, I do not say that they have not done their part in giving a very big boost to the economy of our country. But we will have to take care of these public sector units which are—quite a number of them at present, at any rate—bogged down in a morass either of mismanagement or bad use of the resources placed at their disposal. Therefore, I think it is very necessary that there must be performance evaluation of all the public sector units. They must all continuously identify weak spots and inefficient administration. There must be a continuous monitoring of their performance, as well as of their achievements—and of the results of their working. We all expect their results should be such that these units become really helpful.

Therefore, what I wanted to say is that the public sector must be made more effective. The Managing Directors or the Managers must be made accountable. It is possible that we may have to take some ruthless measures to see that they work properly. We must do it.

The third point which I propose to say is that after all any project which is formulated by the Planning Com-

[Shri R. R. Bhola]

mission or by the Government has to be implemented. We have to see whether all our plans or projects are being implemented properly. I am of the view and most of us know that the implementation is not done by people who are dedicated, it is not done by people who are really interested in helping the poor. We all want a socialist pattern of society. The Constitution wants it. The Government wants it. The nation wants it. But we have not still attained even a part of the goal. Therefore, we have to be very very efficient at the implementation stage. In fact, a plan is all right, a project may be all right. We are spending crores of rupees on a project, but when it comes to the question of its implementation, we fail. Why do we fail. That also we know. Therefore, we ought to see and must try to monitor it at every level from Delhi to the block level and at the village level. We ought to see and evaluate the results and achievements after the implementation of these projects by the bureaucrats. We must try to see that they do not act as mercenaries. We must try to see that corruption does not at any rate, spoil implementation beyond a particular limit. We must see that crores and crores of rupees which are being spent for bringing about a socialist pattern of society are spent properly.

13.58 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA *in the Chair*]

Therefore, I think in the 6th Plan, we must pay more attention to the implementation part of it. The other point which I wanted to mention is about education. Education is not taken care of. We are seeing in this country an increase in corruption. We are seeing in this country morality going down. This, is not only the case with politicians but also with bureaucrats. In fact, this is spreading to all sections of our society also. What shall we do? I think education must be oriented in such a way that the character of every child and young boy

must be shaped in such a way that he grows up as a good citizen, and not a necessary, that he grows up as a patriot, that he grows up to serve his country, that he grows up to serve the society, well. In my view the education which is at present imparted to the children from the primary stage to the college stage is not of the type which would mould their character and make them good citizens. It is no wonder therefore that most of us in this country are misled or not doing our duty properly or becoming corrupt or not at all implementing the projects which have necessarily to be implemented.

14.00 hrs.

I want to say a word or two also about the transfer of the judges. Lot of dust has been raised and is said that the transfer of High Court Judges will curtail the freedom and independence of the judiciary. So far as the transfer of the High Court Judges is concerned, this issue has already been decided by the Constitution in the Constituent Assembly. I sometimes wonder how this issue of the transfer of High Court Judges can now be raised and pleaded that if a High Court Judge is transferred from one High Court to some other High Court, his freedom and that of judiciary will be in a jeopardy. We all know that Article 222 of our Constitution provides that—

“The President may, after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, transfer a Judge from one High Court to any other High Court.”

When this Article was enshrined, was it not—the transfer of the High Court Judges—discussed in the Constituent Assembly? Were not the pros and cons about the freedom of judiciary also discussed? All these matters were discussed and thereafter this provision, namely, Article 222 was enshrined in the Constitution. We all owe allegiance to the Constitution, the High Court Judges also owe allegiance to the Constitution, the Members of the Opposition also owe allegiance to the Constitution, the Constitution provides for the transfer of the High Court

Judges from one High Court to another. Now what remains? How is it that the question of transfer has again become a subject matter of a dialogue now? This question which has been raised now is made a political question. Why? I do not think that the question of transfer of the Judges which settled by the Constitution can again be raised now.

Perhaps, it may be said that the circular of the Law Ministry is such that it is trying to take an undertaking from a High Court Judge that he is likely to be transferred. But what is wrong in that? When the Constitution provides that a High Court Judge can be transferred from one High Court to another High Court, he must go. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhole, you yourself have been a distinguished Judge of some High Court.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Bombay High Court.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are now having practical experience, as a public man. From a publicman's point of view you were referring to the Constitution and the provision made in the Constitution. There is another angle from which to consider the situation. Members of the all India Services are liable to be transferred and are in fact transferred, whether they are from IAS, IFS, IPS or any other. One reason of this transfer is obvious—likelihood of the incumbents to develop vested interests. It is natural then that members of the judiciary also including the High Court Judges, if they are permitted to remain at a particular place throughout their life some of them, at least, are likely to develop some vested interests? I need not go further in explaining the matter. How do you consider the question from this practical point of view.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: I have myself said that this cannot be a subject-matter of any dialogue because we owe allegiance to the Constitution, the

Constitution also provides for the transfer of a judge from one High Court to some other High Court. We also know that when a Government employee is transferred, he suffers some hardship. He also tries not to go. In fact, the time of most of the politicians and perhaps MLAs and MPs is spent for inducing some Minister or some higher authority to see that he is not transferred. One of the complaints made by the administration is that the politicians try to meddle with their administrative efficiency by asking them not to transfer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Politicians generally have the trait of pleading for cases, howsoever bay they may be.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Just as an officer feels some hardship when he is transferred, it is possible that a judge, when he is transferred, may also be feeling that he will also suffer some hardship. But so far as the transfer of a High Court judge is concerned, there is a provision to compensate his hardship in the Constitution. I do not want at this occasion, to say that a judge or in fact, an officer, if he is stationed at a particular station, gets himself a vested interest....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not always and everywhere, but human nature being what it is....

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Yes, after all, a judge is also a human being and he has his weaknesses. He is not God. Therefore, he suffers from the same frailties and weaknesses as others; he is not quite different from the other human beings if he is stationed at one place. He suffers from some infirmities, Sir, I have done.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Polachi): Sir, I am happy that the Government is going to review the entire tax structure in the near future, provided there are any shortcomings that are going to be faced by the Government. Many committees and commissions have been constituted and their recommendations have been submitted to the Government. But I am very

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

sorry to say that no proper action has been taken by the Government in the light of those recommendations. I do not know whether there was any default or anything wrong in the constitution of those committees and commissions or whether their recommendations were not in proper perspective, according to the thinking or policy of the Government. However, it is the right time to think over these things. I must congratulate our finance minister for having come out with some proposals about reviewing the present tax structure. Before presenting the Finance Bill he announced some concessions to the industrial sector. Our Deputy Minister, Mr. Barot, also announced certain concessions to tyre manufacturers, paper, bamboo, wood pulp, etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tyres that do not tire.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: The Government has given these concessions with good intentions. But I feel that they must review things and see that these concessions are passed on to the consumers. The Government should find out the way to pass on the concessions to the consumers. It is not happening now. Though the Government gives concession, yet the same old price is being quoted in the market. What are the steps that the Ministry of Finance is taking to control prices, curb inflation and to see that commodities are sold at cheaper rates? There is no achievement on this front so far. The reason is that our distribution system is defective. I would like to request the Government and the Minister to see that the essential commodities are distributed to the public at cheaper rates. If it is done, then only our hard work and the fiscal policies of the Government could be meaningful.

The previous speaker has referred to the planning and the functioning of the bureaucracy. Once the money is allocated to a State or a Department on a particular head, the Government does not exercise any check whether

that has been spent properly or not. There is no monitoring at all.

One of the Members of the Planning Commission is visiting Madras and other places. He wants the State Government to give detailed programmes and the expenditure incurred thereon. If this system continues, in future it may be of some help. I hope the Government will take up this matter.

The previous Speaker has referred to the price rise. In 1975, our Prime Minister had written letters to all the Chief Ministers asking them to exercise vigilance that there should be no price rise and that they should take effective steps to curb price rise. We the Members of Parliament, in this very House have passed many legislations with regard to essential commodities, etc. But they have not been implemented by the States in the same spirit in which they have been passed. Now some of the State Governments have come out with statements that they are not going to implement the Essential Commodities Act and that they are not going to arrest any hoarder under this Act. In that case, the Central Government should have some infra-structure of its own to see that the people should get things at proper prices.

Here our friend from Kerala has referred to unemployment allowance. Ours is a poor country. I do not think any unproductive expenditure will help this country. The society, whether the poor, middle class or educated, will be helped only if the money is spent on productive and developmental projects. If we spend money on unproductive things, there will be more inflation.

Coming to the export-import policy of our Government, we say that indigenous production should be encouraged. But, knowingly or unknowingly, while giving concessions to the foreign goods, we are taxing the goods manufactured in our own country. This adversely affects the growth of

our indigenous industries, apart from frittering away our scarce foreign exchange resources. To give an instance, though sodium hydro-sulphide is produced in India in sufficient quantity, foreigners are allowed to dump it here. While our production is taxed, the import is tax free. This is affecting our industry. I would request the hon. Minister to remove anomalies of this kind.

Coming to the bearer bonds, some of my friends called it a black bond. The Minister claims that it is one of the measures adopted by the Government to check the circulation of black money. In that case, I welcome that move on the part of the Government.

I welcome the introduction of the new National Savings Certificates, announced by the Ministry of Finance, which carries a compound interest of 12 per cent. If we calculate the simple interest, it will come to 17 per cent. Since Government have put a ceiling of Rs. 75,000, rich people with surplus money will not be able to take advantage of this. If you remove the ceiling, then you will get more money. Instead of investing in bearer bonds, they may now invest more in these Certificates.

The entire work of handling the National Savings Certificates has been entrusted to the Postal Department, for which the Ministry of Finance will give them Rs. 43 lakhs per annum as commission or handling charges. If the public go to a post office, they will not get proper attention. So, I would request the Ministry to establish a separate Department for dealing exclusively with small savings and this amount may be spent on that Department. In the villages you can entrust this work to the co-operatives, which have direct contact with the public, if you do not want to establish a separate unit in all the villages.

At present the maximum interest paid by the Government on debentures is 7 1/2 per cent. If the rate of interest is increased, there will be more deposits from the public.

Coming to the performance of the public undertakings, near my district, in Nilgiris, there is a public undertaking, the Hindustan Photo-films where some malpractices are going on. Last year, while speaking on the budget proposals, I high-lighted them, but no action was taken against the erring officials.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Dhanda is in your hand.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: But it has no power.

The officials there smuggle film from the factory to Madras, store it there and sell it at a higher price in connivance with the local film producers. In that way, they have made more than Rs. 20 lakhs. Whoever does something wrong, whether in the private or public sector, should be punished. Otherwise, Government will lose the confidence of the people. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this matter.

Sir, about the sugar price, the price of sugar has increased. I am very happy that the Government has taken some measures in this regard and the price of sugar has come down now. But I would like to say at one point the price of sugar had gone up, but when the Government was vigilant that has come down. So, the conclusion we have reached is that the commodity is available, but the distribution system is defective and there is no check on that. This is the position.

Sir, I have come across an Unstarred Question in this House the answer for which was given by the Ministry of Agriculture. It is Unstarred Question No. 3669 dated 16th March 1981.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the Ministry cannot escape. You are bringing it to their notice.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: This is about a particular company which is evading a tax of Rs. 76 lakhs. The

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

Finance Ministry also imposed a penalty of Rs. 76 lakhs and the Company has to pay about Rs. 1.30 crores of income-tax. So far, the Department has not taken any action in this matter. I do not know what the reason is. I am telling this to the Minister just to make him know. That is why I have mentioned about this Unstarred Question. No action has so far been taken. Even the Department's Board Member himself stated that there are many allegations against this particular Company and the respective departments will take action against the company. This was the judgment of the Board Member. That was given in January 1977. But so far no action has been taken. I do not know what the reason is. I hope the Government will also look into this matter.

Before I conclude—I do not want to take much time of the House—I would say that as far as black money is concerned, the Deputy Leader of my Party, Mr. Mayathevar will deal with this subject. Of course, this is the old phenomenon. Even in the highly developed countries like the United States and U.K. we can see that the unaccounted money is recorded very much, it is even 5 to 7 per cent. Nowadays it has become an inescapable phenomenon. However, as far as our country is concerned, ours is a poor country and 50 per cent of the people are below the poverty line. They are not in a position to compete with the big moneyed people. In the market they cannot purchase all the commodities. The purchasing power of these people is less in our country. When we say inflation all over the country, the purchasing power is very much higher in other countries whereas in India it is less. Therefore, I would suggest for the benefit of the public as well as the Government that some of the major industries should be nationalised. That is my humble request. Our Minister is also going to bring a Bill for taxing the flats. Instead of that I would suggest that

the entire landed property of the country should be taken over by the Government. The transactions in respect of construction etc. should be done only through the Government. Now they are doing it through the Sub-Registrar's office, but all that is humbug. So, this should be done just as it is done in the U.K.

Secondly, the distribution of essential commodities should be in the hands of the Government. Particularly, all industries which are producing consumer goods should be taken over by the Government.

By saying this, I welcome the Bill which has been placed before us.

SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL (Ahmednagar): I rise to support the Bill. I extend my congratulations to the Finance Minister to have come with the Budget which resulted in some sort of solace and did not originate any kind of tensions and fear in the public in general.

The Finance Minister stated that while putting forward this type of Budget we are not adopting the philosophy of demands but we have adopted the philosophy of supply and if there is sufficient supply of commodities either from the industrial sector or from Agriculture, we will be in a position not only to meet the impact of inflation but also to a great extent remove unemployment and also can deal successfully with poverty. It is not possible for me to dilaete on all the aspects of our Finance Budget. I am going to deal mainly with the policy so far as agriculture is concerned. My submission is that it is good that the Finance Minister was kind enough not to tax agriculture in this Budget. He has hopes and expectations that we will be in a position to produce more in the fields and be in a position to feed the starving millions and satisfy them. So far as agriculture is concerned, the farmer

is mainly a supplier of essential commodities. Day dawn. Man is required to be in touch with the commodities which are produced mainly by the agriculturists. For agricultural produce the farmer is mainly concerned with credit, marketing, storing, agricultural price, fertilisers and also the vagaries of rains. If his interests are not protected, I do not think he will be in a position to meet the demands of time.

My submission is if we look to the production front, we will see that there are Agriculture Universities, and Research Centres are entrusted with the work of education, research, extension education, and seed production. I am only going to deal with extension education and seed production. They train the staff which is directly connected with the implementation of our programme and that implementation again is Zila Parishad. The Zila Parishad has done a good deal of work during the last decade. But, unfortunately, for the time being we find that Zila Parishad does everything except the work of extension and implementation of agricultural programme.

As regards seed, yesterday we just read a news-item in the papers that multinationals, particularly, from the Western countries and Canada, are keeping their eye on the developing countries and they are going to monopolise the supply of seed. If we permit these things, then it is certain that agriculture, so far as our country is concerned, would be in a great jeopardy. Even a State like Punjab is not having adequate machinery for the production of seed. For the production of seed, a coordinated effort of agricultural universities, our conventional universities and our research centres is very necessary.

Further more, so far as research work on the part of agricultural universities is concerned, their contingencies are very meagre. Their funds are very thin. In Maharashtra, there was one agricultural university and now we have got four universities.

But the amount of contingency remains the same. That is why it is not possible, in spite of the zeal and urgency on the part of scientists and research workers, to carry on their research to the extent we expect them of.

The production of seed has not gone to the field of individual farmers. It is commercialised; it is monopolised. It has become a monopoly of a few and, thereby, a very inferior type of seed is being brought in the market. The officers incharge do not bother about the procurement of good type of seed and, hence, it ultimately affects our production. In order to create incentives in the mind of a farmer, a parity of prices should be the cardinal point of our thought, so far as the Budget is concerned. Take, for example sugarcane. When people find that it is going to be a lucrative crop, they abandon food production. When they find that they are going to get more from the production of cotton, they abandon food production. It should not be the case. In order to have a balanced production, there should be a parity of prices so that in each and every season, the farmers must think that they should produce foodgrains, sugarcane and also cotton. Unless we strike a balance, it will not be possible for us to achieve the objectives, that is, the production of foodgrains.

Then, there is the question of marketing. There are marketing societies and there are cooperative societies. They are doing very little to help farmers. They are not cooperating with the agriculturists. Not only that. Many a time, the persons incharge of marketing affairs join hands with the business community and that too at the cost of the interest of farmers. Unless we take care of the interest of the farmers, it will not be possible for the farmers to concentrate themselves on the production of foodgrains.

About the supply of credit the credit is being supplied by the cooperatives and the lead banks. But the

[Shri Chaudrabhan Athara Pati]
 rate of interest is very heavy. The nationalised banks are non-cooperative to the agriculturists. They are charging compound interest and there is a heavy burden of interest on the agriculturists, particularly, the small farmers and the marginal farmers. They find that agriculture is uneconomic and unprofitable. That is why they do not have any heart to go to the fields. There is a tendency of migration. That is why you find that cities are flooded with slums and the youth from villages are rushing to cities. So, the important component, that is, the credit facility, should be very liberal and the rate of interest should be reasonable and liberal.

The pattern of agriculture in India should be particularly renovated. So far as agriculturists in the drought-prone areas are concerned, unless we supply them the fertilisers and the credit at liberalised and concessional rates, it will not be possible for us to make the agricultural economy, particularly the economy of small and marginal farmers stable. If we fail in doing this, then, it will not be possible for this country to make any substantial headway to achieve a stable economy. That is why, I would earnestly request the Finance Minister that our endeavour should be to make available the credit easily and at liberalised rates.

Today the import of fertilisers is very high. We practically import 27,90,000 tonnes of fertilisers from different countries. We are not in a position to produce fertiliser. We have got our own limitations. There are constraints in our economy. However, our endeavour should be to make our country self-sufficient in so far as production of fertilisers is concerned. If we have fertilisers, liberal credit facilities and good marketing of the produce and also a price parity in price structure, then alone it will be possible to help the small and marginal farmers, and our economy will be

stable. For this, good planning is necessary. The planning for the rural poor needs multi-pronged attack on their problems. In spite of our constant efforts, the condition of the farmers has not improved.

With these words, I support this Bill. I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am more thankful to you for keeping your word.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Mr. Chairman, I support the Finance Bill, on behalf of my Party, as I supported my leader a few minutes back. (*Interruptions*).

I want to see the Government which I have seen in the year, 1975-76. That type of Government I want to see again in the interest of the country and for the welfare of the country. I want to see again a Prime Minister whom I have seen in the year, 1975-76 in the interest of the country. The Janata Government ruined the entire economy of the country. This Government inherited an insolvent Government from the Janata Government. But we are leaping forward, going forward. Our demand, our urge, is that we must go forward still more speedily, with a high speed, so far as implementation is concerned, so far as the distribution system is concerned.

When the Janata Party was in power in 1978-79, the industrial growth was 1.4 per cent; in 1979-80 when the Charan Singh Government was there, it was four per cent; but, fortunately, I am happy to note, the people of India are happy to note and see, that the industrial growth in 1980-81 is eight per cent. The inflationary rate in the Janata Government and Charan Singh Government was 23 per cent; in 1980-81 it was reduced to 15.6 per cent. I request that it should be reduced to the extent to which we could reduce in the year 1975-76; this is within our competence and ability to do.

I recommend certain measures for levying fresh taxes. Normally the opposition Parties oppose levy of new

taxes, but now I am giving certain points which will be helpful to the Government to contain the inflation, to reduce the price and stabilise the price in our country. For instance, I request the Government to apply its mind to introduce compulsory insurance policy for all the public sector and private sector employees as well as employees of the Central and State Governments. I hope this will bring some fruit so far as containing the inflationary situation in the country is concerned. The gratuity money of all the employees in the private and the public sectors and of all the government servants—of the Centre as well as of the States—should be collected and deposited with the Central Government or nationalised banks.

I understand that, in England, the British Government is levying a tax which is styled as 'unemployment tax'. That tax is collected only with the object of investing that money for starting certain industries, thereby creating employment opportunities to solve the unemployment problem in England. Why not try that scheme here also and levy only one per cent of the income from all the businessmen starting from the betel-nut shopkeeper to Tata and Birla, only one per cent from the turnover which will not seriously affect any business community? The same one per cent tax may be levied on Mayathevar's salary also, that is, on the salaries of Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies and also of the government employees at the Centre and in the States, and employees in the private sector as well as in the public sector. This money should be collected in the name of unemployment tax and should be invested purely for starting industries in backward areas to create employment opportunities to solve the unemployment problem which is one of the serious problems threatening our people and Government.

Regarding black money, in Tamil Nadu in 1976 there was one big shark or whale—I do not want to name that shark or whale. That shark, under the

Voluntary Disclosure Scheme, came forward and disclosed Rs. 78 lakhs of black money and converted it into white money in a day because you introduced and followed that Voluntary Disclosure Scheme. Now, that shark or whale is in the open sea. That man is holding a very big post in Tamil Nadu. That shark is having not less than Rs. 200 crores of black money. His brother's house was about to be raided. His brother's name was M. G. Chakrapani. His house was about to be raided, but it leaked out and the money was carried in vehicles and cars. Black money thus became mobile. It was even admitted and spoken by one of the responsible leaders of the Congress Party; namely, our respectable friend, Mr. Mooppanar. He is one of the General Secretaries of the Congress Party.

Black money by all means should be unearthed. Who are the black-money-holders? As our friends very correctly pointed out, hoarders are having black-money. Smugglers are having black money. Anti-nationals are having black money. Anti-social elements are having black money. Profiteers are having black money. These people are leading a luxurious life which our Ministers or MPs or eminent public men cannot even think of. We are suffering a lot. We are unable to maintain our day-to-day life. Therefore, these people should be put to task. The bearer bond will not pay. The leopard cannot change its spots, as Shakespeare put it correctly. They are like man-eaters. They will not change their colours. Therefore, stringent action should be taken to dig out black money, to contain inflation, reduce and stabilise the prices and safeguard the interests of the common man, especially the poor and the down-trodden classes.

With these words I support this Bill. I congratulate the Finance Minister for this appreciable and welcome Bill which he has brought forward.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : (अलमोड़ा) :
माननीय अर्थशास्त्रा जी, सबसे पहले
मैं जल्दी से माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री
जी का ध्यान अपने क्षेत्र में कार्यरत

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत]

केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की तरफ दिलावा चाहता हूँ। पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में उत्तर प्रदेश के जो राज्य कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं, उनको पर्वतीय भत्ता दिया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर जो केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी हैं, वह भी वहाँ पर उन्हीं कंडीशन्स में काम करते हैं, इसलिये उनको भी पर्वतीय भत्ता मिलना चाहिये।

दूसरे जो केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर कार्यरत हैं, उनमें से कुछ स्टेशनों पर तो हाउस रेंट अलाउंस दिया जाता है और कुछ पर नहीं दिया जाता है। सामान्य कंडीशन्स के जिन स्टेशनों पर इन कर्मचारियों को भत्ता नहीं मिल रहा है उनमें बड़ा असंतोष है। मेरा निवेदन है कि कृपया इस संदर्भ में ध्यान दें।

वित्त विधेयक पर चर्चा के दौरान जहाँ हम लोगों को इस वित्त विधेयक के तकनीकी पक्ष पर विचार करने का अवसर मिलता है, वहाँ जो बजट शासन के द्वारा प्रस्तुत होता है, उसके सिंहावलोकन करने, उसके क्या परिणाम समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों पर पड़े और क्या प्रभाव हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर पड़ा है, इसको देखने का भी अवसर हमको मिलता है। जब वित्त मंत्री जी ने वित्त विधेयक यहाँ पर प्रस्तुत किया, उस समय एक स्वाभाविक प्रतिक्रिया हर आदमी के मन में हुई कि यह अद्भुत बजट है, हर किसी ने इसका स्वागत किया। मैं उनको सौभाग्यशाली समझता हूँ जिनको बजट के दौरान अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का मौका मिला, आभार व्यक्त करने का मौका मिला। लेकिन आज जब हम विधेयक पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं तो मैं अपने मन में वह उमंग और

उत्साह नहीं पाता हूँ जो हमारे मन में इस विधेयक के समर्थन के लिये होना चाहिये था।

हमारी सरकार और हमारी दृष्टि समाजवादी, प्रजातांत्रिक है। हमारा विश्वास और मान्यताएँ समाजवाद लाने के लिये, गरीबों के हित के लिये, कम-जोर वर्गों के संरक्षण देने के लिये अतिप्रोत्त हैं, लेकिन आज जब हम देखते हैं, कि हम उन कमजोर वर्गों को, जिनकी आर्थिक सुरक्षा और वृहद्दीर्घ के लिये हम दायित्व से बंधे हुए हैं, उनको वह सब कुछ नहीं दे पा रहे हैं तो निश्चित तौर से एक तकलीफ, एक हूक हमारे मन में उठती है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि शासन का सबसे पहला कर्तव्य तो यह है कि किसानों को उनके द्वारा उत्पादित वस्तुओं—कृषि-उत्पादन की वस्तुओं—का ठीक मूल्य मिले। मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उसने किसानों को जो दिया है, वह कोई नहीं दे पाया है। उसने वास्तविक अर्थों में किसानों का हित किया है। जो लोग इस बारे में शंकाएं पैदा करने की कोशिश करते हैं, जो किसानों के हिमायती बनने का दावा करते हैं, उन्होंने अपनी अप्रसंगिकता सिद्ध करके रख ली है।

लेकिन किसान के साथ उपभोक्ता भी जुड़ा हुआ है। जब हम उपभोक्ताओं के प्रति सरकार के कर्तव्य पर विचार करते हैं, तो हम पाते हैं कि हम उनके साथ न्याय नहीं कर पाए हैं। यह ठीक है कि जब 28 फरवरी को वित्त मंत्री ने अपना बजट प्रस्तुत किया, उसके बाद आज तक कीमतों में केवल डेढ़ प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है, जबकि 1979 में इसी

अवधि में 4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई की और गत वर्ष की लगभग 3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई थी। लेकिन ये स्टैटिस्टिक्स, ये आंकड़े, गरीब को समझाने के लिए काफी नहीं हैं।

मैं चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्रालय के मंत्रिगण हमारे साथ बाजार में चले और देखें कि गरीब आदमी सब्जी की दुकान पर जिस सब्जी को खरीदने के इरादे से जाता है, उसको वह खरीद नहीं पाता है। वह पूछता है कि सबसे कम कीमत की सब्जी कौन सी है और उसे सूखी या आधी सड़ी हुई सब्जी ही खरीद कर लौटना पड़ता है। जब गरीब आदमी दुकान पर जाता है, तो वह पूछता है कि सबसे कम कीमत का आटा कौन सा है। उपभोक्ताओं के प्रति हमारा दायित्व सबसे ज्यादा है। हमको देखना चाहिए कि उपभोक्ताओं को सस्ते मूल्य पर चीजें मिलें।

मैं मानता हूँ कि सरकार कीमतों को तत्काल नियंत्रित नहीं कर सकती है। वह जादू के डंडे से कीमतों को नहीं घटा सकती है। लेकिन वह इतना तो कर सकती है कि वह गरीब की आवश्यकता की चीजें सस्ते दाम पर पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम के माध्यम से उपलब्ध कराए। वह यह सुनिश्चित करे कि गरीबों को कपड़ा—भले ही मोटा कपड़ा—उपलब्ध हो, उन्हें चावल—चाहे मोटा चावल—मिले और मोटा ही आटा मिले, लेकिन मिले तो सही। आज तेल के दाम कहां हैं? आटे के दाम कहां चले गए हैं? और तो छोड़िए, गरीब को नमक भी उपलब्ध नहीं है। हमने चुनाव के समय लोगों से कहा कि जनता पार्टी की नीतियों के कारण गरीब आदमी के घर में दीया जलाने के लिए भी मिट्टी का तेल नहीं है,

जो दीया गरीब के घर में उजाला कर सकता है, जिसके तले उसके बच्चे किताब पढ़ सकते हैं, जिससे उसके घर का साम काम-काज चल सकता है। लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि गांवों में मिट्टी के तेल की उपलब्धता बहुत कम है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि सरकार सब चीजों की कीमतों को नहीं घटा सकती है, तो कम से कम जो चीजें पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम के माध्यम से उपलब्ध कराई जानी हैं, वह उन्हें लोगों को दिलाए। हमें पता लगाना चाहिए कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम के कहां पर गड़बड़ी है। जब कीमतों के बढ़ने की बात कही जाती है, तो सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि हम सख्त कदम उठावेंगे। वित्त मंत्री ने कहा है कि यदि आवश्यकता हुई, तो हम चीजों का आयात करेंगे। आयात करने की पालिसी जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने भी अपनाई थी, लेकिन उसका फल क्या हुआ? हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को ऐसा धुन लगा कि जिसको हम आज तक दूर नहीं कर पाए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि आयात करके से काम नहीं चलेगा।

सरकार कोशिश करे, और इसके लिए सख्त कदम उठाए, कि जो लोग पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम और गरीबों के बीच में आ रहे हैं, जो पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम को फेल करने में लगे हुए हैं, उन्हें दंडित किया जाए। सरकार क्यों नहीं, आर्थिक अपराधियों के लिए स्पेशल कोर्ट्स मुवरंर करती? वह क्यों नहीं पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम को कारगर ढंग से चलाने के लिए अधिकारियों को जिम्मेदार ठहराती

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत]

और इनके कर्तव्यों को तय करती, जिससे वे ठीक तरह से काम करें ?

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए । समय बहुत कम है ।

श्री हरीशचन्द्र सिंह रावत: जोतीसरा क्षेत्र है जिसमें मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को जिम्मेदारो है, वह क्षेत्र है रोजगार देने का ।

सभापति महोदय : मंत्री महोदय को जवाब देना है, उसके पहले मैं चाहता हूँ कि जितने लोग बोलने वाले हैं वह बोल लें ।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत: जो गरीब लोग हैं, कमजोर वर्ग के लोग हैं, पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं उन के लिए रोजगार के साधन सरकार मुहैया करे... (व्यवधान)...

सभापति महोदय : आप जरा मेरी बात भी तो सुनिए । आप कितना समय और लेना चाहते हैं ?

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : मैं पांच मिनट में पूरा कर लूंगा ।

सभापति महोदय : नहीं, आठ मिनट तो हो गए अब दो मिनट में खत्म कीजिए वह भी मैं नहीं दे सकूंगा और लोगों को औरों के साथ कुछ सहानुभूति रखिए ।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : आप ही बोलने में सारा समय लगा दें तो मैं बोलूंगा क्या ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : जवाब कल हो जाएगा ।

सभापति महोदय आज ही जवाब होगा ठीक पांच बजे मंत्री महोदय बोलेंगे ।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : यह

जो हमारी छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना है इस में हम इस बात के लिए बचनबद्ध हैं कि डेढ़ करोड़ लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर लाएंगे । हम ने इस के अन्तर्गत इस वर्ष ग्रामीण विकास कार्य क्रम के अन्तर्गत 340 करोड़ रुपये का एलाटमेंट किया है । लेकिन कृपा कर के आप यह देखें कि क्या वास्तव में जो हमारी सरकारो मशोनरी है वह आप को इन इच्छाओं को, जो आप को राजनैतिक इच्छा शक्ति है उस को क्रियान्वित करने को ताकत रखती है या नहीं उस को मंशा भी यह है कि नहीं कि आप को राजनैतिक इच्छा शक्ति को क्रियान्वित किया जाय ?

आज हमारे बैंक को देखिए । 34 हजार के लगभग बैंक सारे देश में हैं जिस में से 48 प्रतिशत बैंक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हैं सीके लगभग ग्रामीण विकास बैंक आप ने खोल दिए यह आप का स्वागत योग्य कदम है । आप बैंको को आज जनोन्मुखी बनाना चाहते हैं । आपने इस बात की घोषणा की है । आपने इस बात की भी घोषणा की है कि पांच हजार रुपया कर्ज लेने वाले व्यक्ति से कोई गारन्टी नहीं ली जायगी । लेकिन क्या वास्तविक अर्थ में आपके इन बैंकों से जो गरीब लोग हैं जो उनका दरवाजा खटखटा रहे हैं जो कमजोर वर्ग के लोग हैं, जो गांव के हरिजन हैं, पिछड़े हुए तबके के लोग हैं उनको उनसे ऋण मिल रहा है ? वे बैंक के दरवाजे को खटखटा कर लौट कर चले आ रहे हैं । उनको बैंक उनका अपेक्षित हक नहीं दे रहे हैं जो आप देना चाहते हैं ।

तो मैं चाहूंगा कि जो हमारी मशोनरी है, जरूरत इस बात की है कि उसको इन बातों को कार्यान्वित करने योग्य बनाया जाए । आपकी राजनैतिक इच्छा शक्ति का, आपके विचारों का, आपकी मान्यताओं का हम स्वागत करते

है, आपकी मान्यताओं के साथ सारा गठ्ठ है, लेकिन आपकी मान्यताओं को क्रियान्वित करने वाली मशीनरी भी होनी चाहिए। हमें अपनी मशीनरी को जनोन्मुखी बनाना होगा। हमें ऐसे कारगर कदम उठाने होंगे कि हमारी मशीनरी हमारी इच्छा शक्ति को क्रियान्वित करे। जिस तरीके से सेना के अन्दर आपको मालूम है एक आदमी को अगर कैप्टन के बाद मेजर होना होता है तो उसको कोई न कोई टेस्ट पास करना होता है हर पद के लिए लेकिन आज जो एक व्यक्ति आइए एस है वह जानता है कि उसको कहां पर रिटायर होना है और रिटायर होने के बाद उसको कौन पद मिलना है, यह भी उसको मालूम है। उसको किस प्राइवेट कंसर्न में नौकरी मिल जाएगी यह भी उसको मालूम है। तो कम से कम जो हमारा ब्यूरोक्रेटिक सेट अप है उसके अन्दर कोई ऐसा अमेंड-मेंट किया जाय जिससे हम उसको नियंत्रण में ला सकें और उसको सामाजिक परिवर्तन का माध्यम बना सकें।

एक लाइन क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ। प्रान्तों में भी असंतुलन है विकास का। हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश जो हिन्दुस्तान का हृदय है वह आज सबसे ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ है।
... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : अब आप कृपा करके समाप्त करें।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र रावत : तो क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन को भी दूर करने के लिए आप कोई कदम उठाएं।

आगे आने वाला वक्त हमारे लिए चुनहगा वक्त होगा। सरकार की जो इच्छाएं हैं, जिन नीतियों को वह क्रिया-

न्वित करना चाहती हैं, उनको मजबूती के साथ आप क्रियान्वित करें, सारा मुल्क उसमें आपके साथ है, सिर्फ जरूरत है आपके कदम उठाने की। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

15 hrs.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (वाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं फाइनेंस बिल पर अपने विचार बहुत संक्षेप में रखना चाहता हूँ। विरासत में हमें जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था मिली थी वह जर्जर अर्थ-व्यवस्था थी, शर्टर्ड एकीनामी थी और उस अर्थ-व्यवस्था को हम अभी तक ठीक ढंग से किनारे पर नहीं ला सके हैं। इसके लिए हमें बहुत प्रयास करना होगा।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री जो एक बहुत ही योग्य, इमानदार और कर्मठ मंत्री हैं, वे पूरा प्रयास भी कर रहे हैं परन्तु अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में जिस प्रकार से कोमर्तों में वृद्धि हो रही है और जिस प्रकार की स्थिति इस देश में है, उसको देखते हुए इस मामले में उनको जितना सफल होना चाहिए था उतना सफल वे नहीं हो पाए हैं। वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक "स्पेशल बेयरर बाण्ड्स" योजना दी थी, जिसके बारे में कल वे पंखी कर रहे थे कि हम उनसे बारो कर रहे हैं, डाकुओं से बारो कर रहे हैं लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह डाकुओं से वारोइंग नहीं है, बल्कि डाकुओं के सामने आत्म-समर्पण है, उनके सामने घुटने टेकना है। जो लोग चोरियां करते हैं उनके विरुद्ध हम कोई सख्त कदम न उठा सकें और फिर हम कहें कि हम उनसे वारोइंग कर रहे हैं—यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है।

श्री पी० नामग्याल (लद्दाख) : बेयर-मेन साहब, मैं एक क्वैरिफिकेशन केना

[श्री श्री० नरग्याल]

चाहता हूँ। कल मैंने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को सुना था, उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा था कि हम डाकुओं से बारी कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने कहा था कि गवर्नमेंट को हक है कहीं से भी बारी करे, चाहे डाकू ही वे क्यों नहीं। (व्यवधान)

श्री वृद्ध चन्द्र जैन : उन्होंने कहा था कि हम किसी से भी बारी करें लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो लोग काला धन का उपार्जन करते हैं वे डाकुओं से भी बड़कर हैं। वे लोग हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को नष्ट कर रहे हैं, वे लोग हमारे देश को ऊपर उठने नहीं देते हैं। हम लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाना चाहते हैं लेकिन यह लोग जो काले धन का उपार्जन करते हैं, जिन्होंने देश में एक अलग पैगल एकोनोमी स्थापित कर रखी है, वे डाकुओं से भी ज्यादा खतरनाक हैं।

सभापति महोदय : डाकू तो आपके प्रदेश में भी हैं।

श्री वृद्ध चन्द्र जैन : मैं तो केवल अपने विचार प्रकट कर रहा था। हमारे राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने भी कहा है कि काला धन न केवल हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था के लिए घातक है बल्कि हमारे समाज के मूल्यों को भी उससे भारी हानि पहुंचती है। काला धन वही लोग पैदा कर रहे हैं जोकि कृषि क्षेत्र में नहीं हैं बल्कि व्यापारिक कार्यवाहियों से जिनका संबंध है। फिक्की जैसे संगठनों को ऐसे रंगे सियारों का पर्दा फाड़ करना चाहिए जिससे कि उनको समाज विरोधी कार्यवाहियां करने से रोका जा सके। इस संबंध में जो राष्ट्रपति ने विचार प्रकट किए हैं और जो विचार आज मैंने

प्रकट किए हैं, वे बिल्कुल भले बातें हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस संबंध में आपको ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिए। जिस प्रकार से आपने श्रीनगर में रेड की कार्यवाही की, मैं उसकी प्रशंसा करता हूँ, इस प्रकार की और रेड करके, सख्त कदम उठा कर के ही उनको निपटाया जा सकता है, इसके अलावा और कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज कीमतों में वृद्धि हो रही है। 1980-81 में 22 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो रही थी, जिसको हमने 13 प्रतिशत पर ले आये हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जन्तु किसी प्रकार की अब वृद्धि पसन्द नहीं करती है। इसकी वजह यह है कि आज इतनी वृद्धि हो गई है कि वह एक प्रतिशत भी अब बोल बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकती है। इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर योजनाओं को संभार लेना पड़े, उसमें भी कम खर्च करना पड़े, तो यह भी खर्च कम करना चाहिए और वह कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि कीमत काबू में आ जायें, लेकिन वृद्धि और न हो। जब यह स्थिति पैदा हो जाएगी, तब हम गरीब आदमी को संतोष दिला सकेंगे। वह आपके विकास की ओर इतना इन्टरेस्टेड नहीं है जितना कि आज उसको महंगी चीजें खरीदने पड़ रही हैं, जिनको कि वह खरीदने में असमर्थ है।

मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर में गया था, वहां पर इस बात की डिमाण्ड हो रही है कि हमें सस्ता अनाज दिया जाए। पहले उनको सस्ता अनाज आन-दि-स्पॉट मिलता था, लेकिन आज नहीं मिल रहा है। राजस्थान के अन्दर पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम इतना टूट चुका है जिसकी वजह से वहाँ

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एक किलो अनाज भी नहीं पहुंच रहा है। वहां के लोग गेहूं चावल की अपेक्षा ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं, क्योंकि चावल खाने के दो घण्टे के बाद ही फिर उसको भूख लगती है। इसलिए वे चाहते हैं कि उनको मोटा अनाज मिले, बाजरा मिले, गेहूं मिले, लेकिन मिलता नहीं है, क्योंकि आपका डिस्ट्री-ब्यूशन सिस्टम टूट चुका है। इस संबंध में मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे जानकारी प्राप्त कर लें कि हमें जितना अनाज मिलना चाहिए, वह मिलता नहीं है। चीनी जो मिलती है, वह भी दो-दो, तीन-तीन महीने के बाद प्राप्त होती है। अभी चीनी के संबंध में जो घापणा की गई है, मैं उसकी प्रशंसा करता हूं। इस प्रकार आप चीनी के भावों पर नियंत्रण रखते रहिए।

विशेष बात मैं कार्यक्रमों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। इन्टिग्रेटेड रूरल प्रोग्राम, नेशनल रूरल एम्प्लायमेंट प्रोग्राम, डैजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम और डी० पी० ए० पी० प्रोग्राम—इन प्रोग्रामों के लिए जो राशि रखी गई है, वह अपर्याप्त है। आठ करोड़ २० की राशि इस वर्ष रखी गई है, खास कर डैजर्ट डेवलपमेंट के लिए। लेकिन जो स्पेशल हिल्लो एरियाज के प्रोग्राम हैं, उसमें एमाउण्ट को काफी बढ़ा दिया गया है, वह एमाउण्ट करीब 92 करोड़ २० है, जबकि सिर्फ डैजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के लिए इस वर्ष सिर्फ 8 करोड़ २० की राशि रखी गई है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूं कि यह रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र है और जैसा कि आप देख रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के संबंध अच्छे नहीं हैं और पाकिस्तान आज अस्त की होड़ में लगा हुआ है। यदि आप हमारे सीमावर्ती और रेगि-

स्तानी क्षेत्र का विकास नहीं करेंगे, तो कैसे आप वहां के लोगों की रक्षा कर सकेंगे। आप चाहते हैं कि वहां के लोग जब युद्ध हो तब पूरी तरह से संघर्ष करे उनसे टक्कर लें, लेकिन आप इस प्रकार उनका मोरल बूस्ट कैसे कर सकते हैं। पहले रेगिस्तानी और सीमावर्ती इलाकों के लिए सेंटर स्पासाई स्कीम थी, जिसकी पूरी राशि सेंटर द्वारा दी जाती थी, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 500 करोड़ २० के प्रोग्राम को डैजर्ट डेवलपमेंट के लिए बनाना चाहिए। तभी जा कर रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में विकास कर सकते हैं, उन्नति कर सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ, सभापति महोदय, आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं, आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया तथा वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूं कि जो हमारा पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम है वह बिखर चुका है, उस को ठीक करने की कृपा करें, डैजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम की तरफ ध्यान दें तथा जो प्राइदेज बढ़ रही है उन पर नियन्त्रण कर के गरीब आदमी, जिस की स्थिति खराब हो गई है, उस की उन्नति में सहयोग दें।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (भांवाला)
माननीय सभापति जी, मैं वित्त विधेयक का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ

सभापति महोदय : क्या आप दिल से विरोध करने के लिए खड़े हुए हैं ?

