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Monday, July 21, 1980

Asadha 30, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Third Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)**



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SĀBHA

Monday, July 21, 1980/Asadha 30, 1902
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at

Eleven of the Clock

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Phuntsog Namgyal (Ladakh)

ORBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri V. Shanker Giri, who was a Member of the Fifth Lok Sabha during 1971—77 from Damoh constituency, Madhya Pradesh.

A Mechanical Engineer, Shri Shanker Giri specialised in audio-visual publicity. He was specially interested in direction of feature and documentary films.

A widely travelled person, he had visited many countries.

An active Parliamentarian, he took keen interest in Parliamentary activities.

He was President of the Labour Party of India, founded by his father late Shri V. V. Giri.

He passed away at Madras on 19 July, 1980 at the age of 50.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

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The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Slum Clearance in Delhi

*613. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn any plan for clearance of slums in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Slum clearance work is being done in accordance with the provisions of the Slum Areas (Clearance & Improvement) Act, 1956. Under this Act, an area of 2,168 Hectares had been notified as slum area for improvement and redevelopment. Upto March 1980, about 18,000 tenements have been or are being constructed for the rehabilitation of slum dwellers.

In addition, environmental improvement work in the existing slum areas like paving of lanes, provision of community latrines, conversion of dry latrines into flush system, street lights, drinking water, etc. is also being done.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The Minister is making a very sincere effort to clear the slums in our capital city. Now, the answer says that in 1956 the area notified was 2,168 hectares. I want to know whether the slum area has decreased or has remained standstill.

If possible, the Minister may also tell me if he has got the year-wise break-up of the 18000 tenements said to have been constructed. If he has not got it, he can give it later on, but I would like to say that 18000 tenements can accommodate hardly 90,000 people. I want to know what is being done about the remaining people. How many people are actually living in clumps?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): It was not 2168 hectares in 1956, but 2168 hectares have been declared as slum area under the Act of 1956. This is according to the last census taken in 1971. I have asked the DDA authorities and the concerned authorities to make a fresh census about the slum areas because, by now, they have increased much more.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: By what time will the Minister be in a position to clear the entire slums in the cities? Because, it is a blot on our country. Also there are so many slums developing in politics. How is he going to clear them?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am not dealing with political slums. As far as the slums are concerned, originally it was thought that, if we took up the construction work of houses....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Regarding clearance of political slums, leave that work to the Opposition.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have no objection; they can do it.

As far as housing of all the people living in the slum areas is concerned, it is a 20-years programme on the basis of what is existing. But if you do only improvement of the slums, then we want to do it by 1985, because, keeping in view the paucity of funds, it will be difficult to rehabilitate them in new houses. But improvement of slums, which costs Rs. 150 per head, is being taken up now on a very large scale. The thrust is towards slums improvement rather than rehabilitation.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Slum are on the increase in the metropolises. In view of the complexity of the problem and huge financial resources needed, and since the problem stems essentially from spiralling high prices of land and continuing migration of people to cities in search of employment, I would like to ask the hon. Minister (a) whether the Government feel that the war on slums should also concentrate on providing the counter-attraction of employment and healthy living in satellite towns developed around metropolises; (b) whether the Government feel that the slum clearance scheme transferred to the States in the year 1969 should again be the responsibility of the Central Government as the hon. Minister said somewhere; and (c) whether any plan of action has been formulated and if so, the details thereof.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the transfer of the subject of slum clearance from the States is concerned, I have said in this House in reply to one of the question which was asked—I think it was during Call-Attention—that we are examining that issue, whether it should be taken back by the Central Government, because, I do not think that we can monitor it better if they are being done by the State Governments because they are getting block allotment and block loans for the minimum needs programme, and the minimum needs programme is a very wide area where six or seven items are concerned. Our thrust now is to do the entire slum improvement by 1985 throughout the country. The population throughout the country living in slums is estimated by the Department at 2.5 crores, but according to my own estimate, it is not less than three crores today, and will go up to 3.5 crores by 1985.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to know from the Minister whether he makes a distinction between clearance and rehabilitation, and if he does, for Delhi, whether he has a cut-off date and those slums which are

being set up after that will be demolished and those set up before that will be rehabilitated.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Fortunately or unfortunately, this cut-off date was provided by the Janata Government to which the hon. Member belongs. This was February, 1977 for the marketing areas and June, 1977 for the residential areas. But, unfortunately, during their regime from 1977 to 1979, the last Government allowed many new slums to come up. Therefore, they themselves did not adhere to the cut-off date. Now we will have to ponder and think whether we will revise this date and up date it.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: The Central Government has done a commendable job so far as the slum improvement, clearance and resettlement in Delhi is concerned. But there are other Union Territories apart from Delhi which also have this slum problem. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he will advise the other Union Territories also to follow in the footsteps of Delhi.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As a matter of fact, I have addressed to all the Chief Ministers or the Governors, as the case may be, a letter requesting them to form a development authority for the whole State under whose umbrella various programmes can be undertaken. One is slum improvement or slum clearance. Another could be supply of drinking water and yet another can be uplift of the colonies which are considered backward and undeveloped. All these suggestions have been given to the State Governments and now it is upto them. As far as clearance of slums is concerned, it is taken up on a priority as far as we are concerned and we would try to persuade the State Governments to take it up on the priority list.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I asked about the Union Territories.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: They are all covered.

F.C.I. Godowns in Kutch and Saurashtra

*614. **SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are shortages of big godowns owned by Food Corporation of India in Saurashtra region of Gujarat for the storage of large quantity of foodgrains etc;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) how many such Godowns have been owned and constructed by F.C.I. from 1st April, 1977 to 31st March, 1980 and expenses incurred on such construction in various parts of Kutch and Saurashtra regions of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India does not have owned godowns in Saurashtra. The Corporation has, however, hired capacity from various agencies which is sufficient to store the foodgrains required in the region. As the hired capacity is sufficient and the requirements of public distribution limited, the FCI does not face any shortage of godown space in Saurashtra.

(c) The Corporation has not constructed any godown from 1-4-1977 to 31-3-1980 in Kutch and Saurashtra Regions and, therefore, no expenditure has been incurred thereon.

श्री रामजी भाई मावजि : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—प्रभी तक सौराष्ट्र में एक० सी० आई० के गोडाउन्स नहीं बने हैं, क्या एक० सी० आई० वहाँ गोडाउन्स बनाना चाहती है ?

शुवि तथा प्राचीन कुलनिर्माण मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : जी हाँ, बनाना चाहती है। एक० सी० आई० का कुछ गोडाउन्स बनाने का इयान है, लेकिन प्रभी इस पर काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है।

श्री रामजी भाई मावजि : एक० सी० आई० ने जो गोडाउन्स रेंट पर लिए हैं, वे कितने हैं और इन पर रेंट के रूप में कितना व्यय खर्च हुआ है ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : मैंने कहा है कि एक० सी० आई० के गोडाउन्स नहीं हैं, इस लिए खर्च करने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

श्री रामजी साई वाचपि : मेरा मतलब है हायर का क्या खर्च हुआ, किराये का क्या खर्च हुआ है ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : इसकी फिगर के मुताबिक इस वक्त कुछ नहीं बतला सकता, इसके लिये अलग से नोटिस चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—Shri Manphool Singh Chaudhary—No.

Shri Chintamani Jena—No.

Then Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee—

Even she is not here today.

Shri Satish Prasad Singh—No.

Shri M. V. Chandrasekhara Murthy—he is also not here.

Shri K. Pradhani.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Shri Pradhani always comes.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, what do you want to say, Mr. Niren Ghosh?

That is a forward booking?

Rate of Interest on Cooperative Agricultural Credit

*620. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to reduce the rate of interest on the Cooperative agricultural credit; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The rates of interest charged by co-operatives are determined by a number of factors like cost of raising deposits, the rate of interest at which concessional finance is made available by the Reserve Bank of India for short-term and medium-term credit, refinance provided by Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation for long-term credit and administrative charges incurred by cooperative credit institutions. In respect of loans for schemes refinanced by A.R.D.C., the A.R.D.C. determines the rate of interest to be

charged to the borrower. The Reserve Bank of India issues guidelines from time to time to the cooperatives regarding the rate of interest to be charged to the borrowers, taking into account all the relevant factors. Some State Governments also provide subsidies to the cooperatives to reduce the rate of interest charged to the members for specific groups of borrowers like Scheduled Castes/Tribes and specific purposes like short-term production loans. The Reserve Bank of India has reported that there is no proposal currently under its consideration for reducing the rates of interest on cooperative loans.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have noted the answer given by the Minister. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the membership of the agricultural primary cooperative societies is increasing while the borrowing capacity of the cooperatives is decreasing day by day? In the year ending June 1978, the figure came down from 40 per cent to 33 per cent. If so, what is the reason behind this.

Secondly, I would also like to know whether the defaulters went up to 52 per cent. What is the reason for this?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: As the hon. Member himself has said, the membership of the societies is growing higher and higher. Naturally, the loan the percentage of the loans, is also likely to be reduced. Many borrowers are not repaying the loans. This is also one of the difficulties. This one snag stands in the way of giving more loans to the farmers by the cooperative societies.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: My question has not been answered by him. My question is: though the membership of the societies is increasing day by day, why the borrowing has come down from 40 per cent to 33 per cent. This was my question.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I have already answered that.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: That answer is not clear.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Ranga.

PROF. N. G. RANGA; *rose*.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: May I put my second supplementary? I have not put it.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him put his second supplementary.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: My second supplementary is: I would like to know from the hon. Minister—he has not replied my earlier question fully—whether it is a fact that in the year 1979, the A.R.D.C. has reduced the rate of interest to the marginal farmers and the small farmers. If so, may I know from him whether those orders are effective or not. If so, from what date? What are the interests charged for from them?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: The orders for reduced interest are effective. The interest charged is from 11 to 13 per cent for short-term loans, from 10½ per cent to 12½ per cent for medium term loans and from 9½ per cent to 10½ per cent for long-term loans.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: In view of the fact that even the Adviser to the Reserve Bank has advised otherwise, why penal rates of interest are being charged from them whenever there is a default? The hon. Minister has himself admitted that a large number of people are obliged to be defaulters. Therefore, the penal rates of interest go on accumulating with the result that, after a time, the interest chargeable or payable, becomes very much more than the original sums of loans. Therefore, have Government considered at all at any time, in view of the repeated requests from the Members of this House as well as from the other House to see that these penal rates are not charged from the peasants as well as the poor people and that they are encouraged by other means to repay their loans as and when they become due, and if by any chance there is any calamity the penal rates should not be charged on short-term and medium-term loans.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Sir, the hon'ble Member's complaint is true that penal interest charged is really creating hardship to the farmers. We are considering whether under certain circumstances we could abolish it.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, I would like to know whether the attention of the government has been drawn to the fact that Maharashtra Chief Minister has written off the entire loans amounting to Rs. 50 crores and also whether the cooperative credit structure has been violently thrown into spasm? Further, whether it is a fact that fictitious loans on a large-scale have been taken amounting to crores of rupees—there might be genuine cases also—and, if it is true, will the government order a probe into the whole affair?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: If specific complaints are made, we will look into the matter. So far as Maharashtra government is concerned we have not received any request for Central Assistance from them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, repeatedly I have been raising this question and I hope some favourable answer will come from the hon'ble Minister. Sir, consistently the cooperatives of fishermen have been demanding that cooperative credit structure which is available to the peasants should also be available to poor fishermen who form cooperatives. I would like to know whether those concessional rates will be available to fishermen cooperatives also?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I may inform the hon'ble Member that the same concessions for project lending which are available to farmers' cooperatives will be available to fishermen's cooperatives also.

SHRI K. MAI LANNA: Sir, it seems that because of the non-payment of loans—bad loans are accumulating. In this context may I know whether it is a fact that Government is increasing the interest rates so as to compensate the losing of this money as bad loans?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): This is a suggestion. We will look into that.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, the hon'ble Minister said that a suggestion is under consideration with regard to the abolition of the penal interest. I would like to know whether this suggestion is pending with the Ministry of Agriculture or Finance or with the Ministry of Cooperatives? Also, since when and by which time the decision will be taken.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: It is under consideration of our Agricultural Ministry. We will very soon decide this matter. The members will be happy to know that we are in favour of this.