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : जो हाँ, दिल से खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हालांकि आज मेरा गला काम नहीं कर रहा है, इस

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

सरकार की अर्थ नीति क्या है, किस दिशा में जा रही है—समझ में नहीं आ रहा है।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेडी : सही दिशा में जा रही है।

सभापति महोदय : कम से कम नरक की ओर नहीं जा रही है।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : गांधीवाद की तरफ जाती नजर नहीं आती है, बल्कि एक चू-चू का-मुरब्बा नजर आती है, इस के अलावा कुछ नजर नहीं आता है। हम सदन में बैठ कर चाहे जो कहें, हम कह सकते हैं कि महंगाई घट रही है, इसी तरीके से डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हो रहा है, आवश्यक वस्तुएं मिल रही हैं, लेकिन वास्तविकता कुछ और है। आप बाहर जा कर देखिए,—लोगों की क्या स्थिति है, किसान, मजदूर और गरीबों की क्या हालत है तथा उन पर आप के इस बजट का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है, आपकी अर्थ-नीति का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है? आप इस ख्याल में मत रहिए कि जब जनता पार्टी और लोक दल के राज्य में चीनी का भाव सवा दो रुपए किलो था, तो आप ने यह कह कर फायदा उठाया था कि उस समय 4 आने या 8 आने कीमत बढ़ गई है, उस समय डीजल न मिलने का भी फायदा आप ने उठाया था, आज आप वह फायदा नहीं उठा सकते हैं, आप में साहस नहीं रह गया है कि आप जनता में जा कर कुछ कह सकें। मेरा तो केवल गला खराब है, आप तो पब्लिक का गला काट रहे हैं। आप ने बेरोजगारी दूर करने की कोई योजना नहीं रखी है। केवल इस बात का प्रयास करते रहे हैं कि चन्द बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों, बड़े-बड़े घरानों को

फायदा हो, थोड़े से मुट्ठी भर लोगों को फायदा हो, इस के अलावा आम जनता के लिए आप की अर्थ-नीति में, आप के वित्त विधेयक में, आप के बजट में किसी तरह की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। आम जनता को कोरा दिलासा दे रहे हैं, उस से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

आज देहातों में आदमी, बेरोजगारी से परेशान हो कर शहरों की तरफ भाग रहा है, शहरों पर दबाव बढ़ रहा है, उस को रोकने के लिए आप ने क्या किया है? आज उद्योगों का केन्द्रीकरण कुछ खास जगहों पर हो रहा है। जहां विकेन्द्रीकरण होना चाहिए था, वहां केन्द्रीकरण कर के देश में ऐसे हालात पैदा हो रहे हैं जो आगे चल कर हमारे लिए दुश्चारियां पैदा कर देंगे। मूल्यों पर आप किसी तरह का कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं कर पाये हैं। देश की अर्थ-नीति, अर्थ-व्यवस्था उसी समय ठीक रह सकती है जब साल में 10 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा मूल्यों में परिवर्तन न हो, लेकिन आज आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्य कई गुना बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। आम जनता को इस परेशानी को न समझ कर, केवल वाह-वाह करते रहे हैं, इस बात का दिलासा देते रहे हैं कि वित्त विधेयक में हमारी नीति बहुत सफल है। इस से काम नहीं चलेगा। वास्तविक नीति होनी चाहिए—मूल्य बांधो। मूल्य पर कैसे नियन्त्रण किया जाय—वह नीति आप के पास नहीं है। रोजगार को बढ़ाने के लिए और बेरोजगारी को कम करने के लिए, बेरोजगारों को काम देने के लिए, आप के पास कोई नीति नहीं है।

महात्मा गांधी ग्राम-राज्य चाहते थे। डा० लोहिया ने श्री राम-राज्य की कल्पना की थी, लेकिन ग्रामों का जीवन

आप ने हराम कर रखा है। आज उन को सीमेंट चाहिए तो शहरों की तरफ भागते हैं, खाद चाहिए तो शहरों की तरफ भागते हैं। डीजल और पेट्रोल चाहिए, तो शहरों की तरफ वे भागते हैं और अगर अपना अनाज बेचना होता है, तो उसके लिए भी उन को बाहर जाना पड़ता है और सड़क और रेल के जरिए बाहर भोजना पड़ता है। कोई चीज गांवों के लोगों को, वहां के गरीबों को वहां पर उपलब्ध नहीं होती है। ग्राम-राज्य नहीं हुआ है बल्कि मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि ग्रामों को गुलाम करने की योजना चल रही है। चौखंभा राज्य में गांव एक ऐसा स्थान है, जहां से देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था को बनाया जा सकता है लेकिन आप का जो बजट है, आप की जो अर्थ नीति है, वह दिल्ली से बनती है और उस को आप के नौकरशाह तय करते हैं, कुछ चन्द लोग ही उस को तय करते हैं और उस में गांवों की समस्याओं का कोई विवेचन नहीं है। जब तक गांवों की आवश्यकतायें पूरी नहीं होंगी, गांवों में गांववालों का अपना राज्य नहीं होगा, उस समय तक गांधी जी की कल्पना, डा० लोहिया की कल्पना पूरी नहीं हो पाएगी। इसलिए आप ग्राम राज्य लाने की कोई व्यवस्था कीजिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक एक चीज जो ग्राम आदमी के लिए जरूरी है, वह महंगी से महंगी होती जा रही है और ग्राम आदमी के बर्दाश्त से बाहर हो गई है। आप पिछले साल, सवा साल के अखबारों को उठा कर देख लीजिए, पत्रिकाओं को उठा कर देख लीजिए, कितनी कीमत चीजों की बढ़ गई है। आज तो हालत यह हो गई है कि लोग पत्रिकाएं और अखबार पढ़ने से भी

महलूम हो रहे हैं क्योंकि उन के दाम भी बहुत बढ़ गये हैं। प्रजातंत्र में अखबार जो सब से बड़ा हथियार होता है, जिस पर प्रजातंत्र कायम रहता है, उस के लिए भी आज आदमी को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा देना पड़ रहा है और ग्राम आदमी उस को पढ़ नहीं पा रहा है लेकिन आप कहते हैं कि आप की अर्थ नीति एक अच्छी दिशा की तरफ जा रही है।

एक बात मैं यह फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि विकेन्द्रीकरण कर के देश के हर ब्लाक में आप को अगले चार, छः सालों में कारखाने खोलने चाहियें और अगर आप ने कारखाने खोल कर वहां पर बेरोजगारी को दूर करने की व्यवस्था नहीं की, तो वहां से लोग शहरों में आ कर आप को अर्थ-व्यवस्था को इतना खराब कर देंगे कि आप उस को संभाल नहीं पाएंगे। आप की नीति पूंजीवाद को बढ़ावा देने की है और उन की पूंजी को बढ़ावा देने की है, उन के बैंक बिलेंस को बढ़ाने की है और उन को ज्यादा प्रॉफिट मिले, ऐसी आप की नीति है।

काले धन के बारे में आप यह कहते हैं कि बियरेर बॉर्डों से अगर पैसा वसूल नहीं हुआ, तो आप टैक्स लगाएंगे। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था कि काला धन रखने वाले कौन लोग हैं? वे डकू हैं और अगर आप डकूओं से ऐसा पैसा वसूल नहीं कर पाएंगे तो फिर जनता पर टैक्स लगा कर आप उसे वसूल करेंगे। इससे आप की अयोग्यता साबित होती है। काला धन निकालने की और भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करने की आप की कोई योजना नहीं है। उन को लालच दे कर, उन की खुशामद कर के, आप बियरेर बॉर्डों से काला धन निकालना चाहते हैं लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इन लोगों से लिपटने के लिए सब्जी की जरूरत है लेकिन आप सब्जी

(श्री जयपाल सिंह करमप)

नहीं करना चाहते हैं क्योंकि चुनाव के लिए पैसा फिर कहां से आएगा? सारा का सारा पैसा पूंजीपतियों से आता है, सारा का सारा पैसा काला-बाजारियों से आता है। (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय: अब आप समाप्त कीजिए

श्री जयपाल सिंह करमप : मैं एक मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। मैं ने पहले भी कहा है कि इस देश की आवश्यकता है कि जो परम्परागत धंधे देहातों में चले आ रहे हैं, उन के विकास के लिए न कभी आप ने सोचा है और न उन के लिए कुछ आप कर पाए हैं। जो परम्परागत धंधे हैं, उन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया और अन्त में एक बात अपने श्रोत के बारे में जहाँ से मैं चुन कर आया हूँ, कह कर मैं बैठ जाऊँगा। उस क्षेत्र में कारखाने नहीं हैं, कोई उद्योग नहीं है। वहाँ पर सरकार ने कारखाने लगाने की कभी कोशिश नहीं की। वहाँ पर एक खाद के कारखाने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। हजारों एकड़ जमीन वहाँ पर पड़ी हुई है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से माँग करता हूँ कि वहाँ पर एक खाद का कारखाना लगाने की तरफ सरकार ध्यान दे।

यह कहते हुए मैं फिर आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI
(Vijayawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir,
I am supporting the Bill.

एक मात्रातीय सदस्य : आप हिन्दी में बोलिए।

श्रीमती विद्या चेंनुपति: मैं हिन्दी में ही बोलती हूँ। मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर और प्राइम मिनिस्टर को धन्यवाद इस फाइनेंस बिल के लिए देती हूँ। हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक अच्छा फाइनेंस बिल इंट्रोड्यूस किया है। इस सदन में और हमारे लिए काफी एगजम्पशनस उन्होंने दिये हैं। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स इंडस्ट्री के लिए बहुत अच्छे एगजम्पशनस दिये हैं और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए 2.5 लाख रुपये तक इन्वेस्टमेंट का जो एगजम्पशन दिया है, उस के लिए मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देती हूँ। बैंकवर्ड एरियाज में इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने के लिए भी काफी अच्छे एफर्ट्स किये हैं, उस के लिए हम सब उन को धन्यवाद देते हैं। और भी एगजम्पशन दिये गये हैं। मिडिल क्लास लोगों को इनकम टैक्स में एगजम्पशन लिमिट 12 हजार से 15 हजार कर दी गयी है, इस के लिए भी मैं धन्यवाद देती हूँ। एक्सचेंज ड्यूटी में भी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने एगजम्पशन दी है उस के लिए भी मैं धन्यवाद के पात्र हूँ इसी तरह से आम जनता के लिए उन्होंने तरह तरह के बेनिफिट्स दिए हैं। उन सब के लिए भी मैं उन का धन्यवाद करता हूँ

इन के सब के लिए धन्यवाद देने के बाद मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ। अब तक आप गिफ्ट टैक्स में पांच हजार तक एगजम्पशन दे रहे हैं। लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि देश में कितना इन्फ्लेशन हुआ है। जब से यह एगजम्पशन आपने देनी शुरू की है उस समय से अब तक इन्फ्लेशन को देखते हुए इसकी एगजम्पशन लिमिट अब 25 हजार रुपये की जानी चाहिए। आशा है मंत्री जी इस सुझाव पर विचार कर इसकी एगजम्पशन लिमिट 25 हजार रुपये करेंगे।

दूसरे मेरो रिक्वेस्ट यह है कि पांच एकड़ तक एग्रोकल्चरल लेन्ड को टैक्स से एगजम्पशन मिलनी चाहिए।

हमारे माता पिता मेरिज के टाइम पर अपनी लड़कियों को गिफ्ट देते हैं। मेरिज में जो गिफ्ट दिया जाता है वह स्वराज्य के बाद से दस हजार रुपये तक का गिफ्ट हो टेक्स से एग्जम्प्टिड है। इसकी एग्जम्पशन लिमिट में अभी तक कोई बढ़ोतरी नहीं की गयी है। आप जानते हैं तब से अब तक हमारे रुपये को वैल्यू कितना गिर गया है। वह वैल्यू बास पैसे से भा कम हो गया है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि माता-पिता जो अपना बेटियों को शादियों में गिफ्ट देते हैं उन पर थोड़ा अधिक एग्जम्पशन दें। अपने माता-पिताओं से महिलाओं को शादी में हों जो कुछ मिल पाता है वहीं उनके पास रहता है। इसलिए मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि शादी में दाने जाने वालों गिफ्ट्स पर दाने जाने वालों टैक्स एग्जम्पशन लिमिट को 10 हजार से बढ़ा कर एक लाख कर दायिए। आप जानते हैं कि महिलाओं का इकोनॉमिक कंडीशनस को। उनकी कोई प्रापर्टी राइट नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस लिमिट को एक लाख रुपये कर दायिए शादी में लड़कियों को एग्रीकल्चरल लेण्ड के जरियों जो गिफ्ट दाने जाते हैं उसका आप पांच एकड़ से दस एकड़ तक लेण्ड को टैक्स से एग्जम्प्ट कर दायिए।

ये गिफ्ट्स लड़कियों को लोगल राइट्स के साथ दाने जाने चाहिये। हम तो एन्टोडोरो एक्ट का समर्थन कर रहे हैं लेकिन महिलाओं का कुछ न कुछ लोगल राइट्स तो मिलने चाहिये। अभी महिलाओं की प्रापर्टी वर्ग रह में भाइयों से कोई राइट्स नहीं मिलते हैं। जब उनका डाइवोर्स हो जाता है तब तो उन के सामने प्रोब्लम हो प्रॉब्लम खड़े हो जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि शादी के समय में जो भी माता-पिता गिफ्ट्स देते हैं उन को लोगल तरीके से देने के लिए, आप इस को

लिमिट एक लाख रुपये तक बढ़ाए। मैं तो यहाँ तक कहता हूँ कि इस पर पूरी पूरी छूट देना चाहिये। एग्रीकल्चरल लेण्ड को पांच एकड़ से दस एकड़ तक को एग्जम्पशन के बारे में आप धिक्कर कोजिए। मैं यह अभी प्राइम मिनिस्टर और जो यहाँ हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं उनसे महिलाओं का थारा से रिक्वेस्ट कर रहा हूँ।

दूसरा बात वैल्यू टैक्स एक्ट में आप हमारे सामने पर भी टैक्स लगते हैं। पहले कि मैं सुझाव दूँ, मैं इसके बारे में कुछ डेटा आप के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। 1978 में उस का दाम 720 रुपए सोवरन हो गया और 1980 में 880 रुपए तथा 1981 में 1200 रुपए सोवरन हो गया है। तो इस प्रकार 1973 में था 163 रुपए और अब हो गया है 1981 में 1200 रुपए। इस से पहले आप 10000 तक एग्जम्पशन देते थे अब इन्फ्लेशन के कारण मेरा प्रार्थना है कि उसे एक लाख तक बढ़ा दें तो बहुत अच्छा है, नहीं तो 50 हजार तक अवश्य बढ़ाने का कण्ट करें।

असेटल प्रापर्टी पर जो कपिटल गेन्स टैक्स, जब हम प्रापर्टी बेचते हैं तो लगता है और इस पर 5000 तक एग्जम्पशन दिया गया है। इसको भी आज को परिस्थिति में 50000 तक बढ़ाया जाए। कोई भी प्रापर्टी बेची जाती है तो मजबूरी की वजह से ही बेची जाती है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि कपिटल गेन्स टैक्स के बारे में भी एग्जम्पशन का राशि बढ़ाने का कण्ट करें।

एक और सुझाव महिलाओं के लिये देना चाहता हूँ। नेशनल सॉविंग डिपार्टमेंट में बहुत लोग एजेंट के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं, इन में महिलाएं भी बहुत हैं। यह एक तरह का पार्ट-टाइम रोजगार है। महिलाएं अपने गृह कार्य के अलावा इस काम को

[श्रीमती विद्या चक्रवर्ति]

करती हैं। इस कार्य के लिए 4 प्रतिशत देते हैं और जेंट्स के लिए 2.5 प्रतिशत देते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि नेशनल सेविंग्स एजेंट का परसेंटेज बढ़ाएँ, क्योंकि आजकल मंहगाई इतनी बढ़ गई है कि 500 रु० से कम में गुजारा नहीं होता, इसलिए उनके जीवन-भरण के लिए 10 प्रतिशत तक इन्क्रीज करने के लिए मैं प्रार्थना करती हूँ।

इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट के लिए आप कुछ इंट्रोड्यूस कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मेरे ख्याल से ट्रेनिंग कम प्रोडक्शन सेंटर कम हैं। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि ट्रेनिंग कम प्रोडक्शन सेंटर रखें, ताकि ट्रेनिंग के बाद जाव मिल सकेगा।

रूरल एरिया के बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि रूरल एरिया में जो रा-मैटीरियल मिलता है उस रा-मैटीरियल के आधार पर उसी क्षेत्र में इन्स्टोयूशनस बनाने के बारे में रिकर्वेस्ट करना चाहती हूँ और इस के लिए पैसा दिया जाए।

महिलाओं के लिए पूरे समय काम करना तो मुश्किल है, इसलिए पार्ट-टाइम काम करती हैं, इस के लिए उन्हें 3/4 फुल पे का देना चाहिए।

एसेंशल कामोडिटीज के बारे में मेरा कहना है कि दिन प्रति दिन इन की कीमतें बहुत बढ़ती जा रही हैं, जिस से मध्यम श्रेणी की महिलाओं को जीवन बिताना मुश्किल हो गया है। इनकी कीमतों को कम करने के लिए आप से निवेदन है।

15.30 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair

गांवों में ट्रांसपोर्ट फैसिलिटीज प्रोवाइड करने के लिए भी आप को और अधिक पैसा देना चाहिये। वहां पर सब्जियों बनाने के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के पास पैसा

नहीं बचता है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने बहुत कम इस के लिए बजट में प्रावधान किया है। जो एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट सब्सिडी का अच्छा प्रबन्ध न होने की वजह से वे अपनी प्रोड्यूस बाहर नहीं ले जा पाते हैं। इस वास्तु ट्रांसपोर्ट के लिए बजट में जो प्रावधान है उस को आप को बढ़ाना चाहिये।

खाने के साथ साथ स्वास्थ्य को सम्भालने की भी बहुत आवश्यकता होती है। हैल्थ की तरफ भी ज्यादा ध्यान जाना चाहिये। गांवों में हैल्थ सेंटर की बहुत ज्यादा आवश्यकता है। जब तक हैल्थ सेंटर हर गांव में आप नहीं खोलेंगे गांवों के लोगों का स्वास्थ्य सुधारना बहुत मुश्किल होगा। ट्रांसपोर्ट के साथ साथ हैल्थ की तरफ भी आप ध्यान दें। वहां पर इंडस्ट्रीज को भी बढ़ाएं, उनको भी स्थापित करें। इस से गांवों की इकोनॉमिक हालत सुधरेगी। गांवों की हालत सुधरेगी तो महिलाओं की इकोनॉमिक कंडीशन भी अच्छी होगी। पार्ट टाइम कामों के लिए भी आप उन को रखें और पार्ट टाइम कामों के अवसर ज्यादा पैदा करें। इंडस्ट्रीज वहां बढ़ाएंगे तो महिलाओं को उन में काम करने की ज्यादा सुविधाएं मिलेंगी।

मैंने जो सुझाव दिया है—गिफ्ट्स के बारे में जो-मैरेज में मिलते हैं उस सुझाव को मैं फिर से स्ट्रेस करना चाहती हूँ। ऐग्जम्पशन लिमिट को आप बढ़ाएं। लीगल राइट उन को मिलाना चाहिये। महिलाओं का प्रापर्टी में लीगल राइट न होने की वजह से बहुत ज्यादा उन का नुकसान हो रहा है।

आप ने जो मुझे समय दिया है उस के लिए मैं महिलाओं की तरफ से आप को धन्यवाद देती हूँ और आशा करती हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय जब जवाब देंगे तो इन मांगों पर भी प्रकाश डालेंगे, सहानुभूति से इन पर विचार करेंगे।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Finance Bill. I am having some suggestions. Immediately after passing the Finance Bill some measures have to be taken. In experience I find that the allotments made by the Central Government are not reaching the States, even after February. If these allotments reach the States in February, how is it possible for the State Governments to spend them in March, or before March? It is becoming very difficult. Therefore lot of misuse is occurring. I request the Finance Minister to monitor the allocations and send them to the States as soon as possible, at least by the end of May.

The other thing is, there must be monitoring, with regard to expenditure also. Allotments are being made, and they are given to the States for agriculture, for social welfare and other departments. But the monies are not being spent. Fifteen per cent, 16 per cent, even 20 per cent of the allotments are not being spent because spending is not monitored. There must be faster spending and the Central Government should see whether the funds are being spent and if they are not spent, what are the difficulties, what are the bottlenecks and the Finance Department should see that these bottlenecks are removed.

Another thing is, drought conditions are prevailing in Andhra Pradesh and also in Tamil Nadu.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is the responsibility of the State Legislature.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: But the allotment should be sent immediately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is sent. It is the responsibility of the State Legislature to see that the money is spent.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: In Andhra Pradesh State the drought conditions are very serious. Many people are migrating. They are selling away their cattle and milk production is reduced. There is no water to drink and

no fodder for the cattle. Our Government is doing its best to supply fodder to cattle and to provide drinking water by boring wells. But the money is not sufficient. The Central Government sent the first team and they recommended Rs. 27 crores. But Central Government has given only Rs. 24 crores. The balance Rs. 3 crores must be given immediately. The second team must go. Unless Rs. 1000 crores more are given, it is not possible to control the drought conditions. In Rayalaseema in Mahbubnagar district, the people have not seen such a drought as is existing now. They have seen it only in 1952-53. In Chittoor district alone a thousand gruel centres were opened. Now the problem is how to protect the children, the pregnant women and the old people. Nutrition should be given to the children. Central Government should rush materials to protect the children and old people. In addition, The Government should take some permanent measures. One such measure is that Krishna waters can be diverted to Rayalaseema. Now everything is ready. The Centre should give its clearance to divert the Krishna waters to Rayalaseema. If the clearance is given, it can be taken up immediately and in this way, we can provide employment to thousands of people.

The agriculturists are demanding remunerative prices, because the Central Government has given concessions to the middle-class people to encourage savings, which can be ploughed back into production. When production increases, employment will be extended. Therefore, if remunerative prices are given to the agriculturists, they can plough back the money into agriculture and employment will become more. Because unremunerative prices were being given for the last twenty years, the agriculturists have become indebted. When the agriculturists are not indebted, we can give this money to the poor people and their economy can be strengthened. Therefore, we must see that remunerative prices are given to agriculturists.

The producers are not happy and the consumers are not happy because the

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

middlemen are exploiting them, So, the public distribution system must be strengthened. This can be done only through cooperatives. We have to supply all essential commodities through the cooperative system. Then we can reduce the prices. Buffer stocks have to be maintained by the Government with regard to essential commodities. When Janata Party was ruling, we requested them to have at least 10 lakh tonnes of sugar as buffer. They did not do it. At last they accepted to have a buffer stock of 5 lakh tonnes. That also was good. When the price of any agricultural commodity is coming down, Government should immediately come to their rescue and build up buffer stocks so that during lean months, we can supply the agricultural commodities to the people. Cotton is not selling at a good price. If we can buy the cotton and build a buffer stock, when need comes we can supply it to the needy.

With regard to hoarders and smugglers, our Government is taking stringent action. The opposition is criticising that we are borrowing money from them. It is one of the mechanisms by which we can withdraw money from them. At the same time, our people are conducting raids. In Kashmir, it has been done. In every State if we can conduct raids and unearth the black money, we can get more money for utilisation. 50 per cent of the people are below the poverty line. Unless they have the purchasing power, goods produced by industries will not be purchased. Even if we want that the agricultural commodities should be purchased, the poor people must have the purchasing power. To help the agricultural labour to have more money with them to purchase goods, we must provide them work. Food for Work programme helped them very much. Now it has been converted into NERP. But there is a difference. Under the Food for Work programme, the Central Government used to bear all the cost and under NERP, the cost will be shared 50:50. The State Governments are not capable of bearing this cost. Therefore, I request the Central Government to

bear all the cost and supply food grains at their cost.

Agro-industries are necessary for stabilising prices and helping agriculturists to sell their commodities. It will help increase rural employment. Previously the Central Government used to give matching grants to the States. But they have stopped it now. I request the Central Government to give matching grant to develop agro-industries in the States.

We have taken up many welfare and economic programmes. It is not possible for the Government to do all these things. The Government should encourage voluntary organisations. Unless they are encouraged, involvement of the people will not be there. And unless their involvement is there, it will not be possible for us to give benefits to the people. Therefore, I request the Government to encourage voluntary organisations.

With regard to Income-tax Commissioner's office in Andhra Pradesh, we wanted it to be shifted to Guntur from Vishakhapatnam because it is in a corner. I request the Finance Minister to consider this issue.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सत्य वह है जो जादू की तरह सिर पर चढ़ कर बोले। माननीय सदस्य जो शासक पक्ष के हक में हैं वह भी आज देश को आर्थिक दुरव्यवस्था को और उन कठिनाइयों को मजबूर हो कर कबूल करने के लिए बाध्य हुए हैं। उन की बातों को मैं सुना है। उन का लहजा दूसरा था और कहने का तरीका दूसरा था लेकिन देश की जो आर्थिक स्थिति आज हो रही है उसे उन्हें कबूल करना पड़ा है। बजट में जो माननीय मंत्री जो ने मंशा रखी थी, बजट के बाद उस का पूर्ति नहीं हो रही है, यह सभी को कबूल करना पड़ा है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि सरकार और सरकार के मंत्रिगण इस सत्य के प्रति अंधे हो गए हैं। वह आँखों से देखना नहीं चाहते कि देश की

आज किनी दुरदस्था हो रही है और लोगों में कितनी बेचनी होती जा रही है।

कीमतों के बढ़ने के सवाल को लीजिए। वित्त मंत्री ने उस दिन कहा कि कीमतों का बढ़ना केवल वन प्वाइंट कुछ परसेंट हुआ है, क्या वह सत्य है? यह सत्य नहीं है। आंकड़े आप को कुछ भी बता सकते हैं। लेकिन आप दिल्ली के बाजारों में देखेंगे, परजल जो बाजार में दो रुपये किलो मिलता था आज आठ रुपये किलो मिल रहा है। अखबारों में निकला था कि रांची में चीनी 40 रुपये किलो देने पर भी नहीं मिलती है और उसका बहुत अभाव है। अखबारों में यह भी निकला है कि बम्बई में चीनी का भयंकर अभाव है और उसके दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया था कि चीनी का दाम 8 रुपये किलो के आस-पास रहेगा। लेकिन वह आश्वासन व्यर्थ सिद्ध हो रहा है। क्यों? — इस लिए कि सरकार ने चीनी के मामले में दोहरी नीति अख्तियार की है। यह नीति चीनी मिल-मालिकों को खुश करने और कन्ज्यूमर्स तथा किसानों को लूटने की है। जहाँ किसान और कन्ज्यूमर लूटे जा रहे हैं, वहाँ चीनी के बड़े मिल-मालिक लूट कर रहे हैं, उनका मुनाफा बढ़ रहा है, और बढ़ता जायेगा। सरकार उसको रोकने में असमर्थ है, क्योंकि उसकी नीतियाँ किसानों, मजदूरों और आम जनता के खिलाफ हैं और बड़े पूँजीपतियों की सेवा करने के लिए हैं। इन नीतियों के होते हुए इस देश का विकास होना असम्भव है।

सरकार की तरफ से कहा गया है कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम, सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली, को कारगर ढंग से लागू किया जायेगा, जिसके जरिये दामों पर नियंत्रण रखा जा सकेगा। यद्यपि केरल में पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम अच्छा है,

जिसकी तारीफ मंत्री महोदय ने भी की है, लेकिन बिहार का हमारा अनुभव है कि वहाँ किसी भी फ़ेडर प्राइस ग्राप में न आटा है, न चीनी है, न साबुन है और न कोई और वस्तु है। हाथी के दाँत को तरह दिखाने के लिए पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम चल रहा है, वह कारगर नहीं होने वाला है; जब तक सरकार आवश्यक वस्तुओं के थोक व्यापार को अपने हाथ में नहीं लेगी, जब तक वह वितरण प्रणाली को दुरुस्त नहीं करेगी, जब तक वह इस काम को प्रतिबद्ध लोगों के हाथ में नहीं देगी, जब तक वह कानूनी व्यवस्था कर के तथा अन्य उपायों से अफ़सरों के भ्रष्टाचार को कड़ाई से रोक-थाम नहीं करेगी, तब तक दाम नहीं घटेंगे। सरकार चाहे जितने भी वधान दे, वे अखबारों और रेडियो तक सीमित रहेंगे और उपाय दामों की समस्या हल नहीं होने वाली है।

आज पूरे देश में—कर्नाटक, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडु, आन्ध्र और बिहार में, सब जगह—किसानों की एक ही मांग है कि उन्हें अपने उत्पादन का लाभकर मूल्य मिलना चाहिए। सलाहद्वय दल ने भी एक किसान रैली की थी। दिल्ली में 26 मार्च को किसानों की एक दूसरी रैली हुई थी। केवल बिहार से दो लाख किसान आए थे। आपने देखा होगा : भूखे नंगे, वदन पर कड़ा नहीं है, पैर में जूता नहीं है, सिर पर सतुआ की गठरी बंधी हुई है। सरकार को आँख खोल कर देखना चाहिए कि किसानों की क्या मांग है।

क्या सरकार किसानों को लाभकर मूल्य देगी या नहीं? क्या वह खेत-मजदूरों की समस्याओं को हल करेगी या नहीं? क्या वह बेकारों को काम देगी या नहीं? अगर वह ये काम नहीं करेगी,

[श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर]

तो देश में जो तूफान उठने वाला है, उस तूफान को रोकने में वह असमर्थ रहेगी। वह एक ज्वालामुखी के कगार पर बैठी हुई है, जो किसी भी दिन उसका उठा कर फेंक देगा। यह सरकार प्राइसिज को रोकने, बैंकारी को दूर करने और ला एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति में सुधार करने में असफल रही है।

सरकार की जन-विरोधी और मजदूर विरोधी नीतियों का फल यह है कि टाटा कम्पनी के मालिकों ने दस हजार कंट्रैक्ट लेबरर्स की छंटनी कर दी है। लड़ाई चल रही है। किसानों और मजदूरों के नेता, केदारदास जी, शहीद हो गए हैं। केन्द्रीय मंत्रों और हमारे प्रयास के बाद भी टाटा नहीं मान रहा है। लगता है कि टाटा ऊपर है और सरकार नीचे है। टाटा सरकार की बात को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। टाटा और बिड़ला आदि इतने मजबूत हैं कि सरकार में उन पर उंगली उठाने की हिम्मत नहीं है।

जहां तक बायरर चाइज का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार ने अपेक्षा की थी कि उनसे दस अरब रुपये मिल जायेंगे, लेकिन अभी तक दो अरब रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं मिलने जा रहे हैं। क्या ब्लैक मनी वाले और चोर बाजारी वाले लोग सरकार की दया और भिक्षा की बात सुनने के लिए तैयार हैं? सरकार ने उनका लूट को कानूनी रूप देने का प्रयत्न किया है। उसे कुबूल करना चाहिए कि वह बिल्कुल असफल रही है, लेकिन वह इस बात को नहीं मानती है कि वह असफल रही है। आप अपने बजट में प्रावधान कीजिए तभी जा कर पिछड़े हुए इलाकों का विकास होगा। अभी बिहार के 110 जिले पिछड़े हुए जिले हैं, लेकिन उनका विकास नहीं हो

रहा है। मेरे सम्पारण क्षेत्र में रामाकास्ट इन्वोनियोरिंग है, जहां के एक हजार मजदूर दो साल से बैठे हुए हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने मंत्रियों को पत्र लिखे और मिला, प्रधान मंत्री के यहां भी गया और कोशिशों के बावजूद भी आज उसका क्षमता का इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है। मजदूर बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। यदि देश के मजदूर बेकार रहेंगे तो देश को पैदावार कैसे बढ़ेगी।

अन्तिम बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के छोटे उद्योगों का विकास न होने की वजहसे आपको कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है। आपको इस प्रकार से काम करना चाहिए ताकि देश के छोटे उद्योगों का विकास हो सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Quilon): Sir, on this very important occasion I would like to join the nation in heaving a sigh of relief because a very serious tragedy which might have engulfed the country was averted by the vigilant action of the officials at the Palam Airport. What would have been a serious catastrophe in the sense that the fortunes of the entire nation and the progress and stability and integrity of the country depend on the life and well-being of the single individual and that individual was saved by providential intervention and also by the timely action of the staff at the Palam Airport. I wish to congratulate them and express my thanks to them for giving another opportunity to the Prime Minister to save the country and take the country towards progress.

Sir, I support the proposals made by the Finance Minister in the Bill. There are very very important concessions and tax reliefs announced by the Finance Minister and many of them were criticised by my friends on the opposite side. Most of them want to paint a

picture of gloom as if the country has been going down the drain all these years and retrograde progress is still continuing. It will be of interest to them, because they always rely on newspaper reports and articles, to hear me read one or two sentences from a recent article in *Hindu* dated 24th April, 1981 written by Garry Jacobs. Summing up the position in the country today, Mr. Jacobs said:

"What we really mean by development is more food and clothing for the poorer sections, better quality housing for all."

He concludes by saying that this country during the past 34 years has made very steady progress because of the strong measures taken by the Government. He refers to the fact that in 1953 not less than 3.5 million people died in the streets of Calcutta because of starvation. He also refers to poor wages and poor conditions of living to which the poor people are subjected and the steady progress that has been made through various plans and the efforts of the various governments in the States. But what he wants to draw attention to is that merely dividing the Gross National Product by the population is not indicative of the real situation in the country. The figure that was arrived at by this process is not indicative of the real position obtaining in the country. For evaluating the real position in the country one has to go to the countryside one has to see the actual living conditions of the people and make a comparison with what used to be so in the earlier days. We should not lose the sense of the wood while counting the trees. We cannot but reach the conclusion that progress has been substantial and we are still continuing on the same way of progress. At the same time we say that there are certain areas in which the Government's policy has to be subject to modification. The point I want to particularly emphasise is that, as it is, the total income, the output of the country is distributed in villages and cities in the ratio of 40:60 70 per cent of the population is in the countryside and 30 per cent of the population is in

the urban areas. The contribution of 70 per cent is only 40 per cent of the national income and 30 per cent fortunate people, although all of them may not be fortunate, are making a contribution of 60 per cent to the national income. Wide disparity is there. It will continue to be accentuated unless we take measures to make living conditions in the countryside a little more prosperous. Let more money has to be pumped into the countryside.

I was amazed to see the position in regard to irrigation. Irrigation is one of the indicators of the prosperity of the countryside. In regard to irrigation the target we are aiming at is 2.5 million acres per year. At this rate it will take at least twenty years to cover the entire countryside. While we are thinking of 2.5 million we should not forget that population is going up in a geometrical proportion. This figure is being kept steady at 2.5. The result will be that there will be more and more unemployment. The number of unemployed will also be rising at the same rate. Unless you provide employment opportunities to the countryside, distortion in the present set-up will continue. Very earnest effort has to be made and money has to be pumped in to the countryside for its development. Unless this is done, the present disparity and distortion is going to continue.

Another factor I want to bring to the notice of the Government is that in the public sector we have invested over Rs. 16,000 crores and the turnover of the public sector undertakings is Rs. 30,000 crores a year. Of this Rs. 30,000 crores, about 70 per cent is being sold at what is called administered price; which means most of these units are running at a loss. To put it plainly, their commodities are selling below the cost price. Steel, coal, fertilizers, almost all these items are sold below the cost price. The tax payer bears the brunt. Instead of asking the manufacturing concern to pay, the end users are being made to pay the market price. Ultimately it is the tax payer who has to make up the deficit through taxes. He has to bear the difference. May be, it is policy matter, I

[Shri B. K. Nair]

would suggest that whatever commodities are being sold in the market, when they are produced in the public sector undertakings, the price should be fixed according to cost plus margin. That is an acceptable principle. Why should the Government run an industry which sells commodities at a price less than the actual cost of production? The end-user is far away from the sale point. When the intermediate user gets articles below the cost, he fixes a certain price. He does not pass on the benefit to the consumer. He fixes his own price. A lot of stuff is going into the black market. So, 70 per cent of the total production worth Rs. 20,000 crores is sold under the administrative price scheme and this generates black money at least to the tune of Rs. 10,000 crores. We cannot help it because shortage is there. At least Rs. 10,000 crores of black money is being generated by the policy pursued by the Government. It therefore, suggests that not a bit of product of the public sector should be sold at a price less than the cost price and a fair margin.

16 hrs.

A little more discipline and stringency has to be enforced on the State Governments in various matters. Many of the State Governments have been writing off agricultural debts. Is it a happy development? Is it a rational policy, at the end of 3 or 4 years, to write off outstanding debts? The banks are running into difficulty; the societies are running into difficulty. Ultimately, the entire burden falls on the shoulders of the Government, on the tax-payers. The policy of writing off agricultural debts is not a happy one. It is a serious matter.

Some of the State Government have been adopting a populist policy, like, the payment of unemployment allowance, this allowance and that allowance. It is not intended to benefit the people for whom it is meant. What ultimately results in is that the party in power gets a fair share of it. We have got an experience in Kerala. It started

with Rs. 7 crores for the payment of old-age pension to agricultural workers. Ultimately, it went upto more than Rs. 20 crores. We know that thousands of undeserving people and the people who had retired from Government service are getting the benefit and not the agricultural workers for whose benefit the pension scheme was evolved.

Many of the State Government and, particularly, West Bengal and Kerala are more interested in lining the pockets of the party in power. The other day, the hon. Minister, Rao Birendra Singh, was explaining the situation in West Bengal. 1,75,000 tonnes of paddy had been allotted to West Bengal for "food for work" programme and accounts have been received only for Rs. 75,000 tonnes. What happened to 1 lakh tonnes. The ruling party must have pocketed Rs. 15 crores. Naturally, that is an impression created in our minds. If the Central Government insists on accounts being sent, the State Government will say that it is an interference in the autonomy of the State.

The Finance Minister has been insisting upon everybody to increase production. On the production front, our failure has been mainly because the Opposition parties are instigating all sorts of agitations and strikes. They do not want production to go up. All categories of workers and employees of the LIC, the Reserve Bank, and all better off people are instigated to go on strike. Unless we take a patriotic view of the whole thing, a national view of the whole thing, the development cannot be as much as we can expect. So, I would make use of this form and appeal to everybody, rather than finding fault with the Government for whatever ills are there, real or imaginary, let us all put our shoulders together and contribute to the development of the country by increasing production because that is the only way for us to improve the situation and take the country forward. I wish to appeal to all the friends and all the parties to forget their political differences and put every effort to increase production.

That is the only way to reduce inflation, to improve the supply position and to have a proper distribution system.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Namgyal. Every hon. Member shall take only 7 to 8 minutes because the Minister has got to reply at 5 O'Clock.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): Sir, I hope, you will consider my special status under article 370.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will be depriving another member of your own party; he will not be able to speak.

श्री पी० नामग्याल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह फाइनेन्स बिल जो इस एवान के सामने जैरे-बहस है, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और चन्द बातें आपके नोटिस में ले आना चाहता हूँ।

बहुत सारे मोजिज मेम्बर पहले ही बहुत सारी बातें कह चुके हैं। लिहाजा मैं एक दो बातें, जो पहाड़ी और ट्राइबल इलाके से ताल्लुक रखती हैं, ही कहना चाहूंगा। जो सरकारी अफसर और मुलाजिम हैं, दूरदराज के और ट्राइबल एरियाज में नौकरी करते हैं, उनकी तरफ भी आपकी तबज्जो देने की जरूरत है। जिस अफसर को दिल्ली पांच सौ रुपये मिलता है तो वह उन एरियाज में जा कर इनकी तनख्वाह 500 से बहुत कम हो जाती है। उनके सिटी अलाउंसिज वर्ग रहः खत्म हो जाते हैं और दूसरे अलाउंसिज कम हो जाते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उन एरियाज में अफसर जाना ही नहीं, वह वहां जाना नहीं चाहते हैं। अगर आपने किसी अफसर को जबर्दस्ती या पनिशमेंट देने के लिए वहां भेज भी दिया तो वह अफसर भी इस बात की कोशिश करता है कि जल्दी से जल्दी वह कोई गलत काम कर के वहां से निकले। इस तरह से वह फिर उन एरियाज से निकल कर वापस

अपनी जगह पर आ जाता है। इसलिए वहां के अफसरों और मुलाजिमों के कम्पेन्सेट्री अलाउंसिज और हिल एरिया और हाई अलिटेन्स्युड अलाउंसिज बढ़ाने की जरूरत है।

दूसरी तरफ मैं आपकी तबज्जो हाल ही में जो कश्मीर वेली में इनकम टैक्स की रेड का वाकया हुआ, उसकी तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैं माननीय फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर की मारफत अपने इनकम टैक्स के अफसरान और स्टाफ को मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूँ कि उन्होंने कितनी मुश्किलत और खतरात में वहां अपना काम अन्जाम दिया। यहाँ तक कि उनकी जान पर भी हमला किया गया। इस सब के बावजूद वे अपनी रिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी निभाते रहे। लेकिन बदकिस्मती यह है कि यह सारा वाकया उनके साथ हुआ। इस तरह है।

कहा जाता है कि कश्मीर वेली में कम से कम पांच सौ करोड़ रुपये की ब्लैक मनी है। वहां का लोकल उर्दू अखबार है, श्रीनगर टाइम्स, डेली में चन्द मोहकब्ल इस बात का जिक्र किया है कि वहां से हर साल बीस करोड़ रुपये की मालियत का चरस ब्लैक मार्केट में जाता है। अभी जो रेड हुआ है उसमें भी रिपॉर्ट के मुताबिक चार से पांच करोड़ रुपये की ब्लैक मनी निकलने का अन्दाजा है। अभी उसका असेसमेंट होना बाकी है। इतना रुपया तो तब निकला है जब कि इन्कम टैक्स स्टाफ से रिकार्ड को छीना गया और देखने नहीं दिया गया, वहाँ इन्कम टैक्स स्टाफ को काम नहीं करने दिया गया और उनकी मार-पिटवाई की गई। वहाँ के स्टेट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन तक ने उन्हें काम करने यानि रेड करने में मदद नहीं दिया। वाकया इस तरह बताया जाता है।

[श्री पी० नामगताज]

21 तारीख को आपकी रेंडिंग पार्टी वहाँ पहुँची। उस वक्त दोपहर दो बजे से रेड का काम कई जगह एक ही वक्त शुरू किया। लेकिन एक जगह पर, जो कि वहाँ की एक इंप्लुमेंशयल पार्टी है, यानि एक पोलिटिकल पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखने वाले एक बड़े आदमी की रिलेटिव है, जब उसके घर पर यह पार्टी गई तो रात को दो-ढाई बजे तक रेंडिंग पार्टी को बन्धक बना कर रखा गया और उनसे कहा गया कि हम तुम सब को गिरफ्तार करायेंगे और गिरफ्तारी के वारंट ला रहे हैं लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि वहाँ के सोनियर पुलिस आफिसर को जब इस बात की इत्तिला दी गई तो उस ने यह कहा कि रात को मेरी नींद डिस्टर्ब न करो। यह सारा वाक्या 21 तारीख की होता है। 21 तारीख को बाकी ग्रुप दूसरी जगहों पर वाजाबता रेड करते हैं वे लोग अपनी ड्यूटी सरअन्जाम देते हैं और इस तरह से 21 तारीख का दिन सिवाए एक वाक्या के किसी दंगा फिसाद के बगैर निकल जाता है। 22 तारीख की हमारे डा० फारूख साहब जम्मू से बाई एयर रश करते हैं और वहाँ जा कर हर उन अगड़ों का दौरा करते हैं जहाँ रेड चल रहा था और जूही डा० फारूख चले जाते हैं उनके पीछे-पीछे वहाँ पर लोगों का हुजूम इन्कम टैक्स वालों की मार-पिट्टाई शुरू कर देता है। यह उन लोगों के द्वारा शुरू की जाती है जो वहाँ की उस यूथ फेडरेशन के थे जिसके कि फारूख साहब हेड हैं। वह नेशनल काँग्रेस का यूथ विंग है। उसके लोगों ने उस रेंडिंग पार्टी के लोगों पर हमला किया, उनके बक्से और कागजात जो कि पहले कंफिस्केट किये गये और सर-मोहर थे छीने और सील बगैरह को टेम्पर किया गया। जब कि यह काम 21 तारीख को पीसफुल्ली चलता रहा लेकिन 22 तारीख को जब फारूख साहब वहाँ पहुँचे उसके

बाद यह सब शुरू हुआ। फारूख साहब ने हालां कि यह कहा कि उसमें उनका कोई हाथ नहीं है लेकिन इसमें उनका हाथ नहीं था तो इस से पहले यह वाक्या वहाँ क्यों नहीं हुआ? इसलिए हमें शक होता है कि इसमें जरूर कोई गड़बड़ी है और शक की गुंजाईश है। जब 22 तारीख को यह वाक्या हुआ तो कहा जाता है कि पुलिस के आई० जी० और डी० आई० जी० शहर से गायब थे। इन्कम टैक्स वालों ने बहुत कोशिश की, लेकिन उन में से कोई भी एवलेबल नहीं हुआ? जब सारा वाक्या खत्म हो गया तब पुलिस भेजी गई, जब कि 21 तारीख को उनको पता था और वाक्या होने का अदेशा था, क्योंकि गुजिश्ता रात को इन्कमटैक्स की एक टीम को एक पार्टी के अहाते में पकड़ कर रखा था, इसके बावजूद 22 तारीख को सुरक्षा व्यवस्था नहीं की गई। यह बात सही है कि जब रेड होता है तो लोकल-अथारिटीज को नहीं बताते हैं, क्योंकि लोकल होने के नाते उनकी कुछ कमजोरियाँ और याराने हो सकते हैं, इसलिए नहीं बताते हैं। जब इन्कमटैक्स अथारिटीज पर हमले हो रहे थे तो वहाँ पर यूथ फेडरेशन के हुजूम ने एण्टी इण्डिया, एण्टी-इंदिरा और प्री-शेख अब्दुल्ला के नारे लगाए। वहाँ पर कहा गया कि "इंडियन डॉग्स—गो बैक"—ये हिन्दुस्तान से हमारे ऊपर रेड करने आए हैं। इस तरह की बातें वहाँ पर हुई हैं। मैं जम्मू-कश्मीर की जनता को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इन गुण्डों को कोई को-आपरेशन नहीं दिया, सिर्फ जो गुण्डे लोग थे, वही यह सब करते रहे।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के जो हेड हैं, पुलिस के और सिविल के, वे ऐसे लोकल आफिसर्स हैं और भाल इण्डिया

सर्विस के प्रमोशन कोटे से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, आपके हाथ में पावर है आप उनको बदलिए। आप उनको वहां से बाहर क्यों नहीं निकालते, यहां से कुछ अच्छे एफिसियेंट और प्रोनेस्ट आफीसर्स वहां पर भेजिए। ये लोग किसी को काम नहीं करने देते और दो-चार आफीसर्स ये सारे गलत काम करवाते हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि टाप-एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में सेक्रेटरिएट और पुलिस में आफीसर्स के ट्रांस्फर क्रोजिए और अच्छे आफीसर्स को वहां पर रखिए।

बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि नेशनल-कांफेंस के नये प्रेसिडेंट फारूख शेव साहब और वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस रेड को पीजिटिकल रंग देने की कोशिश की है। इस रेड के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि हमें बदनाम करने के लिए और हमारी सरकार को गिराने के लिए यह रेड कराया गया है। यह काबिले-अफसोस है। उनको यह बातें नहीं करनी चाहिए थीं। जब अलक-मार्केटियर्स, होर्डर्स, स्मग्लर्स जो चरस-स्मगलर हैं, उन पर रेड चल रहा था तो उनको यह बात नहीं करनी चाहिए। यह शर्म से डूब मरने की बात है और इन हालात में वहां की सरकार को वहां रहने का कोई हक नहीं पहुंचता है। ऐसी घटनाओं को वहां पर रोकने के लिए उस सरकार को डिजात्व करना चाहिए, यह मेरी डिमांड है। आज वहां पर हालत यह है कि बाजार में चलना मुश्किल है, जो टूरिस्ट वहां जाते हैं, उनके साथ कैसा बर्ताव होता है, यह आप देख सकते हैं।

प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा ने माइनोरिटीज के बारे में जो बातें जम्मू में कहीं थीं मैं उनको ताईद करता हूँ। इस के बारे में शोख साहब ने एक स्टेटमेंट में कहा है उनका सरकार को बदनाम करने के लिए कहा गया है और आगे चलकर कहा गया है और हम कश्मीर में खून के दरिया में से बचकर निकल कर आए हैं लिहाजा

यह बात वहां पर नहीं है, इस बात पर प्राइम-मिनिस्टर साहब को भी शोख साहब ने कंडेम किया, लेकिन मैं क्या शोख साहब से माइनोरिटीज कम्प्यूनिटी के बारे में पूछ सकता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं भी माइनोरिटीज कम्प्यूनिटी से ताल्लुक रखता हूँ और मेरी कम्प्यूनिटी के लोग वहां पर कुल 50-60 हजार हैं। क्या वजह है कि माइनोरिटीज कमीशन के जुरिसडिक्शन को जम्मू कश्मीर में एक्सटेंड नहीं किया जाता है?

अगर शोख अब्दुल्ला साहब को जरूरत नहीं है और कहते हैं कि यह मुस्लिम मैजोरिटी स्टेट है तो सिखों को तो जरूरत है, हिन्दुओं को तो जरूरत है, क्रिस्चियंस को तो जरूरत है और बुद्धिस्ट को तो जरूरत है क्या वजह है कि जम्मू काश्मीर तक इसकी जुरिसडिक्शन को एक्सटेंड नहीं किया जाता है। हमारी डिमांड है कि माइनोरिटीज कमीशन की जुरिसडिक्शन जम्मू काश्मीर पर भी लागू होना चाहिये। इस में कोई कांस्टीट्यूशनल लिमिटेशन इनवाल्ड नहीं है। प्रेजिडेंशल आर्डर के तहत इसको बनाया गया है। इस में कोई कांस्टीट्यूशन का मसला नहीं है।

मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर को स्टेटमेंट को स्पॉट करता हूँ। माइनोरिटीज के भी लीगल राइट्स हैं। वे वहां सेफ नहीं हैं। भुट्टो को जब पाकिस्तान में एक्सोस्यूट किया गया था पाकिस्तान में तो श्रीनगर में क्रिस्चियंस के चर्चिज को जलाया गया था। वहां पर जो लोग कहते हैं कि माइनोरिटीज सेफ है वहां पर बुद्धिस्ट्स को वहां पर धर्मशाला बनाने की इजाजत नहीं दी जा रही है। क्या उसको सैक्युलर स्टेट कहा जा सकता है?

वहां पर सिख माइनोरिटी में हैं क्रिस्चियन माइनोरिटी में हैं हिन्दू माइनोरिटी में हैं, क्या यह सही नहीं है? लिहाजा माइनोरिटीज कमीशन का जुरिसडिक्शन लागू करने की कोरी जरूरत है।

[श्री पी० नामग्याल]

इनकम टैक्स रेड वहां हुए हैं। एक ही दम में हाट और कोल्ड ब्लो किया जाता है। कहा जाता है कि यह टूरिस्ट सीजन है। फिर कहा जाता है कि कांग्रेस आई ने उनकी सरकार को टोपल करने के लिए ऐसा किया है। टूरिस्ट्स पर इसका बुरा असर पड़ेगा, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि टूरिस्ट्स से इसका क्या ताल्लुक है। ब्लैक का पैसा रखने वालों पर ये रेड हो रहे हैं। कल की ही बात है। वहां पर एक मिनिस्टर ने सड़क पर किसी पुलिस वाले को तमाचा मार दिया। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि सारे पुलिस वाले स्ट्राइक पर चले गए हैं। इस वाक्ये को भी टूरिस्ट्स के कन्टैक्ट में क्यों नहीं बोला जाता है। ये सब चीजें हमारी समझ में नहीं आती हैं, क्या कह रहे है ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKARBORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, the hon. Member is not speaking on the Finance Bill. He is accusing a State Government. How are you permitting it? It means that you are very liberal to the Congress (I) Members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Professor, I am liberal to all and more liberal to you. Ask Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: (Patna): Don't cite my name, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Namgyal, please conclude. There are many members of your Party who want to speak. Some other occasion you can avail of to make those points.

श्री पी० नामग्याल : एक लास्ट सबमिशन मेरी है। मेरे दोस्त डा० फारूख साहब यहां पर मौजूद नहीं हैं। वह बहुत से स्टेटमेंट देते रहते हैं जिन के बारे में क्लेरिफिकेशन की जरूरत है। वह कभी? श्री इनके बारे

में क्लेरिफिकेशन कर सकते हैं। डा० फारूख अब्दुल्ला ने रशियन प्रेसीडेंट के यहां जाने को क्रिटिसाइज किया था। इसी तरह से उन्होंने कहा है कि पाकिस्तान में जो बम, एटम बम बनाया है, उसको वह स्पोर्ट करते हैं। उन्होंने कहा था कि पाकिस्तान को एटम बम बनाने का हक है। यह आपकी और मेरी बात नहीं है। यह सारी नेशन की तिकथोरिटी का सवाल है, पाकिस्तान में आजकल जो भी हथियार बनाया है या लाया गया है सभी भारत के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल किया गया। इसी तरह से उन्होंने कहा था कि जितने सेंट्रल लाज काश्मीर में आज तक लागू हुए हैं उनको विद्वा किया जाना चाहिये। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि रावलपिंडी रोड को खोल दिया जाए। जहां तक सिटिजनशिप का सवाल है। वह अपने आप को इंडियन सिटिजन कहने से भी कतराते हैं। कई ऐसी बातें हैं उनका जब स्टेटमेंट होता है तो उससे पता ही नहीं लगता है। शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब और शेख फारूख साहब श्रीनगर में अगर एक बात कहते हैं तो जम्मू काश्मीर में आ कर दूसरी बात कहते और दिल्ली में आ कर कहते हैं कि हमने बात कही ही नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Namgyal, you should not make a political speech.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member has taken an oath under the Constitution. When such is the position, can another hon. Member allege that one hon. Member, Mr. Farooq Abdullah does not even like to call himself an Indian citizen? Will it be proper and appropriate? And after you have administered him the oath under the Constitution, will you allow such things to go on record?....(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings.

श्री श्री० नामग्याल : ये सेंट्रल हाल में कही हुई बातें हैं, बाजार में नहीं कही गई हैं। सेंट्रल हाल में जब डजंज एम० पीज और जम्मू काश्मीर के चन्द एम० एम० एज मौजूद थे, उनके सामने ये बातें कही गई हैं। मैं साबित कर सकता हूँ। इसलिए मैं इनके बारे में क्लेरिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should not mention about what is happening in the Central Hall. Please do not refer to that.

श्री श्री० नामग्याल : बाखिर में मैं फाइनेंस बिल को स्पॉट करता हूँ और जो बातें मैंने कही हैं और चाञ्चल लगाये हैं, जब कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कई बार कहा है कि सेंटर को कोई इंटेंशन नहीं है नाम-कांग्रेस सरकारों को टोल कराने की, इसके बावजूद शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब बार-बार कह रहे हैं कि उनको सरकार को मिराने के लिये हर तरह की साजिशें की जा रही हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, you have got to conclude.

श्री श्री० नामग्याल : इसलिये हम चाहते हैं कि इस पर क्लेरिफिकेशन हो जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri amgyal. Every hon. Member shall take only 7 to 8 minutes because the Minister has got to reply at 5 O'Clock.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Sir, I hope, you will consider my special status under article 270.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will be depriving another Member

of your own party; he will not be able to speak.

(श्री श्री० नामग्याल) (उदाह) :

आपदाधिकारियों से - ये फाल्फूस हल जो अस आयु के सामने उपर बहस है में अस हल का समर्थन करता हूँ और जल्द बातें आप के नोर्स में ले आना चाहता हूँ -

बहुत सारे मेरे मेम्बर पहले ही बहुत सारी बातें कहे चके हूँ - लैडा में अस एक दर बातें जो पोली और थ्रान्जल माले से तعلق रकती हूँ ही कहां जायेंगे का -

जो सरकारी अफसर और मालूम हूँ दूर दरार के और थ्रान्जल अप्रियाज में नोकरी करते हूँ अस की तरफ हूँ, आप को तोजे दिने की ضرورت है - जस अफसर को दली में पाने से रोके मला है तो वे अन अप्रियाज में जा कर अन की तल्लवाह 500/- से बहुत कम हो जायेंगे है - अन के स्की अरन्सज और बहरे खत्म हो जाते हूँ और दूसरे अरन्सज कम हो जाते हूँ - अस का लैजिजे ये होता है के अन अप्रियाज में असर जाना ही नहीं - वे वहाँ नहीं जाना चाहते हूँ - अगर आप ने किसी अफसर को जबरदस्ती या प्लेमिन्ट दिने के लैडे वहाँ भेजिये भी दिया तो वे असर भी अस बात की कौशे करता है के जल्दी से जल्दी वे कौन्सी फाट काम कर के वहाँ से निकले - अस मद्र

[شری پی - نام گھال]

سے وہ پندرہ ان ایریز سے نکل کر واپس
اپنی جگہ پر آ جاتا ہے۔ اس لئے
وہاں کے افسروں اور ملازموں کے
کمپنٹری الونسز اور ہل ایریز اور
ہائی الٹی چورڈ الونسز بڑھانے کی
ضرورت ہے۔

دوسری طرف میں آپ کی توجہ
حال ہی میں جو کشمیر ویلی میں
انکم ٹیکس کی ریڈ کا واقعہ ہوا اس
کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ میں اپنے
مانڈیہ فائلڈس منسٹر کی معرفت
اپنے انکم ٹیکس کے افسران اور اسٹاف
کو مبارکباد پیش کرتا ہوں کہ انہوں
نے کئی مشکلات اور خطرات میں
وہاں اپنا کام انجام دیا۔ یہاں تک
کہ ان کی جان پر بھی حملہ کیا
گیا۔ اس سب کے باوجود وہ اپنی
دہانسیلاتی نبھاتے رہے۔ لیکن بدقسمتی
یہ ہے کہ یہ سارا واقعہ ان کے ساتھ
ہوا۔ اس طرح ہے۔

کہا جاتا ہے کہ کشمیر ویلی میں
کم سے کم پانچ سو کروڑ روپے کی
بلیک منی ہے۔ وہاں کا لوکل آرڈو
اخبار شری نگر ٹائمس میں چند ماہ
قبل اس بات کا ذکر کیا ہے کہ وہاں
سے ہر سال بیس کروڑ روپے کی
مالیت کا چرس بلیک مارکیٹ میں
جاتا ہے۔ ابھی جو ریڈ ہوا ہے اس
میں بھی رپورٹ کے مطابق چار سے
پانچ کروڑ روپے کی بلیک منی نکلے

کا اندازہ ہے۔ ابھی اس کا اسپیسٹ
ہونا باقی ہے۔ اتنا روپیہ تو تب نکلا
ہے جب کہ انکم ٹیکس سٹاف سے
کارڈ کو چھینا گیا اور انہیں دیکھے
نہیں دیا گیا وہاں انکم ٹیکس سٹاف
کو کام نہیں کرنے دیا گیا اور ان کی
سار پیٹ کی کئی وہاں کے اسٹوٹ
ایڈمنسٹریشن تک نے انہیں کام کرنے
یعنی ریڈ کرنے میں مدد نہیں دیا۔
واقعہ اس طرح بتایا جاتا ہے۔

۲۱ تاریخ کو آپ کی ریڈنگ پارٹی
وہاں پہنچی۔ اس وقت دوپہر دو
بجے سے ریڈ کا کام کئی جگہ ایک
ہی وقت شروع کیا۔ لیکن ایک جگہ
پر جو کہ وہاں کی ایک انفلوئنٹشل
پارٹی ہے یعنی ایک پولیٹیکل پارٹی
سے تعلق رکھنے والے ایک بڑے آدمی
کی ریڈنگ ہے جب اس کے گھر پر
یہ پارٹی گئی تو رات کو دو تھائی
بجے تک ریڈنگ پارٹی کو بلدھک
بنا کر رکھا گیا اور ان سے کہا گیا کہ
ہم تم سب کو گرفتار کرانیں گے اور
گرفتاری کے لئے وارنٹ لا رہے ہیں۔
لیکن افسوس کی بات ہے کہ وہاں
کے سینئر پولیس افسر کو جب اس
بات کی اطلاع دی گئی تو اس نے
یہ کہا کہ رات کو میری نیند دسترب
نہ کرو۔ یہ سارا واقعہ ۲۱ تاریخ کو
ہوتا ہے۔ ۲۱ تاریخ کو باقی گروپ
دوسری جگہوں پر باقاعدہ ریڈ کرتے
رہے وہ لوگ اپنی قیوتی سرانجام

واقعہ ہوا تو کہا جاتا ہے کہ پولیس کے آئی - جی - اور ڈی - آئی - جی - شہر سے فائبر تے - انکم ٹیکس والوں نے بہت کوشش کی لیکن ان میں سے کوئی بھی ایویلیبل نہیں ہوا - جب سارا واقعہ ختم ہو گیا تب پولیس بھیجی گئی جب کہ ۲۱ تاریخ کو ان کو پتہ تھا اور واقعہ ہونے کا اندیشہ تھا کیونکہ گذشتہ رات کو انکم ٹیکس کی ایک ٹیم کو احاطے میں پکڑ کر رکھا تھا اس کے باوجود ۲۲ تاریخ کو سررکشا دستہ نہیں کی گئی - یہ بات صحیح ہے کہ جب ریڈ ہوتا ہے تو لوکل اتھارٹیز کو نہیں بتاتے ہیں کیونکہ لوکل ہونے کے ناطے ان کی کچھ کمزوریاں اور یارانے ہو سکتے ہیں اس لئے نہیں بتاتے ہیں - جب انکم ٹیکس اتھارٹیز پر حملے ہو رہے تھے تو وہاں پر یوتھ فیڈریشن کے ہجوم نے ایلمٹی انڈیا اور ایلمٹی انڈرا اور پرو شیخ عبدالہ کے نعرے لگائے - وہاں پر کہا گیا کہ وہ انڈین ڈاکس کو بھکے - یہ ہندوستان سے ہمارے اوپر ریڈ کرنے آئے ہوں - اس طرح کی بانٹوں وہاں پر ہوئی ہیں - میں کشمیر کی چلتا کو دھلے واہ دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے ان ہڈوں کو کوئی کوآپریشن نہیں دیا صوف جو نڈے لوگ تھے وہی یہ سب کرتے رہے -

دیتے رہے اور اس طرح سے ۱۱ تاریخ کا دن سوائے ایک واقعہ کے کسی دنکا فساد کے بغیر نکل جاتا ہے - لوگوں ۲۲ تاریخ کو ہمارے ڈاکٹر فاروق صاحب جموں سے ہائی ایئر رش کرتے ہیں اور وہاں جا کر ہر ان جگہوں کا دورہ کرتے ہیں جہاں ریڈ چل رہا تھا - اور جوں ہی ڈاکٹر فاروق چلے جاتے ہیں ان کے پیچھے پیچھے وہاں پر ہجوم انکم ٹیکس والوں کی مار پیٹائی شروع کر دیتا ہے - یہ ان لوگوں کے دوارا شروع کی جاتی ہے جو وہاں کو یوتھ فیڈریشن کے لوگ تھے جس کے کہ فاروق صاحب ہیڈ ہیں - وہ نیشنل کانفرنس کا یوتھ ونگ ہے - اس کے لوگوں نے اس ریڈنگ پارٹی کے لوگوں پر حملہ کیا ان سے بکسے اور کھڈاں جو کہ پہلے کلبھیٹ کئے کئے تھے اور سرسہر تھے چھلے آرز سیل وغیرہ کو تھمہر کہا گیا - جب کہ یہ کام ۲۱ تاریخ کو پیس فلی چلتا رہا لیکن ۲۲ تاریخ کو جب فاروق عبدالہ صاحب وہاں پہنچے اس کے بعد یہ سب شروع ہوا - فاروق صاحب نے جمانکے یہ کہا ہے کہ اس میں ان کا کوئی ہاتھ نہیں ہے لیکن اس میں ان کا ہاتھ نہیں تھا تو اس سے پہلے یہ واقعہ وہاں کیوں نہیں ہوا - اس لئے ہمیں شک ہوتا ہے کہ اس میں ضرور کوئی گڑبڑی ہے - اور شک ہی کھڈاں ہے - جب ۲۶ تاریخ کو یہ

[شری بی۔ ایم۔ کھال]

ایک بات میں اور کہا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہاں پڑا ہوا سٹریٹس کے جو ہونڈ میں پولیس کے اور سول کے وہ ایسے لوکل آفسسز میں اور آل انڈیا سروس کا پروموشن کرتے سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں۔ آپ کے ہاتھ میں پارو ہے آپ ان کو بدلئے۔ آپ ان کو وہاں سے باہر کہیں نہیں نکالتے یہاں سے کچھ اچھے آفسسز اور آنسٹ آفسسز وہاں پر ہونگے۔ یہ لوگ کسی کو کم نہیں کرنے دیتے ہیں۔ اس لئے مہرا نہیں دے کہ ٹاپ ایڈمنسٹریٹو میں سوکریٹریٹ اور پولیس میں آفسسز کے ٹرانسفر کھائے اور اچھے آفسسز کو وہاں پر رکھئے۔

بڑے آفسسز کی بات ہے کہ نیشنل کانسٹریکشن کے نئے پریزیڈنٹ شیخ فاروق صاحب اور وہاں کے چیف منسٹر صاحب نے اس ریڈ کو پولیٹیکل رنگ دینے کی کوشش کی ہے۔ اس ریڈ کے بارے میں انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ ہمیں بدنام کرنے کے لئے اور ہماری سرکار کو گالے کے لئے یہ ریڈ کرایا گیا ہے۔ یہ قابل آفسسز ہے۔ ان کو یہ باتیں نہیں کہنی چاہئے تھیں۔ جب بلک مارکہنگٹرس ہوگرس اسٹریٹس جو چرس اسٹار میں ان پر ریڈ چل رہا تھا تو ان کو یہ بات نہیں کہنی چاہئے۔ یہ

شوم سے قریب مرنے کی بات ہے اور ان حالات میں وہاں کی سرکار کو وہاں رکھنے کا کوئی حق نہیں پہنچتا ہے۔ ایسی گھنٹوں کو وہاں روکنے کے لئے اس سرکار کو قہرولو کرنا چاہئے یہ میری قیامت ہے۔ آج وہاں پر حالت یہ ہے کہ بازار میں چلنا مشکل ہے جو ٹورسٹ وہاں جاتے ہیں ان کے ساتھ کھسا ہوتا ہے یہ آپ دیکھ سکتے ہیں۔ پرائم منسٹر صاحب نے مائیکرو پیڈ کے بارے میں جو باتیں جموں میں کہی تھیں میں ان کی تائید کرتا ہوں اس کے بارے میں شیخ صاحب نے ایک سٹیٹمنٹ میں کہا ہے ان کی سرکار کو بدنام کرنے کے لئے کہا گیا اور آئے چل کر کہا گیا ہے کہ ہم کھمبہ میں خوں کے دریا میں سے بچ کر نکل کر آئے ہیں لہذا یہ بات وہاں پر نہیں ہے اس بات پر پرائم منسٹر صاحب کو بھی شیخ صاحب نے کٹھن کہا لیکن میں کہا شیخ صاحب سے مائیکرو پیڈ کمیونٹی کے بارے میں پوچھ سکتا ہوں کیونکہ میں ہی مائیکرو پیڈ کمیونٹی سے تعلق رکھتا ہوں اور میری کمیونٹی کے لوگ وہاں پر کل ۶۰-۵۰ ہزار ہیں۔ کہا وجہ ہے کہ مائیکرو پیڈ کمیونٹی کے جیورسٹریٹس کو جموں کھمبہ میں ایکسٹریٹ نہیں کیا جاتا ہے۔ اگر شیخ میڈالہ صاحب کو ضرورت نہیں

ہے اور کہتے ہیں کہ یہ مسلم مہاجرینی
اسٹیمٹ ہے تو سکوں کو تو ضرورت
ہے ہلدروں کو تو ضرورت ہے کرسچین
کو تو ضرورت ہے اور بدھست کو تو
ضرورت ہے۔ کہا وجہ ہے کہ جموں
کشمیر تک اس کی جوسڈکشن کو
ایکسٹینڈ نہیں کیا جاتا ہے۔ ہماری
تہمت یہ ہے کہ مائٹورٹیز کبھی کی
جوسڈکشن جموں کشمیر پر ہی لگو
ہونا چاہئے۔ اس میں کوئی
کاسٹی ٹیوشنلی انوالوڈ نہیں ہے۔
پریزیڈنٹشل آرڈر کے تحت اس کو
بلایا گیا ہے۔ اس میں کوئی
کاسٹی ٹیوشن کا مسئلہ نہیں ہے۔

میں پرائم منسٹر کی اسٹیٹمنٹ
کو - پورٹ کرتا ہوں۔ مائٹورٹیز کے
بہی لوکل رائٹس ہیں۔ وہ وہاں
سہف نہیں ہیں۔ بہتو کو جب
پاکستان میں ایکسی کپٹ کیا گیا
تھا تو شری نگر میں کرسچینز کے
چرچز کو چلایا گیا تھا وہاں پر جو
اوگ کہتے ہیں کہ مائٹورٹیز سہف
ہیں وہاں پر بدھست کو دہرم شالہ
بلانے کی اجازت نہیں دی جا رہی
ہے۔ کہا اس کو سہولت اسٹیمٹ کیا
جا سکتا ہے۔ وہاں پر سہف مائٹورٹیز
میں ہیں کرسچین مائٹورٹیز میں
ہیں ہادو مائٹورٹیز میں ہیں کہا
یہ صحیح نہیں ہے۔ لہذا مائٹورٹیز
کمیونٹی کا جوسڈکشن لگو کرنے کی
پوری ضرورت ہے۔

انکم ٹیکس ریڈ وہاں ہوئے ہیں۔
ایک ہی دم میں ہات اور کولڈ ہاو
کہا جاتا ہے۔ کہا جاتا ہے کہ یہ
ٹورسٹ سون ہے۔ پھر کہا جاتا ہے
کہ کانگریس آئی نے ان کی سرکار کو
تہل کرنے کے لئے ایسا کیا گیا ہے۔
ٹورسٹس پر اس کا برا اثر پڑے گا۔
میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ٹورسٹس
سے اس کا کیا تعلق ہے۔ بلک کا
پہلے رکھنے والوں پر یہ ریڈ ہو رہے
ہیں۔ کل کی ہی بات ہے۔ وہاں
پر ایک ماسٹر نے سوک پر کسی
پولیس والے کو تانچہ مار دیا۔ اس
کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ سارے پولیس
والے اسٹرائک پر چلے گئے ہیں۔ اس
واقعہ کو بھی ٹورسٹس کے کڈ ٹیکسٹ
میں کہوں نہیں بولا جاتا ہے۔ یہ
سب چیزیں ہماری سمجھ میں
نہیں آتی ہیں کہ وہ کہہ رہے ہیں؟

SHRI SATYASANDHAN CHAK-
RABORTY: Sir, the hon. Member is
not speaking on the Finance Bill. He
is accusing a State Government.
How are you permitting it? It means
that you are very literal to the
Congress (I) Members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Profes-
sor, I am literal to all and more
literal to you. Ask Shri Ramavatar
Shastri.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
Don't cite my name, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr.
Namgyal, please conclude. There are
many Members of your Party who
want to speak. Some other occasion
you can avail of to make those
points.

شری پی۔ نام گیال : ایک لسٹ

سبمیشن میری ہے۔ میرے دوست ڈاکٹر فاروق صاحب یہاں پر موجود نہیں ہیں۔ وہ بہت سے اسٹیٹمنٹ دیتے دیتے ہیں جن کے بارے میں کلیریفیکیشن کی ضرورت ہے۔ وہ کہی بھی ان کے بارے میں کلیریفیکیشن کر سکتے ہیں۔ ڈاکٹر فاروق مہدالہ نے ریشون پریزیڈنٹ کے یہاں آنے کو کرٹیسائز کیا تھا۔ اسی طرح سے انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ پاکستان نے جو ہم ایٹم بم بنایا ہے اس کو وہ سپورٹ کرتے ہیں۔ انہوں نے کہا تھا کہ پاکستان کو ایٹم بم بنانے کا حق ہے۔ یہ آپ کی اور میری بات نہیں ہے۔ یہ ساری نیشن کی سیکوریتی کا سوال ہے پاکستان میں آج تک جو بھی فوجی ہتھیار بنایا گیا یا لیا گیا سبھی بھارت کے خلاف استعمال کیا گیا۔ اسی طرح سے انہوں نے کہا تھا کہ جتنے بھی سہیلز لاز کشمیر میں آج تک لائڈ ہوئی ہیں ان کو رد قرار کیا جانا چاہئے۔ انہوں نے یہ بھی کہا ہے کہ راولپنڈی روڈ کو کھول دیا جائے۔ جہاں تک سٹی زن ہے گا سوال ہے وہ ایسے آپ کو انڈین سٹی زن کہنے سے بھی کتراتے ہیں۔ کئی ایسی باتیں ہیں ان کی جب اسٹیٹمنٹ ہوتا ہے تو اس سے پتا ہی نہیں لگتا ہے۔ شیخ محمد الہ صاحب اور شیخ فاروق صاحب

شری نگر میں اگر ایک بات کہتے ہیں تو جموں میں اگر دوسری بات کہتے ہیں اور دلی میں اگر کہتے ہیں کہ ہم نے وہ بات کہی ہی نہیں ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Namgyal, You should not make a political speech.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: On a point of order. Sir, The hon. Member has taken an oath under the Constitution. When such is the position, can another hon. Member allege that one hon. Member Mr. Farooq Abdullah does not even like to call himself an Indian citizen? Will it be proper and appropriate? And after you have administered him the oath under the Constitution, will you allow such things to go on record?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings.

شری پی۔ نام گیال : یہ سہیلز

ہال میں کہی ہوئی باتیں ہیں بازار میں نہیں کہی گئی ہیں۔ سہیلز ہال میں جب کنجیز ایم پیوز اور جموں کشمیر کے چند ایم۔ ایل ایز موجود تھے ان کے سامنے یہ باتیں کہی گئی ہیں۔

شری پی۔ نام گیال : میں ثابت

کر سکتا ہوں۔ اس لئے میں ان کے بارے میں کلیریفیکیشن چاہتا ہوں۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should not mention about what is happening in the Central Hall. Please do not refer to that.

شری بی - نام کمال : آخر میں
 ہوں ڈائریکٹس بل کو سہرت کرتا
 ہوں اور جو باتیں میں نے کہی ہیں
 اور چارج لائنیں میں جب کہ پرائم
 منسٹر نے کئی بار کہا ہے کہ سولٹری
 کی کوئی انٹیمیشن نہیں ہے - نان -
 کانگریس سرکاروں کو ٹیبل کرنے کی
 اس کے باوجود شیخ عہد الہ صاحب
 بار بار کہہ رہے ہیں کہ ان کی سرکار
 کو کرانے کے لئے ہر طرح کی سازش
 کی جا رہی ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, you have got to conclude.

شری بی - نام کمال : اس لئے ہم
 چاہتے ہیں کہ اس پر کلچرل کمیونیشن
 ہو جائے - ان شہدوں کے ساتھ میں
 ایلی بات ختم کرتا ہوں -]

श्री पीयूष तिरकी (अलीपुरद्वार) :
 उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं फाइनेंस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ और हमारी पार्टी भी इसको घोर कठोर विरोध करती है। मुझ का भटका शाम को घर आ जाय तो भटका नहीं कहलाता है। किन्तु 30 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद जितने फाइनेंस बिल आये देश की जनता की उन्नति के लिए लेकिन जितने दिन आगे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं भारत की जनता उतनी ही गरीबी और भुखमरी और बहुत सारी समस्याओं में उन्नती जा रही है। इसलिए अब ज्यादा समय नहीं है सरकार को गम्भीर रूप से सोचना चाहिए कि मिस्ड इकोनॉमी हमारे देश के लिए ठीक नहीं है। और जो अधिक लाभ के लिए प्रोफिट ओरियेन्टेड समाज व्यवस्था हमारी है जिसमें जिनके पास छज, बल और कौशल है वह आनको नोति से

लाभ उठा कर जनसाधारण के बीच में प्रजातन्त्र का नाम ले कर के समाजवाद का नाम ले कर के उन लोगों ने खुले आम लूटने का एक तरीका बना रखा है। इस का अन्त होना चाहिए।

हमारे यहां पार्लियामेंट में रोज कानून बन रहे हैं, ऐसा लगता है जैसे एक मैनु-फैक्चरिंग कम्पनी बन गई जहां कानून बनते हैं, हर स्टेट में रोज कानून बन रहे हैं, लेकिन उन कानूनों को मानने वाला कोई है कि नहीं यह भी देखना चाहिए। और कानून बनाने में कितना खर्चा हो रहा है और उसको चलाने में कितना खर्चा हो रहा है इसका भी हिसाब लगाना चाहिए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रजातंत्र का नाम ले कर के आम जनता को गुमराह करके चन्द लोगों के हाथों में सारी अर्थ व्यवस्था चली गई है और जो 95 प्रतिशत जनता है वह मुट्ठी भर लोगों के बीच में अपने प्राण के लिए, ईमानदारी से अपना जीवन बिताने के लिए, खाने पीने के लिए, वस्त्र के लिए, पीने के पानी के लिए छटपटा रही है। इन बातों का बहुत जल्दी समाधान होना चाहिए। नहीं तो इतिहास कभी भी हमें क्षमा नहीं करेगा। और बहुत खराब दिन आ रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं सरकार को सतर्क करना चाहता हूँ। देश में जहां-जहां विद्रोह हो रहे हैं जिनके लिए आतंक रहे हैं कि वामपन्थी लोग कर रहे हैं या नक्सलवादी करवा रहे हैं, यह गलत है। सरकार को समझना चाहिए कि यदि इन्सान को पेट भर खाना मिले, उसके रहने की व्यवस्था हो तो कोई भी सही आदमी पुलिस की गोली के सामने जा कर खड़ा नहीं हो सकता, न कोई रास्ते में निकल सकता है। उनके पास विरोध क्यों है और वे क्या चाहते हैं, सरकार को कारण मालूम होना चाहिए। आम जनता बहुत कम चाहती है। उनको सहूलियत से खाना और कपड़ा मिले,

[श्री पीयूष तिरकी]

बढ़ाई लिखाई की सुविधा हो और रहने की व्यवस्था की जाय, यही छोड़ी सी बातें जनता चाहती है सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया, न पिछली सरकार ने कुछ किया, क्योंकि हमारी सारी नीति ही गलत है, जिसको सरकार को सुधारना चाहिए जिससे आम जनता को, जो आजादी के समय जिस उम्रग से आजादी की लड़ाई में लड़ी थी और आगे बढ़ी थी, वह अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार और आगे बढ़ सके और देश का भला कर सके।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमारी सरकार सोचती है कि मजदूरों को, किसानों को, साधारण जनता को पुलिस की गोली और डंडे से दबा दिया जायगा। किन्तु कहीं पर इतिहास में कभी भी आम जनता की आह को, उनके धक्कार को कोई भी पुलिस, कोई भी मिलिट्री की शक्ति दबा नहीं सकी है और वही दिन अब बहुत नजदीक आ रहा है। मनुष्य आशा करते करते अब निराशा की ओर बढ़ रहा है। इसलिए इस का धयाल आप करें।

आप ने देखा है कि यहां पर बां पेरैलज किस्म की समाज-व्यवस्था चल रही है। अनरों के लिए एक किस्म की समाज-व्यवस्था है, उनके लिए मंत्र कुछ अलग है, शिक्षा दीक्षा, रहन-सहन, खाना-पीना स्कूल आदि सब कुछ उनके लिए अलग है और जो गरीब हैं अनपढ़ हैं, गंवार हैं उन के लिए हर चीज में दूसरे किस्म की व्यवस्था है। इस व्यवस्था का अन्त होना बहुत जरूरी है।

जगह जगह पर पुलिस के लिए बहुत सारे खंबे हो रहे हैं। पुलिस को कहते हैं कि वह रक्षा है, जनता की रक्षा करेगी।

परन्तु अभी क्या हो रहा है, पुलिस के पास जाने में हमारी मां बहनें डरती हैं, साधारण आदमी डरते हैं। मैं किन की रक्षा करते हैं? चन्द मुट्ठी भर लोग जो शोषण करने वाले हैं, जो कूट के भण्डार हैं और जिन के लिए भ्रष्टाचार रूप से लूटने के कानून आप ने बनाए हुए हैं, जिनको लूटने की पूरी छूट दे रखी है उनकी पहरेदारी ये पुलिस वाले करते हैं, उन की मां-बहनों की इज्जत की रक्षा करते हैं, उन के धन सम्पत्ति की रक्षा करते हैं। उनको सलामी देने के लिए चौबीसों घंटे खड़े रहते हैं। किन्तु आमीण जनता जो 80 प्रतिशत है उस को पुलिस की कौन सी सहायता आज तक मिली है? उन को लाठी और गोली के सिवाय कोई भी सहायता आज तक पुलिस को नहीं दी गई है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि जो उन की मांग है, उन के जो अधिकार हैं, उन को रक्षा हमारी पुलिस करे जिस से उनको वह रक्षण समझे, भयक न समझे।

हमने देखा है कि कानून की भीड़ होवे होते हुए भी सब चीज आज व्यवसाय परिणित हो गई है। बकील मुकतार काले कोट पहने हुए और टाई लगा कर आते हैं, ये किस की सेवा करते हैं? क्या ये गरीब जनता की सेवा करते हैं? क्या ये कानून को ठीक तरह से लागू करते हैं। या किस तरह से चोरी की जायगी, किस तरह से इनकम टैक्स बचाया जायगा, किस तरह से डाकू को बचाया जायगा, किस तरह से मर्डरर्स को बचाया जायगा, उस के लिए सारे हिन्दुस्तान के कानून को बहस खोजते हैं? गरीब के बच्चे, को दो पैसा भोज के लिए दिलाया जाय उस के बच्चे को स्कूल में रखा जाय, उसको खाना नहीं मिला तो उसे खाना दिलाया जाय, उस के गांव में पीने का पानी नहीं है तो उस के लिए पानी का इन्तजाम

किया जाये, इस के लिए कोई कानून या वकील व्यवस्था नहीं करता।

डाक्टरों के पास जाइए, देखिए क्या हाल है। आज लाखों लाख रुपये उन के लिए खर्च करते जा रहे हैं। ये किन के डाक्टर हैं? ये उन्हीं चन्द लोगों के डाक्टर हैं जो उन को पांच रुपये से लेकर पांच सौ रुपये फीस देते हैं। उन के पास ये डाक्टर जाते हैं और उन के पांच दबाने के लिए खड़े रहते हैं; लेकिन इतनी बड़ी संख्या में 80 प्रतिशत लोग जो देहातों में रहते हैं वहां वैद्य तक नहीं हैं। इसलिए यह जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था है इस में आमूल परिवर्तन दरकार है।

शिक्षा-दीक्षा में भी देखें। शिक्षा क्या है? हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषा हुई, देश की भाषा हुई, लेकिन आज तक संविधान भी हिन्दी भाषा में आपने नहीं बनाया। इसका क्या कारण है? इसका कारण है कि आप नहीं चाहते हैं कि साधारण मनुष्य आपके कानून की व्यवस्था को जान सके। अगर साधारण मनुष्य जान गया कि यह हमारे देश की व्यवस्था है तो आपको वह एक दिन भी गद्दी में नहीं रहने देगा। यह डर आपको है। इसलिए आप अंग्रेजी में संविधान बनाते हैं, अंग्रेजी में कानून बनाते हैं, अंग्रेजी में आपका विचार होता है, अंग्रेजी में आपकी डाक्टरी होती है। यही सारी व्यवस्था चल रही है। जनता अब इसको ज्यादा दिन नहीं चलने देगी। जनता यह सब देख चुकी है, इस धोखाधड़ी को लोग देख चुके हैं। अब वह आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं। गोली, डंडे और आप्रेशन से आप उनको रोक नहीं सकते। थाने में, गांवों में, पहाड़ों में, जंगलों में, किसी जगह भी आप उनकी दबा नहीं सकेंगे। यह ज्वाल आगे बढ़ेगी और यह हमारी पार्टी का निर्देश भी है। हम ऐसा समझते हैं कि जनता आगे बढ़ चुकी है और बढ़ेगी।

श्री चंनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं फाइनेंस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इसके साथ साथ मैं कुछ बातों की ओर सरकार और वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाने की कोशिश करूंगा।

जो बहुत सा धन हम राष्ट्रीय योजनाओं में खर्च करते हैं, वह राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा खर्च होता है। हमारे सारे कार्यक्रमों के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों पर है। लेकिन जितना धन हम देते हैं, उसका सदुपयोग हो रहा है या दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, इसको जानने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई मशीनरी नहीं है। यह वास्तविकता है कि जितना धन हम राष्ट्रीय योजनाओं और विकास-कार्यों के लिए देते हैं, उसका केवल 50 प्रतिशत उस कार्य में लगता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : और कम।

श्री चंनुल बशर : बल्कि और कम। माननीय सदस्य सही कहते हैं। 50 प्रतिशत से भी कम रुपया इन योजनाओं और कार्य क्रमों में खर्च होता है, और बाकी सारे का सारा 50, 52 या 58 प्रतिशत रुपया कई लोगों की जेब में चला जाता है। कुछ रुपया सरकारी कर्मचारी खाते हैं। देश के हर भाग में उनका कमीशन बंधा हुआ है। बाकी ठेकेदार ले लेता है। और फिर मशीनों और पुर्जों आदि की खरीदारी में जो गोलमाल होता है और पैसा तथा कमीशन लिया जाता है, उसको बात तो अलग है।

यहां पर हम टैक्सों के जरिये अपने देश की गरीब जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई का किसी तरह से बटोरते हैं, बड़ी मुश्किल से उलट-फेर करके बजट को ठीक करते हैं और राज्य सरकारों को पैसा देते हैं। लेकिन वह पूरा पैसा योजनाओं में खर्च नहीं होता है, यह बहुत दुख की बात है। अगर वह पूरा पैसा योजनाओं में खर्च होता, तो हमारा देश जहाँ आज है, उससे तीस साल आगे होता।