Goa University Bill

*621. **SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Goa University Bill is pending with the Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the proposed Goa University will be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b). The draft Bill for the establishment of a teaching and affiliating University in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu was referred by the Government of that territory to the Central Government for approval in September, 1978. The University Grants Commission, whose advice was sought, considered the matter at their meeting held in March, 1979 and agreed, in principle, that

there was need for the setting up of a new University in view of the special needs of the territory and to develop higher education and research facilities in specialised areas like Latin Studies, Marine Sciences, etc.

Consequent upon the clearance given by the University Grants Commission, the draft Bill was referred to the various concerned organisations for comments and also discussed at an inter-Ministerial meeting held in November, 1979. The comments have since been received and it is proposed to finalise the draft Bill at a meeting to be convened shortly.

(c) The University can be established only after the Bill is passed.

श्रीमती संयोगिता राजे : गोआ में विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। इस विश्वविद्यालय से गोआ में सामाजिक और बौद्धिक चेतना बढ़ेगी। वहाँ विद्यार्थियों को उच्च शिक्षा और टेक्निकल शिक्षा के लिए पड़ोसी राज्यों में जाना पड़ता है। विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के बाद वहाँ समुद्र विज्ञान, खनिज, मत्स्य और माईन इंजीनियरिंग आदि की फैकल्टी खोली जा सकती है। मट्रिक और बाहरवी तक का हमारा खुद का बोर्ड है। इसलिए विश्वविद्यालय का वहाँ होना बहुत जरूरी है।

मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि गोआ में विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना किस स्तर पर है? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में गोआ सरकार या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग आदि के साथ बातचीत पूरी हो गई है? क्या सरकार ने हमारे बारे में कोई अध्ययन किया है?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: In principle it has been agreed to set up a new university in Goa in view of the special needs of the State and to develop higher education and research facilities, particularly in areas like Latin Studies, Mining, Marine Science etc.

श्रीमती संयोगिता राजे : मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि गोआ में विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना कब तक हो जाएगी? इस विषय में क्या कठिनाई अथवा बाधाएँ हैं और इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रहा है?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: In my main reply I have said this. The establishment of University in

Goa, the responsibility lies with the Government of that Union Territory. It is up to them to consider it. I have already said, the modified Draft Bill will be cleared after proposed discussions with the administration.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: In view of the special needs of the Union Territory and in view of the special facilities required for specialised education, may I know whether Government will make substantial grants for the setting up of this university in Goa, which can be a model university for the rest of the country? Because, Sir, we don't want mere multiplicity of universities in the country for producing more and more of graduates. But we want a model university on special subjects. So will the Government make substantial grants and allocation of funds for a good university and a model university to be established there? Will it be in the State sector or Central sector?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: Regarding establishment of universities in this country the primary responsibility for the setting up of university is that of the State Government. I think this is known to the hon. Member. Once it is established the Government will come forward to help it.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: That is not the question. Sir, there are universities like Jawaharlal Nehru University and some other universities which are Central Universities, which are set up or established by the Central Government. But there are other universities which are established by the State Governments. Is this University going to be established by the Central Government or by the State Government?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: By the State Government.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will it have important facilities like Engineering and medicine?

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

आलू का मूल्य

622. श्री बिजय कुमार यादव : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फसल कटने के समय आलू का मूल्य इतना गिर जाता है कि किसानों को लागत मूल्य भी नहीं मिल पाता;

(ख) क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी योजना है जिसके अंतर्गत आलू उत्पादकों का लाभकारी मूल्य मिल सके; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Available data on prices reveal that prices of potato at the time of harvest temporarily fall as compared to the prices prevailing during the other months due to heavy market arrivals. The wholesale prices of potato in different months during the current year have ruled higher as compared to those of last year. Comparison of market prices of potato with their cost of production in surplus potato growing areas is not possible as cost of production data for potato are not available.

(b) and (c). Assurance of remunerative price to the producers of agricultural commodities is a major objective of the Government's price policy. When the prices of potato show a down-trend, purchases are made by NAFED from areas of surplus production of potato for distribution in consuming centres and for export. During the year 1978-79, purchases made by NAFED were of the order of 75,000 tonnes and the exports during the same year were around 16,000 tonnes. In the following year 1979-80, NAFED had procured a quantity of about 22,000 tonnes out of which about 10,000 tonnes were exported. These measures have played a significant role in providing better returns to the producers.

श्री बिजय कुमार यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब देते हुए एक बात जो कहीं है कि फालतू आलू पैदा करने वाले क्षेत्रों में आलू के बाजार मूल्यों की उसकी उत्पादन लागत से तुलना करना संभव नहीं है, सरकार के पास बहुत बड़ी मशीनरी

आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने के लिए है, फिर ऐसा क्यों नहीं संभव है? उन्होंने इस बात को कबूल किया है कि हार्वेस्टिंग के समय बाजार में आलू की भारी आमद होने की वजह से कीमतों में अस्थायी रूप से गिरावट आती है। मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे ही एक अनस्टांड क्वेश्चन नं० 4010 के जवाब में कहा था कि आलू की पैदावार में हर साल बढ़त ही रही है। उन्होंने खुद बताया कि 1976-77 में 71.70 लाख टन और 1977-78 में 81.35 लाख टन...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हो गई बढ़ोतरी अब सवाल कीजिये।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने कबूल किया है कि हर साल उनकी बढ़त होती है। उत्तर के भाग (ख) और (ग) में जो जवाब उन्होंने दिया है, उसमें बताया है कि 1978-79 में 75 हजार मीट्रिक टन आलू नाफेड के द्वारा खरीदा गया और 16 हजार मीट्रिक टन एक्सपोर्ट किया गया। लेकिन दूसरे साल यानि 1979-80 में केवल 22 हजार मीट्रिक टन की खरीद नाफेड के द्वारा की गई और 10 हजार टन बियरिंग किया गया। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आलू उत्पादकों को लाभकारी मूल्य देने के लिए जब आप इस बात को कबूल करने हैं कि हर साल आलू का उत्पादन बढ़ता जा रहा है तो फिर 1978-79 के मुकाबले 1979-80 में आपने कम आलू की खरीद नाफेड के द्वारा क्यों की और एक्सपोर्ट कम क्यों की?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार यह चाहती है कि आलू का एक्सपोर्ट वह बढ़ाये, जिसमें किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य मिल सके तो क्या आलू पर आधारित उद्योग भी हिन्दुस्तान में खड़ा किया जा सकता है या नहीं? हमको याद है कि 1975 में अलवानिया या किर्गी हमारे मुल्क ने हिन्दुस्तान से समझौता करने के लिए कहा था कि वह आलू पर आधारित उद्योग खड़ा करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान की मदद करेगा, इस मिलनसिले में सरकार क्या कर रही है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल करने वाला का आपका कोई तरीका नहीं है।

श्री और रामोण पुननिर्माण मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : आलू की खरीद तब शुरू की जाती है जब इसके भाव बहुत ज्यादा गिरने लग जायें ज्यादा पैदावार की वजह से। जब कभी सरकार ने देखा कि आलू के भाव इसने नीचे गिर गये हैं कि किसान को उनकी मेहनत का मुआवजा भी नहीं मिलता, तो नाफेड के जरिये से आलू की खरीद शुरू की जाती है। साथ ही साथ यह भी देखना पड़ता है कि आलू का भाव इतना न चढ़ जाये कि डोमैस्टिक मार्केट में हमारे अपने खाने के लिए इतनी महंगाई हो कि खा ही न सकें, तकलीफ कंज्यूमर्स को हो। इन दोनों चीजों का ध्यान रखा जाता है। इस लिए किसी साल में आलू की खरीद ज्यादा हुई और किसी में कम हुई।

दूसरे आलू पैरीशेवल होता है, इसके लिए हमारे पास ज्यादा स्टोर नहीं है, इसलिए बहुत ज्यादा खरीद नहीं जा सकता है। किसी ऐसी मिकदार में ही आलू खरीदा जा सकता है, जिससे भावों को सहारा भी मिल जाये और खराब भी न हो और नाफेड को ज्यादा नुकसान भी न हो।

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य के मुआव की बात है कि ऐसे कारखाने लगाये जायें, जिससे आलू का प्रोसेसिंग हो जाये, सरकार का ध्यान उस तरफ है, हम आगे प्लान बना रहे हैं कि जो सबजियां पैरीशेवल हैं, उनका इस्तेमाल हो सके, उनके भाव भी ठीक हो सके, उसका ध्यान रखा जाता है। इस साल आलू का भाव काफी बढ़ रहा है, इतना नीचे नहीं गिरा जिस भाव पर नाफेड पहले खरीदे और जो सपोर्ट फ्राइस नाफेड की रही है, उससे ज्यादा भाव जुलाई के महीने में हिन्दुस्तान में आमतौर पर सब मंडियों में चल रहे हैं, ऐसी हालत में आलू की खरीद का सवाल ही नहीं।

MR. SPEAKER: Before you put the supplementary, Mr. Yadav, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House that I take a very serious note of the fact that certain Members abstain from the House after tabling their questions. This has been a regular practice. This causes a loss to the public exchequer and it is our duty that we should make ourselves present here. Secondly, I would like to mention that the supplementary should be pungent, straight and direct: it should not be this sort of statement. This also takes much time of the House and I do not like it.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : खाद, डीजल और सिचाई के रेट में बढ़ोतरी होने से आलू के उत्पादन का लागत खर्च बढ़ रहा है। किसानों की लगातार मांग रही है कि आलू का भाव 75 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निश्चित किया जाये, जिससे उन्हें लाभकारी मूल्य मिल सके। क्या सरकार आलू का भाव 75 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल - जिस समय वह पैदा होता है - निश्चित करने पर विचार कर रही है?

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : सरकार तो आलू का भाव मुकरर नहीं करती है। वह तो किसानों को मार्केट में सपोर्ट देती है, ताकि उन्हें नुकसान न हो। जसा कि मैंने अर्ज किया है, इस साल जब से आलू की फसल आनी शुरू हुई है, तब से उसके भाव बढ़त ही गये हैं। यू० पी० में फर्रुखाबाद में, जहां आलू काफी पैदा होता है, मार्च में आलू का भाव 65 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल था और अब वहां

130 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के करीब भाव चल रहा है। इसी तरह से पंजाब में मार्च में भाव 75 रुपये था और अब जुलाई में वह 125 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल चल रहा है। बंगलौर में और दूसरी जगहों में भी—सब जगह—भाव काफी बढ़ गया है।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Minister in his reply has stated that sometimes when potatoes and other agricultural goods come to the market just after harvesting, at that time the prices are rather below the remunerative price, and even below the cost price. This is because the potato traders in collusion with the cold storage owners want to purchase potatoes at a very low price at that time and store them in the cold storages. They sell these later when the prices go up. The Minister has stated that it was a perishable commodity and there was not sufficient storage capacity. I would like to know whether he will devise some method so that the grower can get the remunerative price at the time of harvesting and the consumer gets the potatoes at a cheap price throughout the year. For this purpose, will the Government construct cold storages in a massive way as also nationalise the private cold storages functioning in our country? I want a categorical answer

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: During the last year, the total production of potato has gone up by about 10 lakh tonnes. The productivity per hectare has also increased from 115 quintals to 122.28 quintals per hectare. In spite of that, as I stated just now, the prices now ruling in the market are quite remunerative. I may assure the hon. Member that this Government will not allow potato to rot. Kisans will get remunerative price and as soon as the market crashes, NAFED will move in to purchase the potatoes. That time has gone when potatoes were rotting during the Janata regime. This will not be allowed to happen again.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: My question has not been answered.

अध्यक्ष मोहनदास : माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि क्या आप और कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Yes; we are aware of the need to set up more storage capacity for potatoes and for other produce. I do not, however, know what the hon. Member means by the nationalisation of private cold storages.

डा० राजेश कुमार बाजपेयी : माननीय, कृषि मंत्री जी ने स्वयं इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि जब आलू प्रारंभ में मार्केट में आता है तो उसकी कीमत बहुत कम हो जाती है और बाद में बढ़ती है, तो सपोर्ट प्राइस शुरू में ही इस तरह की वह डिक्लेयर करेगे जिसे से कि आरम्भ से ही किसानों को ठीक प्राइस मिले क्योंकि सपोर्ट प्राइस का सम्बन्ध दोनों पक्ष से है, एक तरफ कन्ज्यूमर से भी है और दूसरी तरफ प्राड्युमर से भी है। तो आप एक निश्चित पालिसी जैसे राइस या व्हीट के लिए तय करते हैं उसी तरह प्रत्येक साल स्टडी कर के एक सपोर्ट प्राइस आलू के लिए भी आरम्भ में ही डिक्लेयर करेगे ?

श्री धीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : सपोर्ट प्राइस का सवाल तब पैदा होता है कि जब किसी चीज की कीमत मार्केट में कास्ट प्राइस से नीचे चली जाय और किसान को नुकसान होने लगे। इस साल जब से आलू मंडी में आया है कास्ट प्राइस से ऊपर उसकी प्राइस रही है यानी प्राइस रेग्युलरेटिव रही है। इसलिए सपोर्ट प्राइस इर्रिलिवेंट हो जाती है। प्राइस तो गवर्नमेंट द्वारा रेंती है कि किसी हालत में भी किसान को नुकसान न होने पाए। एक तरह से मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस जो सरकार मुकर्रर करती है वह किसान के लिए इन्फोरेन्स है कि वह अपनी पैदावार करता रहेगा, उसको बढ़ाएगा तो उसको नुकसान नहीं होने पाएगा।

श्री रामाक्षर शास्त्री : मंत्री जी ने कुछ जगहों में जो आलू की कीमत अभी है उस के बारे में कुछ बात कही। लेकिन मंत्री जी को मालूम होगा कि पटना शहर और बिहार शरीफ जहां से माननीय सदस्य श्री विजय कुमार यादव जी आए हैं, वहां बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में आलू पैदा होता है और इसलिए उन्होंने यह सवाल भी किया, तो और कई जगहों के बारे में तो उन्होंने 105, 103, या 75 कीमत चल रही है यह बताया, लेकिन और कई क्षेत्र हैं कि जहां आलू ज्यादा पैदा होता है, उन क्षेत्रों के बारे में क्या स्थिति है जिसमें पटना भी शामिल है और बिहार शरीफ भी शामिल है या और भी इलाके शामिल होंगे जहां फालतू आलू पैदा होता है, वहां कीमतों की स्थिति क्या है। इस के अलावा जो आलू उत्पादक किसान अपने आलू को कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रखता

है उसका किराया उस को बहुत ज्यादा देना पड़ता है तो क्या सरकार उस किराये को नियंत्रित करने के बारे में कुछ सोच रही है या सोचने का विचार रखती है ताकि किसानों को ज्यादा किराया न देना पड़े ?

श्री बोरेंद्र सिंह राव : बिहार के बारे में और पटना के बारे में कि वहां आलू का क्या भाव है, वह जानकारी तो मेरे पास इस समय नहीं है लेकिन ग्राम तौर पर जो मैंने फिगर्स दी है बंगलौर, पंजाब, दिल्ली फर्रुखाबाद जो आलू का बहुत बड़ा सेंटर है और दूसरी जगहों की, जहां आलू ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदा होता है, जैसे फर्रुखाबाद है, बंगलौर है, दिल्ली है, पंजाब भी कुछ मंडियां हैं, हिमाचल प्रदेश भी है, उन के अंदर बढ़ती हुई और फर्म प्राइसेज को देख कर यह मैं कहा सकता हूँ यकीन के साथ कि आलू की कीमत सब जगह अच्छी है और रेस्पनरेटिव प्राइस किसान को मिल रही है। कोल्ड स्टोरेज के किराये का जहां तक सवाल है तो ऐसी हालत तो हम आइन्दा कभी पैदा होने नहीं देंगे जैसी कि दो साल पहले थी कि आलू की कीमत तो थी 15 रुपये बैग मंडी में और कोल्ड स्टोरेज वाले चार्ज करते थे 25 रुपये, वह भी कभी नहीं होगी। अगर बर्दाकस्मती से ऐसी हालत होगी तो हम इस के ऊपर भी ध्यान देंगे और कोल्ड स्टोरेज का भी इंतजाम करेंगे मुनासिब किराये पर।

PLI Policies for Staff of Nationalised Banks and Public Sector Undertakings

*623. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that although the employees of Reserve Bank and State Bank of India are eligible to take out Postal Life Insurance policies, the staff of the other nationalised banks and public sector undertakings are out of the purview of the Postal Life Insurance scheme; and

(b) if so, will the Government indicate reasons therefor and take action to extend Postal Life Insurance to all such organisations which will be beneficial for the Postal Life Insurance fund and the beneficiaries as well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Life Insurance Corporation of India which was established in

1956, has the exclusive privilege of carrying on life insurance business throughout India. It is only by way of exception that Postal Life Insurance has been permitted to carry on its operations, the consideration being that it provides life insurance cover as a service facility mainly to Government servants. Having regard to the purpose for which the LIC was established, it has not so far been considered necessary to enlarge the scope of the Postal Life Insurance and extend the same to employees of public sector undertakings, including nationalised banks. A suggestion for such extension is, however, being examined.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह बात सही है कि जीवन बीमा का काम करने का क्षेत्र जीवन बीमा निगम का है लेकिन सरकार ने इन्तजाम किया है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को कुछ लाभ हो सके इसलिए उनको परमिट किया है। इसी बात को ध्यान में रखकर मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं या बैंकों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं वे भी अर्ध-सरकारी कर्मचारी के बराबर हैं ही तो उनको आप ऐसी सुविधा देने में क्यों हिचकिचा रहे हैं? क्या कारण है कि आप उनको देना नहीं चाहते हैं? उनको देने से लाइफ इंश्योरेंस को लाभ होगा या नुकसान होगा इसलिए आपकी हिचकिचाट है?

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: This question of the life insurance has a history behind it. The Reserve Bank employees were eligible for PLI prior to the Independence and this facility was extended to the State Bank employees in 1957. The question whether the employees of public undertakings and the Nationalised Banks will be eligible is entirely dependent on the decision of the Ministry of Finance. The Postal Life Insurance is a Government run insurance scheme meant essentially for Government employees of all categories including employees of the State Governments, local bodies and government-aided educational institutions, universities, etc. The staff of the CSIR, ISI, Medical Council of

India, Nursing Council of India, Dental Council of India, Pharmaceutical Council of India are also eligible for the benefit of Postal Life Insurance Scheme. As these bodies are 'Local Fund' bodies in terms of Clause 14 of Rule 9 of the Fundamental Rules for the purpose of Rule 2, Clause 4 of the rules governing Postal Insurance Fund, the important point is that for others to enjoy the benefit of Postal Life Insurance, they have to be declared as 'Local Fund' bodies. It is the Ministry of Finance who will decide whether or not this benefit should go to the Nationalised Banks and the public undertakings. We are merely an agent. It is left to the Ministry of Finance to decide. This is our position. We cannot help, but we have an open mind. We very much see the Fund Index. It is entirely left to the Ministry of Finance to take a decision in the matter whether the employees of the Nationalised Banks and the employees of the public undertakings are eligible for PLI.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने बहुत अच्छा लम्बा जवाब दिया। पहले तो उन्होंने इनकार कर दिया लेकिन आखिर में कहते हैं कि इस तरह के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है कि उनको दूसरों को पोस्टल लाइफ इश्योरन्स की सुविधा दी जाए या नहीं। यह दरवाजा आपने खूला रखा है तो इससे यह पता चलता है कि इसके पीछे तर्क मजबूत है इसीलिए आप विचार कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक कर लेने का विचार रखती है ?

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: As I have already explained, the matter rests with the Ministry of Finance. It is better known to them. Unless they give us a clearance, it is not for us to take a decision whether they are eligible for it or not.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): My colleague Mr. Kartik Oraon has explained the position. As far as we are concerned, we will be only too happy to get all the employees, governmental, quasi-governmental, nationalised bank, local body employees, all of them into the scheme and I

would make use of this opportunity to recommend that they must come in because it is a very good scheme. Our premium is low and the bonus is high. We have taken up this matter with the Department of Economic Affairs and they had agreed to allow nationalised bank people also to come into the scheme but subsequently the Insurance Controller took a different view and therefore it got stalled. We are pursuing the matter. We are as keen as the hon. Member if it is possible, if other considerations do not come in, to get them into this scheme. The question is whether it will dilute the monopoly character of the LIC. This is a question that comes in. As there is already an exception to the monopoly character, we have to consider whether on the same scheme, on the same principle on which other government employees have been admitted to it, it is permissible. As far as my information goes, the Finance Ministry is presently favourably considering this matter.

S.T.D. between Ahmedabad and other Cities of Gujarat

*625. **SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHWA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cities of Gujarat which are connected with Ahmedabad by S.T.D.; and

(b) the names of cities which are likely to be connected during the next Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) The stations of Gujarat connected to Ahmedabad by STD link are Gandhinagar, Rajkot, Nadiad, Mehsana, Surat and Baroda.

(b) It is planned to connect the following stations in Gujarat through STD facility with Ahmedabad:--

Bhavnagar, Godhra, Kalol, Patan Modasa, Palanpur, Petlad, Talod, Unjha, Visnagar and Surendernagar.

श्री अमर सिंह राठवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि ये जो सिटीज लिए गए हैं, अहमदाबाद से जोड़ने के लिए, ये कब तक पूरे होंगे और क्यों ये 24 घंटे के लिए हैं या दिन या रात के लिए हैं ?

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Some of the cities are connected to Ahmedabad by STD; others which are not connected possibly have not got the automatic exchange, they may be having manual exchange. Unless they are replaced by automatic exchange they could not be connected by STD. But about the time it is difficult to say. We are short of automatic exchange equipment; it is not something on which we can lay our hands on and say: it will be done tomorrow; and the day after tomorrow we do not want to face a privilege motion for not doing it as committed.....
(Interruptions)

श्री अमर सिंह राठवा : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि बड़ोदा भी एक बड़ा सिटी है, दोहोद भी एक बड़ा सिटी है और बड़ोदा डिस्ट्रिक्ट में राजपीपला भी एक बड़ा सिटी है, तो क्या इन शहरों को अहमदाबाद से एम० टी० डी० के द्वारा जोड़ने का कोई प्रोग्राम है और दिल्ली से बड़ोदा को जोड़ने के लिए प्रोग्राम तय नहीं हुआ है वह कब तक आप कर रहे है ?

श्री कार्तिक उरांव : यह एक बहुत अच्छा सुझाव है, इसको ध्यान में रखा जाएगा ।

Agricultural Development Project for Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling with aid from Netherlands

*626. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has sent to the Union Government a Rs. 50 crore project report for the agricultural development and allied work in Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling districts of West Bengal with the assistance of the Government of Netherlands;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the feasibility of the project;

(c) whether it has been cleared by Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A project estimated to cost Rs. 71.60 crores over a period of five years has been received from the Government of West Bengal.

(b) and (c). Matter is under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: May I know from the hon. Minister whether there are guidelines, norms or criteria in the matter of clearing projects of this nature; if guidelines or criteria or norms are there, may I know them? May I also further know from the government whether this particular project satisfies those guidelines or not?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): The guidelines are laid down by the Planning Commission for clearance of such projects. As has been stated, this project received from West Bengal Government is under the consideration of the Government. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Planning Commission have been discussing this project. The Netherland authorities also visited India some time back and it was to be discussed with them. But if the hon. Member wants to know specifically what guidelines have been framed, he will have to give a separate notice.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is an apprehension which I want to be cleared by the hon. Minister—that the general policy of the Government is to clear a project for agricultural development sponsored by the State Government if it is tied up with the World Bank. Now this project is not tied up with the World Bank. Is it the policy of the Government not to clear those projects which are not tied up with the World Bank?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: To my mind, there is no such policy of the Government in favour or against any project of the type.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: In view of the fact that Uttarkhand movement and the demand for Gorkhaland precisely is also within these three districts, will the Government tell us whether the Government will expeditiously clear the project so that development work can be undertaken very soon in order to counter this thing?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: As I stated, the project is receiving consideration of the Government at various levels and a decision will be taken as soon as possible.