(श्री जैनुल बशर)

प्लानिंग कमीशन की टोमें राज्यों में जा कर राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारियों से बात करती है। वे केवल यह देखती हैं कि जिस योजना के लिए पैसा दिया गया है, वह उसी योजना में खर्च हुआ है या नहीं। वह पैसा ठीक ढंग से खर्च हुआ है, उस पैसे का दुरुपयोग हुआ है या सदुपयोग हुआ है, इसको देखने के लिए हमारे पास कोई मशीनरी नहीं है। मैं सरकार और वित्त मंत्री से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वह कोई ऐसी मशीनरी बनाएं, जिसके द्वारा, जो पैसा खर्च हो रहा है, उसकी जांच भी केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की जा सके। आखिर जब हम पैसा देते हैं, तो हमें देखना पड़ेगा कि उसका ठीक ढंग से उपयोग होता है या नहीं। आखिर जब विश्व बैंक और दूसरी इन्टरनेशनल एजेन्सीज विभिन्न राष्ट्रों को पैसा देती हैं, तो वे यह भी सुनिश्चित करती हैं कि उनकी दी हुई सहायता को राशि ठीक प्रकार से खर्च की जा रही है या नहीं। इसलिए अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बात को देख-भाल करे कि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पैसे का सदुपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं, तो यह कोई गलत बात नहीं है। यह राज्यों के अधिकारों में एनक्रॉचमेंट नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी कोई मशीनरी केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्थापित की जाये, जो पैसे के दुरुपयोग या सदुपयोग की जांच कर सके।

कई केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के द्वारा यह इल्जाम लगाया गया है कि "काम के बदले अनज" योजना का बहुत से राज्यों में दुरुपयोग हुआ है—मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ—, लेकिन दुरुपयोग हुआ है या नहीं, जब इसकी छानबीन करने के लिए हमारे पास कोई एजेन्सी नहीं है, तो कैसे इस बात का पता लग सकता है? इसलिए मैं विशेष रूप से वित्त मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह ऐसी कोई मशीनरी बनाये।

हम बहुत सा पैसा शिक्षा के लिए खर्च करते हैं। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि प्रायः हम एजुकेशन की डिमांड पर बहस नहीं कर पाते हैं। काफी समय से यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमी-

शन की रिपोर्ट भी इस हाउस में पेश नहीं की गई है, जिससे हम उसके बारे में बहस कर सकें। उसके बारे में हम बहस कर सकें, लेकिन आज एजुकेशन पर जितना पैसा खर्च हो रहा है, वह क्या पैदा कर रहा है? आज हमारे यूनिवर्सिटियों और कालेजों एक फँकट्टी बन गई हैं, जो बेकार पैदा करते जा रहे हैं। रोजाना यूनिवर्सिटियों-कालेजों से हजारों-लाखों की संख्या में बेकार निकलते हैं, पढ़े-लिखे एजुकेटेड लोग निकलते हैं और इस प्रकार हम बेकारों की फौज में इजाफा करते हैं, उसमें बढ़ोतरी करते हैं।

हमारी यूनिवर्सिटियाँ काम नहीं कर रही हैं। खुद हमारे केन्द्रीय सरकार की यूनिवर्सिटियाँ काम नहीं कर रही हैं। जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी की बात रोजाना अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं, जिसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार को सबसे अधिक रुपया लगा हुआ है, उसमें काफी सहूलियत और सुविधायें हैं, जो दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटियों में नहीं हैं, लेकिन उसका सदुपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी अभी भी बन्द है और वहाँ पढ़ाई-लिखाई कुछ नहीं हो रही है। अलोगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का भी वही हाल है। यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन जो १५५५ यूनिवर्सिटियों राज्य सरकारों को यूनिवर्सिटियों को देती है, वहाँ भी यही हाल है। आज हमारी ८० प्रतिशत यूनिवर्सिटियाँ अपने शैड्यूल्ड से पीछे हैं। वहाँ के लड़के एक-एक, दो-दो साल पीछे चले गए हैं। उनका समय बर्बाद हो गया, उनकी पढ़ाई बेकार हो गई, लेकिन इसकी तरफ हमारा ध्यान नहीं जा रहा है। आज तक हम नेशनल एजुकेशन की पालिसी नहीं बना सके। किसी राज्य में कुछ है, कहीं पर १०+२ है, कहीं पर १०+३ है और कहीं पर कुछ है, इस प्रकार की एजुकेशन में सुधार होना चाहिए। हमको एक ऐसी पालिसी बनानी चाहिए, जो कि पढ़े-लिखे लड़कों को निकाले, जिनको रोजगार में लगाया जा सके, जिससे बेरोजगारों की फौज में बढ़ोतरी न हो। उनको किसी न

किसी रोजगार से संबंधित बोकेशनल एजुकेशन देनी चाहिए। हार्ड-स्कूल के बाद जो रोजगार में जाना चाहते हैं, उसी रोजगार से संबंधित उनको शिक्षा देनी चाहिए, ताकि वह अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सके, अपनी रोजी-रोटी कमा सके। इसके लिए हमें नेशनल एजुकेशन पालिसी बनानी चाहिए। जब तक यह नहीं होगा, तब तक देश का आने वाला भविष्य अंधकार में रहेगा, क्योंकि हमारा देश, जो विद्यार्थी है, उन्हीं के ऊपर डिपेंड करता है, निर्भर करता है और उनमें जिस तरह से इनडिपीण्डेन्ड फील रहा है तथा आज जिस तरह से वह निराश है, यह बहुत ही दुःख और चिन्ता की बात है—इस पर हमको विचार करना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात, यह कि इस माननीय सदन में आंकड़े दिए जा रहे हैं कि महंगाई कम हो रही है, कोई कह रहा है कि डेढ़ प्रतिशत बढ़ी रही है, कोई कह रहा है कि दो प्रतिशत बढ़ी है, और कोई कह रहा है कि ढाई प्रतिशत बढ़ी है, लेकिन मैं आंकड़ों के चक्कर में नहीं पड़ सकता, मैं कोई अर्थशास्त्र का विशेषज्ञ नहीं हूँ। अर्थशास्त्र के विशेषज्ञ इधर-उधर बैठे हुए हैं, जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हार्ड कोर्ट की तरह वकालत करके आंकड़े दे सकते हैं, लेकिन एक साधारण आदमी होने के नाते मैं यह जानता हूँ कि अगर हमारा 500 रु० खर्च हो रहा था तो आज हमारी जेब से 550 रु० निकल जाता है। हमको हर महीने 20-25 रु० ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ता है, तो महंगाई बढ़ रही है—यह चिन्ता की बात है, इस पर काबू पाना चाहिए।

आपने नेशनल सिस्कोरिटी एक्ट बनाया, उससे भी कोई राहत हमको नहीं मिली है। उस पर आपने जो कार्यवाही की है, उसका भी कोई असर महंगाई को रोकने के लिए नहीं पड़ा है। इसलिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि महंगाई को रोकने

के लिए आप इन्स्टिट्यूट लीजिए, अगर आप इन्स्टिट्यूट नहीं लेंगे, तो यह महंगाई रक नहीं सकती है। इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि आप एक तरफ जहाँ पैदावार में वृद्धि करें, वहाँ दूसरी तरफ जो आपका पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम है, उसको चुस्त करें, ताकि लोगों को चीजें आसानी से मिल सकें।

चौथी बात, जो ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स हैं, जो ब्लैक करते हैं या जो जमाखोरी करते हैं, उनके विरुद्ध आपको सबत से सबत कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

अन्त में, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अधिक समय मैं नहीं लूंगा, क्योंकि मुझे स्वयं एक मीटिंग में जाना है। इतिहास से हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उनका ध्यान अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ, जहाँ पर कि अफीम का कारखाना है, जोकि 1836 में बना था। उसकी मशीन पुरानी हो गई है, लेकिन अभी तक उसका प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए कोई कोशिश नहीं की गई है। गाजीपुर में किसी वक्त अफीम काफी बोई जाती थी, इसकी पैदावार भी काफी होती थी, लेकिन अब वहाँ पर इसका बोया जाना लगभग बन्द कर दिया गया है। अब अफीम पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में बोई जाती है और गाजीपुर में बहुत कम प्रतिशत में बोये जाने की इजाजत दी जाती है। इसलिये वहाँ के अफीम कारखाने का नवीकरण होना चाहिये। वहाँ पर 1000 से 1200 के करीब कैंजुअल लेबर काम करती है। सरकारी कानून के मुताबिक 120 दिन काम करने के बाद कैंजुअल लेबर को रेगुलर होने का अधिकार हो जाता है, लेकिन, उपाध्यक्ष जी, आपको यह सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि वहाँ पर 10-12 साल से वह कैंजुअल लेबर काम करती है, वह फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री, गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया की फैक्टरी है, लेकिन उनको अभी तक रेगुलर नहीं किया गया उन पर

[श्री जैनुल बखर]

लेबर-लाज लागू नहीं होते हैं। एक प्राइवेट फैक्टरी पर लेबर-लाज लागू होते हैं, पब्लिक सैक्टर की फैक्टरी पर लागू होते हैं, लेकिन पता नहीं कौनसा नियम है फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री कि इस फैक्टरी पर वे कानून लागू नहीं होते। वहां पर इन एक हजार मजदूरों से कंट्रैक्ट लेबर के रूप में काम कराया जाता है।

एक सब से बड़ी चिन्ता की बात यह है कि वह अफीम की स्मर्गलिंग का बहुत बड़ा झड़्डा बन गया है। आपको, वित्त मंत्री जी, भालूम ही होगा, वां पर स्मर्गलिंग का एक बहुत बड़ा रैकेट पकड़ा गया है, जिसमें लाखों-करोड़ों रुपयों की अफीम का घपला था। उस रैकेट में वहां के जो अधिकारी हैं, उनका बहुत बड़ा हाथ था। उन अधिकारियों की बाहर जाते समय तलाशी नहीं होती थी, जब कि मजदूर की तलाशी होती थी। अगर कोई अधिकारी आधा किलो अफीम अपने बैग में रख कर वाहर ले जाय तो आप स्वयं अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि इससे कितने रुपये का घपला हो सकता है। मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूँ कि आप इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान दें। सीमाग्य से इस समय सिसोंदिया जो यहां पर बैठे हैं जो स्वयं इस काम को देखते हैं। उन्होंने मुझे वायदा भी किया है कि वे उसकी तरफ ध्यान देंगे। उस कारखाने का नवीकरण इस तरह से करें जिससे सरकार को उस कारखाने से लाभ हो सके, वहां के मजदूरों को रेगुलर किया जाय तथा वहां पर जो अफीम की स्मर्गलिंग होती है, जो अफीम का इन्टरनेशनल रैकेट वहां पर बन गया है उसको खत्म किया जाय तथा उस कारखाने से जो आमदनी हो वह आपकी मिनिस्ट्री में काम आ सके, इस तरह की व्यवस्था आप करें।

इन अर्द्धों के साथ, उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ, आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are still five hon. Members from the ruling party and one from the Opposition. The time left is very short. Every hon. Member from the ruling party will take only five minutes and thereafter I will ring the bell and call the next Member. If any points are left, they can write to the Minister about them.

Shri G. L. Vyas.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (धीलवाड़ा):
उपाध्यक्ष जी, 5 मिनट में तो पूरा नहीं होगा, फिर भी मैं प्रयास करता हूँ। मैं इस फाइनेन्स बिल का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। चूंकि आपने थोड़ा समय दिया है इसलिये जल्दी से जल्दी अपने प्वाइन्ट्स आपके सामने रखने का प्रयास करता हूँ।

मैंने पिछली दफा भी पब्लिक सैक्टर के एक प्रोजेक्ट का मामला यहां पर उठाया था—यह प्रोजेक्ट राजस्थान का खेतड़ी कापर प्रोजेक्ट है, जिसकी स्थापना 1961 में हुई थी। इस प्रोजेक्ट के लिये जिन किसानों की जमीन एक्वायर की गई थी, जिनके मकान एक्वायर किये गये थे, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की तरफ से या इस प्रोजेक्ट की तरफ से अभी तक उन किसानों को कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है। पिछले तीन अप्रैल को मैंने लोक सभा में इसके सम्बन्ध में एक प्रश्न पूछा था लेकिन सरकार ने बिलकुल गलत जवाब दिया है कि हमने सब लोगों का कम्पेंसेशन चुका दिया है। यह मामला हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक चला और यह फैसला हुआ कि उस कम्पेंसेन्स का निर्णय गलत निर्णय था, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी किसी न किसी तरह से, कोई न कोई लीगल मामला उठा कर उसको उलटाने का प्रयास किया गया है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि कम्पेंसेशन दिया या नहीं दिया, यह अलग बात है, लेकिन जितना कम्पेंसेशन उनको मिलना चाहिये था, उससे कहीं ज्यादा सरकारी अधिकारियों के टी०ए

दिया गया, 2 लाख रुपये से ऊपर इस पर खर्च कर दिया। इस प्रकार के हालात आज पब्लिक सैक्टर के अन्दर हो रहे हैं और उनकी वजह से पब्लिक सैक्टर की जितना नुकसान उठाना पड़ रहा है, वह वहाँ के मैनेजमेंट की वजह से उठाना पड़ रहा है। वहाँ का मैनेजमेंट न तो मजदूरों के प्रति सहानुभूति रखता है और न सरकार के प्रति उसकी सहानुभूति है, जिसकी वजह से पब्लिक सैक्टर पनप नहीं पा रहा है और अच्छा काम नहीं कर रहा है। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था वहाँ पर चल रही है। इसलिए मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक सैक्टर की तरफ से जो जमीन ली गई है, उसका मुआवजा तुरन्त उनके मालिकों को चुकाया जाए। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1961 में लैंड एक्वीजीशन आफिसर ने जो कम्प्लेन्टेशन तय किया था, आज 1981 में 20 सालों के बाद भी वह नहीं दिया गया है। आप समझ सकते हैं कि उस समय तय किया गया मुआवजा कितना कम होगा जबकि सरकार ने और प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने थोड़े दिन पहले कहा था कि जिन किसानों की जमीन ली गई है, उनको मार्केट रेट पर पैसा दिया जाएगा। इसलिए मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप कोई न कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि जिन लोगों की जमीन उस समय ली गई थी, उनको उचित मुआवजा चुकता किया जाए। एक बात इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब लैंड एक्वायर की गई थी और मकान एक्वायर किये गये थे, तो उस समय यह कहा गया था कि जिसकी जमीन या मकान लिये गये हैं, उन परिवारों के एक आदमी को उन कारखानों में नौकर रखा जाएगा, मगर आप यह देखें कि इस प्रोजेक्ट के अन्दर जिन जिन लोगों की जमीनें ली गई हैं, जिन के मकान एक्वायर किये गये हैं, उन परिवारों के किसी आदमी को नौकरी में नहीं रखा गया और न उनके लिए कोई दूसरी व्यवस्था की गई। इस प्रकार के जो

हालात वहाँ पैदा हुए हैं, वे वहाँ के अधिकारियों की मिली-भगत से हुए हैं। वे अधिकारी दूसरी स्टेट्स के लोगों को वहाँ पर नौकरी दिला रहे हैं और इस प्रकार के हालात पैदा कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि इससे सम्बन्धित जो मिनिस्ट्री है, उसकी डिमांड्स यहाँ पर डिस्कस नहीं की गई हैं। मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि स्टील और माइंस की जो मिनिस्ट्री है, उसके तहत यह मामला आता है। इस चीज का फैसला जल्दी से जल्दी किया जाए और उन लोगों का गुमा चुकता कराया जाए और जिन लोगों की जमीन या मकान एक्वायर किये गये थे और उनके परिवार के एक आदमी को जो नौकरी देने का वायदा किया गया था, उसको पूरा किया जाए और उन लोगों को नौकरी दिलाने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन यह है कि राजस्थान, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, जम्मू व काश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश, ये सब ऐसे प्रान्त हैं, जिनमें कोई स्टील प्लांट नहीं है, जबकि इनमें स्टील की काफी खपत है। पंजाब, हरियाणा, राजस्थान, गुजरात ये सब जो स्टेट्स हैं उनके अन्दर 3 लाख मीट्रिक टन स्टील की खपत है और इस एरिया में कोई स्टील का प्लांट नहीं है। जब जापान में हमारा आइरन-ओर जाता है और वहाँ से स्टील बना कर यहाँ भेजा जा सकता है, तो ऐसी स्थिति में इन स्टेट्स की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए निश्चित तरीके से इन प्रान्तों में कोई न कोई स्टील प्लांट स्थापित किया जाए, जिससे यह के लोगों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हो।

तीसरा मेरा निवेदन पब्लिक डिस्ट्री-ब्यूशन की व्यवस्था के बारे में है। अभी तक तीन, चार प्रान्तों में, जैसा कि माननीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने भी कहा था कि मद्रास में, केरल में, महाराष्ट्र में और गुजरात में, इन डी०ए० तथा वकीलों की फीस पर खर्च कर

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

तीन-चार प्रान्तों में कोआपरेटिव के जरिये पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम चल रहा है और उसकी अच्छी व्यवस्था है मगर जो अन्य प्रान्त हैं, वहां पर बिल्कुल गड़बड़ मामला है और वहां पर जो कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज हैं, वे बिल्कुल डिफंक्ट पड़ी हुई हैं। इसकी वजह से जो आवश्यक वस्तुएं जनता को ठीक भाव के अन्दर उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए, उस प्रकार की व्यवस्था अन्य प्रान्तों में नहीं है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अन्य स्टेट्स के अन्दर भी इस प्रकार की डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की व्यवस्था की जाए, जो सुचारू रूप से चले और यह तभी हो सकता है जब हम कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज में इम्प्रूवमेंट लाएं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Point is that you are not speaking on the Finance Bill.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं जल्दी खत्म कर रहा हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the point. If you speak on Finance Bill, you will not take much time.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं फाइनैस बिल पर ही बोल रहा हूं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान में और अन्य स्थानों पर रिजर्व बैंक से ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा कोआपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट को देना चाहिए जिससे कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को इम्प्रूव किया जा सके और उनके जरिये से जो पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम है, उसको सुचारू रूप से चलाया जा सके। इस तरह की व्यवस्था आप को जल्दी से जल्दी लागू करनी चाहिए।

एक और बात मैं प्रोविडेंट फंड के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। प्रोविडेंट फंड में बड़ा घपला है और मैंने बार

बार इस के बारे में कहा है कि प्रोविडेंट फंड की व्यवस्था बिल्कुल गलत तरीके से हमारे देश में चल रही है। दस, दस वर्ष से जो लोग बड़ी फैक्ट्रीज में काम करते हैं, माइंस में काम करते हैं, वहां के मजदूरों को दस, दस साल से प्रोविडेंट फंड की रसीदें नहीं मिली हैं। उनको न लोन मिलता है, न उनको जब नौकरी खत्म हो जाती है तो प्रोविडेंट फंड उपलब्ध हो पाता है। बीच में ही लोग मर जाते हैं तो उनके परिवार वालों को भी वह प्रोविडेंट फंड उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाता। इसलिए इस व्यवस्था को ठीक करने के लिए मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि जिस तरह से आप एल० आई० सी० को पांच जोंस में बांटने की व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं, उसी तरह से इस प्रोविडेंट फंड के विभाग को भी च जोंस में बांटिये जिससे कि लोगों को जल्दी से जल्दी मदद मिल सके। आपको इस प्रकार की निश्चित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

हमारे यहां फालना में लिग्नाइट के भंडार हैं। वहां पर आपको पावर प्रोजेक्ट लगाना चाहिए जिससे कि राजस्थान में जो पावर की कमी है, वह पावर की कमी दूर हो सके और लिग्नाइट के भंडार का भी पूरा उपयोग हो सके।

प्रोहिबिशन के सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना- है कि कई स्टेट्स में यह लागू है और कई स्टेट्स में यह लागू नहीं है। जहां यह लागू है वहां पर इसकी कॉटेज इंडस्ट्री खुली हुई है और घर-घर लोग इसे निकालते हैं। इसकी वजह से उन राज्य सरकारों की आमदनी खत्म हो गई है और प्रोहिबिशन की वजह से इसका र्घधा भी चीगुना और पांच गुन

सक बड़ गया है। आज गांव गांव में श्याब निकाली जा रही है। एक तरफ तो इसका लोगों पर बुरा असर पड़ रहा है, दूसरी तरफ सरकार की आमदनी मारी जा रही है। अगर इसको हटा दिया जाए, तो सारी राज्य सरकारों की आमदनी मिला कर इससे निश्चित तरीके से दो हजार करोड़ रुपये की सरकार को आय हो सकती है। प्रोहिबिशन की पालिसी को लागू करने के पीछे यही भावना थी कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर लोगों को अपने पांवों पर खड़ा किया जाए लेकिन वह तो हम कर नहीं सके, इससे सरकार की आमदनी और कम हो गयी। अब हम छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना चला रहे हैं। उसके लिए हम फण्ड या साधन जुटाने की बात करते हैं, वे जुट नहीं पा रहे हैं और बजट घाटे में चल रहा है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोई न कोई इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जाए जिससे कि यह आमदनी हमारी हो।

फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से मेरा एक निवेदन यह है कि नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स कम्पाउंड इंटरस्ट्स लेते हैं जो कि तीन गुना और चार गुना हो जाता है। हमारे सिविल प्रोसीजर कोड में कहा गया है, कि कोई सरकार दुगुने से ज्यादा इंटरस्ट वसूल नहीं कर सकेगी जबकि नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स द्वारा आज तीन गुना और चार गुना वसूल किया जा रहा है। इसलिए नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स पर भी यह व्यवस्था लागू की जानी चाहिए।

मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े बड़े राजा महाराजाओं और बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों ने फ़ैमिली ट्रस्ट बनाए हुए हैं। उनको समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए या उन पर हेवी टैक्सेशन होनी चाहिए।

श्री अनादिचरण दास (जाजपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का जो समय दिया है, उस में मेरे लिए सारी बातें कहने संभव नहीं हैं। लेकिन मैं कुछ चंद बातें सभा के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

एक तो मैं यह जानता हूँ कि हर एक बीस हजार की पापुलेशन पर एक बैंक खोला जाना चाहिए। उस पापुलेशन में हर एक हेड आफ दि फ़ैमिली को उस बैंक में अपना अकाउंट खोलना चाहिए। साथ में यह भी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि कोई भी परिवार दो सौ रुपये से अधिक अपने घर में नहीं रख सकेगा, चाहे वह बिजनेसमैन का परिवार हो चाहे वह काश्तकार का परिवार हो। इस से अपना बैंक में जमा होगा और मनी का सरकुलेशन ज्यादा होगा। इस तरह से गांवों में भी ज्यादा पैसा खर्च हो सकेगा। इस से यह भी पता चल जाएगा कि गांव के लोगों के पास कितना पैसा है। इस से ब्लैक मनी को रोबने में भी मदद मिलेगी। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि बीस-बीस हजार की पापुलेशन पर एक नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक की शाखा होनी चाहिए और हर एक हेड आफ दि फ़ैमिली उस में अपना अकाउंट खोले।

एक सजेशन मेरा यह है। कुछ ब्लैक मनी गांवों में भी है। अभी सरकार का पैसा सब जगहों पर खर्च किया जा रहा है। इसलिए गांवों में जो ब्लैक मनी है उसको निकालने का भी कोई रास्ता निकाला जाना चाहिए। इसके लिए मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि आप गांव वालों को सीमेंट सप्लाई करें। सीमेंट मिलने से गांव के लोग अपना घर बना लेंगे और इस प्रकार से उनका पैसा खर्च होगा और सरकुलेशन में आएगा। इस लिए

[श्री अनादिचरण दास]

मेरा सुझाव है कि सीमेंट सरकारी रेट पर गांवों में वितरित किया जाए। अगर देश में उतलब्ध नहीं है तो बाहर से मंगा कर वितरित किया जाए, जिस से गांवों की ब्लैक मनी खर्च हो सके।

ब्लैक-मनी को रोकने के लिए जो कदम उठाए गए हैं, वे बहुत अच्छे हैं, लेकिन इस और अभी और भी कड़े कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि ब्लैक-मनी पर कंट्रोल किया जा सके।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार डिस्पेन्डिचर बहुत बढ़ाती है। आज हम देखते हैं कि पब्लिक अंडर टैकिंग में, प्राइवेट सेक्टर में और सरकारी क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले लोगों की तन्त्राहों में काफी अंतर है। सब लोग 8 घंटे काम करते हैं, तो यह अंतर किस लिए रखा गया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि समान योग्यता रखने वाले लोगों को सभी क्षेत्रों में एक सा वेतन दिया जाना चाहिए। चाहे वे मैट्रिक हों, ग्रेजुएट हों या आई० ए० एस० हों। उनको एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जाने पर ज्यादा पैसा नहीं देना चाहिए। मेरे पास कुछ आंकड़े हैं, जिन्हें मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। 1978 में प्लानिंग कमिशन ने इंस्टीट्यूट आफ इकानामिक एण्ड मार्केट रिसर्च नामक स्टडी-ग्रुप नियुक्त किया था, जिसने डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन आफ बेनी-पिट्स फ्राम गवर्नमेंट एक्सपेंडीचर के बारे में लिखा है कि सरकार का पैसा किस-किस प्रकार से खर्च होता है। उन्होंने बताया है कि टाप मोस्ट पर 35 प्रतिशत, मिडिल इन्कम-ग्रुप पर 17 प्रतिशत, जो जो टाप मिडिल हैं उन पर 24 प्रतिशत जो बाटम मिडिल हैं, उन पर 13 प्रतिशत और बाटम मोस्ट पर 11 प्रतिशत खर्च

होता है। बाटम-मोस्ट गांवों में रहते हैं और उन पर केवल 11 प्रतिशत खर्च किया जाता है। बाटम-मोस्ट उन्नति कर सकें इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि गांवों के लिए ज्यादा प्रावधान किया जाए। इस अध्ययन के आधार पर हमें आगे बढ़ना चाहिए और गांवों को ज्यादा पैसा देना चाहिए। गरीब आदमी के पास किस प्रकार पैसा पहुंचे, इसका तरीका निकाला जाना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से राज्य में स्पेशल कंपोनेंट प्लान, हरिजन डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम हैं, इसके बारे में प्राइम-मिनिस्टर ने एक पत्र लिखा है, लेकिन कोई भी राज्य-सरकार इसको नहीं मान रही है। जिस ढंग से प्राइम-मिनिस्टर ने कहा है, उस ढंग से कार्य नहीं हो रहा है। प्राइम-मिनिस्टर ने 12 मार्च, 1980 को पत्र में लिखा है—

"The approach is to reach the Scheduled Castes to benefit them through individual family and group oriented programmes. For this new need-based programmes are required to be taken up and the existing programmes re-oriented to suit the development of Scheduled Castes and other occupational groups..."

17 hrs.

उन्होंने बहुत से सुझाव दिए हैं। हर एक हरिजन परिवार की आर्थिक दशा सुधरे, उसकी आर्थिक उन्नति हो, इस वास्ते सरकार ने इस पंचवर्षीय योजना में पांच सौ करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है और वह हर-साल एक सौ करोड़ खर्च कर रही है। इस पैसे को खर्च करने के लिए जो स्कीमें बनाई जाती हैं और जो लाभ होता है उसको देखने के लिए हमारे पास कोई मशीनरी नहीं है, उसको कोई देखता नहीं है। मनमाने

दुंग से इस पैसे को इस वास्ते खर्च कर दिया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह पैसा किस प्रकार से खर्च होता है, इसको आपको देखना चाहिए और ठीक सुझाव इसके खर्च के बारे में देने चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और चूँकि आप घंटी पर घंटी बजाते जा रहे हैं इस वास्ते मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT (Pandharpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill. I congratulate my esteemed friend, the Minister of State for Finance, at the very outset. I must say that this is the first Budget in which a special provision for Scheduled Castes amounting to Rs. 110 crores has been made under the head of Special Component Plan. Just now my friend Mr. Das referred to this special provision and said that this is made only by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, for the first time. This is quite right. Now, I would like to suggest that this amount should reach the common man among the Scheduled Caste. It is the practice and it is the Indian mentality of the bureaucrats to see that the amount provided in the Budget should not reach the common man.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think Mr. Daga is sitting before you. He is a specialist in this subject of bureaucrats.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT: It is the opinion of everyone in this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, yes.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT: The amount provided in this Budget for this purpose, i.e. the amount of Rs. 110 crores is very meagre. With this meagre amount the Finance

Minister cannot help the progress of the Scheduled Castes in this country. This amount is very meagre. The total population according to the 1981 Census is much more than 15 crores.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH (Srinagar): How much do you want?

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT: According to the population, on a percentage basis this should be provided to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This amount of Rs. 110 crores is the total revenue which you are going to spend for the uplift of Harijans in this country. This is a very meagre amount. I request member, our beloved Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, while addressing the National Development Council meeting, said and I quote:

"Our present exercise keeps in mind all these considerations. It lays great emphasis on increasing production as well as on equitable distribution of wealth and the uplift of the weakest of the weak in our society. Hence the stress on the Minimum Needs Programme and on the number of new thrusts in benefiting small farmers, landless labourers, artisans, self-employed, etc. Special attention must be given to Harijans and tribals."

This shows how she is very particular about the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and weaker sections of society.

Our first Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru also said in the first Lok Sabha as follows:

"Now, the method of peaceful progress is ultimately the method of democratic progress. Democracy does not merely mean giving votes to all; its ultimate goal is economic democracy; which means putting an end to the great differences between the rich and the poor, the people who have opportunities and

[Shri Bhausaheb Thorat]

those who have none or very little. In the ultimate analysis, everything that comes in the way of the achievement of this aim must be removed—removed in a friendly way, removed in a cooperative way, removed by State pressure, removed by law—because nothing should be allowed ultimately to come in the way of our achieving that social objective.”

So, Mr. Finance Minister, while framing the budget, you should have given more incentives to the weaker sections or society so you have inherited thoughts of real democracy from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I, therefore, urge upon you to increase the amount of special component plan in the budget. Then only it will be seen that the corresponding relief is given to the poorest, weakest among the weak and poor. At this juncture, I may add that this amount of special component plan should be made non-divertable and non-lapsable, because this is, after all, in the hands of the bureaucrats. So, I urge upon the Finance Minister to tighten the remedy and see that this amount is fully utilised for this purpose. If the economic development of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is not done at this stage, I am afraid it will never be done in future. For this purpose, I suggest that a special National Development Council should be formed under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. Then only the will of the late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be fulfilled and then only and not till then, the democracy in this country will survive. This is according to me in the basic demand for bringing up the down-trodden of this country to the main stream of the nation.

I come from a back-ward district, which constitutes a very large area of Maharashtra State. It is situated in such a way that three States are

bordering it. For the development of this district, I must suggest some schemes. The people of that district are constantly demanding that the conversion of Miraj-Latur railway line into broad gauge should be taken up immediately. You may be knowing that Pandharpur city is a famous pilgrimage city in Deccan. It is called Deccan Kashi. People from all over the country are visiting Pandharpur in lakhs, but the transport system there is not very good. It was recently mentioned by the Minister in reply to my letter that the conversion of Miraj-Latur line cannot be taken up due to paucity of funds. I suggest that this should be made a tourist centre and the conversion of this line into BG should be taken up. A thermal power station is under consideration of the Central Government. This should be given priority. A thermal power station at Ujjain should be taken into consideration.

Sina Kolegaon major irrigation project is also under consideration of the Central Government. This should also be taken up immediately.

More funds for Bhima project should be provided. This project was taken in hand some 20 years back. The work of constructing main dam has been completed. Huge stock of water is already there but due to non-construction of a canal, we are not able to reap the benefit of that water. The work of canal should be completed immediately. For that purpose, the Central Government should provide more funds so that it could be completed immediately. Public sector industries are being centralised in some parts of the country. So, I suggest that one public sector industry may be set up in Sholapur district. And one defence project of Ammunition factory should be installed at Sholapur.

With these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

श्री सुग्गर सिंह (फिरोज़) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं बोड़ी सी अपनी डिमांड रख लूँ फिर असली बात कहूँगा।

श्री हरगोविन्दपुर व्यास ब्रिज इन डिस्ट्रिक्ट गुरदासपुर पंजाब मैंने बजट में कहीं देखा नहीं है। पहले जब हमारी सरकार थी तो उसने इसे मंजूर कर लिया था, इसका सर्वे भी हो गया था लेकिन जनता गर्वनमेंट ने अपने जमाने में, इसे विद्वष्ट कर लिया था। मेरा कहना है कि वहाँ पर पुल बनाया जाए तो जालन्धर जाने में 40 मील की कमी हो सकती है।

मस्ता ब्रिज दरिया रावी को ट्रिब्यूटरी है जो ब्रिजेज कयलौर के नजदीक है अगर यह पुल बन जाये तो इस से 200-300 गांव की बैकवर्डनेस दूर हो सकती है और नरीट जैमलसिंह पहुँचने में 60 मील का फर्क पड़ सकता है। अभी वहाँ पर रेनी सीजन में 60 मील ऊपर होकर जाना पड़ता है। यह सीधा रास्ता जम्मू-क.मीर को जाता है।

एक ब्रिज रावी पातरां पर नवांशहर और लुधियाना को जोड़ने के लिए बनाया जाये। इससे 40 मील का सफर कम हो जाता है। मेरे क्वाल से इस से भी फायदा हो सकता है।

शिङ्गूल्ड कास्ट के मुताल्लिक मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। जो पुलिस को पैसा दिया है, मैं उस से बहुत खुश हूँ, लेकिन हमें उस से क्या फायदा है। क्योंकि हमारा मिलट्री में कोई आदमी आप लेते नहीं हैं। अगर गरीब को आप मिलट्री में रखेंगे तो वह शानदार तरीके से लड़ेगा क्योंकि भूखा बटेर बहुत लड़ सकता है।

जनरल गुरदयाल सिंह रणजोत सिंह जो के वक्त में जनरल थे, वह बहुत अच्छा लड़ते थे। इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि मिलट्री में हमारे लोग लिए जाने चाहिए लेकिन उन्हें आजकल कौन पूछता

है? जब तक आप उनको मिलट्री में नहीं लेंगे, अन-एम्प्लायमेंट दूर नहीं हो सकती। आज तो जमींदार हैं, मकान भी उनके हैं, जमीन भी उनकी है और मिलट्री में भी ये ही लोग होते हैं। पंजाब में कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। मेरा कहना है कि पुलिस में और मिलट्री में हरिजनों को को लिया जाए तो अच्छा है। इंदिरा जी को मैंने कहा था कि अगर हमारे आई० जी० होम मिनिस्टर और एस० एस० पी० हों तो हमारी जान बच जाये लेकिन वहाँ हमारी जान भी नहीं बच रही है। क्योंकि —

चूँ कुफ अज करवा, बरखेजद कोजां मानिद मुसलमानी आज जब हमारी इंदिरा गांधी जी को खतरा होता है, तो हमारी क्या हालत होगी?

पुलिस में हमारे आदमी हों तो सारा सिलसिला ठीक हो जाता है। जब से पार्टिशन हो गई है, हमारा तो भट्टा बँठ गया है। मुसलमानों का भी भट्टा बँठ गया है। हिन्दुस्तान की जब बटाई हुई थी तो हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों ने हमारा नम्बर लेकर हिन्दुस्तान बाँट लिया। अब बाँट के बैठ गये हैं और कहते हैं कि तुम निकलो अब हमें मारते हैं और देते कुछ नहीं हैं। महात्मा गांधी चले गये, जवाहरलाल नेहरू चले गये, अब हमारी किस ने सुननी है? मैं इस बारे में एक कहानी बताता हूँ —

हंस सो सो लव गये,
अब कांगां भये दीवान।
जात्रो विप्र घर अपने,
शोरे किदे जजमान ॥

अब हमें क्या मिलना है?

वह मैं आप को बता देना चाहता हूँ बुरा हाल है। चाहे हरिजन की बात करें या कुछ करें कोई उपाय करें, कोई सिलसिला ठीक नहीं चलता है।

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह]

आप ने फाइनेंस बिल में बहुत पैसा दिया है। लेकिन पंजाब को एक पैसा नहीं मिला है। मैंने लिख कर दिया है, आपको सब को लिख कर दिया है कि पंजाब में जो भिन्न जमींदार हैं उन को 75-75 हजार रुपया ट्रैक्टर के लिए मिलता है और हरिजनों को पांच हजार भी नहीं मिलता है। उन को कहते हैं कि दो हजार ले लो कुछया खींच लो, ऐसी ऐसी बात करते हैं। तो यह किसान की मदद करने की बात नहीं है, यह जमींदार की मदद करने वाली बात है।

गरीब आदमी जो है वह बोट डालता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि इंदिरा जो पर हमला होता है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह गरीबों पर हमला हुआ, वह हमारे पर हमला हुआ क्योंकि वह गरीबों की मदद करती है इसलिए उन को खत्म कर दो, यह तरीका चल रहा है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि अगर हमारा भला चाहते हैं तो पहली बात यह है कि लैंड रिफार्म करिए। लैंड रिफार्म क्यों नहीं करते हैं आप? जो जमींदार हैं वही आगे आते हैं। अगर जमीन तकसीम हो जाय तो दूसरे भी आगे आ सकते हैं। यह जो हिन्दुस्तान है क्या यह इंडस्ट्री-मुल्क है? यह तो ऐग्रीकल्चर का मुल्क है। अगर दो एकड़ जमीन किसी के पास हो तो इस आदमियों का गुजर कर सकता है। लेकिन आप ने यह तो किया नहीं और आप कहते हैं कि अनएम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ रही है। बढ़ रही है तो जमीन को तकसीम क्यों नहीं करते? जहाँ जमीन को तकसीम करने की बात आती है वहाँ उस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। शहरों की तरफ सारी तबज्जह दी जाती है। देहातों को पैसा नहीं देते, सब हमारे सिम्प्योटिक बनते हैं। हम जानते हैं कौन हमारे सिम्प्योटिक हैं।

हमें कुछ पता ही नहीं लगता आज कि हमारे लिए क्या कर रहे हैं? अगर लैंड रिफार्म हो जाय तो अनएम्प्लायमेंट दूर हो सकती है। अब यह हालत है कि जमीन का टुकड़ा भी कहीं नहीं मिलता है। बटाई पर भी कोई जमीन नहीं मिलती है, कोई देता नहीं है। सब ने ट्रैक्टर ले लिए हैं। डीजल लेते हैं और उस से सारा काम करते हैं। महात्मा गांधी ने यह नहीं कहा था कि डेड मशीनरी को प्रेफरेंस देना चाहिए उन्होंने कहा था कि लिविंग मशीनरी को प्रेफरेंस देना चाहिए। लेकिन ये लोग सारी डेड मशीनरी इस्तेमाल करते हैं और महात्मा गांधी का नाम लेते हैं। उनकी बात पर अमल जरा भी नहीं करते। फिर कहते हैं कि अनएम्प्लायमेंट दूर हो जाय, गरीबों का भला हो जाय, लम्बे लम्बे लेक्चर के सिवाय और बात कुछ भी नहीं होती। लैंड रिफार्म नहीं करेंगे तो कोई अनएम्प्लायमेंट दूर नहीं होगी। इंडस्ट्री कब लगेगी क्या होगा, कोई कह नहीं सकता है। इसलिए लैंड रिफार्म करो। हरिजनों को आगे लाओ।

मैं कहता हूँ कि हर जगह होम मिनिस्टर हमारा हरिजन होना चाहिए। जहाँ पर होम मिनिस्टर हमारा नहीं है, वहाँ पर आई० जी० हमारा होना चाहिए, एस० एस० पी० हमारा होना चाहिए। लेकिन यह भी नहीं कर सकते आप। मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ कांग्रेसी गवर्नमेंट है वहाँ भी यह नहीं हो रहा है। कांग्रेसी गवर्नमेंट में हम मर रहे हैं, बाकी गवर्नमेंट्स को क्या बात करें हम में जब हमारी ही गवर्नमेंट में हमारे आदमी कल्ल हो रहे हैं तो बाकी जगह क्या होगा?

मैं समझता हूँ कि जो हरिजन हैं इन में जान नहीं है। अगर जान हो तो इन को रिजाइन करना चाहिए कि यह क्या बात है कि हमारे आदमी मरें

श्रीर ये मिनिस्टर बन कर बैठ जाएं यहां इन को चाहिए कि ये प्रोटेस्ट करें और कहें कि हमारा इंजाय करो। मकवाना साहब बैठ जाते हैं यहां श्रीर सवालों का जवाब देते रहते हैं। यह कोई बात नहीं हुई। इनका जो इलाका है वहीं हम पर मार पड़ रही है। श्रीर रिजर्वेशन की जो बात है, आप ने वादा किया था हमारे साथ, हिन्दुस्तान तो तकसीम कर के आप ने ले लिया, अब जब हमें जरूरत पड़ी है, हमारे जान पर आ लगी है तो कहते हैं कि ऐसा नहीं ऐसा है। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह गद्दारी है आप लोगों की। आप को याद रखना चाहिए कि दुनिया में हर वक्त मौका नहीं मिलता है। हमारे हाथ से मौका निकल गया है। उस वक्त हमारे पास मौका था। आधा हिन्दुस्तान हम तकसीम करा लेते तो आधा हिन्दुस्तान हमारे पास आ जाता। लेकिन हम ने डाक्टर अम्बेडकर की बात नहीं मानी, महात्मा गांधी की बात मानी, यह हम से गलती हो गई। लेकिन मौका फिर बन जाएगा। मैं आप को बता दूँ—

मंजिल पर समझ कर यह न समझो कि अब डर नहीं कोई। जरा लहरों में जोश आया किनारे डूब जाते हैं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: बहुत बढ़िया।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह: अगर हम को मौका मिला तो बागड़ी साहब, हम आप को ठीक कर लेंगे। यह जाट लोग जो हैं यह बड़ा कहते हैं कि हमें रेम्युनरेटिव प्राइस नहीं मिलती है, यह बढ़नी चाहिए, वह बढ़नी चाहिए, और कीमतें सस्ती भी होनी चाहिए। कीमतें कैसे सस्ती हो सकती हैं? गन्ने की कीमत तो 30 रुपये होनी चाहिए तो कीमत कैसे घट जायगी? तो इधर भी करते हैं और उधर भी करते हैं। आज देहात के लोग शहरों

की तरफ जा रहे हैं। जो थोड़ी जमीन वाले काश्तकार हैं वे भी नहीं चाहते अनाज के दाम ज्यादा हों। जो बिग लैण्डलांड्स हैं वही चाहते हैं कि अनाज के दाम बढ़ते जायें। मैं तो कहता हूँ सभी लोगों को, हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, सिख, ईसाई—सभी लोगों को एक हो जाना चाहिए और जो बिग जमींदार हैं, जिन्होंने सारी जमीनें कब्जे में ले रखी हैं उनका मुकाबला करना चाहिए।

आखिर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको मुझे पहले टाइम देना चाहिए था, आपने बड़े देर के बाद सब से आखिर में टाइम दिया। आपको ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए, मनासिब टाइम पर ही मुझे बुलाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो फाइनेंस बिल यहां पर पेश किया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):
Sir, as many as 42 hon. Members have taken part in the debate from both sides of the House. I will be failing in my duty if I do not express my gratitude to my party colleagues who have effectively and emphatically supported the Finance Bill and also many Members on the other side who have given constructive suggestions, and many of them supported the Finance Bill.