Telephone Lines/Telex Circuits in Bihar

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*627. **SHRI HARI NATH MISHRA:**
SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the important telephone lines/telex circuits in Bihar remain dead for long because of faulty maintenance and neglect; and

(b) if so, the steps that have been taken or are proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI HARI NATH MISHRA: I am rather shocked to hear the reply of the hon. Minister. On the basis of my personal experience, and the experience of a large number of friends I can say that the grievances mentioned in this question are not only correct but it has also become a chronic problem which has been continu-

ing for years. In view of all this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister; has he made a comparative study of the performance in different States and State capitals before answering my question?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): It has now come to a stage in which any observation of the performance of the telephone department has to be accepted as a gospel truth. But I am just taking my position that that is not the case. As far the analysis that has been done, that is with me and I can lay it on the Table of the House and supply a copy of that also to the hon. Member. With respect to the performance, I may say, Patna, the capital of Bihar is connected to the National network by a 1800 channel microwave link and about 960 channel of coaxial cable system. This is the national network. The other important towns in Bihar like, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Samastipur, Jamshepur, Katihar, Ranchi Dhanbad and Bokaro have also been connected by a microwave system. The third system is radio links in UHF/VHF range which connect Chapra to Patna and Bettiah, Motihari to Muzaffarpur. The rest of it is by cable system. Wherever the connection is through microwave system, the performance is thoroughly satisfactory and it is hundred per cent efficient. As far as the coaxial system is concerned, there also the performance is satisfactory—it is between 90 and 100 per cent. As far as the UHF/VHF system is concerned, it also does not fail. But there are small district headquarters and other exchanges which are working on what is known as group system by cable connection. There the performance varies. The performances in certain areas, I must say, have gone down below 50 per cent. In the other areas, the performance is between 50 and 80 per cent. Below 50 per cent, is certainly poor performance, but generally speaking the performance with respect to the rest is satisfactory.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no!

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I know this reaction. I am bound to debunk this reaction, which is not based on statistics. (*Interruptions*).

In a few areas, it may fail. but there is no use raising noise like this about it. (*Interruptions*). This sort of total condemnation will not be contributory to keeping up the morale of the staff. Even if they try their utmost, if this is the condemnation coming, it will not be good. I am on strong ground, based on figures. (*Interruptions*). It is no use merely expressing an opinion or a feeling. If there are calls failing, the information may be passed on to me. I do not say that the calls are coming just on the tip of it. I do not say that every call is coming without fail. There will be calls which will be failing. If that information is passed on to me, we will make an analysis about it. This is all I have to say. *Interruptions* I am prepared to sit with anybody and analyse it. I agree that it can be improved, but this sort of total condemnation will not do. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: The question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Employment Opportunities for Women

*615. **SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development in a workshop organised recently in New Delhi had suggested for larger employment opportunities for women to help raise their economic status;

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

(c) what measures Government propose to take for the development of women in the society?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development (APCWD) under the ESCAP recently held at New Delhi, a Workshop of representatives from different countries in the Region in which various issues relating to the position of women in human settlements were discussed and certain views were expressed. It will be before the APCWD/ESCAP to address any communication based on the Report of the Workshop, to the countries of the Region, if necessary. No such communication has been received by Government of India so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Various programmes are already under implementation

Delivery of Dak in Remote Areas

*616. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the remote areas particularly where the Adivasis are living, days are fixed for the delivery of mail and especially when Sunday or other holiday intervenes, there is a long gap in resuming postal delivery services; and

(b) if so, will Government consider this problem and arrange that on holidays falling on Saturdays and Mondays, which lead to large accumulation of mail bags at various post offices and transit points, postal delivery services are resumed without delay?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Except for about 1250 villages, all other villages in India are covered by the Daily Delivery Scheme. According to this

scheme, mail received in a Post Office for any village covered by that Post Office, is sent out on the day of its receipt and there is no detention of mail overnight in that Post Office.

As regards arrangements of mails on Sundays and holidays, there are restricted despatches of mails on Sundays and holidays. Consequently, the transmission of mail is held over to some extent but delivery of mail is effected on every working day without any gaps. To cope with the heavy volume of mail on a working day following Sunday or holiday; special arrangements are made for delivery and no mail is held up in any Post Office.

Revised Scales to Teachers of Colleges Affiliated to Sanskrit Universities

*617. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that even after seven years since introduction of the new revised UGC grades of pay for college and university teachers, teachers in colleges affiliated to Sanskrit Universities are denied benefit of the same;

(b) whether college and university teachers having been given strange designations like Asstt. Lecturers, Associate Lecturers, Method Masters, Cartographers are being denied the benefit of revised scales; and

(c) what does the Government propose to do about it?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) According to information available, the U.G.C. scales have not been sanctioned to the teachers of institutions affiliated to the two Sanskrit Universities in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh by the State Governments.

(b) and (c). The U.G.C. scales do not cover non-teaching staff in universities and colleges. However, it is for the State Governments to con-

sider whether the duties, responsibilities and qualifications attached to certain posts in teaching departments entitle them to be placed in the U.G.C. scales. Posts of Assistant Lecturers, Associate Lecturers and Method Masters in some States have been sanctioned the scales recommended by the U.G.C. for different categories.

Dissemination of Composite Fish Culture to Farmers

*618. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technology with respect to Composite Fish Culture developed by the ICAR is being disseminated to the farmers and fishermen;

(b) if so, how this is being done; and

(c) success, if any, achieved so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The transfer of technology is effected through the Centres of the All-India Coordinated Research Project on 'Composite Fish Culture and Fish Seed Production' located in various States, Rural Aquaculture Project, Lab-to-Land Programme, Krishi Vigyan Kendra and ad hoc training programmes conducted from time to time.

(c) The fish farmers employing the traditional practice of carp culture used to obtain an average production of about 600 kg. per hectare per year. The new technology of composite culture involving indigenous and exotic varieties of carp led to production ranging from 3,000 to 6,500 kg. per hectare per year in different regions.

Food Shortages

*619. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister

of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to F.A.O. many countries face unprecedented disaster because of increasing food shortages;

(b) if so, whether they have pointed out that many countries numbering at least 20 are suffering from acute food shortage;

(c) whether they have also pointed out that unless urgent measures are taken there will be a great human disaster in the world;

(d) whether this food scarcity in 20 countries will have effect on India also; and

(e) if so, what is India's position of foodgrains and what measures are being considered to improve our food position in view of the world food shortage?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A special report dated 13th June, 1980 issued by the FAO, Rome under their Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture has highlighted that there are abnormal food shortages in 29 countries including 22 in Africa, one in Latin America and six in Asia. In a press release dated 23rd June 1980, the Director-General of FAO has mentioned about "the possibility of human disaster in many countries of an unprecedented character". He has called for urgent, full and assured continuing response of the international community to the most basic and crucial need of food for survival of millions of hungry and suffering people.

(d) No, Sir. There is no such apprehension.

(e) Does not arise.

Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya at Puri

*624. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken to have the building of Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya constructed at Puri in Orissa and when the institution is proposed to shift to its own building;

(b) whether on account of non-utilisation of land given for the purpose by the State Government now land is going to be utilised for Housing Colony; and

(c) when the construction work will start?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The question of a permanent site for Sri Sadasiva Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha at Puri is under negotiations with the State Government.

Augmentation of Storage Facilities in J. & K.

*628. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Food Corporation of India has evolved plans to augment storage facilities in J. & K. for the first time;

(b) if so, whether the Corporation has already selected the sites and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that State Government is not happy with the present arrangements of the F.C.I.;

(d) if so, whether State Government had requested the F.C.I. to build buffer stocks at Srinagar which is a deficit State; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government on the State's proposal?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH

RAO): (a) and (b). Food Corporation of India already has owned storage capacity in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and has plans to construct additional capacity of 21,700 tonnes at Jammu, Anantnag, Ramban, Doda, Leh and Kargil.

(c) to (e). In 1978, the State Government had suggested maintaining buffer stocks at Srinagar. The matter was discussed between the State Government and the Food Corporation of India. The requirements of food-grains of the State are being met satisfactorily at present, through the storage depots in the State, including those at Srinagar and Jammu.

वधनान शुगर मिल, गोंडा

*629. श्री आनन्द सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वधनान शुगर मिल, गोंडा, उत्तर प्रदेश को चलाने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक कितनी धनराशि दी है तथा इस प्रयोजन के लिए चालू वर्ष के दौरान और कितनी धनराशि दिए जाने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सामाज्य पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सकारेरिया शुगर मिल वधनान को अब तक कुल 130 लाख रुपये का ऋण दिया है। चीनी उपक्रम (प्रबन्ध ग्रहण) अधिनियम 1978 के अधीन इस मिल का प्रबन्ध केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में दिया गया है। चालू वर्ष के दौरान और ऋण देने से संबंधित प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

Relief for Drought Affected Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*630. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 144 on 9 June, 1980 regarding drought in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and state:

(a) whether seeds and pesticides have since been supplied to cultivators to enable them to resume their work on fields now after the start of the monsoon this year, if not, the reason for delay;

(b) whether Government have decided to defer recovery of various loans taken by cultivators either from

Government or from Banks in view of the drought last year; and

(c) whether a moratorium on such loans has been demanded till the cultivators stand on their own feet again after drought condition is over?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a). Seeds and pesticides are being supplied to the cultivators in time as per their indents.

(b) and (c). Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration has rescheduled repayment of colonisation loans while granting full/partial remission according to situation of each case and it has fixed 15-1-1981 for payment of first instalment. The settlers would not therefore be treated as defaulters for non-payment of colonisation loans upto 15-1-1981 for the purpose of new loans. The Administration is also considering the question of granting two years moratorium for agricultural loans advanced by the Directorate of Agriculture, to enable the cultivators (defaulters) to avail of the agricultural departmental loans.

Money Order Forms in Regional Languages

*631. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the money order forms are available in the Post Offices in the regional languages also; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to make available these forms in regional languages for the facilities of the local people?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) and (b). Postmasters General have been instructed to get the Money Order Forms printed in three languages i.e. Hindi, English and the regional languages and make them available in Post Offices. Money Order Forms printed in three languages have

already been made available in Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu Circles. The regional language of Bihar, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan Circles being Hindi, Money Order Forms printed in two languages i.e. Hindi and English are already available in these areas. Action to print Money Order forms in three languages is in progress in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, North Eastern, North Western, J&K, Orissa and West Bengal Circles.

Wages to workers of Seth Govindram Sugar Mills, Mahidpur Road, Madhya Pradesh

*632. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a memorandum dated 9th April, 1980 from Sangharsh Samity, Seth Govindram Sugar Mills, Mahidpur Road, Madhya Pradesh regarding payment of wages, bonus, retaining allowance etc. to workers of this mill; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to settle the dues of workers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). The matter was taken up with the State Government as the settlement of dues of the workers is the concern of the State Government. The State Government has already instituted some cases under the Payment of Wages Act in a Labour Court at Ujjain and more cases are under preparation. Similarly cases under Bonus Act are also being instituted by the State Government.

Jain Cooperative Bank Ltd., Delhi

4863. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for being eligible for membership of Jain Cooperative Bank Ltd., Daryaganj, Delhi;

(b) the conditions put forward by this Bank for granting a loan to its members and what is the maximum limit of loans;

(c) whether share-money deposited in this bank is never returned and when asked for refund by the members they are told to bring some new members; total number of such members who have not taken loans and their share-money is lying in this Bank;

(d) whether the Government are aware that a lot of irregularities are being committed by this Bank; and

(e) whether Government will set up an Inquiry to find out the correct position of this Bank and save the members from harassment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (e). In accordance with the Bye-laws No. 5 of the Jain Cooperative Bank Ltd., a person to become a member should be a Jain and residing or having his place of business in the Union Territory of Delhi. In special cases, non-Jains may be admitted as members by the Board of Directors in the interest of the society. Written application of a person aged 18 and above, who is not a member of any other primary credit society with limited or unlimited liability, can be approved by a majority of the Directors of the Board for becoming a member. The person concerned, on the eve of his admission, has to pay a non-refundable fee of Rs. 1/- as admission fee and purchase at least one share of Rs. 10. When a person's application has been accepted by the Board for membership and he has paid the admission fee and the first instalment of his share, he is deemed to have acquired all the rights and obligations of a member.

2 As per the bye-laws of the Bank, a member may be granted loan within his maximum credit limit on the security of one or more sureties, collateral

security and mortgage of property. The maximum limit of loan that a member can be advanced is Rs. 5000/- unsecured, Rs. 8000/- as secured, and Rs. 25000/- on mortgage of property. In emergency, the Board may grant loan to any member within his maximum credit limit and without security for an amount not exceeding Rs. 200/- recoverable within three months. Besides, special loans irrespective of a member's maximum credit limit and without personal surety, may be granted by the Board upto 90 per cent of fixed deposits of the member, 50 per cent of the value of jewels and loan against any other collateral security as per the instructions of the Registrar and the Reserve Bank of India. A member can apply for loan only if his previous loan is not outstanding. Loan can be advanced upto 6 times of monthly income of a member if his income is upto Rs. 800/- per month and upto 8 times of monthly income if a member's income exceeds Rs. 800 per month. A member can stand surety only upto ten times of this share value or monthly income whichever is less. A member, who is in private service, must have rendered at least two years' continuous service in private firm or a company paying income-tax, to become eligible for loan. The condition that for getting loan one of the sureties must be either Government servant or income-tax payer or property owner does not apply to Government servants. No loan will be advanced to a member who is a persistent defaulter. If a member happens to be a Government servant, he should obtain an undertaking duly signed by the Pay Disbursing Officer agreeing to deduct directly his monthly instalment from his salary, and in case of businessman and property owner, latest income tax receipt and house-tax receipt respectively shall be a valid proof for obtaining a loan. In case of others, a certificate from the Area Director regarding his monthly income supported by an Affidavit from Notary Public shall be the proof for obtaining loan. For applying loan, a member should bring his ration card as well as

his sureties' to prove that they are residing in the area of operation of the Bank. The bye-laws of the Bank lays down that shares shall not be withdrawn, repaid or transferred in manner other than as prescribed in the bye-laws.

3. The Bank has denied that the share money once deposited is never returned. As soon as the Board of Directors accepts the resignation of a member, his share money is returned. There is no case of withholding of share money of a member who has resigned.

4. On the irregularities reportedly committed by the Bank, the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi Administration ordered an enquiry under Section 55 of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act on 5-1-1978. The enquiry officer submitted his report on 18-10-1979.

5. Follow-up action on the findings of the enquiry report has been initiated by the Delhi Administration and the Reserve Bank of India in accordance with the Cooperative Societies Act and the Banking Regulations Act respectively.

Large Industrial Houses engaged in Deep Sea Fishing

4864. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of large industrial Houses engaged in deep sea fishing and number of trawlers owned by them;

(b) their export potential during the last two years; and

(c) whether any public sector undertaking is also engaged in this business; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). A list of large Industrial

House engaged in deep sea fishing is given below:

Q : Quantity in tonnes.

V : Value in Rs. Lakhs.

	No. of deep sea fishing vessels i.e. of 20M and above in length	Export	
		1978-79	1979-80
(i) Union Carbide India Ltd.	8	Q : 621 V : 416.92	Q : 527 V : 394.70
(ii) India Tobacco Co. Ltd.	2	Q : 229 V : 139.85	Q : 46 V : 32.00
(iii) E.I.D. Parry India Ltd.	2	Q : 274 V : 117.61	Q : — V : —
(iv) Britannia Industries Ltd.	3	Q : 1020 V : 405.56	Q : 547 V : 243.14
(v) Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd.	2	Q : 9072 V : 523.92	Q : 8259 V : 553.15
(vi) Konkan Fisheries Ltd ^a	5	Q : 761 V : 266.94	Q : 544 V : 229.66
(vii) New India Fisheries Ltd. .	3	Q : 724 V : 317.54	Q : 1005 V : 348.42

(c) The following five Public Sector Undertakings have been operating 14 Vessels for deep sea fishing (vessels of 20 meters length and above) as given below :

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) Kerala Fisheries Corporation | 4 |
| (ii) State Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd., West Bengal | 4 |
| (iii) Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd. | 2 |
| (iv) Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd. | 2 |
| (v) Gujarat Agro-Marine Products Ltd. | 2 |

झालावाड़ संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में डाकघरों वाले गांव

4865. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झालावाड़ संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के किन-किन गांवों में 15 जून, 1980 को शाखा डाकघर, उप डाकघर और डाकघर थे; और

(ख) किन-किन गांवों में ऐसे डाकघर 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 तक खोलने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कर्तिक उराँव)

(क) और (ख) : सूचना विवरण में दी गई है।

घिबरण

15-6-80 तक झालावाड़ संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में डाकघरों की सूची

मुख्य डाकघर

1. झालावाड़

उप-डाकघर

1. अकलोरा
2. अमनावर
3. बाकनी
4. भवानी मंडी
5. चौभहाला
6. झालावाड़ क्लेक्टरेट
7. डाग
8. घाटोली
9. गंगधर
10. गणेशपुरा
11. झालनपटनी शहर
12. खानपुर
13. मनोहर थाना
14. पच पहाड़
15. पिरावा

- 1 6. रायपुर
- 1 7. राजस्थान टैक्सटाइल मिल्स भवानी मंडी
- 1 8. सरोला
- 1 9. श्री चतरपुर
- 2 0. स्टेशन रोड भवानी मंडी
- 2 1. सुकेत
- 2 2. सुनेल
- 2 3. सालोतिया
- 2 4. पनवार
- 2 5. बापावार
- 2 6. अतोनी
- 2 7. अतर
- 2 8. चीपा बरोद
- 2 9. सारानवाड़ा शाहजी
- 3 0. जैपला
- 3 1. चाबरा
- 3 2. सुलपुरा
- 3 3. बोहाट
- 3 4. किशनगंज
- 3 5. गार्डी 36
- 3 6. भाहबाद
- 3 7. समरानिया

शांखा डाकघर

1. जरेला
2. ईश्वरपुरा
3. रामगढ़
4. पिपलाडा कलां
5. रेलावां
6. करवारी कलां
7. छिनोद
8. डिगोदपर
9. बंसभूमि
- 1 0. बजरंगढ़
- 1 1. जलवाड़ा
- 1 2. खेरलो
- 1 3. नाहरगढ़
- 1 4. घट्टी कालोनी
- 1 5. भंवरगढ़
- 1 6. खंडेला
- 1 7. गणेशपुरा
- 1 8. राजपुरा
- 1 9. दयोरी
- 2 0. कसबाखाना

- 2 1. अगार
- 2 2. बामनगांव
- 2 3. सुबगारा कालोनी
- 2 4. मुडिया
- 2 5. धिकवानी
- 2 6. महोदरा
- 2 7. खटका
- 2 8. केछवारा
- 2 9. बालडा
- 3 0. मिसई
- 3 1. खाडा सहरोल
- 3 2. मोखानपुरा
- 3 3. अजनावर
- 3 4. तांबा
- 3 5. मवासा
- 3 6. फूलबडोदा
- 3 7. दमोरी घाटा
- 3 8. ठोलम
- 3 9. राय
- 4 0. बिलेंडी
- 4 1. दियारी जांघ
- 4 2. गोरघन पुरा
- 5 3. खजूरिया
- 4 4. गंग चामा
- 4 5. सेत कोलू
- 4 6. कालपा जागीर
- 4 7. सरथल
- 4 8. कालमोडिया
- 4 9. बंजारी
- 5 0. झंझानी
- 5 1. कचनारिया कलां
- 5 2. शाहजहांपुर
- 5 3. दिलोड
- 5 4. हलगोना
- 5 5. कोटरी
- 5 6. भूहा खेरो
- 5 7. कड़ैया नौहर
- 5 8. मुंडीकिया
- 5 9. निपानिया
- 6 0. पचपाड़ा
- 6 1. छोचोडा
- 6 2. मील वाड़ा नीचा
- 6 3. कोटरापार

64. भूलोन
 65. पाली
 66. तीतर खेड़ी
 67. पोडियामचर
 68. बटावदापार
 69. फालीया
 70. कुलिजरा
 71. एलनी
 72. मनिया हेड़ी
 73. बपैचा
 74. सेमली
 75. भीपुरा
 76. भटावड़ा
 77. मंडोला
 78. नरेडा
 79. पथेरा
 80. करनाहेरा
 81. बरामा
 82. इकलेरा
 83. कलमंडा
 84. बेंगना
 85. रतावड़
 86. तुलसेन
 87. बामला
 88. कामोलर
 89. बाडिया
 90. लदूरी
 91. माईकलां
 92. शहरोड
 93. धोती
 94. मुंडला
 95. चररदाना
 96. ठाजवा
 97. खुरो
 98. कुजेर
 99. बिछांडा
 100. सकतपुर
 101. भेंसरा
 102. कचरा
 103. मेरमा चाह
 104. मेरमा ताजाब
 105. घरबान
 106. विपलोड
 107. अंधाना
 108. गामोरी
 109. बिछलास
 110. कटावर
 111. बदारा
 112. मूंडला
 113. पाटना
 114. बरलाम
 115. दिलोव हाथी
 116. नानावता
 117. शेरगढ़
 118. मोर्यपुर
 119. कुंडी
 120. मुसाई गुजरां
 121. गुरादिया मानां
 122. गुरडा
 123. सारोड़
 124. गुरादिया जोगा
 125. कुंडीखेरा
 126. भोगरा
 127. मिसरीली
 128. सिलहेगर
 129. कारवां
 130. बानी
 131. सिगपुर
 132. बिसतुनिया
 133. अवार
 134. कुरादिया कला
 135. धाबाला
 136. दियोगढ़
 137. केलूखेड़ा
 138. पीझाना
 139. गुरादिया शाला
 140. रानैरा
 141. कुंडला
 142. रामनगुरादि
 143. परालिया
 144. किटीया
 145. तालवाली
 146. बरदिया वीरजी
 147. उनहेल
 148. चाडा
 149. कुराधियप
 150. सुनारी

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|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 151. तिसाय | 195. समराय |
| 152. दुधालिया | 196. गोड़जिया |
| 153. कौसारा | 197. कनवाड़ा |
| 154. नंदपुर | 198. खंडजो |
| 155. बोडी | 199. देवरि |
| 156. राजपुरा | 200. मानवासा |
| 157. भीलवाड़ी | 201. गोबर घनपुर |
| 158. पिपालिया | 202. पनवाता |
| 159. घटोद | 203. पिपलोड |
| 160. मनवाली कलां | 204. डोन्डा |
| 161. सुलिया | 205. तीतरवाता |
| 162. छाबालाघों | 206. गादरी |
| 163. कारेड़िया | 207. झुमकी |
| 164. दुधालिया | 208. रिन्छुआ |
| 165. वाहिया | 209. इकतासा |
| 166. घाखरी | 210. नसोराबाद |
| 167. दिवालखेड़ा | 211. दीनियाखेड़ी |
| 168. डाबरा | 212. पड़लिया कृकमी |
| 169. कुटकी | 213. बरोदिया |
| 170. लेमलीखान | 214. पिछोना |
| 171. काली तप्पाई | 215. सलवाड |
| 172. साघमिया | 216. गुरदखेड़ा |
| 173. सेमला | 217. करालगाब |
| 174. सिरपीई | 218. देवनगर |
| 175. शाबला खिनची | 219. योबरिया |
| 176. हेमदा | 220. कुसाल पुरा |
| 177. मगीसपुर | 221. घागरिया |
| 178. ओसाव | 222. मोदी |
| 179. फतेहगढ़ | 223. न नेड |
| 180. हिम्मतगढ़ | 224. बारे |
| 181. घनोरिया | 225. बैरागढ़ |
| 182. गुरादिया | 226. भादला |
| 183. ओदिया खेड़ी | 227. उमरैय |
| 184. खैराना | 228. बांसखेड़ी लौघान |
| 185. गोविन्दपुरा | 229. बोरबंद |
| 186. नारलिया | 230. शारदा |
| 187. हरमनवाड़ा मण्जा | 231. दोर खेड़ी तोघान |
| 188. रामपुरिया | 232. जोर खेड़ी गुजरान |
| 189. डोला | 233. असल पुर |
| 190. कुरंगपुरा | 234. वनपुर |
| 191. कलमनदिकाला | 235. पछोला |
| 192. खानपुरिया | 236. कोटरीहार |
| 193. मडवाड़ | 237. दुगरगों |
| 194. गोविन्दपुरा | 238. सरखाडिया |