Sir, my esteemed senior colleague and the hon. Finance Minister has, while intervening in the debate yesterday, stated the Government's points of view on many policy matters and on points of general nature and also on specific points raised by the hon. Members.

Sir, it will be very difficult for me in a given time to cover all the specific points raised by hon. Members, but I will try to place before the House the Government's view regarding the points of general nature and also some specific points.

[Shri Sawai Singh Sisodia]

First of all, I would deal with some general observations on the state of the economy in supplementation of what the Finance Minister stated yesterday. All of us are aware of the difficult state of the economy bequeathed to us. The dislocation of the key infrastructure sectors, the aftermath of severe drought of 1979-80, and the worsening of international environment—these are the different elements of the economic situation we had to face during 1980-81. Despite these problems, concerted effort made by our Government made it possible to arrest the downward drift in the economy since the middle of 1980-81. Inflation which was ravaging the economy at an annual rate of over 21 per cent was brought down to around 16 per cent during 1980-81. Agriculture sector recorded a massive recovery. Foodgrain production has reached a new record level in 1980-81. Power generation was higher by 5.7 per cent in 1980-81 as against an increase of 2.1 per cent in the previous year. Coal production at 115 million tonnes in 1980-81 was about 10 per cent higher and the pick-up in railway goods movement has continued. This is reflected in the continued improvement in industrial production which has increased during April, 1980 to February, 1981 by 3.3 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. The recovery in industrial production is expected to accelerate because of the lagged effect of good agricultural production and the continuing improvement in the infrastructure sectors. This improved outlook on the supply side also augurs well for restraining the inflationary pressures in the economy.

But we are not complacent with the improvement in the general economic situation or inflationary pressures. We are aware that the economy continues to face serious challenges at the domestic level as well as at the international level. Our balance of payments situation continues

to cause concern. Control of inflation will be accorded top priority in the policies of Government. This has been stated by the Finance Minister and I take this opportunity to reaffirm Government's resolve in this regard.

The discussion on the Finance Bill this year has been unique in the sense that there has been very little criticism on the fiscal proposals as such embodied in the Finance Bill. This is understandable because the budget does not impose any burden on the common man. The taxation proposals contained in the budget have been welcomed by all sections of society. The raising of the exemption limit in respect of personal incomes from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000 and the restructuring of income-tax rates up to Rs. 30,000 constitute the centre piece of this year's budget in the sphere of direct taxes. These proposals reflect the anxiety of this Government to afford relief to middle class families. More than 14 lakhs of income-tax payers will go outside the direct tax net. Another 11 lakhs will benefit in varying degrees from the reduction of rates. In considering the proposals in the Finance Bill, I would request the hon. Members to bear in mind these positive aspects of the Budget.

Some Members have stated that we have been liberal in giving concessions at the expense of the States. Finance Minister has already dealt with this criticism in his reply to the general debate on Budget. As far as I know, no State, not even West Bengal, has opposed the grant of relief to middle classes through increase in exemption limit and reduction of rates. Having regard to the pattern of arrangement for financing of State Plans the question whether certain resources belong to the States and certain others to the Centre is largely of theoretical significance. The total amount that will be given to the States during the financial year 1981-82 will take care of all the plan expenditure of the States as approved by the Planning Commission. Concern

has been expressed about the mounting arrears of taxes. This question has been discussed in this House on more than one occasion, but in view of the anxiety expressed by the hon. Members. I would like to refer briefly to the several steps taken to reduce the arrears of taxes. These efforts have already started yielding results. The percentage of total outstanding demands to annual collections has been considerably brought down over the years. The figure stood at 87.56 per cent on 31-3-1971 and stands reduced to 37.03 per cent as on 31-3-1980. The total outstanding demand as on 28-2-1981 stood at Rs. 1017 crores as against revised estimates of Rs. 2980 crores for the financial year 1980-81. This shows that the percentage of total outstanding demand to the collection stands further reduced to 34.15 per cent as on 28-2-1981. The efforts of the Income-tax, Department in this regard have been appreciated by the Public Accounts Committee 1980-81 in its 34th Report. I would like to assure the House that there would be no let-up in our efforts to contain the arrears of income-tax and other direct taxes.

Ever since this Government assumed office the drive against black money has been intensified. In 1977-78 the first year of Janata Government, only 617 raids had been undertaken. As against this, the search and seizure operations undertaken in 1980-81 were as high as 3,448. There can be no more tangible evidence of the earnestness of this Government in unearthing black money. While affirming the Government's resolve to continue these efforts with redoubled vigour, I would stress that several steps have been taken to reduce arrears and request all sections of the House to lend their full support to these efforts.

The Income-tax law on the subject of searches and seizures is quite clear. It is for the Director of Inspection or the Commissioner of Income-tax to decide whether or not a search and seizure operation is called for on the

basis of information received by him and his assessment of the credibility of the information. Government can not and do not ask officers to undertake searches in any specified case. I would like to make it clear that in no case have Government directed the Department to undertake any search or seizure operation, because it would be against the law. But may I point out that it will equally be against the law for the Government to ask the appropriate authorities not to undertake any search or seizure operation where they have credible information warranting such a course. The recent operations conducted in Srinagar were strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax law.

I shall now give the facts briefly. The search and seizure operations authorised by the Director of Inspection (Investigation) commenced on 21-4-81 at 2.00 p.m. at Srinagar, Delhi, Bombay, Jaipur, Gopiganj, Mirzapur, Bhadoi and Panipat. The operations were in respect of certain manufacturers exporters and traders of hand-made woollen, mixed and silken carpets and covered the business premises as well as residential premises of the partners and directors. About 525 officers were deployed in these searches which included 276 officers. 30 lady officers among them, engaged in the search operation at Srinagar. At about 8.00 p.m., on 21-4-81, Dr. Mohd. Ali Matto, came with about 20 to 25 young men to one of the premises which was being searched and started threatening the officers. Some of the officers were then confined in a room and jewellery and foreign currency which were proposed to be seized were removed. Some of the documents were also destroyed. A lady officer was manhandled. The Senior Superintendent of Police, Srinagar, who was contacted over the phone, refused to take heed of the request to render help to the besieged party. The officers were finally rescued at about 2.15 a.m. on 22-4-81 with the help of the C.R.P. on 22-4-81, the

[Shri Sawai Singh Sisodia]

search operations were resumed. A mob of about 1000 persons collected outside the show-room of one of the premises and started to beat the officers working there and at other places. The mob then snatched the documents and books of accounts and destroyed a part of them. The lady officers were also manhandled at various premises. More than 47 officers were injured in the attacks by the mob. Even on this day, the J&K Police did not heed the request for help. The searches were concluded on 23-4-1981 and subsequent days with the help of the J&K Police.

The Department had to take officers from outside in the interest of maintenance of absolute secrecy of the operation. They had specially taken a large team of women Income-tax Officers so that there was not the slightest cause for complaint about violation of privacy of women living in the premises which were subjected to searches. Our complement of staff in the Income-tax Department in Srinagar is also very small. There are only four officers in Srinagar.

The enormity of tax evasion uncovered by these operations will become clear only when the documents seized in the course of the raise have been scrutinised. But it is clear that even on the basis of evidence now available, there was a *prima facie* case for undertaking search and seizure operations and that they were not motivated by any extraneous considerations.

It is unfortunate that officers who were engaged in the lawful discharge of their duties should have been subjected to physical assault. It is disgraceful that even women officers were not spared. Government have formally placed on record in Parliament their appreciation of the sense of devotion to duty, tact and patience shown by the officers under most difficult circumstances. There is not a single section in the House which had not voiced its concern about the evil of black money. I would, there-

fore, request all Hon. Members to join me in condemning the attack made on the band of our officers while they were engaged in the discharge of the responsibilities cast under the law of the land.

I shall now turn to some of the more important points made in regard to indirect taxes. One of the Members has referred to the cases of customs duty exemption in respect of ethyl alcohol, which he alleged had benefited the ICI and Kilachand Group. In this connection, he cited the PAC reports of the year, 1973-74 and 1974-75. I shall here refer to the facts of this case briefly.

Two exemption orders were issued in 1972-73 at the request of the West Bengal Government exempting from payment of customs duty certain quantities of ethyl alcohol imported by the State Government for industrial use. The imported alcohol was cleared on behalf of the West Bengal Government by M/s. Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India Ltd. Subsequently an objection was raised by the audit that the conditions subject to which the exemptions had been given had not been fully complied with after the importation. The audit objection became the subject matter of the Public Accounts Committee's reports. After hearing the evidence of the witnesses and exchange of correspondence, the Committee had agreed not to pursue the matter further. Although it advised the Central Board of Excise and Customs to observe certain procedural requirements, the matter having been settled to the satisfaction of the PAC, it is not fair to raise the issue here again.

Another exemption was granted in the year, 1972-73 in respect of certain quantity of ethyl alcohol imported for use in the manufacture of synthetic rubber by M/s. synthetics and Chemicals Ltd., Bareilly, a firm belonging to Kilachand Group. Here again there was an audit objection. This case also figured in the PAC report. The

PAC suggested that the matter be investigated by the CBI. Government, however, felt that the matter was not such as to call for an investigation by the CBI. An enquiry was, therefore, made by the senior official of the Ministry of Finance. No procedural irregularity was reported in the enquiry. The PAC was informed of the result of the enquiry and there was no case for investigation by the CBI. The matter should be left to rest there until PAC sends its final report.

The only other important point relating to indirect tax which I would like to deal with briefly is the Customs duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem* no news-print. The subject underlying this levy has already been explained in the Budget speech of the Finance Minister. We want to promote a measure of restraint in the consumption of imported news-print in view of our difficult foreign exchange position. In the light of the representations made by the hon. Members, Government have assured the House that small and medium newspapers would be provided the necessary relief. A scheme has been worked out under which STC would sell imported news-print to small newspapers at a price which would not include any element of customs duty. Medium newspapers would get imported newsprint at a price which would include an element of customs duty at only 5 per cent *ad valorem*. Big newspapers will, however, continue to bear the full impact of the levy. It will be wholly wrong to think that this levy has any sinister motives. This levy will not and should not in any way curb the freedom of the press.

Sir, I would not like to take any more time of the House. My colleague and I have met most of the important and relevant points made by the hon. Members. As far as I can recollect, no Budget, in recent years,

has received as much public acclaim as the present one.

With these words, I would commend the Finance Bill for the acceptance of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1981-82, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

There is no amendment given notice of to Clause 2. I shall put Clause 2 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—

(Insertion of new section 10A)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I do not intend to move my Amendment No. 2. I move my Amendments 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. I beg to move*.

Page 7, lines 35 and 36,—

for "in which the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or things"

substitute "in which the industrial undertaking first makes taxable profits" (3)

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri G. M. Banatwala]

Page 7, line 38,—

for "four assessment years"

substitute "seven assessment years"

(4)

Page 8,—

Omit lines 23 to 28(5)

Page 9, line 14,—

Omit lines 23 to 28(5)

omit "and sub-section (9)" (6)

Page 9, line 26,—

for "four" substitute "seven" (7)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee... not here. Mr. Kodyan... not here. Mr. Rajan... not here. The Minister.

SHRI SAWAJ SINGH SISODIA:

Sir, I beg to move:

Page 8,

for lines 13 and 14, substitute—

"of the industrial undertaking in the previous year relevant to such assessment year or any expenditure incurred for the purposes of such business in such". (33)

Page 8, line 25,

after "any asset", insert—

"in so far as such loss or deficiency relates to the business of the industrial undertaking". (34)

Page 8,

for lines 29 to 33, substitute—

"(i) no deduction shall be allowed under section 80HH or section 80 HHA or section 80-I or section 80J in relation to the profits and gains of the industrial undertaking; and" (35)

Page 8, line 35,

after line 18, insert—

"used for the purposes of the business of the industrial undertaking". (36)

Page 9,

after line 18, insert—

"(7) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provi-

sions of this section, where the assessee, before the expiry of the time allowed under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 139, whether fixed originally or on extension, for furnishing the return of income for the initial assessment year, furnishes to the Income-tax Officer a declaration in writing that the provisions of this section may not be made applicable to him, the provisions of this section shall not apply to him for any of the relevant assessment years." (37)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I only hope, while speaking on my amendments, that the hon. Minister considers this question seriously.

Clause 3 refers to tax holiday for industrial units in the free trade zone. It is an important Clause because it seeks to promote exports by proposing a five-year tax holiday. I need hardly stress upon the need for measures to promote our exports. This is specially so because the rising oil bill may swallow nearly 70 to 80 per cent of our annual foreign exchange earnings. Another 15 to 20 per cent of our annual foreign exchange earnings might be swallowed by this factor called 'debt servicing'. Every measure that is contemplated for the promotion of exports is an important measure. But, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am pained to find that this very objective of promoting exports is scuttled through, such a poor measure as is contained in Clause 3, so much so that I am constrained to remark that Clause 3 is nothing but a masterpiece in showmanship.

In the first place, the tax holiday is restricted only to two free trade zones. Let us consider the combined exports of these two zones. We will find that the combined exports of these two zones are less than 0.5 per cent of our total exports. We therefore, find how restricted, how limited, Clause 3 is in scope. Even here several conditions have been laid

down, for example, denial of carry-forward of depreciation allowances, denial of carry-forward of losses, etc. I really wish to speak at length on all these. But, after hearing the speech of the hon. Minister, really I do not have that much of enthusiasm left in me and I feel that he is going to read out one more prepared speech. I wish the hon. Finance Minister himself should have been present here today so that these important amendments that we are moving would have received due attention....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: His deputy is here. He will reply to your points.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I do not object to it. I only express to you my state of mind and that I do not feel that much of enthusiasm...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, everybody cannot be as good an orator as you are.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: All these tax holidays are also limited to a short period of five years. Now my amendments only try to make the tax holiday meaningful. They only try to make this tax holiday effective for the purpose for which they have been envisaged.

I have proposed in my amendments that the tax holiday should begin with the year in which the undertaking first makes profits. It is no use saying that the tax holiday will begin with the year in which the industrial unit starts its production. If it is to be meaningful, the tax holiday should begin with the year in which the undertaking first makes profits and then extend to 7 more succeeding years. That is to say, that we should have an 8-year tax holiday under this scheme.

My other amendment seeks to provide for the carry-forward of the los-

ses. All the amendments that I have moved are for a specific objective of making clause 3 effective and meaningful and really useful to promoting our exports. This promotion of exports is an important question and I hope it will receive due consideration at the hands of the Government.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: I am sorry it is not acceptable to the Government. I am also sorry that his speech has also not given me any enthusiasm. By his amendment he only wants to restrict the benefit of tax holiday to certain period. Therefore, it is not acceptable.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I have not moved my amendment No. 2. I have moved my amendments 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. He has replied to the one that I have not moved.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: I have replied, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think I can put all amendments together.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Yes, yes. Where is the enthusiasm now left? The amendments I have moved have not been replied to.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I will put your amendments to vote.

Amendments Nos. 3,4,5,6 and 7 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put the Government amendments to vote.

The question is:

"Page 8,

for lines 13 and 14, substitute—

"of the industrial undertaking in the previous year relevant to such assessment year or any expenditure incurred for the purposes of such business in such".

(33)

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Page 8, line 25,

after "section 80J", insert—

" , in so far as such loss or deficiency relates to the business of the industrial undertaking". (34)

Page 8,

for lines 29 to 33 substitute—

"(iii) no deduction shall be allowed under section 80HH or section 80HHA or section 80-I or section 80J in relation to the profits and gains of the industrial undertaking; and". (35)

Page 8, line 35,

after "any asset", insert—

"used for the purposes of the business of the industrial undertaking". (36)

Page 9,

after line 18, insert—

"(7) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this section, where the assessee, before the expiry of the time allowed under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 139, whether fixed originally or on extension, for furnishing the return of income for the initial assessment year, furnishes to the Income-tax Officer a declaration in writing that the provisions of this section may not be made applicable to him, the provisions of this section shall not apply to him for any of the relevant assessment years." (37)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4.—(Amendment of section 16).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Yes, Sir. I move:

"Page 9, —

for line 35, substitute—

"(b) the proviso shall be omitted." (8)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want to speak?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Yes, Sir. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Clause 4 seeks to amend section 10 of the Act and raises the standard deduction admissible in the case of salaried tax-payers. This enhanced standard deduction will be available to employees whether or not in receipt of conveyance allowance. Where an employee is in receipt of a conveyance allowance, the amount of expenditure out of this allowance actually incurred in performance of his duties is exempted from income-tax. The excess amount is included in the taxable income. Since it is actually the amount incurred in performance of duty, that is exempted from income-tax, it is argued correctly that there is no justification for restricting the quantum of standard deduction to Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, where an employee is provided with a company car, standard deduction is restricted to Rs. 1,000 even though a requisite value in the amount of Rs. 300 p.m. is included in taxable income. I therefore submit that there is an unfair distinction in the case of the employees who are entitled to a deduction without any limit and in the case of employees who are provided with a car. In order to do away with this particular distinction, I have moved my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA:
The modification as suggested by the hon. Member is not necessary and, therefore, the amendment is not accepted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put the amendment.

Amendment No. 8 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are no amendments to clauses 5, 6, 7 and 8. I shall put them together.

The question is:

"That Clauses 5, 6, 7 and 8 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, 6, 7 and 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9—(Amendment of section 80 D)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are amendments to this Clause, Shri Banatwalla.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I am moving.

"Page 11,—

for lines 12 and 13, substitute—

"9. In section 80D of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1982,—

(1) in subsection (1) in clause (a), for words "and is not dependent on any person other than such individual or Hindu undivided family for his support or maintenance," the following shall be substituted, namely.—

"and is dependent either wholly or partially, on such

individual or Hindu undivided family for his support or maintenance,"; and

(2) in subsection (2),— (9)
"Page 11,—

after, line 19, insert—

"(c) the proviso shall be omitted" (10).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister. You may move your amendment.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: I beg to move:

"Page 11,

after line 19 insert—

(c) the words "as reduced, in either case, by an amount equal to the income, if any, of the handicapped dependent in respect of the previous year" shall be omitted;

(d) the proviso shall be omitted". (38).

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Clause is an important clause. It seeks to amend section 80D as regards deduction in respect of medical treatment of handicapped dependents. Now, Sir, there is a particular defect. The quantum of deduction has been raised. We are thankful to the Government. But, if the handicapped person is dependent on both his parents, each of whom may have separate income, the deduction would not be available to either of the two parents. This is very strange defect. That is why I have tried, through my amendment to remove this defect. The objective of my other amendment is to allow deduction if the expenditure is incurred for the medical treatment of one or two or more handicapped dependents also.

Then, Sir, there is also a strange point with respect to this particular deduction and, that is, as Section 80

(Shri G. M. Banatwalla)

(D) stands, the deduction is not admissible to the handicapped person himself if he is a tax-payer. It is admissible only to one of his two parents in case he is dependent on one of them. This is also very strange that the parents can have the deduction but then if the handicapped person himself, if he is an assessee and pays the money out of his own income, then in that case the handicapped person himself it is not entitled to any deduction for his medical treatment. In order to remove these defects I commend these amendments of mine to the House for adoption.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: Sir, there is no ambiguity and moreover Government is quite concerned with the idea of giving more benefits to the handicapped and Government has come forward with certain amendments on its own. Therefore, it is not acceptable.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall first put Government amendment No. 38 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"Page 11,

after line 19 insert—

'(c) the words "as reduced, in either case, by an amount equal to the income if any of the handicapped dependent in respect of the previous year" shall be omitted;

(d) the proviso shall be omitted.' (38).

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos. 9 and 10 to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 9 and 10 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 9, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Members are not present. I will put the Clause 10 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 11 to 19 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Members are not present. I will put the Clause 20 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clause 20 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20 added to the Bill.

Clause 21 added to the Bill.

Clause 22—(Insertion of new section 293A).

Amendment made:

"Page 16, line 18,

for "persons rendering technical services",

substitute—

"Persons providing any services or facilities or supplying any ship, aircraft, machinery or plant (whether by way of sale or hire)". (39)

(Shri Swai Singh Sisodia)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 22, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 22, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 23 to 35 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Further discussion on the Finance Bill will be taken up tomorrow. Now, we will proceed to the next item.

18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS INCREASING CUSTOMS DUTY ON CERTAIN ITEMS OF IRON AND STEEL IMPORTED INTO INDIA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of Notification Nos. 116—Customs to 118—Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding increase in the Customs Duty on certain items of iron and steel imported into India, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2436/81.]

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SIXTEENTH Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH): Sir, I beg to present the Sixteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.02 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. ATROCITIES ON ADVISIS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up Discussion under Rule 193. Shri George Fernandes.

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस (मुजफ्फरपुर)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी महीने की 20 तारीख को आन्ध्र प्रदेश के आदिलाबाद जिले के इन्द्रवल्ली गांव में जो पुलिस के द्वारा आदिवासियों की हत्या की गई, उस संदर्भ में आज सदन में यह बहस हो रही है।

पिछले कई दिनों से—असल में एक अरसे से—इस इलाके में रहने वाले आदिवासियों पर संगठित ढंग से जुल्म होता रहा है। आदिवासी न सिर्फ इस आदिलाबाद के इलाके में रहते हैं, बल्कि जो गोंड समाज के लोग देश के इस विभाग में हैं, वे पड़ोस के महाराष्ट्र के चन्द्रपुर जिले में, जो आदिलाबाद से सटा हुआ जिला है, और इधर मध्य प्रदेश में भी उससे सटे हुए कुछ इलाके में रहते हैं।

18.03 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair].

आन्ध्र प्रदेश में इन लोगों को द्वारा एक अरसे से आन्दोलन चलता रहा, विशेषकर इस बात पर कि गैर-आदिवासियों द्वारा एक जमाने से उनकी जो जमीन छीन ली गई है, वह उनको वापस मिले। एक कानून भी बना, लेकिन उस कानून को अमल में लाने की बात कभी नहीं हुई और कानून के बावजूद आदिवासियों का शोषण उस इलाके में पिछले एक जमाने से ज्यों का त्यों जारी रहा। कई राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ताओं और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं ने आदिवासियों की इस समस्या को ले कर उस इलाके में संगठनों को खड़ा किया—कोई एक संगठन नहीं है, अनेक संगठन हैं। कई जगहों पर ये संगठन गांव गांव में हैं, मगर उन लोगों ने आम तौर पर इन संगठनों को गिरिजन

[श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डेज]

रइतु कुली संगम के नाम से चलाना पसन्द किया, ताकि आदिवासियों के लिए ही यह संगठन है, यह बात स्पष्ट हो, और ग्राम तौर पर जो भूमिहीन खेत-मजदूरों का संघर्ष चलता है, उसमें और आदिवासियों की छीनी हुई जमीन उनकी वापस मिले, और बना हुआ कानून अमल में आए, इसके लिए चलाए जाने वाले आन्दोलन में जो फर्क है, वह हमेशा लोगों के सामने रहे।

20 अप्रैल को इन्द्रवल्ली में इस कुली संगम की ओर से एक सभा आयोजित की गई। सभा के आयोजन के बारे में पहले से जानकारी दी गई थी, एलान हो चुका था और सभा को बहुत तैयारी हो गई थी। लेकिन जिन लोगों ने इन आदिवासियों की जमीन एक अरसे से छीन ली है और जिन लोगों ने वह जमीन उन को वापस न मिले इस के लिए अपनी लड़ाई जारी रखी है, ऐसे लोगों की ओर से एक दूसरी सभा उसी दिन बुलाने का फैसला वहाँ हुआ। एक संगठन भी खड़ा हो गया जैसे कि ऐसे मौके पर संगठन खड़े हो जाते हैं और रयत प्रोटेक्शन संगम—किसानों का बचाव करने वाले—यह इस संस्था का नाम दे कर उस संस्था को ओर से उसी दिन उसी गांव में एक और सभा बुलाने का एलान किया गया।

अब इस बात को हम लोगों को ठीक समझना चाहिए कि हजारों गिरिजन, कानून का अमल होना चाहिए इस के लिए एक सभा का आयोजन अपनी संस्था की ओर से करते हैं। जिलाधिकारियों को उस की जानकारी है, पुलिस को उस की जानकारी है और मैं मानता हूँ कि सरकार को भी उस की जानकारी रहती है क्योंकि आन्ध्र प्रदेश

में इस प्रकार का आन्दोलन एक जमाने से किसी ने किसी रूप में चलता रहा है और सरकार की दृष्टि इस आन्दोलन के बारे में बहुत अच्छी नहीं रही है। आप को याद होगा 1978 में एक ऐमनेस्टी इंटरनेशनल ने आन्ध्र प्रदेश की ऐसी घटनाओं को लेकर विशेष जांच की थी और जहाँ तक मेरी समझ है सितम्बर 1978 में ऐमनेस्टी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को भेजी थी जिस में आरोप लगाया था कि 73 से लेकर 77 तक के चार वर्षों में 300 और 500 के बीच लोगों को जान से मारा गया था आन्ध्र प्रदेश में इसी नाम पर कि पुलिस और लोगों के बीच में मूठभंड हो गई। इसलिए सरकार वहाँ पर जहाँ गिरिजन, जहाँ आदिवासी, जहाँ खेत मजदूर अपने हकों के लिए लड़ाई लड़ने का काम करते हैं एक अरसे से बहुत जगह रुक रही है, उन लोगों के बचाव के लिए नहीं जिन के लिए कानून बनाए मगर कानून अमल में नहीं आए, जिन लोगों को कानून के अमल होने से परेशानी महसूस होगी, उन लोगों के समर्थन के लिए वह तैयार रहती है। इन्द्रवल्ली में भी वही हुआ। पुलिस का फर्ज था, जिला प्रशासन का फर्ज था कि जो गिरिजन, जो आदिवासी कानून पर अमल हो इस के लिए सभा करने बैठे हैं उन्हें सभा करने की इजाजत दी जाय। उन की बात को सरकार के सामने, प्रशासन के सामने रखना चाहिए था कि उन की बात को सुना जाय और समझा जाय और अगर जमींदारों का जो किसानों के संरक्षण के लिए संगम बना था उन लोगों को अगर अपने हक के बारे में कोई एक राय रखने की जरूरत थी तो मैं यह मानता हूँ कि जिला प्रशासन का यह फर्ज था कि उन्हें मीडिंग के लिए दूसरे दिन समय देते अथवा कोई भी इंतजाम करते कि जिस

से जहाँ गिरिजनों की सभा हो रही है उन की अपनी मित्रायतों को ले कर उस से कुछ दूर की जगह पर उन की सभा हो जाये जिन को कि गिरिजनों की इस मांग से परेशानी थी। मगर जिला प्रशासन यह नहीं करता है। उलटे, इस बहाने कि इस बचाव समिति की ओर से एक अलग सभा आयोजित की गई है। और दोनों सभायें होने से कानून-व्यवस्था भंग हो सकती है, इसलिए जिला प्रशासन सभाबन्दी का हुक्म जारी करता है। हजारों आदिवासी जो उस सभा के लिए वहाँ पर आए थे वे अपने अधिकारों के लिए जुलूस निकालने का काम जब करते हैं तब उन पर बिना कोई वजह गोली चलाकर, जैसी कि रिपोर्ट है जिसको कि आंध्र प्रदेश की सरकार ने स्वीकार किया है, उसके अनुसार 14 गिरिजनों को जान से मार डालने का काम किया गया और अनेक लोग घायल कर दिए गए।

प्रदर्शन रोज होते हैं, इस राजधानी में भी रोज होते हैं और प्रदर्शनों को किस तरह से सम्भाला जाए इसके बारे में, मैं मानता हूँ जिला प्रशासन और पुलिस कुछ जानकारी रखती है। दिल्ली में संसद के सामने रोज प्रदर्शन होते हैं। बल भी एक प्रदर्शन अलग सूबा मांगने वालों को तरफ से हो गया जिसमें पुलिस ने गिरफ्तारी की, जेल ले जाने का काम किया और एक महीने की सजा सुनाने का आदेश भी हुआ। कुछ दिनों पहले कई और समस्याओं को लेकर, किसानों को समस्याओं को लेकर संसद के सामने प्रदर्शन हुआ था जिसमें लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और एक दिन को सजा सुनाने का काम भी किया गया। कल-परसों से हम यह भी सुन रहे हैं कि आरक्षक के विरोध में इस सदन के आहरण एक प्रदर्शन होने वाला है और

सरकार की भी उन लोगों के प्रति इतनी अच्छी भावना है कि उन्हें विशेष रेल सुविधा देकर दिल्ली तक पहुंचाने का काम भी हो रहा है ताकि प्रदर्शन हो जाए। इसके साथ साथ दूररे लोगों के प्रदर्शनों के बारे में सरकार दूसरा कुछ अख्तियार करती है। यहाँ पर तो सब ल है उन गिरिजनों का, उन आदिवासियों का जिनकी जमीनों को गैर-गिरिजनों और गैर-आदिवासियों ने पिछले जमाने से छीन लिया था और आज राज्य सरकार द्वारा बनाए गए कानूनों पर अमल करने के लिए उन गिरिजनों की ओर से प्रदर्शन हो रहा था। कई जिम्मेदार लोगों का तो यह भी कहना है कि जो दूसरी सभा का इन्तजाम हुआ वह जिला प्रशासन के लोगों के कहने पर हुआ था। इस प्रकार से दोनों पर सभाबन्दी लागू कर के बिला वजह गोली चलाकर गिरिजनों को मारने और उनको दबाने का काम किया गया। यह सवाल सिर्फ इन्द्रावली का ही नहीं है, एक जमाने से हम इस स्थिति को देखते जा रहे हैं। कुछ दिनों पहले बिहार के मुब. में, जहाँ आदिवासियों ने यह मांग की थी कि जंगल में उन्हें रहने और पेड़ों से जो भी जिन्दगी वे चला सकते हैं उनको चलाने का अधिकार दिया जाए तो बिहार मिलिट्री पुलिस की ओर से उन लोगों के ऊपर गोलियाँ चलाई गईं। इसी प्रकार से कुछ दिनों पहले इसी सदन में बहस के दौरान इसका भी जिक्र हुआ कि एक मजदूर नेता जिसका नाम शंकर गुहानिया था, उसकी गिरफ्तारी इसलिए हो गई थी कि उसने अपने दल में डल्ला राजहाड़ा, जिला दुर्ग के आदिवासियों को संगठित करके शराब के नशे से दूर करने का काम किया था जिसके फलस्वरूप जिस व्यक्ति ने 17 लाख का शराब का ठेका लिया था वह पिछले साल में केवल 4 लाख रुपए की शराब ही बेच

[श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस]

पाया। तो उस व्यक्ति को नेशनल सिक्वोरिटी एक्ट के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार करने का काम हुआ और वहाँ पर मजदूरों को किसी न किसी रूप में सताने का यह सिलसिला चला।

महाराष्ट्र में हम देख रहे हैं, बम्बई के बगल में याने में, धूलिया जाने की जखुरत नहीं, जहाँ भील और बरली लोग रहते हैं, जिनके जंगलों को वहाँ के साहूकारों ने छीनकर एक असे से इन लोगों को और जंगल के भीतर भेजने का और उनके शोषण का काम किया है। वहाँ की भूमिसेना और कण्टगरी संगठन जैसी संस्था ने, वे आदिवासी जो संगठित होकर न्याय की आवाज उठा रहे हैं, उनको मारने का काम किया। इसी इन्द्रावल्ली के बगल में एक ऐसी घटना घटी, जो महाराष्ट्र के लिए अनुभव रहा। वहाँ का एक लड़का, जिसका नाम श्री पेंती शंकर, इलाहाबाद जिले का 23 साल का नौजवान, कालेज में पढ़ा-लिखा, वह गौड गिरिजन को संगठित करके, उनको इन्साफ मित्रता चाहिए, प्रयास कर रहा था, तो महाराष्ट्र और आन्ध्र पुलिस, दोनों ने मिलकर, महाराष्ट्र के भीतर चन्द्रपुर जिले में मोहनबिनपेट्टा नाम के छोटे से गांव में उसे जान से मारने का काम किया। सभापति जी, ऐसे अनेक उदाहरण हैं, जिनको हम दे सकते हैं, लेकिन उन उदाहरणों को देने से कोई बात नहीं बनेगी।

सवाल यह है कि आदिवासियों को आज जो स्थिति बनी है, इसको किस तरह से सरकार की तरफ से और समाज की तरफ से हल करना है, इस पर विचार करना चाहिए। स्थिति कितनी

बिगड़ रही है, इसका एक विशेष उदाहरण मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत बड़े पत्रकार, श्री प्राण चौपड़ा, अभी कुछ दिनों पहले उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में गए थे। बांदा जिले में जिस गांव को स्थिति को देखने गए थे, उस गांव का नाम है—पडरिया, जहाँ आदिवासी रहते हैं। इस संबंध में उन्होंने 13 अप्रैल के टाइम्स आफ इंडिया के पहले पन्ने पर लिखा है कि जब मैं उस गांव में गया, तो वहाँ एक ठेकेदार आदिवासी क्षेत्र के बीच में कन्धे पर बन्दूक लगाकर घूम रहा था। प्राण चौपड़ा उनको रोकते हैं और पूछते हैं कि अगर आप बन्दूक इस तरह से लगा कर जा रहे हैं, तो क्या कभी इसका इस्तेमाल भी करते हैं? हां—मैं इस्तेमाल करता हूँ। मैं अभी आपके ऊपर भी कर सकता हूँ, आपको मैं लूट सकता हूँ और मेरा यहाँ कोई बिगाड़ नहीं सकता है।

“When I asked him whether the Law bothered him much?” he said: “If I strip you of all you have, here no one around here will give any evidence against me.”

When he was asked: “Had you used your gun lately on any one?” he replied;

and under quote and unquote Mr. Pran Chopra publishes the reply:

“I have recently killed three persons”.

And when Pran Chopra asked him: “Why?” The answer is:

“It was God’s will. He called them.”

बन्दूक के साथ उसकी तस्वीर को प्राण चौपड़ा ने खींच लिया, गांव के अन्य लोगों और मुखिया के साथ। हमने इस पर गृह मंत्री को भी पत्र लिखा। 13 तारीख

को यह खबर छपी और 15 तारीख को हमने गृह मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखा और कहा कि इस पर आपको कुछ करना चाहिए। जब एक व्यक्ति स्वयं कहता है और वह भी आदिवासी गांव में खड़े होकर कि अभी अभी तीन लोगों को उसने मारा, चूँकि उनका वक्त आ गया था, लेकिन उसको कोई हाथ नहीं लगा सकता है। मुझे पता नहीं गृह मंत्री जी ने इस पर कदम उठाया है या कोई भी बात की, लेकिन स्थिति जैसी है, उसको हम लोगों को समझना चाहिए और सारे देश के कोने-कोने में पूर्वांचल सीमा तक आदिवासियों के साथ जो व्यवहार हो रहा है और जिस तरह से उनकी पिटाई हो रही है, उसको हम लोगों को समझने को कोशिश करनी चाहिए। 33 वर्ष पहले 1948 में इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू थे, उन्होंने इन आदिवासियों की समस्याओं पर कुछ बातें कहीं थीं, आज मैं उन बातों को इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इस लिए रखना चाहता हूँ कि जब गृह मंत्री जी और यह सदन इस पर विचार करे तो इस समस्या को किसी दल की दृष्टि से न देखते हुए, 1948 में तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री ने इन आदिवासियों के बारे में क्या भूमिका हम लोगों के सामने रखी थी, उन के लिए कौन से कार्यक्रम अमल में लाने चाहिए, इस बारे में जो राय व्यक्त की थी, जो सूचना देश के सामने रखी थी उस को आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने पांच बातें "पंचशील" के नाम से रखी थीं जो इस तरह से हैं—

1. इस देश के आदिवासियों को उन्हीं की अपनी बुद्धि के अनुसार अपने इलाके में विकास करने के लिए मौका देना चाहिए और बाहर से किसी भी प्रकार का बर्बाद उन के ऊपर डालने

का काम हम लोगों को नहीं करना चाहिए।

2. जंगलों की जमीनों पर एक जमाने से उन का अपना अधिकार है और चूँकि ये लोग जंगलों में ही बसने वाले हैं, इस लिए उस अधिकार को हम लोगों को मानना चाहिए।

3. हमें ऐसे लोगों का एक दस्ता बनाना चाहिए जो आदिवासियों के बीच में विशेष रूप से काम करे और उन्हीं में से ऐसे लोगों को लें जो उनकी समस्याओं को हल करने में योगदान दे सकें।

4. इन के इलाके में बाहरी लोगों को बड़े पैमाने पर नहीं जाने देना चाहिए और उन्हीं में एक समय से चली हुई संस्थाओं के माध्यम से उनके बीच में हम लोगों को काम करना चाहिए।

5. कितना पैसा उन इलाकों में हम लोगों ने खर्च किया है—इस प्रकार के आंकड़ों में न जाते हुए—इस समाज के लोगों को स्वयं अपना चरित्र बनाकर देश में अपना विकास करने के लिए हम लोगों को मौका देना चाहिए और इसी आधार पर हम लोगों को उन के बीच में काम करना चाहिए।

मैं आज गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा—33 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद और इन पांच सूत्री कार्यक्रम को दृष्टि में रखते हुए आदिवासियों की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए कहां तक अमल हुआ है। हम ने अब तक उन का सुधार करने का क्या प्रयास किया है? आर्थिक क्षेत्र में हम लोग क्या सुधार कर पाये हैं? हमारे पास ये सरकारी आंकड़े हैं—मे 1977 तक के हैं और उस के

[श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस]

बाद स्थिति में कोई बहुत बड़ा फर्क हुआ हो, ऐसा मैं मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। जहाँ तक नौकरियों का संवाल है—इस देश में आदिवासियों की आबादी 7 प्रतिशत है—लेकिन सरकारी नौकरियों में, विशेष कर एक दर्जे की नौकरी में, उन का प्रतिशत 0.7 है, जब कि उनको 7 प्रतिशत नौकरी मिलनी चाहिए थी। सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों में तो इससे भी खराब स्थिति है—1976 के अन्त तक सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों में आदिवासियों का क्लास 1 में प्रतिशत 0.3 था, क्लास 2 में 0.5 था। जहाँ तक सरकार की तरफ से चलाई जाने वाले नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकस का संवाल है, आप को सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा अफसरों की जगह पर 0.1 प्रतिशत यानी हजार में 1 आदमी को काम दिया गया है, क्लर्क की जगह पर भी 0.8 प्रतिशत लोगों को नौकरी दे पाये हैं। तो आर्थिक क्षेत्र में जो उनका विकास करने की जिम्मेदारी थी, उस जिम्मेदारी से समाज भागा है और सरकार कुछ कदम उन के उत्थान के लिए नहीं उठा पाई है। उनका शोषण उस क्षेत्र में ज्यों का त्यों जारी है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक बात और रखना चाहूँगा। हम लोग यह मान कर चलते हैं कि अगर इन लोगों को काम देने की बात करनी है, तो समाज में जा कर किसी एक व्यक्ति को पकड़ कर आप इन को काम देने की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते बल्कि पूरे विभाग को इन का विकास करने की दिशा में कदम उठाने चाहिए।

हम की अफसोस है, हम ने कुछ दिन पहले वित्त मंत्री जी से एक प्रश्न यह पूछा था कि हिन्दुस्तान के हर जिले के बैंकों में जमा-राशि कितनी है और उस जिले के विकास के लिए, कर्ज के

रूप में उस में से कितना पैसा दिया गया है। इसका जो जवाब मुझे मिला, उस को सुन कर सभापति महोदय, आप को भी धक्का लगेगा। हमारा जो पूर्वांचल का इलाका है, वह सम्पूर्णतया आदिवासियों का इलाका है। नागालैंड, मिजोरम, मेघालय आदि ये सारे जो इलाके हैं, ये सब पूर्णतया आदिवासी इलाके हैं हालाँकि इनके बारे में सोच-विचार बहुत कम होता है। यह दस्तावेज इस सदन में, माननीय मंत्री जी ने मेरे एक प्रश्न के जवाब में कुछ दिन पहले दिया था। आप को सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि अरुणाचल प्रदेश, इस गरीब प्रदेश में सरकारी बैंकों में जो जमा राशि है, वह 6 करोड़ 69 लाख रुपये है और इन 6 करोड़ 69 लाख रुपये में से उस प्रदेश के लोगों के विकास के लिए कर्ज के रूप में केवल 57 लाख रुपये दिए गये हैं। मिजोरम में बैंकों में जमा-राशि 3 करोड़ 40 लाख रुपये हैं लेकिन कर्ज के रूप में जो दिया है वह 25 लाख रुपये हैं। नागालैंड में जमा-राशि 15 करोड़ 56 लाख रुपये है और कर्ज के रूप में जो दिया है वह 3 करोड़ 53 लाख रुपये है। मैं अनेक उदाहरण अलग अलग इलाकों के दे सकता हूँ। इस से भी खराब स्थिति इन आदिवासी इलाकों की आप को देखने को मिलेगी।

इसलिए मैं समाप्त करूँगा इस आग्रह के साथ और सदन में अपनी यह बात रख कर कि आदिवासियों के विकास की दृष्टि से, आर्थिक विकास की दृष्टि से जो विशेष कार्यक्रमों की आवश्यकता है, उस के लिए अविलम्ब कदम उठाने का काम होना चाहिए और सरकार को इस सदन के सामने और देश के सामने वह कार्यक्रम रखना चाहिए।

नं० 2, आदिवासियों की जो सामाजिक स्थिति है, जिस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति

की हिन्दुस्तान में कल के अखबारों में चर्चा हुई है कि महिलाओं को किस तरह से बेचा जाता है, जैसे पहली बार यह घटना घटी है, जैसे पहली बार इन को बेचा गया है, अकेले राजस्थान के इलाके में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है; समूचे हिन्दुस्तान में यह स्थिति है और इस हालत में आदिवासी महिलाओं को जो जिन्दगी है, उस समाज के लोगों को जो जिन्दगी है, उन का सामाजिक स्थिति का सुधारने की दिशा में कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने का काम होना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही मुझ: आज का स्थिति में उन का जान और माल इन दानों के बचाओं का दृष्टि से हम यह अपेक्षा करेंगे कि सरकार कुछ निश्चित और कुछ ठोस कार्यक्रम इस बारे में रखने का भी काम करेगी और इसी उम्मीद से मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to Mr. George Fernandes for bringing this important thing before the House. Myself and Mr. Narsimha Reddy, we two members come from Adilabad District. We have been associated with tribal taluka in which this Indravalli village is situated.

I remember to have visited this village three or four times during some past years and according to me the population of this village is almost between four to five thousand. It is most unfortunate that in this tribal taluka such an incident should have taken place.