239. लसोदिया शाह
240. चुरिलिया
241. देवरिया कलां
242. लहास
243. सुलिया
244. नारदा
245. मांढीपुर
246. बाबर
247. बंटेइ
248. समरोल
249. बांस खेड़ी
250. यूवल हेडा
251. मनपमा
252. कोल खेड़ीकला
253. डंगीपुर
254. टोडरी जगन्नाथ
255. खानाखेड़ी
256. कारबोदिय
257. धिकारिया
258. कोनू खोडी
259. मडराजपुरा
260. सेमलीहार
261. अशोकिया
262. गुलखेड़ी
263. धोलपा
264. मार
265. दोबदा
266. भगवानपुरा
267. छड़ीखेडा
268. लेफल
269. पाखराना
270. दंडा
271. जारगा
272. गोलाना
273. बागेर
274. गदरवाड़ा नूरजी
275. अकवादचुर्द
276. खोडा मऊ
277. मोदी
278. मालनवाता
279. समरोल
280. परगण
281. धानाबंड
282. भिखरौली

283. बांस खेड़ी लोदान
284. गेडनखेड़ी
285. थाडोल
286. सुरकाडिया

उन ग्रामो की सूची जहा 31-12-80 तक डाक घर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

उप डाकघर

1. केलवां
2. बड़ाव डापर
3. सारथल
4. बातखेड़ी
5. हालाड़ मामूभंज चौराहा
6. झालरपटन बस स्टैंड

शाखा डाकघर

1. मेवानी
2. अखनाथर
3. नील खेडा मल
4. भेल खेडा डाग
5. कस्बा मौनेर
6. सनवाड़ा
7. छतरगंज
8. मखर व.
9. छाड़ीपुरा
10. केलखेड़ी
11. खेरली
12. सबानिय
13. किशनपुर
14. लुहारिया
15. रामपुरा
16. पीवलया खुर्द
17. हरनवाड़ा
18. जागीरपुर
19. मंदिरा पुर
20. पनरिया
21. गारदा
22. बांस खेडा
23. पिपलेज
24. नरबद
25. पारापीली

Insanitary Conditions in Marine Food and Frog Leg Processing Centres

4866. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prescribed safeguards in the sanitation to be observed in processing marine foods and frog legs;

(b) whether Government are aware that the landing in fishing harbours centres and peeling centres for processing prawns and shrimps are kept unhygienic at present; and

(c) how far insanitary conditions of the landing centres and peeling sheds are responsible for infestations of salmonella and occurrence of impurities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and it will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Electronic Telephone Exchanges

4867. SHRI G. V. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to set up Electronic Telephone Exchanges in the country;

(b) whether any technical assistance has been sought from the foreign countries in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Proposals have been finalised for import of 4 Trunk Automatic Exchanges totalling 15,000 lines for installation at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. Assistance of a few experts of the foreign supplier of equipment has

been sought to advise the Indian P&T in the installation and testing of this equipment before putting it into service.

Export of Onions exclusively by NAFED

4868. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering of vesting NAFED with the exclusive right to export onions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The export of onions is already canalised through NAFED.

(b) Exports are permitted within a limited ceiling and on terms and conditions laid down by Government.

Over-Billing of Telephone Charges in Delhi and other Places

4869. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the problem of over-billing of telephone charges at Delhi/New Delhi and other places;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received by the Government in this regard during the last five months upto upto May, 1980, month-wise in Delhi for each one of its exchanges, separately; and

(c) the action taken on these complaints and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for solving the problem of over-billing, along-with the causes responsible for this malady?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir. Some complaints are

received from the subscribers stating that the local calls billed against their telephones are on the high side. However, the number of such complaints is very small as compared to the bills issued.

(b) The number of excess billing complaints in Delhi is given in the enclosed Annexure.

(c) Action taken on excess metering complaint.—On receipt of an excess metering complaint, the bill is immediately checked up for any clerical error. If there is no such error but the number of calls included is more than 100 per cent of the calls as compared to the highest one obtaining during the 3 preceding quarters, a provisional bill is issued based on the highest number of calls billed for during the proceeding quarters and the subscriber is asked to pay the same. The case is then sent for detailed investigation and check in regard to both subscriber's line, exchange equipment etc. After receipt of the report each case is examined keeping inter alia in view the calling pattern of the subscriber, fault history of the subscriber's line, the results of tests conducted on the equipment and circuits etc., and rebate is allowed wherever justified.

Steps taken for solving the problem of over-billing:

1. Meters are kept locked and access to the meter room is restricted.

2. Vigilance squads have been set up to detect unauthorised con-

nection, diversion etc., by surprise checks.

3. Orders have been placed for supply of "charge—analysers." These can give separately the details of STD calls made by subscribers who complain of excess billing.

4. New metering circuits have been introduced to eliminate metering faults.

5. Locking of Distribution points, pillars and cabinets.

6. Testing of meters and STD Barring facility.

7. Creation of awareness among the subscribing about the proper use of STD facility by publishing suitable captions in the telephone directory.

Causes responsible for over-billing:

These are generally the following:

(i) Use of the telephone by others without the knowledge of the subscriber.

(ii) Non-replacement of the telephone properly on the hook switch after completion of the STD Calls.

(iii) Stray and undetected faults in the exchange equipment.

Sometime it could also be due to unauthorised diversion of the line to some other subscriber by some unscrupulous persons.

Statement

No. of overbilling complaints received during the last Five months Exchange-wise in Delhi

Exchanges	January, 80	February, 80	March, 80	April, 80	May, 80
1	2	3	4	5	6
Shabdara	Nil	26	7	26	2
Tis Hazari	44	60	70	44	74

1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi Gate	49	92	81	78	74
Ghaziabad	Nil	65	75	17	114
Janpath	61	67	76	71	117
Con. Place	25	30	37	18	17
Secretariat	25	42	27	37	30
Rajpath	55	63	93	65	46
Idgah	100	113	120	85	105
Jorbagh	102	84	141	104	84
Okhla	43	62	68	60	79
Hauz Khas	83	80	72	77	95
Chanakyapuri	15	30	28	24	9
Nehru Place	7	23	6	10	6
Faridabad	32	33	55	29	37
Shaktinagar	31	117	67	81	86
Delhi Cantt	16	24	24	15	15
Karolbagh	86	78	108	113	97
Rajouri Garden	12	17	22	11	21

Figures of outlying small exchanges not included.

Excise Policy in Tribal Area

4870. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry issued de-
tailed instructions regarding guidelines
to be followed on the excise policy
in Tribal areas to the State Govern-
ments in the year 1975;

(b) if so, the detailed guidelines
therefor and the action taken by the
States on the guidelines;

(c) whether it is also a fact that
due to the slow implementation of the
new excise policy by the States, a
number of meetings were held and
guidelines have been issued by his
Ministry since the adoption of the
policy; and

(d) if so, the detail thereof since
1975 to 1980, the measures, meeting

and letters issued for the implemen-
tation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
& HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE
(SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a)
to (d). Guidelines regarding Ex-
cise Policy in Tribal Areas were issu-
ed to States/Union Territories in
1975 and 1978. The main theme of
these guidelines is:—

(i) Discontinuance of vending of
country liquor in the tribal areas
wherever the system still remain-
ed with effect from 1st April 1979 if
not earlier;

(ii) in areas where prohibition is
not in force, the tribal people may
be allowed to prepare their own
beverages for individual and social
purposes—but not for commercial
purposes—wherever traditional
practice prevails; and

(iii) intensification of educational efforts among the tribal against the evil effects of drinking.

The Central Prohibition Committee, which has on it representatives of all States, accepted the above approach and resolved for measures to be taken to implement these at its meeting in September, 1978. The guidelines were accordingly communicated to the State Governments, who are concerned. Some of the State Governments have already taken measures for implementing the guidelines.

दिल्ली की पुनर्वास कालोनी में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के विश्व कक्ष द्वारा क्लैटों का आवंटन

4871. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने अपने विशेष कक्ष के माध्यम से सितम्बर, 1979 में, त्रिलोकपुरी, कल्याणपुरी और खिचड़ीपुर आदि में ऐसे व्यक्तियों को फ्लैट आवंटित करने के आवंटन पत्र जारी किए थे जिन्होंने 1979 में दो-दो सौ रुपये जमा करवाए थे, और उनमें से प्रत्येक को 1500 रुपये और जमा करवाने के लिए कहा था ;

(ख) क्या अनेक ऐसे व्यक्तियों को जिनमें से प्रत्येक ने 1500 रुपये जमा कर दिए थे, मकान तो आवंटित कर दिए गए थे, लेकिन कब्जे नहीं दिए जा सके थे, क्योंकि कुछ समय अवधि व्यक्तियों ने इन फ्लैटों को खोल कर उनपर कब्जा कर लिया था जिसके परिणामस्वरूप दिसम्बर, 1979 में उपरोक्त आवंटन रद्द कर दिए गए थे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो आवंटियों को मकान न देने के क्या कारण हैं, ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं, जिन्होंने पृथक-पृथक रूप से 1500 रुपये और 200 रुपये जमा करवा दिये थे, लेकिन आवंटन पत्रों के जारी किये जाने के बाद भी उन्हें मकान नहीं दिये गए और इन व्यक्तियों के लिए कब तक फ्लैटों के दिए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि कल्याणपुरी तथा खिचड़ीपुर के टेनमेंटों के लिए मांग व आवंटन पत्र जुलाई, 1979 तथा त्रिलोकपुरी के लिए सितम्बर, 1979 में जारी किए गए थे। जिन व्यक्तियों ने धरोहर राशि के रूप में 200 रुपये जमा किए तथा बाद में 1388 रुपये जमा किए उनकी संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :-

त्रिलोकपुरी—278

खिचड़ीपुर—27

कल्याणपुरी—56

(ख) तथा (ग). कल्याणपुरी में वास्तविक आवंटियों को टेनमेंट्स के कब्जे दे दिये गए हैं। त्रिलोकपुरी तथा खिचड़ीपुर टेनमेंटों के कब्जे नहीं दिए गए हैं क्योंकि ये टेनमेंट्स के कब्जे में हैं। फिर भी इस आधार पर कोई आवंटन रद्द नहीं किया गया है। खिचड़ीपुर तथा त्रिलोकपुरी के टेनमेंट्स को खाली कराने की कार्यवही की जा रही है जैसे ही ये टेनमेंट खाली हो जाएंगे उनके कब्जे वास्तविक आवंटियों को दे दिए जाएंगे।

Beldars in Central Public Works Department

4872. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Beldars at present working in the C.P.W.D. who were appointed after 1965;

(b) how many of them were regularised;

(c) whether it is a fact that they are also required to appear in the tests etc. for promotion after rendering certain period in their services;

(d) whether any test of beldars has taken place for the post of Painters in October, 1978; and

(e) if so, the number of candidates appeared and qualified and promoted as painters in the C.P.W.D. (Parliament Works Division)?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the various offices of C.P.W.D. which are scattered all over the country and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Beldars are eligible for promotion to a number of semi-skilled posts after rendering the qualifying service for each of such posts. They are required to qualify in the trade test for appointment to most of these semi-skilled posts.

(d) The Beldars are not eligible for promotion directly to the post of Painter. They are however, eligible for promotion as Assistant Painters.

(e) Does not arise in view of the reply to (d) above.

Facility of P.C.O. and Sub-post Office in Malad and Poladpur, Maharashtra

4873. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages are there in Malad and Poladpur Taluka in Colaba district of Maharashtra and out of

these in how many villages, facilities of P.C.O. and sub-post offices are available; and

(b) whether Government feel that these facilities are adequate and if not, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Sl No.	Taluka	Total No of villages.	Villages provided with telephone facility.	Villages having sub-post offices.
1.	Malad	163	3	4
2.	Poladpur	79	1	1

(b) (i) Yes, Sir.