I will take you back. In 1936, 1937 the erstwhile Nizam Government had started a scheme with Baron Heinandors as the head and Grigson as the Revenue Minister to support him, for

the upliftment of the tribals in the old Hyderabad State. In those days there were 11 tribal communities in old Hyderabad State and books specially written in Devanagari and Telugu in their tribal dialects were published. Some boys who had studied up to the third or fourth standard were collected at Marlawai by Baron Heinandors, they were brought—especially Gonds—and they were given comprehensive education for a period of three or four years and they were trained and sent to open schools in Gondwaris and Gondpuras. Not only that. The old Hyderabad Government started the upliftment of tribals. Mr. Grigson saw that special social welfare officers were appointed with revenue, judicial and executive powers to give justice to those tribals. And what did I see during my time about these special social welfare officers? They are empowered to give patta lands, patta rights to any tribal. They could impart justice. Certain sections of criminal Procedure Code and the Indian Penal Code were entrusted to them. Not only that, they could extern any moneylender, any miscreant, any non-tribal from that tribal area and ask him to go away from that area. In September 1948 after we got our freedom.—I am sorry to say—the tribal development movement has received a set back. I have stayed there till 1957. I say, that when I left Adilabad there was only one road which linked Gudihatnoor, Utnoor and Kerimeri on the other side. Asifabad. After that only two roads have been completed and recently when we have come across a Press note, we were told that this area still remains to be unaccessible. Why? During the last 30 years you could not construct roads there.

Why do you forget that in 1953-54 when in Nalgonda such activities were started by the communist parties, especially in Nalgonda and Khammam areas, we have seen that roads were laid there, so that they could be made accessible and Government machinery could reach there. But this particular Utnoor taluka was completely neglected. But for Mr. Narsimha Reddy

(Shri Uttam Rathod.)

I do not think that even the other village roads could have been constructed there. This Utnoor taluka was completely neglected. I will tell you. According to 1941 census the total population of Utnoor taluka was only 26,000. Out of 26,000 21,900 were tribal Gonds and the other 5,000 were non-tribals. Some of them were Lambadas and some of them were Muslims and others. Due to the Area Restriction Act which we passed here, the Lambadas and others were also included in the list of scheduled tribals in Andhra Pradesh. This is how they got their rights. Today there is an attempt on the part of some political parties to create enmity between these two tribals and see that they fight among themselves so that the others get the benefit of it. It is most dangerous. There is no Government machinery to explain these things to those people. That is the most unfortunate part. I had lived in that area. I worked in that area. What I feel is that an incident where 15 people were killed should not have occurred there. It is not a couple of people. I know the Gonds there. I know the Lambadas. I know the Mathuras there. They are most docile people. I think the Police have taken the law into their hands and they have butchered these people. Unfortunately the Press release says—where the Home Minister says—that a magisterial enquiry has been ordered. I do not know why a magisterial enquiry has been ordered into such a big incident. It must be a judicial enquiry and the head of that commission should be a person of not less than a High Court Judge. I have faced a judicial enquiry in Kinwat firing. A sessions judge as appointed. The enquiry started after one and a half years. The witnesses who had filed affidavits had forgotten about it. Ultimate result was that everybody was set free. I want that a judicial enquiry should be instituted with a High Court judge. Secondly, the Government generally does not take

any step against the guilty officers. After the report is presented, it should come up before the House, within six months. They are discussed in the House. But we find that Government generally does not take any action against the guilty people. I say that whenever there is firing on scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, nomadic tribes *Vimukta Jatis* and ex-criminal tribes, Government should take some steps against the guilty officials.

Development activity in the tribal area should be speeded up. I have seen the press release. I am told that Rs. 80 lakhs have been sanctioned. Rs. 80 lakhs are not sufficient. You must send dedicated people there, officers who can identify themselves with the tribals. Missionaries have done it in Poorvanchal, as Mr. George Fernandes said. We had a set of officers during Heimendorf's time. We had an Anthropology M.A. who was not taught in the class room, but he lived with the tribals, drank with the tribals, danced with the tribals. They were the first set of people who were appointed as Social Welfare Officers. Hyderabad was the first State which had a Director of Social Welfare. It was also the first State which bifurcated Tribal Welfare from Social Welfare. Much could have been done, but it is not being done. We are looking to the demands of urban people. Adilabad has been developed, Nirmal has been developed. Even small places like Ichoda and Boath have been developed. But Utnoor is neglected. Who is responsible for deforestation? It is the big contractors. The tribal will fell one tree and he cannot sell it.

In the terms of reference, I want the following to be included:

"Whether land regulation was properly implemented?"

"Whether the tribals were really dealing in timber."

"These two matters should be investigated and those who are found guilty should be punished."

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिंसार) : सभापति जी, मुझ जैसे कमजोर आदमी के दिल में भी कुछ जोश आया है और मैं बड़ा आभारी हूँ उस कांग्रेसी मॅम्बर लोकसभा का, जिसने बड़ी दिलेरी के साथ चाहे, किसी भी वजह से ही, हमारे गृह-मंत्रि से इस्तीफा मांगा है ? तो मेरे जैसे कमजोर आदमी के दिमाग में भी आया . . . ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कब मांगा :

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : सुबह मांगा है उन्होंने इस्तीफा मांगा है भारत के प्रधानमंत्री की जिंदगी को खतरे की बात पर । इस बात पर उन्होंने जानी जो से इस्तीफा मांगा है तो हम में भी हिम्मत आई । मौत तो हम किसी की नहीं चाहते और कोई भी नहीं चाहता, लेकिन मौत के खतरे की वजह से अगर इस्तीफा मांगा जा सकता है तो इंद्रावली में 14 आदिवासियों को कत्ल किया गया है, आदिवासियों पर अत्याचार हुआ है, तो क्या इस पर सरकार को इस्तीफा नहीं देना चाहिए । अब हम में हिम्मत आई है कि 14 आदिमियों को कातिल आरकी सरकार, चाहे वह आंध्र-प्रदेश में कत्ल हुए हों, वहाँ पर भी आप को सरकार है और इस सरकार को इस्तीफा देना चाहिए । मैं उदाहरण देता हूँ । 1954 में डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया, समाजवादी नेता ने त्रावणकोर कोचीन में जब तीन आदमी वहाँ की समाजवादी सरकार ने गोली मार दिए थे, मजदूरों के जलूस पर गोली चलाई थी तो उस सरकार को ताड़ दिया था । सरकार चाहे आप की हो या किसी दूसरे की इसानी जिन्दगी को कद्र होनी चाहिए । यह 1954 की बात है । आज 1981 है । किन लोगों को हत्या हुई है ?

उनकी हुई है जो हजारों सालों से जुल्मों के शिकार हैं, जो मजलूम हैं । उनको मारा जा रहा है । समुचय में उनकी आवादी पांच करोड़ है । सात परसेंट उनको आप रिजर्वेशन देते हैं । आप उनकी तरक्की करना चाहते हैं, यह उच्च वर्गीय समाज, यह उच्च वर्णीय समाज उनके साथ तरह तरह की ज्यादतियाँ करता है, तरह तरह के जुल्म उन पर बहाता है । मैं नहीं चाहता कि बड़े से बड़े गुनाह करने वाले पर भी गोली चले । विनोबा जी जब मंदिर में गये तो उनको वहाँ से निकाल दिया जाए और तब न गोली चलाई जाए और न लाठी यह बात मैं समझ सकता हूँ । बड़े से बड़ा कुकर्म कोई करता है तो गोली नहीं चल सकती है । लेकिन भारत का भूखा नंगा इंसान हजारों साल से मजलूम इंसान अगर कभी करवट लेता है और अपनी बात कहता है तो उस पर गोली चलाई जाए और उसकी जान ले ली जाए, इसको कभी बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है । अचम्भा तो तब होता है जब कोई पूछने वाला नहीं होता है ।

नारी की इज्जत समान रूप से होनी चाहिए । वह राष्ट्र को नारी है, समुचय समाज की नारी है । लेकिन अगर नारी की इज्जत होती देखना चाहते हो तो जाओ थानों में और देखो कि आदिवासियों की औरतों की, खानाबदोश लोगों की, सांसी, बीहरा, कंजर, भोल, मीना, सपेरा आदि जितने भी ये लोग हैं उनकी औरतें थानों में बैठी हैं और जब पूछा जाता है कि इनको थानों में क्यों बैठा रखा है तो कहा जाता है कि ये औरतें नहीं हैं, ये तो खानाबदोश हैं, ये तो आदिवासी हैं । तब सब चुप हो जाते हैं । बड़े घर की लड़की को इज्जत के लिए लड़ा जाए मैं इसको अच्छा

[श्री मनीराम बागड़ी]

मानता हूँ लेकिन काश यह अच्छाई इन खानाबदोश श्रीरों के लिए भी इस देश के लोगों में आ जाए। काश कमलापति जी त्रिपाठी जैसे महापुरुष इस तरह की घटना जब हो जाती है तो कभी उधर से उठ कर इधर आ जाएं। और चौदह आदमी मारने वाली सरकार का साथ छोड़ दें। तब देश की किस्मत बन सकता है।

आप बड़े उछले थे जब हवाई जहाज वाली घटना का कल पता चला था किसी भी आदमी की जिन्दगी को खतरा हो तो मैं पहला आदमी होऊँगा जो उसके खिलाफ आवाज उठाए। बड़े जोर से आप उछल रहे थे, नम्बर बनाने वालों में अपना नाम लिखा रहे थे लेकिन जब चौदह आदमियों को गोली से भून दिया जाता है तो आपके कान पर जूँ तक नहीं रेंगती है।

आज देश में किस का शासन है? क्यों गोली से उनको भूनने से आप रोक नहीं सके। बिहार की बात को ही आप लें। टाटा की कम्पनी ने दस हजार मजदूरों को जबरदस्ती निकाल बाहर किया है। उन में से सात हजार आदिवासि हैं। ढाई हजार उन में श्रीरतें हैं। क्यों आप टाटा के साथ बात नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्यों टाटा जैसे जालिम को गिरफ्तार नहीं करते हैं, किस में हिम्मत है जो उनके खिलाफ आवाज उठा सके? वह आदिवासियों की जिन्दगियों के साथ खिलवाड़ करता है। बिड़ला को गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं करते हैं? कौन उनको गिरफ्तार करेगा? वह समुच्चय हिन्दुस्तान के जंगलों को काट कर बर-

बाद कर रहा है। समुच्चय देश में आठ घराने हैं जो हिन्दुस्तान के जंगलात के ठेकेदार बने हुए हैं। समाज के जो दुखी लोग हैं, जो सताए हुए लोग हैं, जिनको आप उठाना चाहते हैं, वे अगर एक तिनका भी तोड़ कर ले जाते हैं तो आपकी पुलिस, आपकी फौज मिल कर कानून का सहारा ले कर उनको मारने तक तैयार हो जाता है लेकिन जो तमाम जंगलात को लूट कर खाते चले जा रहे हैं, जो इन गरोब लोगों के पेट पर ठोकर मार रहे हैं, उनको कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है।

खानाबदोश लोग जो मारे-मारे फिरते हैं उनको जिन्दगियां क्या हैं? उनका श्रीरतों के साथ आज सामूहिक बलात्कार होता है, उन लोगों की जिन्दगियों को बरबाद किया जाता है। उनकी लड़कियों को बचाने की कोई कोशिश नहीं हो रही है। आप कहते हैं कि गुलामी की प्रथा कहां है? लेकिन आज तक भी इस देश में गुलाम प्रथा नहीं बदली है (इंटरप्शन) कल जब हवाई जहाज में कांटा चुभ गया था तब तो आप बहुत उछल रहे थे लेकिन आज सुनने के लिए भी तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं नहीं चाहता कि ऐसा फेज हो। सभी लोगों को जिन्दा रहने का अधिकार है। उन लोगों की जिन्दगियों के साथ मजाक मत करो। अगर कहीं देश में भूचाल आ गया और ये पांच करोड़ इंसान उठ गए तो इस देश को आप बचा नहीं सकेंगे, जब वे अपनी करती पर उतर आए तो आप देश को बचा नहीं सकेंगे।

18.41 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

श्री बागड़ी कि आप फौरी तौर पर इस पर कदम उठाएँ। एक तो

आप अगर कर सकते हैं तो करिए कि इस किस्म के जो भी फायरिंग हों, जो भी कत्ल हों, मैं तो इसको फायरिंग नहीं कत्ल मानता हूँ, अगर आप यह कहते हैं कि जहाँ हिन्दू मुसलमान फिसाद हो वहाँ के एस० पी० और डी० एस० पी० को बदल दिया जाये तो जहाँ जिस प्रदेश में इस तरह से 14, 14 लोगों को मार दिया जाये, मैं तो कहूँगा कि कत्ल कर दिया गया हो तो कम से कम उस प्रदेश की सरकार को बदल देना चाहिए।

मैं ज्ञानी जो से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हिम्मत है तो जिस तरह से लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने एक रेलवे के एक्सीडेंट पर इस्तीफा दे दिया था, आज इस देश के अन्दर आप पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों की आशाओं के प्रतीक हैं, इतने लोगों पर जुल्म हों, उनको गोली मार दी जाये, अच्छा मौका है, इस मौके पर आप एक नज़ार-बना दीजिए, एक सिद्धांत बनाइए। मगर रास्ता आपका साफ हो गया, दिन में तो मालूम हुआ था कि इस्तीफे की बात चल गई है, गाड़ी तो चल गई है, लेकिन अब यह स्केगी कहां पता नहीं। मेरा कहना है कि अच्छी लाइन से हो, सिद्धांत से हो।

मैं चाहूँगा कि मरने वालों को कम से कम एक लाख रुपया दिया जाये। रेप के कांड जितने हैं, जो बलात्कार के हैं, उनके केस खास अदालतों के जरिए कराये जायें और जिस लड़की के साथ बलात्कार किया गया हो, उसे कम से कम 1 लाख रुपया मिलना चाहिए जो धानों में बलात्कार होते हैं, जैसे कमला का कांड है जो बलात्कार कर के कुएं में डाल दी गई, उसके घरवालों को मुआवजा मिलना चाहिए।

जंगल के जितने ठेके हैं, चाहे बिड़वा के हों या टाटा के हों, इन सबको कंसिल करो। यही उनकी धरती है यही उनकी कमाई है, यह उनको दो। टाटा और बिड़वा जैसे पूँजीपति लोग जो जबर्दस्ती कारखानों को बन्द कर के लोगों को निकाल रहे हैं, मैं ज्ञानी जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह नजरबन्दी का कानून क्या हमारे और आपके लिए ही है, कभी टाटा और बिड़वा के भी हथकड़ी लगाओ और जेल में भेजो ताकि लोगों को पता लगे कि आपकी सरकार में कितना दम है।

आज ऐसे 10, 10 हजार आदमी बेकार हो रहे हैं और ढाई-ढाई हजार औरतों को मजबूर होना पड़ता है अपनी इज्जत और अस्मत् बेचने के लिए। अगर आपका कोई मजबूत कदम आयेगा तो अच्छी बात होगी।

मैं आप से कहना चाहूँगा कि इसका कुछ नतीजा निकलना चाहिए वरना नतीजा तभी निकल सकता है जब इसको अमल में लायेंगे। आज हमारा समाज कुछ सड़ चुका है और हम में गन्दगी सब से ज्यादा है।

मैं देख रहा था उस दिन जब यह सवाल यहां पर उठाना था। उस दिन एक तरफ तो लाइफ इन्शूरेंस वालों की बात थी और एक तरफ आदमी की जिन्दगी और मौत का सवाल था। हम लोग यहां बैठकर लड़ रहे थे मरने वालों के लिए और अखबारों में खबर आई एल० आई० सी० वालों की। सवाल पहले उठा मरने वालों की लेकिन वह दूसरे नम्बर पर आ रहा है। मैं एल० आई० सी० वालों के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, लेकिन दो हजार रुपये तनख्वाह वाली की जो परम्परा है इसको बदलो। माया बड़ी या जिन्दगी ? इन्सान की जिन्दगी जा

[श्री मनीराम बागड़ी]

रही है एक तरफ यह बात है और दूसरी तरफ करोड़ों रुपये की बात है बोलो राष्ट्र इन्सान की जिन्दगी की तरफ जाएगा या पैसे की तरफ ? अगर यह परम्परा सिर्फ पैसे की तरफ जायेगी तो इन्सान की जिन्दगी तबाह हो जायेगी।

पढ़ो गांधी जो को श्रीर डा० लोहिया को, समझो इस देश में दरिद्रनारायण को कि वह क्या कहता है। काश! यह आवाज पहले उठती।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जयप्रकाश जी की बात आप भूल गये।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : जयप्रकाश जी की तो सम्पूर्ण क्रांति है, वह तो आपको और हमको करनी है। उसको भी लायेंगे, समय आ रहा है।

मैं इन शब्दों के साथ आप से चाहूंगा कि आप ठंडे दिल से सोचें, समझें और विचारें और कुछ करें। कुछ और नहीं तो कम-से-कम जो सुना है कि केन्द्र का कोष होता है, प्रधान मंत्री और वर मंत्री का कोष भी होता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बागड़ी जी का कोष ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मेरा कोष तो तुम्हीं हो, पता नहीं कब कहां कटेगा। उस कोष में से आप दो। देखता, दिन बुरे आ रहे हैं, शनीचर चढ़ रहा है, जरा पुण्य करो, शायद टल जाये। अगर ऐसी जगह केन्द्रीय कोष से लोगों को पैसा मिलेगा, तो उन में विश्वास बनेगा कि केन्द्र की भी आस्था रहती है।

बात ठीक है, लेकिन कुछ फैसला करो, उस पर भ्रमल भी करना है, मंत्री लोग भ्रमल नहीं करते हैं। हमारे केदार पांडे जो कितने शरीर आदमी हैं, बड़े भले आदमी हैं, लेकिन रेलवे का रिजर्वेशन दे रहे हैं कहां जाकर, गुजरात के उन लोगों को जो रिजर्वेशन के एंटी जलूस निकाल रहे थे, पांडे जी का याद ही नहीं कि गाड़ी किस को दे रहे हैं, उनको सोच समझकर काम करना चाहिए। इस से देश की सदन की मर्यादा भंग होती है।

श्री बिलीप सिंह भूरिया (शाबुआ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम नियम 193 के अधीन आदिवासियों के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे हैं। आदिवासी सदियों से पहाड़ों और जंगलों में रहने वाले लोग हैं, जिनकी संख्या इस देश में सिर्फ 5 करोड़ है। उनकी अपनी एक विशेष संस्कृति है और वे बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए हैं। सारे के सारे आदिवासी पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे रहते हैं और उन पर कई प्रकार के भ्रत्याचार होते हैं। समाज के सब पढ़े-लिखे, पैसे वाले और जागरूक लोग आदिवासियों का शोषण करते हैं।

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस ने रिजर्वेशन के बारे में कहा है। जब से हमारे देश की नेता, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, सत्ता में आई हैं, तब से रिजर्वेशन बढ़ा है। वह बराबर इस बात की कोशिश कर रही है कि आदिवासियों की हर तरह से तरक्की हो। लेकिन इन लोगों के शोषण को कैसे रोका जाए, अगर हम इसके बारे में राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर चर्चा करें, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका कोई रास्ता निकल सकता है।

मेरे क्षेत्र में भाभरा गांव में अमर शहीद चन्द्रशेखर आजाद का जन्म हुआ था। वह पांच हजार जन संख्या वाला गांव है और वहां पर 35 प्रतिशत लोग

आदिवासी हैं। उस गांव में बालकों और बालिकाओं के अलग अलग होस्टल हैं। वहाँ पर 3 और 4 मार्च के बीच की रात को एक ऐसी घटना हुई, जो इस हाउस, सारे समाज और इस देश के लोगों के लिए एक बड़ी शर्मनाक घटना है। दो बालिकाएं रात को अपने होस्टल से बाहर गईं और वापस नहीं आईं। सबेरे तलाश करने पर पता चला कि उनमें से एक बालिका का शव तीन किलोमीटर दूर बीलझर गांव के एक कुएं में पड़ा हुआ है और दूसरी बेहोशी की हालत में रास्ते में पड़ी हुई है। इस क्षेत्र के आदिवासियों और छात्रों तथा छात्राओं में इस घटना को ले कर बहुत आक्रोश है। इस बारे में बालकों के होस्टल में रहने वाले दो लड़कों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। मगर समाज के लोग इस बात को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं कि उन लड़कों का इस घटना से कोई सम्बन्ध है।

उसी रात को भाबुआ के डी० एस० पी०, सर्कल इन्स्पेक्टर और बहुत से जवान एक लारी और जीप ले कर पास के एक गांव में दक्षिण डालने गए थे। वे रात के 4 बजे आए थे और इस घटना से सम्बन्धित हैं। गांव का चौकीदार यूवैल भी इस घटना से मिला हुआ है। अभी तक उसकी टच नहीं किया गया है—उसको गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है। मैंने भी इस बारे में नियम 193 के अधीन एक नोटिस दिया था। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से इस बारे में स्पष्ट जवाब चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मुझे भी अपने क्षेत्र में लोगों और होस्टलों में रहने वाले लड़के-लड़कियों को जवाब देना पड़ता है।

जैसा कि मैंने बताया है, उस रात को 3, 4 बजे पुलिस के आदमी वहाँ आए और सबेरे एक बालिका की लाश तीन किलोमीटर दूर बीलझर गांव में मिली और दूसरी

बेहोशी की हालत में पड़ी हुई मिली, जो कि इन्दौर के एम०वाई० हास्पिटल में भर्ती है। जिस लड़की की मृत्यु हुई है, उसका नाम निर्मला था और वह 11वीं क्लास में पढ़ती थी। वह वहाँ के छात्र संघ की अध्यक्ष थी। एक महीना पहले जब मैं वहाँ पर छात्र संघ के स्नेह सम्मेलन में गया था, तो उसने मेरा स्वागत किया था। उस गांव से मेरा नजदीक का रिश्ता है। इतनी फर्स्ट क्लास पढ़ने वाली आदिवासी लड़की थी, उस के समाज के अन्दर, उसके मां का खून खौल रहा है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो एक प्वाइंट कह दिया उस से आगे बढ़िए। जिससे कि कुछ कह सकें क्योंकि टाइम बहुत कम है और बोलने वाले बहुत हैं।

श्री बिलीप सिंह भूरिया : मैं ज्यादा नहीं कह रहा हूँ।

दूसरी लड़की वसंती, अभी वह वहाँ इंदौर अस्पताल में भर्ती है। पूरी तरह से वह बीमार है। उस को चलाया नहीं जा सकता, वह उठ नहीं सकती और वह पुलिस की कस्टडी में रखी हुई है। मैं भी दो बार उस लड़की से मिलने गया। पहली बार मिला तब भी पुलिस की कस्टडी में थी और दूसरी बार मिला तो भी पुलिस की कस्टडी में थी। पुलिस ने मेरे खिलाफ भी एक रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई 13 अप्रैल को कि यह भूरिया जी संसद सदस्य आते हैं और बार बार जांच बदलवाने की कोशिश करते हैं। इस से साफ शंका होती है कि इस में पुलिस इन्वाल्ड है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह चाहता हूँ कि सी० बी० आई० के द्वारा इस की इन्क्वायरी कराएं और इस घटना की पूरी तरह से जांच कराएं। आदिवासी एरियाज में ऐसे अधिकारियों को तनात किया जाय जो असल में आदिवासियों के प्रति हमदर्दी रखते हैं, सेवा करना

[श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया]

चाहते हैं, ऐसे अधिकारी को वहां रखा जाय। जहां ऐसे घटनाएं घटती हैं वहां के अधिकारियों को तुरन्त हटाया जाना चाहिए, उनको वहां नहीं रखना चाहिए। अभी भी वह पुलिस अधीक्षक जिसने केस बनाया उसी स्टेशन पर झाबुआ में मौजूद है। ऐसे अधिकारियों को तुरन्त निलम्बित कर के वहां से हटाया जाना चाहिए। इसकी सी० बी० आई० से जांच कराना आवश्यक है।

दूसरे, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आदिवासियों के बारे में बहुत सारी बातें होती रहती हैं। अभी मैंने बस्तर के मामले में 377 उठाया। क्या हो रहा है हमारे देश के अन्दर? जो उनकी संस्कृति है, जो उनका इतिहास है। दूसरी जगह ले जा कर उसको छपाया जा रहा है, लन्दन में छपाया जा रहा है, कौन रोकेंगा इसको? यह हमारे लिए बड़ा विचारणीय प्रश्न है। अगर इसको सख्त से नहीं दबाया गया तो जो पांच करोड़ आदिवासी लोग हैं वह आज इस बात के लिए तयार नहीं हैं। उनके अन्दर आक्रोश है, उनमें संघर्ष करने की भावना है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार और हमारे माननीय होम मिनिस्टर इस के बारे में जितना ज्यादा हो सके उतनी ज्यादा कार्यवाही करें और जहां तक झाबुआ की बात है मैं विशेष कर मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि इस के अन्दर सी० बी० आई० की जांच कराएं और जो असलियत है, उसकी रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करें। यही मैं चाहता हूँ। आपने समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद देना हूँ।

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY
(Adilabad): Mr. Speaker, I am very thankful to our friend Shri Fernandes who has raised this important discussion in this House. I am further

thankful to him because he requested us to raise above the party level so that we may be able to help the Government in protecting the Scheduled Tribes of the country.

I represent Adilabad (Andhra) Parliamentary Constituency. I would like to give a little background of the situation that has led to firing. We all know that the entire tribal Population of our country, unfortunately, from thousands of years had been leading aloof and secluded life from the mainstream of this country. Our national leaders after independence have rightly come to a conclusion and decided that a separate protection or safety should be given to the Scheduled Tribes so that they may be able to come at par with other people of this nation. So, keeping that in view it is a very funny co-incidence that the Government of India on 28th April 1960 that is exactly 21 years from now appointed U.N. Dhebar Committee to go into the details of the tribal communities in this country. The Committee submitted the report indicating in what way we will be able to help them. I quote the observation of the Committee:

"The problem of problems is not to disturb the harmony of tribal life and simultaneously work for the advance, not to impose anything upon the tribals and simultaneously work for their integration as members and part of the Indian family. That is the mission assigned by the father of the Nation."

19 hrs.

I am only trying to give this background because, with this background, with this conceived idea of our national leaders, the Commission has submitted its report. The Commission in its report has further observed that the tribal population till then, that is, before what happened in 1960, were

occupying agricultural land, doing agriculture, that is, podu type of agriculture. Whenever non-tribals enter a village inhabited by the tribals, the sentiments of the tribals are that they will not like to stay in the village with other communities. Whenever non-tribals enter into a tribal village, the tribals will start vacating it and they will go on the hill-tops and enter into the interior of forests. It is only for this reason that the Commission has rightly observed that these tribal communities of our nation should be protected and that we should not allow any non-tribal to encroach upon their land. Keeping this in view, the Andhra Pradesh Government has passed certain rules.

If we go back to our history, the Gonds are the largest tribal group in India and these Gonds are mostly in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra. Once upon a time, there was a kingdom of Gonds called Gondwana. They are now distributed in the districts of Chhindwara, Mandla, Chanda, Adilabad and Warrangal. These districts were once upon a time ruled by the kingdom of Gonds. They enjoyed complete independence and they used to have, once a year, a *darbar* in Kaslapur, that is, in Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh which is hardly 15 miles away from Indravalli where this unfortunate incident took place.

After Independence, our Congress Government which took over the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, to keep up the sentiments of tribals in that area, followed the same system of holding a *darbar* every year in Kaslapur. There is a temple. Every year, a date is fixed. The Collector is the President of the Committee. All the tribal MLAs and tribal Chief of that area are members of it and, with their consultation a *darbar* is convened. So, every year, almost all the Gonds come there and discuss about their problems and the Collector tries to solve them. In this way, even today, it is continuing. As far as

possible, even the Tribal Welfare Minister also used to attend.

As we all know, the tribals are mainly dependent on land and forest. Their home is not a hut. I would like to remind the hon. Members that they feel at home if they are in a forest area. This has been going on for the last so many ages. Keeping all this in view, the previous Governments of Andhra Pradesh have taken sufficient care to protect the tribals in their own homeland.

I would like to mention here that according to the past history also, there were some occasions, whenever the previous Governments or non-tribal people encroached upon the rights of tribals or tried to snatch away the land which they were ploughing, they had revolted. A good number of times, there were such occasions. I would like to cite one or two examples. In the Agency area of Andhra Pradesh, there were revolts by the Koyas. The last of these revolts against the oppression of the then petty officials was led by Alluri Sitharam Raju who himself was a tribal. This synchronised with the non-cooperation movement launched by our Congress Party.

10.05 hrs.

[SRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

In comparatively recent times also, in Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh, many Gonds and Kolams rebelled in 1941 as a result of alienation of their land from tribals to non-tribals. I am only trying to give you the background of the tribals since last one year. Now, the present Government, as I said earlier, keeping all this in view, tried to protect their interests by passing different laws. They have first declared certain areas as scheduled areas. There no non-tribal can possess any agricultural land. In the Constitution of India, a provision was made and State Governments were

[Shri G. Narsimha Reddy]

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

empowered to take up legislation and to get them employed in industries and to protect them from money-lenders, who were exploiting them.

These were some of the measures of the State Government to protect the tribals from exploitation. I will quote the Andhra Pradesh legislation.

(1) The Scheduled Areas Estate (Reduction of Rent) Regulation 1951;

(2) Madras Scheduled Areas Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Rytwari) Regulation, 1951;

(3) A. P. Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation 1959.

In our Andhra Pradesh particularly this area belongs to the erstwhile Hyderabad State and, earlier from 1917 onwards the British Government also realised the situation of the tribals in our area. From that time onwards a regular legislation was passed for protecting the tribal land. That is, by not permitting non-tribals to enter into or encroaching into their area.

But in spite of all this legislation in their favour, what is the position today? As I have said earlier, the Dhebar Committee has submitted its report almost 21 years ago. If we review what had happened in these 21 years, we can know whether we successfully protected their interests. My personal opinion is that our efforts were sincere and genuine but, I am very sorry to say, that we have failed in protecting their interests, specially in land.

I will give you the example of Utnur taluk which was entirely declared as an agency area. In spite of that, today the situation is unsatisfactory. As you might have known from the press reports, today the population of Indervelly is 6,000 non-tribals. Hardly 2 or 3 per cent of tribals are there. The tribal population was very much less even in 1947 when their number was only 9 in Indervelly. Similarly,

even when the Utnur was the Headquarters of Utnur taluk, then also 95 per cent of the population were non-tribals. Today the tribal population of Utnur is hardly 4 per cent. So, 95 per cent are non-tribals. (Interruptions).

I am only trying to impress that within 21 years, we could not successfully protect the interests of tribals. We could not even stop the encroachments from the non-tribals. Apart from that, when we talk about exploitation, we must also bear or keep one thing in mind. What our State Governments are doing?

If you ask my sincere opinion, I must say that unfortunately there are some exploiters of the tribals who are operating without the knowledge of the State Government. I would like to cite the instance of the Girijan Corporation in our State. This Corporation is meant to protect the tribals from the money-lenders. They have to meet all the requirements of the tribals including purchasing of the produce which they bring from the land. For example, gum purchase in our district is a monopoly of the Girijan Corporation.

For the last so many years, the Girijan Corporation had been purchasing gum at a very low rate. Now, the other merchants, though they are not supposed to purchase—because it is the monopoly of the Girijan Corporation—have been purchasing paying a high rate and are smuggling it to different places—Bombay and other places. I would only like to bring to your notice that, whenever I raised the issue with the Girijan Corporation, they would tell me that, if they purchased at a high rate, they would run in losses. So, we have to apply our mind to this. Are we maintaining the Girijan Corporation or other Societies to protect the tribals or are they run for their profits exploiting the tribals?

Similarly, in Madhya Pradesh; I would like to quote here Madhya

Pradesh: in Madhya Pradesh, as you know, the collection of beedi leaves is done mostly by the tribals and the rural labourers. Last year, in 1980, what happened? Out of 1800 units in Madhya Pradesh, almost 1000 units, for some reason or the other, were given to the Marketing Federation and for departmental collection.

They had collected only 50 per cent of the normal collection. The result is that the rural labourers and the tribals who are there to collect the beedi leaves were deprived of their wages; as per our rough calculation, the loss of wages was Rs. 3 to 3-1/2 crores in that year. As short collection took place, the beedi leaves became short in this country. So, the beedi manufacturers, that is, the labourers who actually use the beedi leaves as the raw material and manufacture lost about Rs. 10 crores by way of wages. This is not an easy joke. This is a very serious matter where we are indirectly depriving the rights of the tribals and agricultural labourers.

Coming to the third point, in Maharashtra also there is the Abujmadia area which is mainly in Madhya Pradesh but a little portion of which comes in Maharashtra. There, the tribals are in a very primitive stage....

AN HON MEMBER: Madiars.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Even today they do podu cultivation, in the sense that each family has only 50 acres and in the 12-year term, every year in about three acres they do agriculture. Those tribals have met and complained to me that the State Government wants them to vacate the land or wants them to stop felling the trees for podu cultivation. In this way, directly, when they are exploiting the tribals, a situation has come when the entire Gundwana area...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: I hardly speak, Sir. If I do not make points, you can ask me to sit down. I have not come to my point, to Adilabad.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you begin from Kanya Kumari, you will come to Adilabad only at 8.00 p.m....

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: I will finish. I have taken only five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken 15 minutes.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Now I will come to Adilabad. Regarding the Adilabad situation, Mr. Fernandes has spoken. Here I would like to say that the non-tribals, continuously since the last 20 years, have been occupying the lands of tribals. Today the tribals have been shifted to the hilly areas in which there is no dispute; it has become a universal truth. But to say that the police has killed the tribals may not be very justifiable even for Mr. Fernandes to say. There I would like to say that the CPML, which they call as a War Group, have been organizing for the last five to six years in different manners; on that particular... (*Interruptions*),

श्री मनोराम बागडो : सामने मारना हो तो नक्सल इट बह दो। यह मन्त्र पढो और आदमी को मारदो, कोई पाप नहीं लगेगा ।

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: I will come to that. It is a very unfortunate incident for which we are all ashamed. I do not justify the firing. It is very unfortunate. The situation which was there was tense. Since the last 5 to 6 months the tribals were feeling agitated. Our District Collector, Mr. Srinivasan who is one of the most efficient officers we have, went there and collected 4000 to 5000 tribals five months back. He took all his district officers and consulted them and took down all their grievances. From that time onwards they had been on tours and were trying to solve the problem. The CPM(L) knew very well the action of the State Government through the Collector and the way they are moving because he has taken it up as an individual challenge that he

[Shri G. Narsimha Reddy]

will satisfy the tribals and he will do justice to the tribals. So when he continued, the CPML felt probably that this way they may lose the sympathy of the tribals because the benefits are being received by the tribals. At that moment they wanted to call a meeting and they announced that they would distribute the land which they have lost. When the meeting was conducted, about 10000 to 15000 people tried to collect. They were all non-tribals. There was a committee of non-tribals. The entire Indravalli village is full of non-tribals. For their protection they thought that they should convene a meeting in the same village. The SP and DSP went round the village and told the tribals 'You please don't come for this meeting because we have imposed Section 144.' When the villagers from the morning onwards went on collecting around the area, it is wrong to say for Mr. Fernandes that the authorities asked them not to conduct the meeting. The RDO in charge or the Collector clearly told them to conduct the meeting but conduct it outside the Panchayat boundary. There was nothing wrong and he asked them to conduct the meeting outside. But, unfortunately, at the instigation of some anti-social elements they rushed....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not in a position to conclude.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: I have not come to that point. I am trying to say that it is wrong to say that nobody allowed them to conduct the meeting. I repeatedly say that, because Indravali consists of only non-tribals—there are no tribals in that village—therefore the possibility of heart burning between tribals and non-tribals which is simmering for so many years, when the tribals conducted a meeting while the non-tribals also wanted to conduct a meeting in their own village, it is but natural that a clash would take place and it will lead to a chaotic situation. (Interruptions). Only when they attacked and rushed in, this thing

happened. This is the eye-witness information of the local MLA. Sir, we are all discussing this matter above political level. It is a fact that these people when they came at 5 O'clock, the trouble started. One Police constable was hit by stones and he ran away for 2 furlongs and when the stone hit the SP, luckily he was wearing a helmet and so his life was saved. It was at that moment that these people opened fire.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : यह किसकी वकालत कर रहे हो। क्या फाल्तू बातें कर रहे हैं ? .. (ब्यवधान) ..

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Our ment saying that he would ment saying that he would like to regroup our Gond colony, the tribal colony. So, in this way when we talk about the tribals' welfare we have to keep in our mind....

(Interruptions)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आप इन लोगों के कल्ल को जस्टीफाई कर रहे हैं। क्या फाल्तू बातें कर रहे हो। ... (ब्यवधान) कितने लोगों को गोली से मारते रहेंगे। ... (ब्यवधान) ... आप पुलिस वालों की वकालत कर रहे हो।

आचार्य मनवान देव : (अजमेर) : पुलिस वाले क्या आदमी नहीं हैं।

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: I am not justifying the firing. I belong to that constituency. I personally went round. I was Chairman of Zila Parishad before coming to Lok Sabha. I know many persons and the places. I talked to the tribals. I know the problem of the place. I know some people have died also. It is more painful to me than any Member who is sitting here.

Sir, I am only trying to narrate the stories because I cannot come to any conclusion. It is for the House, it is for the nation and it is for the people to come to the conclusion. I am only trying to say that time has now come

when Government of India has to think twice whether we have to set up another commission. You think over the main problems as to whether we have done anything in these twenty one years. For that what we have to do is how we want to protect the tribals and to win them over.

With these words, I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the time which you have given me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Balanandan.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): Mr. Chairman, we are discussing the problem and, as the previous speaker said, this should be discussed above party level. Everybody would like to have a discussion like this. The point came up for discussion because of the horrible Inravalli incident as was properly narrated by my friend, Shri George Fernandes. I may also add some points to it.

The police completely mishandled the situation and they have killed fourteen people by point blank firings as everybody said here. The Girijan Rati Coali Songam announced a public meeting. On the same day, at the very same place, the non-adviasis people also wanted to have a public meeting. Normally everybody would expect that the police would have asked the non-adviasis people to have their meeting next day or it might be held somewhere else. Instead, what the police did was that they had banned the two meetings. That is the version of the Home Minister. The Home Minister of Andhra Pradesh declared in the Assembly itself. Having banned the meetings, what was the arrangement made by the police? They wanted to protect the non-adviasis. An alibi was taken that the meeting was banned just to attack the adviasis. If you read the paper report and the statement made by the Home Minister in the Assembly, nobody will have any doubt about this.

The explanation given by the Home Minister in the Assembly itself had admitted that there were two mistakes—firstly there was no proper police intelligence report; secondly, there was not sufficient police force in the district. The other statement my friend was making was that the district collector was active etc., etc. This incident did not take place all of a sudden; there was an agitation going on for months about the agricultural wages etc. and these people wanted to organise a public meeting. The agitated adviasis—the agricultural workers' union—legally wanted to have a public meeting. In that very place, others also wanted to have a public meeting on the same day. Normally, any police officer handling the situation, might ask this party or that party to have the meeting somewhere else to avoid tension. The tension was there for long. The Home Minister of Andhra Pradesh declared in the Assembly itself that there was not sufficient police and there was no proper intelligence report. Therefore, what happened was that these people a fourteen of them—were killed by the police like the hunters shooting the birds. Many others were also injured. This was the situation there. Everybody should be sorry for that. My friends on the other side wanted that instead of a magisterial enquiry, some judicial enquiry should be there. I support their demand. But that alone will not be sufficient. If anybody goes deep into the question then he will come to know what is the real problem over there. Sir, in 1959 in Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Area Land Transfer Regulation Act was passed. Under this Act in this particular area the land should be held only by Adviasis. Now, what happened. This Act had been enforced in this area in 1968. After so many years what we find is that there is no land in the hands of the Adviasis there and the record shows that 1,500 cases are pending in the courts. That means practically the land of the Adviasis has been taken away by others. Even

[Shri E. Balanandan]

after 20 years of passing the Act and 10 years of its enforcement the land is not in the hands of the Adivasis. This is the main issue for which a remedy has to be found out.

Now, Sir, I would like to quote from the *Indian Express* Editorial dated 25th April, 1981:

"It is foolish to look at this problem purely in terms of law and order issue. Adivasis have legitimate grievances in that they have been denied access to the agricultural land which traditionally belonged to them."

The land which traditionally belonged to them has been taken away. That was the issue on which, these people were agitating. So, the problem of Adivasis has to be viewed and solution sought on the socio-economic base.

Sir, here in this August House and everywhere else the ruling party members daily talk of Harijans, Girijans, Tribals, etc. What is their plight? I am not going into the details of Andhra issue about which the previous speakers have already spoken at length. Now, what is the position of these people in other areas as well? Sir, if you go through the daily newspapers you will find shocking reports about attacks on Harijans, Girijans and Adivasis. I may only narrate two or three small examples. If we go through the news all of us will be ashamed of it. In Orissa Assembly the Orissa Revenue Minister said that he would take up the point with the Government of India on the discrimination shown to Adivasis. There are some Bengali settlers in Danda Karanya and they are being given Rs. 3,000 for housing and Rs. 700 for buying a pair of bullocks whereas the Adivasis are given only Rs. 1,000/- for housing and Rs. 600/- for buying a pair of bullocks. Why? Now, the Revenue Minister of Orissa said that he was going to take up this matter with the Central Government. Sir, the Central leaders day

in and day out talk about helping the Adivasis and giving them weightage over others but is it the type of weightage which is given? While others are given Rs. 3,000/- for housing these people are given only Rs. 1,000/-. I can understand that some may think that the Adivasis need not be given Rs. 3,000/- as they need not live in better houses but, for buying bullocks can Adivasis buy a pair of bullocks for Rs. 100/- less than others?

Another point is that some report has come from Bihar. A Memorandum was submitted to the Government by one Miss Laru Janko, a Mahila Samithi Leader, and Mr. Purnendu Mazumdar, General Secretary, United Mineral Workers' Union. He has brought out the situation in that Memorandum very clearly. In Chota Nagpur district these Adivasis are brought by agents saying that they will be given work there in brick-making; they are brought in saying that they will be employed in brick kilns and so on. But what do they do, Sir? You will be really shocked to know this. I am unable to say it in Parliament. They rape these girls. These girls are being manhandled and beaten up. They are not allowed to go back to their places, if they want to go back. This is what is being done. This is the sort of thing which is happening in this area. This sort of treatment is being given to these women in Chota Nagpur area.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may please conclude.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgagur): Sir, the time is not enough. You may kindly extend the time.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: There is one Newspaper Report which I want to refer to. This is a Report from *Deccan Herald* and the date is 8th April 1981. The Heading is:

"Kolhanese 'declare' independence."

I would like to quote only one para from this report. It says:

"Thousands of tribals in Kolhan in Singhbhum District were told at a meeting at Chaibassa last week that the Government of free India had no right to rule their territory, which had been administered under the Wilkinson's Rule of the Bengal Regulation XIII of 1833."

MR. CHAIRMAN: How does it help you in this case?

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: I shall come to that. These people declared independence and wrote to the British Secretary saying that they are an independent State. Now my point is, why are these Adivasis being subjected to this kind of temptation? For the last 33 years or 32 years, we were unable to do anything to them. These elements go on exploiting the Adivasis, they create dissension among them, and they try to destabilise the country. But since I have not got the time now, I do not want to go into it in detail. Now, Sir, I do feel that if we do not take proper steps and remedies to help these Adivasis, I am afraid, this problem cannot be solved. If you want to solve this problem you should give them land. The foremost and the single most important step that is necessary here is to give them land. You should give them land to live; you should help them in all ways; you should give them the wherewithal for cultivating the land. There should be arrangements made for financial help for them. The State should help them in every possible way to improve their social and economic condition, keeping the environment as it is, without disturbing the same. There should be proper efforts made to educate them. This is very necessary. All these efforts, if they are properly undertaken, will bring them into the mainstream of the life of the people of the country. By this way only we can solve this problem of the Adivasis. With these words I conclude.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram): Sir, the problem of the atrocities on Adivasis must be viewed as a general pheno-

menon. The names which we frequently hear are like Belchi, Narainpur, Pipra, Parasbigha, Gua, and now Indervall—are not just names of places nor even isolated incidents. They are the symbol of the condition of the suppressed people of this country. These people have been systematically suppressed. We can understand their basic problem if you look at it separately, which is different from others. The reason for the atrocities on tribal people are different from the reason for the atrocities on the Scheduled Castes. The Scheduled Tribes suffer from acute poverty and therefore, the economic backwardness is the reason for their cry for justice whereas the Scheduled Castes suffer from inequality in social status along with economic backwardness. Therefore, a Committee called Dhebar Committee which was appointed to go into various problems had made it very clear that the problem of the Tribals related to the main source of their livelihood, that is, agriculture and the forest produce. But actually, though there are statutory provisions and recommendations and also many laws enacted in this regard, there is a systematic massive deforestation going on, with the result they are losing their land and are shunted to interior parts of the country. This has resulted in a kind of agitation amongst them and they showed resentment. Whenever there is resentment in them, it is systematically suppressed. We are aware that 80 per cent of them are illiterates and 90 per cent of them continue to eke out a miserable living from agriculture. Whenever there are attempts to make any improvement on their lands, they never object to that. Their only grievance is that there should be an equitable distribution of the fruits of the various land development plans. The development of the tribal areas is also linked with the industrialisation of the country as a whole. It is because of easy availability of minerals be it coal, iron, manganese, asbestos, mica, Chinaclay and copper. There is so much of availability of mineral resources in those areas.

[Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy]

Whenever the tribal people are living, most of them are living in isolated places situated in forest and in hills. Whenever industrialisation takes place in those places where there is a plenty of mineral resources, outsiders would come there and engage themselves in the developmental schemes and reap the benefits of the development. But unfortunately the Tribal people have not been given any employment opportunity in the industrialisation of the tribal areas. They are exploited. Outsiders would take the lion's share and the tribals are given a very very meagre share. Mr. George Fernandes was talking about their employment position. He is correct in his statement. He has expressed that there is a lot of resentment and unhappiness among the tribal people. When he was the Industries Minister, I raised this issue. He was perfectly correct in saying that the representation of these people in any public sector undertakings or any nationalised banks or any other place of works is quite insignificant. In reply to my Starred Question No. 41 dated July 19, 1978 about statutory measures to provide gainful employment to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in the institutions and organisations which derive financial assistance from Government nationalised banks, Mr. Fernandes the then Industries Minister, felt that statutory or other measures for this purpose would not be appropriate. It was said that the trade organisation might be persuaded to take steps to ensure that an adequate share of employment was given to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. He had expressed a lot of sympathy for them, but when I asked for a small thing when he was incharge of a Ministry which was capable of providing gainful employment, he was trying to evade. Our impression is that those who express their concern for the problems of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes if they are given the responsibility to implement measures for their well-being, they shirk the responsibility.

A number of hon. Members have expressed their concern about the non-implementation of laws to solve the problems of these people. For example, there are provisions, statutory laws as also enactments to protect the forests, but we have not been able to stop deforestation. Therefore, their problems remain as they were and these people have started receding to the interior parts.

Coming to the incident at Indervalli, it is another clear case of exploitation, exploitation in a different sense. The tribals are basically innocent people, as our friend said. The Gonds are basically peace-loving and law-abiding tribe. But their innocence, helplessness and illiteracy has been exploited by some of the undesirable elements for their party purposes. When I talked to one of the representatives of the tribals there, he made it very clear that party considerations were very much there in this episode. It was not a fight between the tribals and the Government; it was a fight between the Government and the extremists. Apart from this, some people said that the Government did not make any efforts to avert this incident. Before this unfortunate incident, they made some arrests. Of course, nobody will support this kind of incident of killings. But there are evidences that the police also exercised considerable restraint on a few earlier occasions, but if you go into these things and analyse these, they wanted to prove that the Government was quite ineffective in handling these things, and they wanted to prove that there was no Government at all. This was because on earlier occasions the police exercised considerable restraint to avoid casualties. Taking advantage of that, the innocent tribes were instigated and encouraged by the extremists and this unfortunate incident consequently took place. We do not support that unfortunate killings, at all. Government should have taken all precautions.

The problem of tribals can only be solved, when their mainstay of life,

forests and forest produce, is properly protected. When I went to Orissa and had discussions with some representatives of the tribals, they said that some of the Corporations meant to safeguard their interests were not able to do so properly. The funds provided to these Corporations were not adequate. When they go to the market to purchase the forest produce of the tribals, they are not able to purchase the total quantity; they are able to purchase only 25 or 30 per cent of the total produce. Consequently, the middlemen are exploiting the situation. The money-lenders and the contractors in connivance with the Forest Department are coming in their way of development.

The Government should appoint a Committee to go into these matters again and find out the loopholes and take corrective measures to see that all the measures already decided upon to protect their interests are properly implemented. Particularly, the forests and their lands should be protected and they should be given proper remuneration for their forest produce. Only then, their problems would be solved. Apart from this the Government should make a systematic effort to see that they are brought to the mainstream of national life; they should not be treated just like a show piece in a show case, because we say frequently that we want to protect and keep their culture intact. Just because we want to keep their culture and heritage intact, we should not continue to keep them in the forests. That would not be correct. While we must retain their culture, we must see that they are brought to the mainstream of national life.

श्री रवींद्र मन्ना (सहायपुर) :
सभापति महोदय, जार्ज साहब ने इस बहस को शुरू करने से पहले कहा था कि हम लोगों को सिवासत से ऊपर उठना चाहिए और सिवासत से ऊपर उठ कर इन मामलों पर ध्यान करना चाहिए जो मुल्क में हो रहे हैं और अन्धकार हो रहे हैं। उधर के लोगों

ने भी यह बात कही लेकिन बदकिस्मती यह है कि यह बात कहने के बावजूद वह पार्टी पार्लिटिक्स को सामने लाए और वही जो एक तरीका है प्रोपेगैंडा का वही स्टार्ट किया। विला जहूरत मोहतरिम प्राइम मिनिस्टर का नाम लाया गया और यह दिखाने की कोशिश की गई कि ट्राइबल्स के लिए हम बहुत कुछ कर रहे हैं। इस में बहुत कुछ कहने की जहूरत नहीं है। जो आंकड़े जार्ज साहब ने दिए हैं वह खुद इस बात के सबूत हैं कि क्या हमारी सरकार ने पिछले तीस सालों में किया है और क्या करने की जहूरत थी। मुझे एक शेर याद आ रहा है, हमारी गवर्नमेंट तो बिल्कुल उस के मुताबिक हो गई है और उस के मुताबिक अमल कर रही है —

गालिब खस्ता के बगैर कौन से काम बन्द हैं।

रोइए जार जार क्यों कीजिए हाय हाय क्यों ॥

ये सोचते हैं कि लोगों को तो इस मुल्क में मरना ही है, रोजाना, जिन लोगों पर बार बार गोलियां चलती हैं, जिनकी मौत होती है उन के बारे में यहां चर्चा क्यों की जाती है ? इस तरीके का ऐटीच्यूड हमारे कुछ साधियों ने यहां दिखाने की कोशिश की है।

हमें देखना पड़ेगा कि ट्राइबल्स को आखिर क्या शिकायतें हैं जिन को दूर करने में हम नाकाम रहे हैं। अगर आप इस की तवारीख देखें तो बस्तर के जो राजा थे प्रवीन चन्द्र भंज देव, उन के महल के अन्दर जा कर पुलिस ने फ़ायरिंग की थी और उस वक्त भी यही बात कही थी कि ट्राइबल्स वहां पर पुलिस के ऊपर हमला करने के लिए तैयारी कर रहे थे और जहां पर भी यह वाकया हुआ है, ट्राइबल्स के ऊपर ज्यादती और जुल्म हुआ है वहां पुलिस ने हमेशा यही कहा है कि पुलिस के

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

ऊपर हमला करने की तैयारी ट्राइबल्स कर रहे थे।

इस घटना में वहां क्या हुआ था ? ट्राइबल्स चाहते यह हैं कि उन की तहजीब और तमहुन बरकरार रहे। लेकिन तहजीब और तमहुन तब बरकरार रह सकता है कि जब उन के अन्दर दूसरे इण्टरफेयरेंस न करें। जैसा कि मेरे काबिल दोस्त, माननीय सदस्य ने बताया इन्दावल्ली में भी अब से दस बारह साल पहले काफी ज्यादा लगभग 80 फीसदी तादाद ट्राइबल्स की थी लेकिन आज वहां दो तीन फीसदी ट्राइबल्स की तादाद रह गई। ऐसी सूरत में उन को अपनी पूरी तहजीब के खत्म होने का एहसास होता है और उसको प्रिजर्व करने के लिए उन को लड़ने की जरूरत पेश आती है या उस में पॉसकुल मीन्स से कुछ करने की हालत पेश आती है। मैं अपने दोस्त से बिल्कुल मुत्तफिक नहीं हूँ जो उन्होंने फरमाया कि ट्राइबल्स को मना किया था, 144 लागू था और उनको कहा कि कहीं और जा कर समा कर लीजिए। बल्कि असल बात यह है कि जो लैंडलाइंस हैं और वह वही लैंडलाइंस हैं जिन्होंने इन ट्राइबल्स की जमीन को छीन कर अपने कब्जे में कर लिया है, और उन को भिखारी बना दिया है उनको जब पुलिस से मिल कर इजाजत दे दी गई अपनी मीटिंग करने की तो उन्होंने पुलिस से मिल कर दूसरी मीटिंग अपनी वहां पर अरेंज की, इस का बहाना बना कर उस मीटिंग को कौंसिल करने की बात बिल्कुल आखिर में की और नतीजा यह हुआ, कोई भी अगर उस सूरत में होता, ट्राइबल्स ही क्या अगर मैं या कोई और भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी होती या कोई कम्युनिटी होती चाहे कितनी ही कमजोर वह क्यों न होतो अगर उस की इस तरह से सप्रेस करने की बात की जाती तो बर्ह जरूर ऐसा कहता कि नहीं, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए

और वही उन्होंने कहा कि हम तो करने जलसा क्योंकि हमारा पहले से तय था और जब उन्होंने पॉसकुल मीटिंग की तो उन के ऊपर बोली चला दी। फिर वही स्टोरी बयान कर दी गई कि वह तो उन्होंने पुलिस पर हमला किया था।

मुझे याद आ रहा है, शायद जार्ज साहब को भी याद होगा, सन् 1974 में शहादा में एक बहुत बड़ी मीटिंग की गई थी लैंडलाइंस की तरफ से और उस के अन्दर यह तय किया गया जिस में एक शूगर फैक्ट्री के मालिक जो इत्फाक से हलिंग पार्टी के मेम्बर हैं उन्होंने यह कहा कि हमें 25 लाख रुपया इकट्ठा करना चाहिए और इन ट्राइबल्स से जो हमारे खेत काट लेते हैं और जो हमारी जमीनों पर, हालांकि वह जमीन ग्राम समाज की थी, अपने जानवर चराते हैं, इनसे बचने का कोई उपाय करना चाहिए। इस के लिए हर गांव में दो दो तीन तीन आदमी रखने चाहिए फौजी और उन्होंने राजस्थान से दूसरी जगहों से लोध और पठान बुला लिए। वह दो दो तीन तीन हर गांव में छोड़े गए। इस के बाद एमजेंसी का जमाना आ गया। इस एमजेंसी के जमाने में इन्हीं लोगों ने उन की औरतें सब उठा लीं। इत्फाक की बात कि 77 का जमाना आया और उस से निजात मिली.. (व्यवधान) .. यह रिकार्ड पर है, यह कोई अपनी बात में नहीं कह रहा हूँ।

अब की मर्तबा क्या हुआ 14 जनवरी को ? इस साल उन्होंने कहा कि अब की मर्तबा हमें पूरी फौज इकट्ठी करनी चाहिए 500 आदमियों की फिर एक साथ मुकाबला किया जाये एक एक गांव में जा कर। नतीजा यह हुआ कि शहादा से कुछ 6 मील दूर फिर दोबारा 14 जनवरी को गीनी चली और 4 ट्राइबल्स जन्मी हुए।

फिर वही रिपोर्ट आई। पुलिस से मिल गए बड़े बड़े लैंडलाईंस और रिपोर्ट यह आई कि इन्होंने पुलिस पर हमला किया था, लिहाजा हमें अपने बिकेंस में गोली चलानी पड़ी। और राम स्वरूप सिंह, महाराष्ट्र के मिनिस्टर, जोकि इन्वायरी पर गए उन्होंने 16 तारीख को असेम्बली में बयान दिया कि ट्राइबल्स की तरफ से ऐसी कोई बात नहीं थी, पुलिस ने बिला बजह गोली चलाई, तो यह पोलीशन है। और सिर्फ यही मामला नहीं है, हर मामले में ऐसा ही हो रहा है। हम तो चाहते हैं कि पार्टी पालिटिक्स से ऊपर उठें लेकिन और लोग नहीं चाहते हैं। अभी ओबल की लड़की का ही मामला चल रहा था, उसको उठा लिया गया। हमारे एक मिनिस्टर साहब ने, जब उनसे कांग्रेस (आई) के लोग मिलने के लिए गए और कहा कि इसमें कांग्रेस (आई) के लोग भी शामिल हैं, तो उनसे उन्होंने कहा कि इसमें मिसेज दण्डवते और सिकन्दर बख्त भी भा गए हैं इसलिए यह पार्टी पालिटिक्स चल रही है। ... (व्यवधान) ..

अभी तो 8 मिनट पूरे नहीं हुए हैं। मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह था कि यह प्रॉब्लम बहुत सीरियस है। इस मामले में जबानी ही नहीं, प्रैक्टिकल तरीके से हमको पार्टी पालिटिक्स से ऊपर उठना चाहिए। हमारे ट्राइबल्स अपनी तहजीब और तमह्न बरकरार रखना चाहते हैं। त्रिपुरा का ही मसला है जहां 1971 में 4 लाख की आवादी में 3 लाख ट्राइबल्स थे और आज 17 लाख की आवादी में 4 लाख ट्राइबल्स हैं। हर जगह ऐसा हो रहा है। इसको रोकने के लिए कदम उठाने चाहिए। और इन्द्रावली का जो मसला है उसकी हाईकोर्ट जज के जरिए से जुडीशियल इन्वायरी होनी चाहिए ताकि सही फैक्ट्स सामने आ सकें और जो लोग जिम्मेदार पाये जायें उनको

सब्त सजा दी जाये। दूसरे, लोकल लेबिल पर कोई ऐसी कमेटी बनाई जाए जिसमें ट्राइबल्स का ज्यादातर रिप्रेजेंटेशन हो, जोकि इनकी ग्रीवान्सेज को दूर कर सके।

मैं आपका बहुत मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

[شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) :

سہا پتی مہودے - چارج صاحب نے اس بحث کو شروع کرنے سے پہلے کہا تھا کہ ہم لوگوں کو سیاست سے اوپر اٹھنا چاہئے اور سیاست سے اوپر اٹھ کر ان معاملوں پر غور کرنا چاہئے جو ملک میں ہو رہے ہوں اور اکثر ہو رہے ہوں - ادھر کے لوگوں نے بھی یہ بات کہی لیکن بدقسمتی یہ ہے کہ یہ بات کہنے کے باوجود وہ پارٹی پالیٹکس کو سامنے لائے اور وہی جو ایک طریقہ ہے پروپیگنڈہ کا وہی استمارت کیا - بلا ضرورت محترم پرائم منسٹر کا نام لیا گیا اور یہ دکھانے کی کوشش کی گئی کہ ٹرائبلس کے لئے ہم بہت کچھ کر رہے ہوں - اس میں بہت کچھ کہانے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے - جو آنکڑے چارج صاحب نے دیئے ہیں وہ خود اس بات کے ثبوت ہیں کہ کہا ہماری سرکار نے پچھلے تین سالوں میں کیا کیا ہے اور کیا کرنے کی ضرورت تھی - مجھے ایک حکم یاد آ رہا ہے ہماری گورنمنٹ تو بالکل اس کے مطابق ہو گئی ہے اور

[شری وشہد مسعود]

اس کے مطابق عمل کر رہی ہے۔
دوقالب قتلہ کے پتھر کولسے کام بلند ہوں
روپئے زار زار کیا کھجئے ہائے ہائے کہوں؟
یہ سوچتے ہوں کہ لوگوں کو تو
اس ملک میں مونا ہی ہے روزانہ
جن لوگوں پر بار بار گولیاں چلتی
ہوں جن کی موت ہوتی ہے ان کے
بارے میں یہاں چرچا کیوں کی جاتی
ہے۔ اس طریقے کا ایسا پتھر ہمارے
کچھہ سانہوں نے یہاں دکھانے کی
کوشش کی ہے۔

ہمیں دیکھنا پڑے گا کہ ٹرائل میں
کو آخر کیا شکایتیں ہوں جن کو دور
کرنے میں ہم نا کام رہے ہیں۔ اگر
آپ اس کی تواریخ دیکھیں تو بستر
کے جو راجہ تھے پڑوین چندر بھلیج دیو
ان کو محفل کے اندر جا کر پولیس
نے فائرنگ کی تھی اور اس وقت
بھی یہی بات کہی تھی کہ ٹرائل میں
وہاں پر پولیس کے اوپر حملہ کرنے
کے لئے تھاری کر رہے تھے اور جہاں
پر بھی یہ واقعہ ہوا ہے ٹرائل میں
اوپر زیادتی اور ظلم ہوا ہے وہاں
پولیس نے ہمیشہ یہی کہا ہے کہ
پولیس کے اوپر حملہ کرنے کی تھاری
ٹرائل میں کر رہے تھے۔

اس کہنا میں وہاں کیا ہوا تھا۔
ٹرائل میں چاہتے یہ ہیں کہ ان کی
تہذیب اور تمدن برقرار رہے۔ لیکن

تہذیب اور تمدن تب برقرار رہے
سکتا ہے کہ جب ان کے اندر دوسرے
انٹرفیئر میں نہ کریں۔ جیسا کہ
ہمیں قابل دوست ماننے سے لے
بتایا اندرا ولو میں بھی اب سے
دس بارہ سال پہلے کافی زیادہ اگ بھگ
۸۰ فیصدی تعداد ٹرائل میں کی تھی
لیکن آج وہاں دو تین فیصدی
ٹرائل میں کی تعداد رہ گئی۔ ایسی
صورت میں ان کو اپنی پوری تہذیب
کے ختم ہونے کا احساس ہوتا ہے اور
پوری زور کرنے کے لئے ان کو لڑنے کی
ضرورت پیش آتی ہے۔ میں اپنے دوست
سے بالکل متفق نہیں ہوں جو انہوں
نے فرمایا کہ ٹرائل میں کو منع کیا
تھا ۱۳۳ لاکھ تھا اور ان کو کہا کہ
کہیں اور جا کر سہا کر لیجئے۔
بلکہ اصل بات یہ ہے کہ جو لیڈ لائن
میں اور وہ وہی ایڈ لائن میں
جہوں نے ان ٹرائل میں کی زمین کو
چھین کر اپنے قبضہ میں کر لیا ہے
اور ان کو بھکاری بنا دیا ہے ان کو
جب پولیس سے مل کر اجازت دے
دی گئی اپنی میٹنگ کرنے کی تو
انہوں نے پولیس سے مل کر دوسری
میٹنگ اپنی وہاں پر ایریلج کی
اس کا بہانا بنا کر اس میٹنگ کو
کھلسل کرنے کی بات بالکل آخر میں
کی اور نتیجہ یہ ہوا کوئی بھی اگر
اس صورت میں ہوتا ٹرائل میں ہی
کہا اگر میں یا کوئی اور بھی پوائنٹل

پارٹی ہوتی یا کوئی کسوتنگی ہوتی چاہے کئی ہی کمزور وہ کیوں نہ ہوتی اگر اس کو اسی طرح سے سہریس کرنے کی بات کی جاتی تو وہ ضرور ایسا کہتی کہ نہیں ایسا نہیں ہونا چاہئے اور وہی انہوں نے کہا کہ ہم تو کریں گے جلسہ - کیونکہ ہمارا پہلے سے طے تھا اور جب انہوں نے پیس فل میٹنگ کی تو ان کے اوپر کوئی چلا دی - پھر وہی اسمبلی بیان کر دی گئی کہ وہ تو انہوں نے پولیس پر حملہ کیا تھا -

مجھے یاد آ رہا ہے شاید جاچ صاحب کو بھی یاد ہوگا سن ۱۹۷۳ء میں شہادا میں ایک بہت بڑی میٹنگ کی گئی تھی لیڈر لوقس کی طرف سے اور اس کے اندر یہ طے کیا گیا جس میں ایک شوگر فیکٹری کے مالک جو اتفاق سے رولنگ پارٹی کے ممبر ہوں انہوں نے یہ کہا کہ ہمیں ۲۵ لاکھ روپیہ اٹھا کرنا چاہئے اور اور ٹرانس سے جو ہمارے کربت کاٹ لیتے ہیں اور جو ہماری زمینوں پر خانانکہ وہ زمین گرام سماج کی تھی اپنے جانور چراتے ہوں ان سے بچنے کا کوئی اپنا کرنا چاہئے - اس کے لئے ہر گاؤں میں دو دو تین تین آدمی رکھنے چاہئے فوجی اور انہوں نے راجستھان سے اور دوسری جگہوں سے لودھہ اور پٹھان بلا لئے - وہ دو دو تین تین ہر گاؤں میں چھوڑ گئے -

اس کے بعد ایمر جہلسی کے زمانے میں انہوں لوگوں نے ان کی عورتوں سب اٹھا لیں - اتفاق کی بات کہ ۷۷ء کا زمانہ آیا اور اس سے نجات ملی... (انگریزوں) یہ دیکھ کر پر ہے یہ کوئی اپنی بات میں نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں -

اب کی مرتبہ کہا ہوا ۱۲ جنوری اس سال انہوں نے کہا کہ اب کی مرتبہ ہمیں پوری فوج اکٹھی کرنی چاہئے ۵۰ آدمیوں کی - پھر ایک سائزہ مقابلہ کیا جائے ایک ایک گاؤں میں جا کر - نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ شہادا سے کچھ ۶ میل دور پھر دوبارہ ۱۲ جنوری دو کوئی چلی اور ۴ ٹرانس زخمی ہوئے - پھر وہی رپورٹ آئی - پولیس سے مل گئے بڑے بڑے لیڈر لوق اور رپورٹ یہ آئی کہ انہوں نے پولیس پر حملہ کیا تھا لیڈا میں اپنے قبیلے میں کوئی چلتے پڑے - اور رام سرورپ سے لکھے - ہمارا شہر کے جو کہ انکوائری پر گئے انہوں نے ۱۶ مارچ کو اسمبلی میں بیان دیا کہ ٹرانس کی طرف سے ایسی کوئی بات نہیں تھی پولیس نے بلا وجہ کوئی چلائی - تو یہ پوزیشن ہے - اور صرف یہی معاملہ نہیں ہے ہر معاملے میں ایسا ہی ہو رہا ہے - ہم تو چاہتے ہوں کہ پارٹی پالیٹکس سے اوپر اٹھے لیکن اور لوگ نہیں چاہتے ہیں - ابھی اوکھلا کی لوکی کا ہی

[شہر و شہید مسعود]

معاملہ چل رہا تھا اس کو اٹھا لیا گیا - ہمارے ایک مدرسہ صاحب نے جب ان سے کانگریس (آئی) کے لوگ ملنے کے لئے گئے اور کہا کہ اس میں کانگریس (آئی) کے لوگ بھی شامل ہیں تو ان سے انہوں نے کہا کہ اس میں مسز قنڈارتے اور سلندر بھٹت بھی آگئے ہیں اس لئے یہ پارٹی پالیٹکس چل رہی ہے - ... (انٹرویویشن) ...

ابھی تو آٹھ ملٹ پورے نہیں ہوئے ہیں - میں ختم کر رہا ہوں میرے کہنے کا مطالبہ یہ تھا کہ یہ پرائم بہت سوریس ہے - اس معاملے میں ذبالی ہی نہیں پریکٹیکل طریقے سے ہم کو پارٹی پالیٹکس سے اوپر اٹھانا چاہئے ہمارے ٹرائلس اپنی تہذیب اور تمدن بوقرار رکھنا چاہتے ہوں - تری پورہ کا ہی معاملہ ہے جہاں ۱۹۷۱ع میں چار لاکھ کی آبادی میں ۳ لاکھ ٹرائلس تھے اور آج ۱۷ لاکھ کی آبادی میں ۴ لاکھ ٹرائبل ہیں - ہر جگہ ایسا ہو رہا ہے - اس کو روکنے کے لئے قدم اٹھانے چاہئے - اور اندرا بلی کا جو مسئلہ ہے اس کی ہائی کورٹ جج کے ذریعہ سے جو پیشہ ل انکوائری ہونی چاہئے تاکہ صحیح فیڈبک سامنے آسکیں اور جو لوگ ذمہ دار پائے جائیں ان کو سخت سزا دی جائے - دوسرے لوکل ایپل پر کوئی ایسی کمیٹی بنائی جائے جس میں ٹرائبل کا زیادہ تر

پریزیڈنٹ ہو جو کہ ان کی گریوانسز کو دور کر سکے -

میں آپ کا بہت مشکور ہوں کہ

آپ نے مجھے بولنے کا سہ دیا -

آئی ایم۔ رام نوبال رڈھی (نی-جاماباد): سभापति जी, कोई ट्राइबल मरे/या कोई पुलिस का जवान मरे— यह हमारे लिए बड़े दुःख की बात है। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस ने अपनी स्पीच में कहीं भी पुलिस के जवानों के मरने का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया और न ही बाणड़ी जी ने अपने भाषण में ऐसा किया। कोई भी मरता है तो उस पर सभी का दुःख होना चाहिए। जहां तक इस हादसे का सवाल है, जब आदिवासी मीटिंग करने के लिए गए तो पुलिस वालों के समझाने पर वे वापिस भी चले गए थे लेकिन फिर वापिस आकर उन्होंने पुलिस जवानों की हत्या कर दी और फिर उसके बाद झगड़ा शुरू हो गया।

जैसा कि फर्नांडीस साहब ने साफ तरीके पर यहां कहा है कि 1959 में आंध्र प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने एक कानून पास किया था जिसके जरिए पाबन्दी लगाई गई थी कि आदिवासियों की जमीन कोई खरीद नहीं सकेगा लेकिन उस समय से लेकर आज तक कितनी ही जमीनें लोगों ने आदिवासियों से खरीद ली हैं। उस कानून के हिसाब से वह जमीनें आदिवासियों को वापिस की जानी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ जब तक वह जमीनें वापिस नहीं होंगी उनके दिलों में रंजिश बनी रहेगी। जो कानून बना था वह जमीनें खरीदने वालों को तो मालूम है लेकिन बेचने वालों को मालूम नहीं था, उन लोगों ने जाम-बूझ कर वह जमीनें खरीदी हैं इसलिए वह सारी जमीनें आदिवासियों को बिना मुश्किलों के वापिस की जानी चाहिए।

आपको याद है कि हमारी नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने बहुधा मजदूरों को विभुक्त करने का प्रोग्राम बनाया और देहात के गरीब लोगों को बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत कर्जा देने का भी प्रोग्राम बनाया जिस पर अमल भी हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ फर्नांडीस जी की पार्टी क्या कर रही है? राजनीतिक दल अगर देहातों में जाकर काम न करें सिर्फ पार्लमेंट और असेंबली में भाषण ही देते रहे तो उससे कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। अगर कोई किसी राजनीतिक पार्टी में नहीं है तो मैं उसका जिक्र यहां नहीं करना चाहता जैसे कि बहुगुणा जी की एक पार्टी है लेकिन बाकी जितनी पार्टियाँ हैं जिनकी कुछ न कुछ बेस है उतको गांवों में जाकर हरिजन आदिवासियों के लिए कुछ काम करना चाहिए ताकि आगे ऐसी घटनाएँ होने से रुकें।

जैल सिंह जी के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि एक व्यक्ति जो चंडीगढ़ में रहता था उसका मकान इमर्जेंसी के समय में गिरा दिया गया था इस संबंध में मैंने उनको लिखा था तो उन्होंने जांच पड़ताल करवाकर जिसअफसर ने गिराया था उससे पैसे वसूल करके, जिसका मकान गिराया गया था, उसको पैसा दिलवा दिया। यह हम लोगों का काम है कि जहां कहीं भी हमला होता है, तो उसको एप्रोपिएट अथोरिटी को बताना चाहिए, अगर नहीं बताया गया और इस को खाली पोलिटिकली एडवानटेज लेने के वास्ते यहां पार्लियामेंट में भाषण देते आते हैं, तो यह फिजूल है और उनका यहां बैठना फिजूल है।

इतना कहते हुए, सभापति जी, आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhogendra Jha.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): On what basis?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना)

सभापति जी आप कभी तीन मिनट और कभी दो मिनट का प्रकुश लगा रहे हैं, लेकिन इसके पहले।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Either you follow the party position.. I requested you and you did not agree.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are going to get a chance.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I want to get it according to my party position. (Interruptions) So did I. I also want to go. (Interruptions) No, no, you are doing it arbitrarily, I must say. (Interruptions) I asked you something and you made me to sit down.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, I will thank my friend Mr. George Fernandes and Mr. Mani Ram Bagri for having a discussion under 193. We are discussing atrocities against the adivasis, aboriginal Indians who have been subjected to persecution, subordination and oppression on issues of language, culture, economy and all other aspects of life in our country. Today when they are also trying to assert their democratic rights, the large army of usurers are openly resorting to illegal dealing throughout the country particularly among the adivasis who are not allowed to stand on their own legs economically mainly because of illegal usury prevalent in our country.

The Government that has been ruling this country uptill - now has not been able to enforce the Money Lending Act in any part of the country, in any village of the country and particularly in any area where the adivasis are there. Similarly as you know, culturally, they inherit certain things which are pre-Aryan. Through the ravages of time, they have been dis-

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

torted, changed but not entirely altered. For example, the women among them are not so oppressed as among the feudal dominated society among the non-advasis. The adivasi women have comparatively enjoyed more freedom and quality than among others, and that is inherited from pre-Aryan Indian culture, pre-Aryan Indian society where there was no feudal system in our country, though no ruler no ruled. In that sense, they give us something, some inherent strength to our democracy because they manage their life, social life on some democratic basis. So, taking all these things into account, in this House no one will deny that atrocities are not being committed against the adivasis; no one will deny that there are some basic causes and the remedy has to be also basic. But what can be the remedy? One thing I would like to suggest and this House to consider is whether it is time or not that the adivasi majority areas in the country is formed into a separate State.

I come from Bihar; but even in Bihar, there are areas where the adivasis are in a majority. Why can they not form a State? Why can they not be allowed to rule in the adjoining areas of Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, a vast belt in Rajasthan and Gujarat, in this part? I want to know whether this House will consider it or wait for a day when there will be a large scale massacre of adivasis. And they as human beings also do retaliate about which Shri Ram Gopal Reddy was just complaining. When they are oppressed and murdered on a mass scale it is not to be expected that they will go on tolerating one sidedly just like dead persons. They are expected to retaliate also. So, will we wait for that period? We should not. So, I submit that with regard to the States the annexation of lands of Adivasis must be prevented through special measures by the Centre. There are laws in almost all the States but they are openly being violated with the

connivance and even support of the officials, the political and administrative set up that we have inherited from the British. So their land had to be protected. Usury should be banned. Their cultural and linguistic traditions should be developed and the majority Adivasi areas should be allowed to form separate States within the Indian Union. They should be allowed to develop. This will not harm the unity of the country but the areas which I have mentioned near Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan where these areas are in the centre of the country should be developed. In such a situation, I should like to submit that this House today or hereafter should consider certain measures so that we are in a position to say that no atrocities against Adivasis have been committed. The atrocities will remain as long as the capitalist system remains. The special nature of the atrocities and the special nature of the operations should be contained to prevent them.

2.00 hrs.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Thank you for calling my name. My friends who participated in this debate have contributed a lot for the tribals. Being a tribal I would like to put forth our grievances and viewpoints and the feelings in this House for the consideration of the Government. You will find that if you send an anthropologist to a tribal area, he will say that the tribals are museum specimens. If you send a historian he will say something from the historical point of view. If you send a money lender he will exploit them. A politician will politicalise our issues. That is the fate of our tribals.

A number of committees have submitted their reports for the welfare of tribals but so far we have not achieved our objective for which the commissions and committees have been constituted. The problem which we are considering is a very vital problem and it concerns us. Fourteen tribals have been killed by the Police.

What was the defect and who is responsible for it? That is a judicial matter. But I will confine myself to the discontent among the tribals. What is the reason for discontentment among the tribals? Land alienation, indebtedness, forest policy, excise policy, non-payment of minimum wages, bonded labour and displacement of tribals due to major projects, these are the reasons for tribal discontentment. We have to check the exploitation of the tribal population. So far a number of committees have recommended various measures in this regard. The land disputes and the economic problems, and police atrocities and other problems have been dealt with by the Commission for S.C. and S.T. which had submitted its report recently. That is the white paper about the problems of Harijans and Adivasis. That should be discussed. If you see that report you will see how many cases of atrocities have been committed on tribals and Harijans. In this context when we are discussing this problem I would recall my resolution which was discussed in this House and in that debate nearly 36 members participated. On the same lines I had moved that resolution urging the Government to take up the economic development of tribals areas and also to curb atrocities.

I should like to know in this context—I will take only a few minutes more—what is Government's approach towards tribal development and tribal problems? I ask, what is the attitude of the Government? What is the attitude of the officers who are responsible for the welfare of tribals? What is the allocation made so far by the Centre and the States for the administration of tribal areas? What allocations have been made to improve the quality and character of tribals? What are the achievements? These are the main issues which exert our mind.

Always we put forth the problem before this House. We are representing the tribals. A number of times

this question has been raised. Please give us time to express our viewpoints. I am speaking from my heart. This is my feeling, the feeling of the tribal people.

I would like to make a few suggestions. What have you done about the creation of a separate department for tribal development in the Home Ministry, which was recommended by the Dhebar Commission 20 years ago? You please tell us whether you are going to do something for the inclusion of tribal development in the concurrent list. It was suggested by the Commissioner that legislation regarding alienation of tribal land should be included in the Ninth Schedule. You have not done it so far. The allocation of funds for tribal development which was to be made in the fifth plan was done. We are in the sixth plan and already two annual plans are over. But still the Ministry-wise allocation of funds and programmes has not been done.

Coming to the question of reservation, there are some people who have some reservation in their minds about it, and they think that, if reservation is provided in the Constitution, the people will get opportunities for employment. Please remove that reservation in their minds. Then the problem will be solved.

Regarding the administrative set-up in the tribal areas under the fifth and sixth schedules, the role of Governors, the role of the President, the Centre and States are there. Is that administrative set-up sufficient or do you want to strengthen it according to the constitutional provision?

Sir I am saying all this not to blame anybody but to place our problems before the House, so that the Government of India may think on this line as to what has been done, what is to be done and what has not been done in regard to tribal development so far. If others speak for us, some people

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

will take it has a suggestion. But if the tribal people speak for themselves, it is treated as reaction. I want to submit that actually it is not reaction, but only a suggestion for action.

With these words, I conclude.

*SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is unfortunate that even after 33 years of independence, the miserable plight of the Adivasis continues. They cannot live peacefully in the forests and we have failed to protect their lives and property. Many stories of their miseries can be narrated, but I don't propose to discuss it in detail for want of time. The figures of atrocities committed on the adivasis as recently announced by Government in this House prove the magnitude of the problem. During 1978, 2452 cases of assaults on the tribals were registered. In the year 1979, 2160 cases of atrocities took place and in 1980 more than 3000 cases of crime against the adivasis have been registered.

The current year has witnessed terrible atrocities on the adivasis and even the stone hearted would be moved.

The "Current" dated the 25th April, 1981 reports a "Gang rape on 12 Adivasi girls". 'Blitz' of the same date has a news item "rape and murder of tribal girls". A signed article by Dr. Manoj Mathur in both these journals has brought out the facts. I want to know the reactions of the Government towards the article.

It is not enough to cite examples of atrocities on the tribals. The reasons for these atrocities should be thoroughly investigated. One of the causes of this problem is land disputes. The land of Adivasis is occupied by non-tribals who are being backed by the Government. This is most unfortunate. There are some middlemen who

grab the amount sanctioned for tribal welfare schemes; it never reaches to the tribals. Even if they receive it is a meagre amount on which they cannot survive. This leads to frustration.

Many disputes have taken place because of tribal women who are subjected to rape. Many problems have cropped up regarding the distribution of loans to the tribals. Some measures need to be taken urgently to solve their problems.

The first Five Year Plan commenced in 1952. We have already implemented 5 five year plans. Mr. Fernandes referred to Jawaharlal Nehru's speech. If we want to realise the dream of Panditji, it is necessary to evaluate the Five Year Plans and assess the work done for the Adivasis. A document detailing the Plan allocations, the targets fixed and the achievement in the matter of tribal welfare should be presented to the House. Only after such an evaluation, will we know the work that needs to be done.

The State Governments have passed several acts relating to tribal welfare; it needs, however, to be seen whether the laws are properly implemented. Law Commission should bring out a report regarding the legislations passed by the State Governments on tribal welfare and their implementation. It should be placed before this House.

Many State Government have set up Forest Development Corporations. The Central Government gives vast sums to them. We should know whether they have properly utilised Central assistance for tribal welfare plans.

It is often pointed out that the subject of tribal welfare should be discussed above party level, the problem will not be solved by allegations and criticism by one political party against another. I fully agree with this view of hon. Member Shri Ram Gopal

*The original speech was delivered in Marathi.

Reddy. I am of the opinion that Government alone should not be held responsible for solving the problem of tribals. It is the duty of society and MPs to cooperate with the Government.

The political parties are reminded of tribal areas only at the time of elections. But what is required is dedicated workers who are prepared to work in tribal areas. I may refer to an institution named "Kalyana Ashram" who took inspiration from the RSS and is doing pioneering work in the tribal areas. I feel that such voluntary organisation should come forward to render service.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED (Warangal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will confine myself to the Indervalli incident. It was an unfortunate incident, which should not have occurred and our sympathies are for those innocent people who lost their lives in the police firing.

We may have our own subjective attitudes and emotions. But I would submit that this incident should not be used for the expression of our subjective attitude. If we agree on the facts, it will help us to arrive at correct conclusions. If we decide to agree on the salient features of this incident, I think we will be doing justice to ourselves and we will be able to really take up some measures.

It is a fact that for quite some time the so-called People's War Group had been very active in that area. In fact, from Hyderabad to Khammam, all along the Godavari, this Group has been very active. This Group has been instigating the people, tribals and also non-tribals, to indulge in violence. It is also a fact that recently the State Government had started taking up some developmental measures in these areas. Because of the apprehension that they will lose the ground, this Group had indulged in three such incidents, before this Indervalli incident. On those three

previous occasions, the police did not resort to any such strong measures which, in fact, encouraged these people to repeat such incidents.

It is also a fact that they had instigated the tribals to hold a meeting at Indervalli village, which is essentially a non-tribal village. The population of this village is only 4,000 whereas the mob which had gathered to hold the meeting was about 5,000, according to the reports. Apprehending disturbance, the district authorities imposed section 144. Defying this section 144, they still gathered there and tried to hold the meeting.

Another fact which has to be admitted is that a police constable was pierced to death and the SP of Police was attacked. It is only after that that the Revenue Divisional Officer, who is also the executive magistrate, permitted the police to resort to firing.

It has also to be admitted that except the so-called People's War Group, there was no involvement of any political party in the entire incident. It was purely a law and order matter, the magistrate was there and the incident has taken place in his presence.

An enquiry has been held, the Home Minister of the State Government has visited the place and a magisterial enquiry has been ordered. After the enquiry is completed, the whole facts will come to light. Anyway, this was a very unfortunate incident, which we should all condemn.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, there is not very much left for me to say and I will, therefore, confine myself to the wider issues.

Sir, Mr. Fernandes must be complimented for bringing this important topic before Parliament, but I wish that the time allotted for it was more during the peak hours of our parliamentary assembly and not at this far end.

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

Sir, in my constituency in Bombay one would have thought that there are no Adivasis. I do not even know what the term 'Adivasi' connotes. 'Adi' means first, 'vasi' means settler. I do not know whether the Adivasis are the first settlers. The correct term that should be used is 'Vanavasi', not 'Adivasi'. But that is another matter.

In a part of my constituency which is called Vihar Lake, there are Adivasis there and in the city of Bombay they live as they have been living for thousands of years. It is not only the question of remote villages, but out in the city of Bombay you have a cluster of Adivasis. So, the question today is: What are the wider issues that we have to consider? There are atrocities going on all the time, there is no doubt about that. But what is it that comes out of it? Ambedkar said very rightly, and I quote from a publication brought out by the Akhil Bharat Anusuchit Jati Parishad of which the President is Mr. Yogendra Makwana. Sometimes he does good work also and he brought out a publication called *Constitutional Dynamics of the Reservation Policy* and in that there is a quotation from Ambedkar which rightly says:

"On the 26th January 1950, we are going to enter into a life of contradictions. In politics we will have equality and in social and economic life we will have inequality. We must remove this contradiction at the earliest possible moment, or else those who suffer from inequality will blow up the structure of political democracy..."

Today if you are seeing atrocities against the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.. (*Interruptions*). But Mr. Makwana very kindly through his publication published this extract for ignorant people like me.

As long as this contradiction remains, there are bound to be atrocities

and that is actually what we should address ourselves.

I am shocked at the national reaction of some sections on the reservation policy in general. What is the achievement of the reservation policy? This pamphlet and many others and the past debates have mentioned how few jobs for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—in fact I will not make any distinction between the two—how few jobs in Class I and Class II have been available to them. We talk about reservations as if it is a major concession made to them. But we must remember that this reservation only applies to Government jobs. In the private sector which accounts for 85 per cent of the jobs in the country there is no reservation and in the remaining 15 per cent of the jobs in Class I and Class II the reservation is only 3 per cent and 5 cent or something like that. Therefore, the whole question today is one of viewpoint. There is a psychology that has been built up and that is why what we have to ask ourselves is not whatever small minimal safeguards that we have brought, but are they not under seige today? Are they not under attack today? And who is responsible for that?