(ii) Question does not arise.

Home Delivery of D.M.S. Milk in Janakpuri

4874. SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the discontinuance of the home delivery in Janakpuri area by Delhi Milk Scheme authorities;

(b) whether the residents of Janakpuri area in Delhi had protested to D.M.S. authorities against the same; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Home Delivery system of the Delhi Milk Scheme in Janakpur area has not been discontinued.

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

Sewer System for Village Aslatpur, New Delhi

4875. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Aslatpur is the only village in the Janakpuri complex in New Delhi which has not been connected by a Sewer system;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the absence of the sewer system the village is turning into a big slum and a health hazard for the neighbouring blocks;

(c) if so, the steps taken or contemplated to be taken to connect the village with the sewer system and to replace the defective sewer line in the adjacent area of Block 'A';

(d) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on the scheme; and

(e) when the work of construction of sewer line and replacement etc. in the village and the adjacent area is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sanitation of high order cannot be maintained in and around the village in the absence of sewers.

(c) to (e). The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has prepared an estimate of Rs. 5.24 lakhs for laying and connecting sewer of village Aslatpur and another estimate for Rs. 18.66 lakhs for replacement of defective sewer in and adjacent area of Block 'A'. Necessary action to start the work is now awaiting completion of certain other necessary steps.

बम्बई टेलीफोन डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एम्पलीफोन

4876. **आचार्य भगवान देव** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई टेलीफोन डिस्ट्रिक्ट के पास एम्पलीफोनों का पर्याप्त स्टॉक है;

(ख) इस डिस्ट्रिक्ट के सितम्बर 1979 से एम्पलीफोनों के लिए कितने आवेदन प्राप्त हुए;

(ग) उनमें से कितनों को ऐसे टेलीफोन दिए गए हैं और कितने प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं, और

(घ) प्रतीक्षा सूची में जिनके नाम हैं वे कब तक इन टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के मिलने की आशा कर सकते हैं?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कांतिक उरांव) : (क) इस समय कोई स्टॉक नहीं है। 30 एम्पलीफोनों की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

(ख) 28

(ग) 6

(घ) लगभग अक्टूबर, 1980 तक।

Foreign Exchange Spent/Gained by Cricket Control Board

4877. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange spent/gained by the Cricket Control Board due to the Indian Cric-

ket teams visiting other countries during the last three calendar years; country-wise; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange gained/spent by the Board due to the Foreign Cricket teams visiting India during the same period; team-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House at the earliest.

Legislation to Control Noisiest Urban Areas

4878. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the urban areas of India are some of the noisiest in the world;

(b) if so, whether the existing legislation is adequate to control it;

(c) if not, what has been decided to promulgate such comprehensive legislation; and

(d) when such a bill will be drafted and introduced?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir. Noise in public places is not of alarming concern in India. In case of traffic noises the level is more or less the same as in other countries. But noise made by people during festivals, marriages, processions (religious or political) and sports events is at times excessive.

(b) Yes, Sir. Noise pollution, at present can be controlled by the effective implementation of the following measures:—

(i) operating on the relevant provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Municipal laws;

(ii) proper maintenance of vehicles and enforcing the relevant provisions of the Motor Vehicles Acts

to control noise pollution caused by road traffic;

(iii) making necessary provisions in the factories Act, 1948 to control noise within factories; and

(iv) maintenance of silence zones, by the local authorities around Schools and Hospitals;

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of the (b) above.

Rural Youth Training

4879. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sponsored programme of rural youth training;

(b) if so, the assistance provided by the Central Government for this programme to the different States as well as voluntary agencies to which the assistance was given; and

(c) whether Government intend to expand the programme on a large level and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two tabular statements are laid on the table of the House.

(c) At present, the target is for coverage of 2 lakh rural youth every year, on the basis of 40 youth per block. It is proposed to raise this target suitably, as also to provide for other support mechanisms in the fields of credit, raw materials and marketing. The position will be clear after the VIth Plan proposals are finalised.

Statement I

Assistance (Central Share) provided to the states for stipends, training expenses and Subsidies of non-IRD areas during 1979-80

States	Amount released (Rs in lakhs)
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	4.02
2. Assam	1.95
3. Bihar	7.86
4. Gujarat	3.45
5. Haryana	0.90
6. Himachal Pradesh	0.57
7. Jammu & Kashmir	0.99
8. Karnataka	2.16
9. Kerala	2.43
10. Madhya Pradesh	7.38
11. Maharashtra	4.89
12. Manipur	0.42
13. Maghalaya	0.39
14. Nagaland	0.24
15. Orissa	5.49
16. Punjab	1.38
17. Rajasthan	3.30
18. Sikkim	0.06
19. Tamil Nadu	5.70
20. Tripura	0.27
21. Uttar Pradesh	12.00
22. West Bengal	4.59
23. Andaman & Nichobar Islands	0.18
24. Arunachal Pradesh	1.14
25. Delhi	0.12
26. Goa, Daman & Diu	0.15

1	2
27. Lakshadweep	0.18
28. Mizoram	0.30
29. Pondicherry	0.06
	72.57

Note.—Funds provided in IRD blocks are part of blocks grants of Rs. 10 lakhs, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 2.6 lakhs provided in different types of IRD Blocks. As such, separate break-up for trainees under TRYSEM in IRD areas has not been included in the above statement.

Statement II

Assistance provided to the states and other agencies for strengthening of infrastructure

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Khadi & Village Industries Commission	112.370
2. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sultanpur (U.P.)	2.220
3. All India Coordinated Research Project for Dryland Agriculture, Hyderabad	0.250
4. Government of Andhra Pradesh	22.610
5. Government of Karnataka	1.210
6. Government of Punjab	0.115
	138.775

Note:

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have been granted assistance for strengthening the existing infrastructure for the following two voluntary agencies.

1. Appropriate reconstruction training and information Centre	
Seshagiri Rao Street Vijaya wada-520024 (A.P.)	3,500.00
2. Bhagavalutta Charitable Trust Orugantivari Street, Yellaman-Chuli-531005 (AP)	37,500.00
	41,000.00

Confirmation of Teachers in Central Schools

4880. SHRI CHANDRAPAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of teachers who are working in Central schools at present;

(b) the total number of teachers out of them, who have been confirmed;

(c) whether it is a fact that the teachers recruited in 1972 have not yet been confirmed;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to confirm them in service and the time by which they are likely to be confirmed in service?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) At the commencement of the academic year 1979-80 the position was as under:

Principal/Vice-Principal	364
Post Graduate Teachers	1798
Trained Graduate Teachers	2530
Primary Teachers	4375
Other Teachers and Physical Education Teachers	1706

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

Request for revision of Contract Rates of Food Corporation of India

4881. SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shillong Manual Labourers' Cooperative Society Limited has represented to the Chairman, Food Corporation of India, to revise contract rate of the Food Corporation of India at least upto the minimum wage fixed by the Government of Meghalaya and whether

the Society has been representing this case to the Food Corporation of India authorities for the last nine months;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon;

(c) whether manual labourers working at Food Corporation of India godowns at Darbhanga, Jaynagar and other places in Bihar and elsewhere in the country have also been agitating on these lines;

(d) if so, whether it is proposed to make it incumbent on the Food Corporation of India not to violate Minimum Wages Act in any State; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). A representation from Shillong Manual Labourers' Cooperative Society Ltd., was received by the Food Corporation of India in November, 1979. They had sent the representation to their Regional office at Shillong for a factual report. The Regional office has reported that the contract for handling of foodgrains was awarded to this society about 1½ years back for a period of two years. The Government of Meghalaya have not revised the statutory minimum wage fixed by them since then. The terms of the contract entered into between the Food Corporation and the society do not provide for any increase in the contract rate during the period of the contract.

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

(d) and (e). As in most of the depots the labourers are being engaged by the handling contractors of the F.C.I. and not directly by the Corporation, the wages to such labourers are paid by the contractors and not by the F.C.I.

Drinking Water Supply Units -

4882. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the number of villages in which drinking water supply units were installed during the past four months, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Automatic Telephone Exchange at Vatika (Jaipur), Rajasthan

4883. SHRI MEHMOOD HASSAN KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an automatic telephone exchange has been set up at Vatika (Jaipur), Rajasthan Circle in contravention of the rules;

(b) the amount of monthly loss being suffered by the Department by this automatic telephone exchange; and

(c) whether an enquiry is being conducted against the guilty officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No Sir. A 25-line small automatic exchange with 14 telephone connections is working at Vatika. Normally, such exchanges can be opened with a minimum registered demand for 10 telephone connections, provided the anticipated revenue is at least 40 per cent of the anticipated annual recurring expenditure including depreciation.

(b) No loss is being suffered.

(c) Does not arise.

Timing of Central School, Delhi

4884. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the timings of Central School in Delhi have been increased from 6½ hours to 7 hours per day; while the timings

in Delhi Administration School are 5½ hours per day;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the increase in timings in Central School will be an unbearable burden on the small children of primary classes; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to minimise the difficulties of these children?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The timings of all the Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) in the country are 7 hours for middle and higher classes and 6 hours and 20 minutes for primary classes. A few Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi, which were not following this time-schedule, have been asked to follow the same.

(b) and (c). The matter is being examined.

Piggery Development Centre with U.S.S.R. Aid in Uttar Pradesh

4885. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any piggery Development Centre is being set up in Uttar Pradesh with the assistance of U.S.S.R.;

(b) if so, the nature of the central assistance proposed to be given for the project;

(c) the time by which this project is likely to start functioning; and

(d) the estimated annual production likely to be achieved and the number of persons likely to get employment in the centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

Vacant Posts of Principals in Delhi Schools

4886. SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TEWARI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Principals in Delhi Government Schools lying vacant and since when; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NAGAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Delhi Administration has reported that as on 14th July, 1980, 11 posts are vacant. All these posts have been vacant for less than a year.

(b) These vacancies have to be filled on a regular basis through the U.P.S.C. The Delhi Administration have informed that a requisition is being sent to the U.P.S.C. In the meanwhile, interim arrangements have been made by posting Vice-Principals.

Project Bhagirathi

4887. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "Project Bhagirathi" prepared to provide 100 m. gallons of drinking water to several trans-Jamuna and South Delhi areas has run into rough weather;

(b) what steps have so far been taken to implement the scheme; and when the plan was originally cleared for implementation; and

(c) the reasons for the set back to the project and the steps being taken to implement the project and the time by which it is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has stated

that the "Project Bhagirathi" consists of the following three main works:—

(i) Construction of a conduit for bringing raw water from Ganges Canal to Delhi.

(ii) Construction of a regulator on the Ganges Canal at Murad Nagar.

(iii) Construction of the treatment plant and providing & laying of conveyance mains etc.

The work on the construction of the conduit is nearing completion. The work on the construction of the regular has been taken in hand by the Irrigation Department of U.P. Orders for conveyance mains have already been placed and the pipes are being received at site. Tenders for laying of pipe lines have also been received.

The National Building Construction Corporation Ltd., who has been allotted the work of the construction of the treatment plant has raised some points regarding arbitration and compensation for delay in work. This matter is being looked into by the Undertaking.

The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has stated that difficulties have also arisen on account of non-availability of steel plates and cement. However, necessary action to procure these materials is being taken by the Undertaking. The work is expected to be completed in 1983.

Telephone Connection in D.D.A. Colonies of West Delhi

4888 SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the programme of the Central Government to provide telephone connections to the residents of newly developed colonies of D.D.A. in West Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that OB sanctioning telephone connections have already been issued for some of the subscribers in these colonies and if so, the details thereof and the number of telephone connections sanctioned in each of these colonies;

(c) whether some transfer cases are also pending; if so, the number thereof; and

(d) when the telephone connections will be provided to those who have been already issued OB and to those whose transfer cases have already been agreed to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) There is no separate programme for expansion of telephones in the newly developed colonies of D.D.A. However, the west area is covered by the Rajouri Garden and Shakti Nagar Exchanges. The Rajouri Garden Exchange is getting relief of about 10,000 lines during this year but it may take some time to give relief to Shakti Nagar Exchange.