I find today a very pernicious argument floating around in the country that there should be a national policy on reservations a national consensus on reservations. What does that mean? The national policy and the national consensus—it was all settled in 1946, 1947 and 1948 and by the time the Constitution came in 1950 it had been settled. There is no question of reopening that question. The moment anybody says that there should be a national policy in my opinion, in the heart of hearts of that person there is that feeling that this reservation should go. That is the lurking suspicion behind that and therefore, I would say that whoever calls for this national policy is in fact against

reservation. And that this call for national policy is, in my opinion, a camouflage for an anti-reservation approach and that is what we have to object. I have seen some people say that there should be reservation but not in promotion. Why not? Why should it not be? How can you say once the people enter at a lower level and thereafter there should be equal opportunity. Therefore, even on the issue of promotion there is no re-opening of the question. I am also amazed to see in the press 'a call for white paper on the reservation'. What do you mean 'white paper on reservation'. This is not a question of war and you want to know how many casualties have taken place. The Scheduled Castes Commissioner is there. He is producing annual reports. They have had all things tabulated. Why do you need a white paper? That means in your heart, you are against reservation. That is why you are bringing all this red herring. It is a method of side-tracking the issue and, therefore, I would say there should be....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): You go and ask your party President.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: If my party President has said this, he is not....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He made a statement that there should be no reservation so far as promotions are concerned. He is in a position to explain that statement.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Propagating in battles. Vajpayee's party is also propagating. (Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: We will find out in a few days what the policy of Janata Party is because the National Executive is meeting in Bangalore. Reservation policy of the Janata Party will be reaffirmed. I do not want to go by what the individuals here and there say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This question relates to a different thing.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: No. This reservation has got to do with the matters of Scheduled Castes. Just because you have name like 'Panigrahi', it does not mean that you should say all this to me. It is a central issue.

SHRI JAI PAL SINGH KASHYAP (Aonla): People from all over India want clarification from both the parties.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: That clarification of Janata Party's policy will come out of the National Executive meeting very soon.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): What is that Janata Party, I want to know?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Well, as long as you know what Adivasi is that is good enough. As long as Mr. A. K. Roy knows what the law of the country is, that is O. K. There is a great doubt on both the points. Therefore, this question has to be centrally attacked. It is no use saying there are atrocities here and atrocities there, suspend that sub-inspector, transfer that Superintendent of Police, that is not the issue. The issue today is fundamental. Questions are being asked which should not be asked. Fundamentals have been settled. Once the concessions have been given on reservation, those cannot be withdrawn. They cannot be questioned. If some States are not giving as much as other States are giving, you force those States to give equal to other States. You cannot say that there should be national policy. What do you mean by 'national policy'? If the other States are not giving you penalise those States. You tell them to give at par with those States which are giving more. That is the question that we should be addressing to ourselves.

The danger of regression is there. When the meeting of the Leaders of

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

the Opposition was called by Shri-mati Indira Gandhi, I opposed even the concessions given by the Gujarat Government on the carry over matter. Why? Because, in this issue there is danger of regression. Once you start, you slide all the way back. Then you yield on a point which looks on abstract terms. There may be injustice, in abstract terms it may be. I do not agree even there. May be, there is an arguable point there. If you yield there, then the issue becomes 'anti-reservation'. If you yield on anti-reservation, very soon they will be anti-harijan. If you yield on 'anti-harijan' there will be pro-caste system. *Varna vivastha* will come back again in its full form. That is why I had not to yield there itself. We are in a slippery slope and we have got to keep where we are. The moment we take one step back we will have to take thousand steps back. What we achieved in thirty years, we will have to give up in thirty days. That is the danger of the danger of regression. I would say it is for this House to reaffirm, not its commitment to the policy, that policy is already there, but to go on giving reservation. We read and we listen Ramayana. We know all those stories. We know that Ram lost his kingdom for fourteen years. Sita was kidnapped. Could we listen to it every year? Why do we listen to it? Because human mind is like that. Certain things are to be hammered in. So, the rights of the harijans, the rights or the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, the rights of the tribals have to be hammered in every time and there should not be even an inch of retreat on any point on merit or no merit.

श्री अरविन्द नेताम (कांकेर) :

सभापति महोदय, इंद्रवली में जो घटना घटी है, वह एक बहुत दर्दनाक घटना है और लगता है कि आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की समस्या के बारे में राज्य सरकारों की पकड़ धीरे-धीरे ढीली होती

जा रही है। इस बीच में एक के बाद एक ऐसी घटनाएं हो रही हैं, चाहे वे आदिवासी क्षेत्र में हों और चाहे हरिजनों से संबंधित हों। जब इन समस्याओं या दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में हम लोग संसद या एसेम्बलियों में चर्चा करते हैं, तो इस बात की कोशिश करते हैं कि मलहम लगा कर लोगों या सदस्यों के मन में जो तात्कालिक रिजॉन्टमेंट है, उसको कम किया जाए। परन्तु सरकार से मेरा निवेदन है कि अब समय आ गया है कि हम इस मर्ज की तह में जाएं, ताकि उसका इलाज किया जा सके।

मेरी ऐसी मान्यता बनती जा रही है कि आदिवासियों की जो समस्या है राज्य सरकारें या तो उसके प्रति उदासीन होती जा रही है या वे इसको नौकरशाहों के भरोसे छोड़ती जा रही हैं। आंध्र प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि यह सारा मसला लैंड को ले कर खड़ा हुआ है। 24 अप्रैल के हैदराबाद के हिन्दू अखबार में उनका यह स्टेटमेंट आया है:-

"The Chief Minister said, the forest produce should be purchased directly by the Government from the tribals. If we pay them the correct price, then the exploitation of the tribals will end."

दूसरी ओर पुलिस ने कहा है कि केवल आतंकवादी इस घटना के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं मेरा निवेदन है कि यह कह कर कि आतंकवादियों ने लोगों को उकसाया, सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी से नहीं बच सकती है। सरकार को इस में जाना चाहिए कि यह समस्या क्यों उत्पन्न हुई।

कल तक मुझे केन्द्रीय सरकार पर विश्वास था कि आदिवासी क्षेत्र और हरिजनों की समस्याओं के बारे में उसकी पकड़ बहुत मजबूत है। भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्रालय ने बी० बी० सी० को

बस्तर में एक डाकुमेंटरी बनाने की जो अनुमति दी है, मैं उस सवाल को पिछले तीन-चार दिनों से संसद में उठाने का प्रयत्न कर रहा हूँ। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि किस ढंग से शब्दों के जाल में बी बी सी ने भारत सरकार की नाक में चुना लगाया है। भारत सरकार ने बी बी सी को बस्तर में अबू भमाड़ में डाकुमेंटरी बनाने की अनुमति दी है, जो बिल्कुल रेस्ट्रिक्टड एरिया है और जो मेरी कास्टोडियुएन्सी है। मैं चाहूँगा कि मैंने जो ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव का नोटिस दिया है, गृह मंत्री उसको मंजूर करें और इस विषय पर बहस के लिए तैयार हों।

मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि आप हमें जंगल में रहने दें, हमें अपने ढंग से जीने दें। इस तरह की परमिशन दे कर आप हमारी जिन्दगी में, हमारे जीवन में, एक व्यवधान लाना चाहते हैं। इस बारे में जो समाचार आ रहे हैं, उन्हें देखते हुए भारत सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि वह इस मामले को साफ़ करे, क्योंकि भारत सरकार ने जो आवजवंर पर्यवेक्षक भेजा था, वह उसने वापस ले लिया और राज्य सरकार का पर्यवेक्षक भी वहाँ से चला गया। और केवल एक वहाँ के जिलाधीश रह गए जिन को बी बी सी वालों ने ओछे ढंग से अपने साथ कर लिया, है, उन्होंने जांच कर के रिपोर्ट दे दी कि वहाँ पर ऐसी कोई अनहोनी बात नहीं हुई है जब कि जिलाधीश वहाँ कहीं पिक्चर में नहीं हैं। इस तरह से गैर जिम्मेदाराना ढंग से केन्द्र सरकार ने भी बी बी सी को परमिशन दिया है। इसीलिए हमारी यह मांग है खासतौर से, समय-समय पर जो हम करते रहे हैं कि केन्द्र सरकार में भी आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के अलग से विभाग हों ताकि

ऐसे बहुत से सरले हैं जिन पर समय-समय पर गंभीरता से विचार विचार जा सके।

ये जितने भी मामले हैं और जो समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हो रही हैं उस में तीन बातों की ओर मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहूँगा— एक तो शोषण, दूसरे जमीन और तीसरे जंगल। शोषण के बारे में सरकार की तरफ से कुछ प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं चाहे सोसाइटी हो, या एसोसियेशन या दूसरी संस्था हो, ये सभी संस्थाएँ आप की नौकरशाही के चक्करों में पड़ी है जिस से जो काम किया जाना चाहिए वह काम हो नहीं रहा है। इसीलिए असंतोष बढ़ रहा है।

जमीन के मामले में हर राज्य सरकार ने अपने-अपने कानून बनाए हैं। इसके बावजूद भी जिस ढंग से प्रभावशाली रूप से इस के ऊपर अमल होना चाहिए वह हो नहीं पा रहा है। जंगल के बारे में हम शुरू से कहते आ रहे हैं कि हर साल राज्य सरकार जंगल की नीति में परिवर्तन करके आदिवासियों के अधिकार और उन की जो सुविधाएँ हैं उस में कटौती करती जा रही है और धीरे-धीरे नीबत आ गई है कि 74 में जब कारपोरेशन की अनुमति भारत सरकार ने दी उस समय भी हम लोगों ने अपनी आपत्ति जाहिर की थी, पिछली 21 तारीख को बस्तर में पूरे आदिवासियों की मीटिंग हुई जिस में हम लोग भी गए हुए थे, वहाँ सारे आदिवासियों ने कहा कि इस जिले से कारपोरेशन के अधिकार खत्म किए जाने चाहिए क्योंकि आप ने एक संस्था खड़ी कर दी लेकिन जैसा कि महालगी साहब ने कहा इन की कार्य प्रणाली पर भी रिब्यु होना चाहिए, उस का पुनर्निरीक्षण होना चाहिए कि यह कहां तक उस क्षेत्र में प्रभावशाली ढंग से काम कर रही है या नहीं,

[श्री सरस्वती नेतृत्व]

यह देखना चाहिए। निस्तार के संबंध में जो सुविधाएँ भी उन को धीरे-धीरे कर के खत्म कर रहे हैं। जंगल से उन का जीवन बहुत जुड़ा हुआ है। आज जंगल में रहने वाले आदिवासी बाहरी हो गए, घाउटसाइडर हो गए और सारी जिम्मेदारी फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट की हो गई। सारा रिजॉटमेंट इस बात का है।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश में जो हमारे साधियों ने कहा कि आज जो वहाँ गिरिजन कारपोरेशन है, एक समय था कि उस के सम्बन्ध में बहुत अच्छी रिपोर्ट थी कि वह बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। मध्य प्रदेश से भी काफी अक्सर इस बात को देखने के लिए गए कि वहाँ का जो गिरिजन कारपोरेशन है वह अच्छा काम कर रहा है, परन्तु आज क्या हो गया? आज उसी का परिणाम है कि चीफ मिनिस्टर ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि अगर हम उनको ठीक ढंग से कीमत दे सकें तो बहुत बढ़िया होगा।

अन्त में एक बात कह कर समाप्त कर देना चाहता हूँ। इस सब का एक ही निदान है। अगर आज से 20 साल पहले भारत सरकार और सारी राज्य सरकारों ने डेबर कमीशन की सिफारिशों को अच्छे ढंग से लागू किया होता, उनका पालन किया होता तो आज यह स्थिति नहीं होती। मेरे कुछ साधियों ने कहा कि अलग से कमीशन बनाना चाहिए। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आज भी 20 साल हो गए फिर भी कोई देर नहीं हुई है, उसी डेबर कमीशन की सिफारिशों को फिर से लागू करना चाहिए। एक बात से मैं आशा कर देना चाहता हूँ, बस्तर के बेलाडीला में, दल्ही-राजहड़ा में आज भी हड़ताल हो रही है और वहाँ के सारे जो

बकहूर हैं, आदिवासी लोग हड़ताल हैं वह बतलुपुट हैं, बस्तर में हो सकता है कि कुछ अनहोनी घटना हो सकती है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी को अभी से आगाह कर देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इन की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं किया गया तो फिर से कुछ न कुछ अनहोनी घटना हो सकती है। बिहार में तो हो ही रहा है। जिस ढंग से आदिवासियों के साथ वहाँ व्यवहार हो रहा है, झाड़वा में जो दुष्प्र, वे सब के सब एक चेन हैं, आन्ध्र प्रदेश से लेकर मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, बिहार और बंगाल के सारे जो ट्राइबल बेल्ट हैं उनमें यह हो रहा है, यह बड़ी बंधी समस्या है। अब वक्त आ गया है कि केन्द्र सरकार इन क्षेत्रों की जो समस्याएँ हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में फिर से विचार करे, राज्य सरकारों पर इस को नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are here not to defend and not to offend but only to make some honest introspection.

Coming from the Chhota Nagpur area of Bihar, I know what treatment the tribals get from the State Government, the Central Government, the political parties and the press and from this House.

Three statements have come on the recent firing in Andhra Pradesh. One statement has come from the Minister for Tribal Welfare; another statement has come from the Chief Minister; and the third statement has come from the Home Minister of Andhra Pradesh. I was shocked to see that all the Congress MPs repeated the statement made by the Home Minister; they avoided uttering the statement made by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and also their Minister for Tribal Welfare. What the Chief Minister has said is this—this has been reported in the Statesman:

“Anjiah Attributes Tribal Trouble to Land Disputes” The Chief

Minister, Mr. T. Anjiah, Yesterday (23/4) attributed the trouble in Adilabad district where 13 tribals were killed in a tribal village (Indervalli) in a police firing on Monday to a long-standing land dispute.... Unless we restore the land to the tribals, the trouble will continue."

This is what the Chief Minister is saying, and their MPs are afraid or reluctant to repeat in the House.

Now, what their Tribal Welfare Minister is saying...

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I said it.

SHRI A. K. ROY: You did not say.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I said that the land must be restored to them.

SHRI A. K. ROY: The Tribal Welfare Minister, their Minister—not belonging to our Party or any other Party, not the so-called Naxalite Group which they have been repeating again and again. (Interruptions) has said this:

"The Minister for Tribal Welfare told the newsmen that the previous Government..."

That is also Congress-I Government.

"...the previous Government had issued an order allowing the non-tribals to possess small holdings in the tribal areas reserved by the tribals. The previous Government had issued the order in contravention of the Land Transfer Regulation Act, allowing the non-tribals to occupy the agency land... The present Government was considering withdrawal of the order in view of the restlessness among the tribals..."

That means, the wrong action of your Government created the situation—as accepted by your Minister—which led to the firing. The firing took place. Not a single house of the non-tribal, landlord, was attacked. No sabotage

was made. The tribals were only armed with stones, and when they threw the stones, the stones injured some policemen. After the firing, in the melee one policeman was killed. This is the attitude we are having. One thing I would like to say is that it is not only a question of reservation. Reservation is only the tip of an iceberg. Even with reservation we are killing, but cheering, the tribal people. It questions the very foundation of our society, our attitude. The stark and agonising discovery in my experience shows that we Indians do not consider the tribal people as Indians, not even as human beings. That is the stark discovery of my experience. Had any other fourteen people been killed in any part of India, there would have been a political earthquake. But here nobody was concerned with that. Only some hon. Members created a scene here and they forced this discussion.

Similar type of things happened in Gua. I personally went to investigate there. You would be surprised to know that there also 14 people were officially killed. You would be shocked to know that only four people were killed on the spot and the rest ten people were killed in the hospital. The Adivasis had carried the injured to the Gua hospital; they were dragged out from the beds because the hospital is situated just in front of the BMP camp. In front of the doctors and nurses, they were killed on the verandah of the hospital; the dead bodies remained there for 24 hours.

The Tribal Minister of Bihar who had gone to Gua was not allowed to enter Gua because no tribals are made Ministers. My point is this. Even if the persons from the tribal communities or the Harijan communities are made ministers, they have no power. That is the stark reality. They would not come within the power structure. (Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: What about West Bengal? Are there no troubles?

SHRI A. K. ROY: Troubles are everywhere. There is variation in degree only. The troubles are there. I do not want to go into details. What I say is that the harijans are the periphery of the power structure. The tribals are outside the power structure. That is one of the points. So, I want to give two suggestions. The first and most immediate suggestion is that whenever the tribal people are killed in any part of the country, a Committee of Members of Parliament should go there and investigate into that and then within seven days they should give their report. Their suggestions should be binding on the State Government.

My second suggestion is: we must give the tribals their homeland, their autonomy. They should be directly with the Ministry they are going to constitute, namely, the Ministry for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

This is a long-term remedy. If we have a short-term remedy of having a judicial enquiry, that is no remedy at all. This will continue endlessly and, ultimately, the people will forget when the conclusions are reached by them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shiv Prasad Sahau. Be brief and take three minutes

श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू (रांची) : सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से निजम 193 के तहत बिहार के छोटा नागपुर के, रांची एवं मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा के आदिवासियों पर हो रहे जुल्म व अत्याचार के सम्बन्ध में संक्षेप में माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

आज आदिवासियों का मनोबल कल से कहीं अधिक गिरा हुआ है। कल का

निर्भीक आदिवासी केवल कुल्हाड़ियों से शेरों का शिकार करने वाला, झंझोत सेना की बन्दूकों को अपनी रहस्यमयी शक्तियों से जाम कर देने वाला आदिवासी एक मामूली सिपाही को देखकर क्यों जंगलों व पहाड़ों में छिप जाता है? सभ्य मनुष्यों से दूर रहने में ही वह अपनी भलाई क्यों समझता है? वास्तव में उसे लगता है कि उसके पारम्परिक मूल्यों से उसे अलग किया जा रहा है। सौ में से एक भी आदिवासी ऐसा नहीं मिलेगा, जो पूरी तरह स्वस्थ हो, उन की नसल दिनोंदिन कमजोर होती जा रही है। बड़े दुःख के साथ मैं, श्रीमन्, मैं आपके सामने आदिवासियों पर हो रहे जुल्म की कुछ सच्ची कहानी पेश कर रहा हूँ। साथ-साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करूंगा कि ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए कि भविष्य में सरकार के प्रति उनकी आस्था और विश्वास जगें। मैं चन्द उदाहरण उन पर हो रहे अत्याचार के सम्बन्ध में पेश कर रहा हूँ, उम्मीद है मकवाना जी बुरा नहीं मानेंगे, मैं पहले ही उनसे क्षमा चाहता हूँ।

मैंने माननीय राज्य मंत्री, गृह विभाग, श्री मकवाना साहब को चन्द महीने पहले श्रीपति राम एवं उनके अन्य कुछ 16 सहयोगियों के सम्बन्ध में ईंट-भट्टे के मालिकों द्वारा जुल्म ढाए जाने के सम्बन्ध में उनके हस्ताक्षरित आवेदन पत्र अपने सिफारिश के साथ दिया था। 23-3-81, डी० ग्रा० नं० 915/एम० एस० (एच०)/वी० आइ० पी०/81 राज्य मंत्री का उत्तर आया कि "मैं इसे दिखवा रहा हूँ।" दूसरा पत्र श्री रामवृक्ष का था, जिसमें मैंने इटा-भट्टे के मालिकों द्वारा शोषण की चर्चा की थी, श्री मकवाना साहब को तिथि 26-3-81, डी० ग्रा० नं० 999/एम० एस० (एच०)/वी० आइ० पी०/81 उत्तर आया कि "मैं इसे दिखवा रहा हूँ।" पुनः मैंने श्री उमराब साधु कुजूर विधायक बिहार का

पत्र अपने सिफारिश पत्र के साथ हिमाचल प्रदेश के चम्बा जिला में एक ग्राम बिकवाई है। वहां रांची (चुटिया मोहल्ला) के निवासी गुप्ता होटल का प्रबन्धक एवं कर्मचारी सर्वश्री सुदर्शन गुप्ता एवं जय प्रकाश गुप्ता ने रांची के 9 लड़कियों को ले जा कर बेच दिया है। उन मासूम बच्चियों को बरामद कराने के लिए मैंने मकवाना साहब से अनुरोध किया था। इस में मकवाना साहब का पत्र ता० 2-4-1981 डी० आ० सं० 1114/एम एस(एच) बी० आइ० पी०/81 प्राप्त हुआ जिस में इन्होंने लिखा है—“मैं इसे देखवा रहा हूँ।” पुनः मैंने रांची जिले के लोहरदगा अनुमण्डल के ग्राम कुटमू की एक नाबालिग लड़की “बसन्ती” के सम्बन्ध में, जो दिल्ली के मि० धर्मपाल, मकान न० 10756, नालेवाली गली, मानिक पुरा, दिल्ली-6 के पास है जिसको वह ट्रक से उड़ा कर तथा झूठा प्रलोभन दे कर एवं दिल्ली ला कर अपने यहां रखे हुए हैं, को बरामद कराने के सम्बन्ध में मैंने तथा कार्तिक उरांव, राज्य मंत्री, संचार विभाग, भारत सरकार ने भी गृह विभाग को लिखा था। इस सम्बन्ध में भी उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ कि “मैं इसे देखवा रहा हूँ।”

श्रीमन्, कितना बयान करूँ, इस तरह के सैकड़ों अत्याचार, व्यभिचार तथा शोषण के मामले भरे पड़े हैं। बहुत सारे पत्र मैं समय-समय पर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी एवं गृह विभाग को लिखता रहा हूँ तथा सदन में भी बोलता रहा हूँ, किन्तु महीनों गुजर गये कार्यवाही कुछ नहीं हुई। मैं गृह विभाग को सावधान कर देना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की स्थिति सिर्फ सूबे बिहार में ही नहीं है, उड़ीसा एवं मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी बहुल इलाकों से आदिवासी लड़कियों की खरीद, बिक्री एवं हर तरह से उन का शोषण किया जा रहा है।

एक अन्य समस्या की ओर भी मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ— हमारे प्रदेश में कोल-फील्ड्स हैं, कोयल-कार्री योजना चल रही है, स्वर्ण-रेखा डैम प्रोजेक्ट चल रहा है तथा हटिया आदि स्थानों में आदिवासियों की जमीन इन योजनाओं के लिए ली जा रही है। कहां यह जा रहा है कि जिन की तीन एकड़ से अधिक जमीन ली जाएगी उन को नौकरी देंगे, उस से कम वालों को नौकरी नहीं दी जायगी। मैं पूछता हूँ—कौन ऐसा आदिवासी-हरिजन है जिस के पास तीन एकड़ से अधिक जमीन है। इस तरह से हमारे 95 प्रतिशत से अधिक आदिवासी-हरिजन बेकार होते जा रहे हैं, एक तरफ उन की जमीन ली जा रही है दूसरी तरफ उन को नौकरी में नहीं लिया जा रहा है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे छोटा नागपुर और उड़ीसा के आदिवासी इन्हीं सब कारणों से बहुत क्षुब्ध हैं और बारूद के ढेर पर बैठे हुए हैं। मैं गृह मंत्री जी को सावधान करना चाहता हूँ कि उन की नौकरी की समस्याओं के प्रति सरकार समय रहते चेत, अन्यथा आगे क्या होगा, मैं नहीं जानता। हमारे आदिवासी एम० ए० और बी० ए० पास कर के बैठे हुए हैं लेकिन उन को नौकरी नहीं दी जाती है, हर तरफ भाई-भतीजेवाद का बोल-वाला है, जिससे बेकारों की भयंकर फौज खड़ी होती जा रही है।

आप बैंकों की स्थिति को देखिए— वहां पर जब भी कोई लोन के लिए जाता है तो सब से पहले पूछेंगे कि कहां से आये हो। जब वह बतलाएगा कि अमुक जाति का हूँ तो उस को धक्के दे कर बाहर निकाल दिया जाता है। बिना पैस दिये बैंकों में कोई काम नहीं होता है। इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में ऐसे पदाधिकारियों की नियुक्ति की जाये जो

[श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू]

उब के रीति-रिवाजों को समझते हैं। अन्यथा इस तरह की बारदातें हमेशा होती रहेंगी। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट द्वारा प्रान्तीय सरकारों को उन के विकास के लिए धरनों रुपया दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन होता क्या है? प्रान्तीय सरकार से वह रुपया चल कर खिले में आता है, जिले से ब्लाक स्तर पर आता है और वहां तक पहुंचते-पहुंचते आधा रुपया आदिवासियों के नाम से हमारे जो कुम्भकरण उच्चाधिकारी सोम हैं उन के पेटों में चला जाता है। इस पर सरकार को कड़ी नियाह रखनी चाहिए।

हमारे आदिवासी बाहुल्य क्षेत्रों में जंगल भरे पड़े हैं, पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं, जहां बांस, बाक्सवूड, ताम्बा और बहुत सी चीजें प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं, लेकिन आवागमन के साधन नहीं हैं, रेलवे लाइन नहीं है जिससे उन का उपयोग हो सके। यदि वहां पर रेलवे लाइन का विकास किया जाय, तो बांस की मदद से कागज बनाने के कारखाने खोले जा सकते हैं। हमारे जो आदिवासी काम के लालच में पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर भाग रहे हैं उन को वहीं पर रोजगार मिलेगा, उन का भागना रुक जायगा। जिस तरह से आज उन का शोषण और उन के साथ व्यवहार हो रहा है, वह रुकेगा। यदि आदिवासियों का कल्याण करना है तो सही मायनों में कीजिए, नहीं तो आदिवासियों का असन्तोष बढ़ रहा है और वह बारूद की दीवार पर बैठता जा रहा है। इस लिए समय रहते हमारी सरकार चेत जाए।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):

Sir, I wish to draw the pointed attention of the House to a particular development in regard to the atrocities being committed on the Adivasis. There is a growing collusion between the law enforcement authorities and the vested interests existing in the rural areas. This is a very, very crucial point. In the case of Adila-

bad there is also this sort of collusion between the Police and the vested interests of the locality, in order to deprive the tribals of their legitimate right to land.

Sir, I wish to quote from the Editorial of the *Times of India* dated 24-4-81. It has got a significance and so I quote. It says:

"One difficulty in accepting such an alibi (banning of tribals as well as non-tribals) at its face value is that the Police, as well as non-tribal vested interests in Andhra have often sought to curb even perfectly legal activities of the Organisations agitating for the economic amelioration of tribals".

I would not like to explain it, as it is sufficiently clear even legitimate and peaceful agitation of tribals for land and for higher wages are suppressed; they are not allowed; in these cases the Law Enforcement authorities and the vested interests act in unison. Very peculiar arguments are being advanced. They say that there is a growing activity and increasing activity of extremists and because of such "increasing activity" of extremists in these areas, merely because of such a pretext, the Police wants all licence to kill anybody as they like. This is what happens. This is what happened in this case also, Sir. This is what happened in Gua. This happened in almost all areas where tribals have risen up and demanded land. Your so-called sub-plan and component plan are only Paper plans. This is there only to hoodwink the people. The major and the crucial question is the question of 'Land'. Wherever land problem has been solved somewhat satisfactorily like in Kerala and West Bengal, this kind of atrocity is not found on a large scale. I don't say that it has been solved satisfactorily. But at least some effort has been made by the Government and when such an effort is made by the Government, this kind of collusion between law and enforcement authorities and vested interests

against tribals and other oppressed sections of the society does not generally take place. This is my respectful submission.

And here I would like to point out that in the Andhra Act there is a provision which forbids the transfer of land of tribals to non-tribals under all circumstances. This is an improved Act. But I find that this kind of an Act is not available in other States. I would admit it. Because under all circumstances transfer of land from the tribals to non-tribals should be banned. Sir, even your State does not possess that kind of legislation, If I am correct.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a legislation.

21 hrs.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Therefore, a law of this nature that the land transfer from the tribal to non-tribal under all circumstances should be enacted. It is a very important legal step. But the whole question that this has not been implemented is not going to be solved and cannot be solved unless the entire attitude of the Government and the law enforcing authority is changed. Therefore, I would only make 2 or 3 suggestions. It appears that the Government agrees to have those views. In the course of the reply to a question, the Government had said that the land occupied a crucial position in the matter of tribal problem. Therefore, I would suggest that in order to solve this land hunger of the non-tribals, all legislations relating to the alienation of land should be reviewed and enough and adequate compensation should be given to them so that the benefit of this legislation can be made available to the tribals. My second suggestion is that there should be monitoring cell attached to the Home Ministry to see the actual implementation of the land alienation Act for the tribals. My third suggestion is

that there should be a compulsory direction from the side of the Government that adivasis who have been deprived of their land because of the Government's acquisition of land for development or for setting up industrial units should not only be provided with adequate compensation but their sons and daughters should be given employment in the industrial units which are coming up there. I think there is a sense of revolt and upheaval among the tribals in all parts of the country. I think the Government and the House will take due notice of this upheaval and the Government in its wisdom should take necessary measures.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we have taken more than 3 hours. There are still 2 or 3 Members to speak. The hon. Minister would take about 25 minutes. Therefore, I would give two minutes to each of you.

श्रीमती विद्या खेसुपति (विजयवाड़ा):

सभापति महोदय, मैं आप के सामने इस विषय में कुछ प्वाएंट रखना चाहती हूँ। मेरे से पहले जो माननीय सदस्य बोले, वे तो चले गये हैं। मैं यही कहना चाहती हूँ कि आंध्र प्रदेश के इन्द्रावल्सो में जो यह प्रोब्लम हुआ है, ऐसी प्रोब्लम्स सारे देश में और प्रदेशों में होती रहती हैं और हो रही हैं। हमारे देश में बहुत से प्रदेश हैं और कई प्रदेशों में अलग अलग पार्टियों की सरकारें हैं। यह बात भी हमें दिमाग में रखनी पड़ेगी।

मैं बसिकली एक प्वाएंट आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूँ। हमारे देश में बहुत सी पोलिटिकल पार्टियाँ हैं। जबकि यह प्रोब्लम इकोनॉमिक और सोशल प्रोब्लम है और इसका इकोनॉमिकली और सोशलली लेन चाहिए लेकिन होता यह है कि जब ऐसी घटना या दुर्घटना हो जाती है तो उसको पोलिटिकलाइज्ड कर दिया

[श्रीमती विद्या चन्नुपति]

जाता है। हमारी पोलिटिकल पार्टियों में जो लोग काम करते हैं या और जो लोग दूसरी पार्टियों में काम करते हैं वे इन आदिवासियों को सुधारने के बजाय उनको गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ एन्करेज करते हैं, हमारी पार्टी के खिलाफ एन्करेज करते हैं। हमें ट्राइबल प्राब्लम को एक सोशल प्राब्लम की तरह लेना चाहिए। हमारी सरकार श्रीमती गांधी की लीडरशिप में इन लोगों को बहुत सहायता दे रही है, लेकिन जो जो उनके लिए काम किया जाता है, उसको वे लोग भूल जाते हैं और जो नहीं हुआ है उसको कहना शुरू कर देते हैं। यह किसी पार्टी की समस्या नहीं है, इसलिए जितने भी पार्टी वर्कर्स हैं, सब को मिल कर आम-जनता को सुधारने के लिए प्रयत्न करने चाहिए। उनकी उन्नति के लिए हम सब को सोचना है। ट्राइबल लोगों की उन्नति के लिए क्या-क्या काम करना है—क्या कार्यक्रम बनाने हैं, पार्टी वर्कर्स को यह सोचना चाहिए।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : माननीय सभापति जी, जितने हल्के ढंग से आदिवासियों की समस्या को लिया जा रहा है, यह तो इसी बात से प्रतीत होता है कि हमारे माननीय ज्ञानी जी, कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर को यहां रहना चाहिए, लेकिन वे यहां नहीं हैं। इससे ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार की इस और ज्यादा तवज्जह नहीं है। यह इस बात से भी स्पष्ट है कि इस तरह की बहस हमेशा रात को ही होती है। पूरे देश को पता नहीं लग पाता और न ही पूरे रूप से बहस हो पाती है।

सभापति जी, शास्त्रों में लिखा है कि आदिवासी और शूद्र की हत्या करने पर उतना ही पाप लगता है, जितना एक नेबले या मेंढक को मारने पर लगता है।

आचार्य जगबान देव : कहां लिखा हुआ है ? ये गलत कह रहे हैं।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : "मनुस्मृति" में लिखा हुआ है। अगर नहीं लिखा होगा तो मैं ईस्तीफा दे दूंगा।

आज एक तरफ तो आदिवासियों की सुरक्षा और उन पर होने वाले अत्याचारों को ले कर चर्चा हो रही है और दूसरी तरफ आदिवासियों के आरक्षण के खिलाफ जो एंटी रिजर्वेशन आन्दोलन-कारी हैं उनको बेल करके जुलूस निकालने की आज्ञा दी गई है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार एक एंटी कांस्टीट्यूशन एजेंटेशन करने वालों को कैसे आज्ञा दे दी गई ? वे आदिवासी भी जुलूस निकालना चाहते थे, मीटिंग करना चाहते थे, उनको आपने गोलियों से भून दिया, दर्जनों लोगों को मार दिया और उनका जो लोग हित नहीं चाहते हैं उनको आप बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। इससे सरकार की नीयत पर शक होता है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि तुरन्त एक पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी गठित की जाए और जहां-जहां आदिवासी-हरिजनों, कमजोर और पिछड़े वर्गों, मुसलमानों आदि की हत्याएं हुई हैं, चाहे वे हत्याएं पुलिस ने की हों, सब मामलों की जांच होनी चाहिए और दोषी व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ केस दाखिल करके चार्ज-शीट लगा कर अदालतों में उनका ट्रायल होने दीजिए, ताकि हरिजन-आदिवासियों को पता लगे और उनमें विश्वास पैदा हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री बलबीर सिंह (झरबोल) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक दो सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। यदि सही माने में भकवाना जी हरिजनों का हित चाहते हैं तो उनके पास फाइल वॉइस है, इसके

बारे में मैंने पहले भी कई बार इस सदन में बात कही है। भारत-शासन में आदिवासी और हरिजनों के लिए केवल एक डिवीजन काम कर रहा है। मैं उन अधिकारियों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ डा० भूपेन्द्र सिंह जी और श्री कृष्णन जी, लेकिन उनके पास भी स्टाफ नहीं है। इसलिए आज आपको सदन में यह आश्वासन देना होगा कि इसके लिए एक डिपार्टमेंट आप कायम करेंगे, जिसके जरिये हिन्दुस्तान के हरिजन और आदिवासियों का कल्याण हो सकता है।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन है कि जो इन्द्रावली में दुःखद घटना घटी है उसके बारे में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हर जगह हरिजनों को यह कह कर मारा जाता है कि ये नक्सलाइट हैं, डकैत हैं, इस प्रकार इन इनोसेंट लोगों को मारा जाता है, तो क्या कोई पढ़ा-लिखा व्यक्ति भी मारा गया है।

जितनी भी घटनाएं होती हैं, उन सब घटनाओं के लिए आप जवाब-दार हैं।

आज सारे मध्य प्रदेश में अखबारों में एक बात प्रकाशित हो रही है—“बी० बी० सी० द्वारा मध्यप्रदेश में आदिवासी जोड़ों का नग्न छायांकन” मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वस्त्र में “घोटल” आदिवासियों की एक संस्था है, जिसमें यंग लड़के-लड़कियां रहते हैं। बी० बी० सी० के लोग एक गिरोह बनाकर वहां पर गए। यह कहा गया कि उनके नग्न चित्र नहीं लिए जाने चाहिये। लेकिन आदिवासियों के जो वहां जोड़े लड़के लड़कियों के थे उनको पैसे का खालच दे कर, उनके कपड़े उतरवा कर उनकी फिल्में ली गई हैं और ये फिल्में हिन्दुस्तान से ले जा कर, ब्लू फिल्में

बाहर दिखाई जा रही हैं। आप सो रहे हैं। मि० मरवाह को भेजा गया लेकिन उसको क्लैटर की साजिश के कारण वहां से लौटा दिया गया। क्लैटर को वहां से हटाया जाना चाहिए।

वहां पर मामला बड़ा कम्प्लिकेटिड हो गया है। बड़ा भारी असन्तोष वहां फैला हुआ है। बी० बी० सी० वाले वहां कैसे गए? डायरेक्टर ने साफ रिपयूज कर दिया और कहा कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को हम नहीं मानते हैं, भारत सरकार ने हमें भेजा है, हम फिल्म लेंगे। झाबुआ का-यह प्रश्न है। बिहार के भी इसी तरह के प्रश्न हैं, गुजरात, आंध्र के भी हैं। मामला बहुत बिगड़ता जा रहा है। समस्या बहुत बिगड़ती जा रही है।

यदि आप आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की भलाई चाहते हैं तो आपको चाहिये कि आप डिपार्टमेंट कायम करें। विश्वस्त सूत्रों से मुझे पता चला है कि निर्णय के लिए फाइल आपके पास पड़ी हुई है। क्यों आप डिपार्टमेंट कायम नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप आश्वासन दें कि आप शीघ्र ही डिपार्टमेंट को यहां कायम करने जा रहे हैं।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : 33 साल की आजादी के बाद भी हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की समस्याओं पर हम सदन में विचार विमर्श कर रहे हैं। 33 साल का अनुभव बताता है कि इनकी समस्याओं पर जितना समय इस हाउस में खर्च किया जाता उससे कई गुना ज्यादा अत्याचार इन पर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। सामाजिक, आर्थिक, प्रशासनिक सभी से उनका शोषण होता आ रहा है। 33 साल से वही लोग इन पर हावी हैं जो इनको वर्षों से सताते आ रहे हैं। मेरा

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

अनुरोध है कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 46 में जो प्रावधान दिया गया है और जो डाय-रेक्टिव प्रिंसिपलज हैं उनको आप पूरा नहीं करते हैं तो आजादी का करोड़ों लोगों के लिए कोई मतलब नहीं होगा, उसके कोई माने नहीं होंगे। संविधान के के अनुसार उनकी आर्थिक और सामाजिक उन्नति आप करें वरना स्थिति बहुत भयानक हो जाएगी। ये लोग जानवरों से भी बदतर जिन्दगी बिता रहे हैं। कपड़ा, दवा, शिक्षा, सभ्यता और संस्कृति से ये छुटते हैं। अगर अब भी आपने उनके लिए कुछ नहीं किया तो जो आक्रोश और क्रोध उनमें पैदा होगा उसको आप रोक नहीं पायेंगे।

एक घटना की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश से अभी दस हजार लोगों को, आदिवासियों को नेपाल जबर्दस्ती ले जाया गया। सदन में जब चर्चा हुई तब मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने कहा कि हम ने ज्यादातर लोगों को वापिस बुला लिया है। लेकिन उर्ड़ीसा के दस हजार आदिवासी गुलाम बना कर मुल्क से बाहर ले जाए गए हैं और उन से जो गलत ढंग के घंघे कराए जा रहे हैं उनकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। यह बहुत ही खराब चीज है। अगर आपने उनकी ओर ध्यान न दिया तो वह दिन आने वाला है और आप रोक नहीं पाएंगे जब लोग अपनी समस्याओं का निदान हिंसा के रास्ते से निकालने के लिए सड़कों पर निकल आएंगे।

सभापति महोदय : आनरेबल मिनिस्टर।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : हाउस में कोरम नहीं है। मैं इस सवाल को इसलिए उठाना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों और आदि-

वासियों की समस्याओं पर विचार में जब हो रहा है तो आप सदन से उपस्थिति को देखें। कोरम का न होना बहुत हैरानी की बात है। कोई सदन में है ही नहीं। बिरोधी और क्लिंग पार्टी दोनों को आप ले लें। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मामले को सीरियसली नहीं लिया जाता है। क्लिंग पार्टी के लोगों को चाहिये था कि वे कोरम पूरा रखते। कोरम का अभाव बड़ा अखरता है। स्टेट मिनिस्टर ही बैठे हुए हैं। गरीब लोगों के मामले पर चर्चा होती है तो न्यूज क्वरेज भी नहीं होता है। इसलिए यह बड़ा सीरियस मामला है। आज ही नहीं हमेशा ऐसा होता है। जब हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की समस्या पर विचार होता है तो कोई कोरम नहीं होता है।

सभापति महोदय : आप बोल चुके हैं।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : मंत्री जी के जवाब को कैसे जाने दें जब कोरम ही नहीं है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : उन्होंने कोरम का सवाल उठा दिया है, आप उसके ऊपर क्या कहेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : वह प्रेस नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : होम मिनिस्टर सदन छोड़ कर चले गए हैं। आप देख लें कांग्रेस पार्टी के कितने लोग बैठे हैं। सदन से इतने लोग क्यों चले गए हैं? इसी तरीके से हमारा खालिस्तान वाला मामला था।

आचार्य जगबान बेब : जिन लोगों ने सवाल यहां खड़ा किया है, उनकी पार्टी के ही कितने व्यक्ति यहां उपस्थित हैं? अपना

बेहरा भाइने में स्वयं देखें, उसके बाद बात करें। उनके कितने फालोअर्स यहां पर हैं, जिन्होंने यह चर्चा खड़ी की है ? (व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : होम मिनिस्टर क्यों नहीं हैं। उनके इस्तीफे की मांग की गई थी, लेकिन वह खुद ही नहीं है और मकवाना साहब को बैठाकर चले गये। जब इन्होंने प्रश्न उठाया है तो इस पर आप क्या करेंगे ?

श्री जगपाल सिंह : जब भी हरिजन और आदिवासियों पर चर्चा होती है तो ऐसे समय पर होती है जब न प्रेस है, न टेलीविजन है, न रेडियो है और न यहां पर कोरम है।

भाचार्य भगवान बेब : यह रेडियो और टेलीविजन पर समाचार चाहते हैं, इन लोगों को इस समस्या का कोई ब्याल नहीं है। ये सिर्फ रेडियो और टेलीविजन की बात चाहते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is Mr. Jagpal Singh pressing for quorum?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : हम चाहते हैं, यह मामला गंभीरता से लिया जाये। सभापति जी, आप क्यों जर्बदस्ती कर रहे

हैं, आप इनकी बात को क्यों दबा रहे हैं ? आप कोरम कराइये।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आप हमारी भावनाओं को देखिये।

Yes; I am pressing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the quorum bell be rung.

(Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. The quorum bell is ringing—Please ring the quorum bell again. We are ringing the quorum bell for the second time. There is no quorum. The quorum bell is going on ringing—

Nothing is going on record. There is no quorum. Nothing is going on record. We are ringing the quorum bell—

The second bell for the quorum is being rung.

If we find that there is no quorum, according to rules, we shall proceed—

As there is no quorum, the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

21.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 29, 1981/Vaisakha 9, 1903 (Saka).