(b) Yes, Sir. The number of OBs pending in the newly developed colonies are given below:—

1. Paschimpuri Colony	7
2. Tatarpur DDA Colony	7
3. Krishna Puri Colony	2
4. Bodella/Vikaspuri	2
5. J. Block R. B. Colony	2
6. Shalimar Bagh	15
7. Pitam Pura	29

Total 64

(c) Yes, Sir. The following cases of shifts are pending:—

1. Paschimpuri Colony	10
2. Tatarpur DDA Flats	17
3. Krishnapuri	1
4. Bodella/Vikaspuri	6
5. Pitampura	22
6. Shalimar Bagh	14
7. J. Block R. B. Colony	2

Total 72

(d) The work will be taken up after the monsoon and it will take a few months to clear all these cases.

मेहसाना, गुजरात में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

4889. श्री मोंती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मेहसाना जिला (गुजरात) के लिए 1977-78 से लेकर आज तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन की मांग पर कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये गये ;

(ख) अपेक्षित राशि जमा करा दिये जाने के बाद भी 'ओ०वाई०टी०' कनेक्शनों के लिए कितने आवेदन पत्र अभी अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं और उनके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने ओ०वाई० टी० कनेक्शन दिये गये ;

(घ) मेहसाना जिले में उन स्थानों में अभी कितने नये टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोले जाने हैं जहां ऐसे नये एक्सचेंज खोले जाने हेतु नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए पर्याप्त मांग है ; और

(ङ) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने के संबंध में क्या कसौटी है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कानिक ऊराव)

(क)

	संचित माग पिछड़े जोड़ सहित	प्रदान किए गए कनेक्शनों की संख्या
1977-78	1310	914
1978-79	1176	810
1979-80	1495	952
अप्रैल 80 में तक	879	136

(ख) 23. अंशतः कुछ एक्सचेंजों में एक्सचेंज क्षमता उपलब्ध न होने के कारण तथा अंशतः लंजी दूरी के धनेक्शनों के लिए लाइन सामग्री न उपलब्ध होने के कारण ।

(ग) 1977-78 . 84
1978-79 . 47
1979-80 . 124

(घ) जामला में एक ।

(ङ) देहाती/पिछड़े इलाकों में 25 लाइनों वाला एक स्वचालित एक्सचेंज खोला जा सकता है बशर्तकि 10 आवेदनकर्ता 100/- रु० अग्रिम

जमा कराकर अपनी नाम दर्ज कराएं तथा एक्सचेंज पर व्यय किए गए अनुमानित वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का कम से कम 40 प्रतिशत अनुमानित वार्षिक राजस्व प्राप्त होने की आशा हो ।

Transfer of Sr. PET in Delhi Schools

4890. SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA
RAO:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a NCC trained Junior PET posted in a Government school in Delhi could be posted to any other school on promotion as Sr. PET.

(b) whether it is obligatory on the part of the Directorate of Education, Delhi (South Zone) to move an already non-NCC trained senior PET to transfer from a school to accommodate the teacher mentioned at (a) above; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue necessary instructions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Misuse of Food for Work Programme in J & K

4891. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding misuse of the Food for Work Programme in the Jammu Region of Jammu and Kashmir State; and

(b) if so, what remedial steps Government have taken to enquire into the matter, fix responsibility and ensure that such misuse is not repeated in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Some general complaints of misuse of Food for Work Programme in Jammu Region of Jammu and Kashmir State were received.

(b) The complaints have been got enquired into. There has been long delay in the payment of the wages of the workers. The system of measurement of works adopted by the State Government seems cumbersome and is at the root of the delay in making payment to the workmen. The State Government have been advised to modify the prevailing system and to ensure that wages of the workers are paid in future within a week's time.

Repayment of loan by Protective Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society Delhi

4893. SHRI TRILOK CHAND: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Protective Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society, Delhi has not repaid the loans taken by it from the Delhi State Cooperative Bank;

(b) whether the members of the above society have not yet repaid the loan taken by them from the society; and

(c) if so, the number of such members and the amount of loan (principal and interest) outstanding against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The Society took a loan of Rs. 43,000 from the Bank out of which Rs. 26,5161.95 as principal is outstanding. The Society's accounts have been audited upto 30th June, 1975. As on that date, Rs. 49,898 as principal and Rs. 613.40 as interest was due from 40 members.

Membership of the Chander Nagar Co-operative House Building Society Limited, Delhi

4894. SHRI NAND KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi

has not so far verified the membership of some of the members of the Chander Nagar Cooperative House Building Society Limited who were enrolled as members as far back as 1960 for allotment of plots by the Land and Building Department, Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, the number of such members;

(c) the reasons why they were not allowed to participate in the draw of lots held on the 4th January, 1974 and 24th November, 1978;

(d) the reasons for the delay in finalising their cases; and

(e) the likely date by which their membership will be verified?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Registrar of Cooperative Societies has not so far verified the membership of 2 persons who enrolled themselves as members in 1960.

(c) and (d). The Society did not furnish documents in respect of their eligibility for membership. Hence their names were not included in these two draw of lots.

(e) Their cases would be finalised by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies as soon as proper evidence in support of their eligibility for membership and allotment of plots is furnished by the Society or the members.

Fixation of Higher Support Price of Paddy, Bajra, Jawar and Maize

4895. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received any communication from the Government of U.P. seeking fixation of support price of Paddy, Bajra, Jawar and Maize at Rs. 125 per quintal in place of Rs. 95/- per quintal;

(b) whether the fixation of support price and its announcement before the sowing starts has also been sought;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a Press Report appearing in *Statesman* dated the 13th June, 1980 on page 4 by Agriculture Minister, U.P.; and

(d) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. A price of Rs. 125 per quintal for paddy, jowar, bajra and maize was suggested by the representatives of Uttar Pradesh Government during discussions with the A.P.C. held on 15th April, 1980.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government will take a decision soon after discussions with the State Governments

Effect of Price Rise of Fertiliser

4896. SHRI D. P. JADEJA;
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY;
SHRI P. M. SAYEED;
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increase in petrol and its products had any effect on fertiliser prices;

(b) if so, by how much;

(c) whether any State has represented to the Centre that farmers will be hit hard due to this rise; and

(d) if so, the names of the State and the steps taken by Government to control the prices of fertilizer for the safeguard of the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As a result of increase in the

prices of petroleum products, the cost of indigenous and imported fertilisers has gone up. For example, as a result of the recent increase in the price of Naphtha alone, the cost of production of indigenous Urea using Naphtha as its feed stock has gone up by Rs. 285 per tonne on an average. However, the magnitude of the impact will differ from plant to plant depending on the rate of consumption of Naphtha or similar fossil fuel based feed stocks in individual plants.

(c) and (d). The Government of Uttar Pradesh have expressed apprehension that the recent increase might affect the consumption of fertilisers. However, in order to reduce the impact of increase in the prices of fertilisers, the Government have taken the following steps:—

(i) the subsidy on fertilisers at present available to Small and Marginal Farmers in areas affected by drought shall be continued during the current financial year.

(ii) Fertilisers will be supplied at fixed Pool price to the selling agencies upto Block Headquarters, instead of at rail heads. This would ensure easier and more even availability in the interior areas.

(iii) The Agricultural Prices Commission have been requested to consider suitable increase in support/procurement prices of crops beginning from Kharif, 1980 to compensate the farmers for the increased cost on fertilisers.

(iv) The Reserve Bank of India have been requested to ensure availability of adequate credit to farmers.

The maximum retail selling prices of most of the fertilisers are statutorily controlled and any sale at prices higher than those fixed by the Government constitutes an offence under the Essential Commodities Act. The State Governments have powers to take appropriate action.

Survey of Projects for Artificial Recharge of Water

4897. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India and/or any State Government has undertaken survey of projects for artificial recharge of water to increase ground water potential;

(b) if so, what are those projects and what is the feasibility of each of them;

(c) whether Government have received the Sina-Man Survey Project Report in respect of the valleys of those rivers; and

(d) if so, what action did Government take on the said report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Central Ground Water Board under the Department of Agriculture has undertaken the following projects:—

(i) *UNDP Assisted Ghaggar River Basin Project in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab Haryana, Rajasthan.*

Artificial Recharge Studies as a means of storing surplus water underground for replenishing depleted aquifers were carried out under the UNDP assisted ground water exploration project in Ghaggar River Basin.

Experimental artificial recharge studies by injection method through wells was tried near the Narwana Branch of the Ghaggar River where over-draft had already lowered the Ground Water levels considerably. Induced recharge studies were experimented at Titona on the bank of the Ghaggar River. As a result of these studies it has been concluded that artificial recharge could be applied as a means of augmenting the ground water resources.

(ii) *Artificial Recharge Studies in Mehsana area, Coastal Saurashtra area, Gujarat.*

The objectives of the Studies is to find out the feasibility of storing the available surface flows of rivers Sabar-

mati and Banas in ground water reservoirs for utilisation during the lean period for agriculture in Mehsana area and also to examine its effect on counteracting overdraft conditions in Central and South Eastern parts of Mehsana area. Another objective is to find out the effects of such storages on regional ground water quality in coastal Saurashtra.

(c) and (d). The Central Ground Water Board have completed Sina-Man Project. The report of the project is under preparation.

राजस्थान क मरुस्थल क्षेत्र का विकास

4898. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन: क्या प्रामाण्य पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान के मरुस्थल क्षेत्र के विकास और वहाँ अकाल की समस्या के स्थायी हल के लिए क्या योजनाएँ तैयार की हैं;

(ख) इन मरुस्थल वाले जिलों में उक्त योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितना व्यय किया गया है और अकाल की समस्या का स्थायी हल ढूँढने में कहां तक सफलता प्राप्त हुई है; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इन योजनाओं को और अधिक व्यापक बनायेगी तथा अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत अधिक धनराशि आवंटित करेगी ताकि अकाल की समस्या का एक दीर्घकालीन हल निकाला जा सके?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) राजस्थान में रेगिस्तान क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम को वर्ष 1977-78 के अंत में शुरू किया गया था।

तथापि, इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लिए गए अनेक जिलों को इस समय चल रहे सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम जिसे चौथी योजना के दौरान शुरू किया गया था, के अन्तर्गत भी लिया गया है।

इन कार्यक्रमों का उद्देश्य विभिन्न दीर्घकालीन विकास उपायों के माध्यम से रेगिस्तान बनने को रोकना तथा सूखे की तीव्रता को कम करना है।

(ख) 1974-80 (फरवरी, 1980 तक) की अवधि के दौरान राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी जिलों में इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत 48.45 करोड़ रुपये व्यय किए गए थे। यद्यपि दोनों कार्यक्रमों के वृद्ध घटक ए०० जैसे डी हूँ अर्थात् बनरोपण तथा

चरागाह विकास, सिंचाई संसाधन, कृषि, बागवानी, डेरी, पशुपालन आदि है फिर भी मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम में रेगिस्तान बनने को रोकने पर अधिक बल दिया गया है। मुख्य सूचकों के सम्बन्ध में भौतिक प्रगति संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) छठी योजना अवधि के लिए विकास की भावी नीति तथा इन कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत लिए गए क्षेत्रों के लिए निधियों के आवंटन तैयार किये जा रहे हैं।

चिजरग

राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी जिलों में सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में भौतिक उपलब्धियां

(क) सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम

1. वह क्षेत्र जिनमें भूमि तथा नमी संरक्षण उपाय किए गए (हजार हैक्टेयर)	41.0
2. संजित सिंचाई सम्भाव्यता (हजार हैक्टेयर)	16.4
3. वनरोपण तथा चरागाह विकास (हजार हैक्टेयर)	6.01
4. दुधारू पशुओं का वितरण (संख्या)	5350
5. दुग्ध उत्पादक सहकारी सोसायटियों की स्थापना (संख्या)	438
6. भेड़ सोसायटियों की स्थापना	104

(ख) मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम

1. वनरोपण (पौधरोपण, गोल्टर बेल्ट, रेत टीला स्थिरीकरण, सड़क के किनारे पौधरोपण, चरागाह विकास) (हजार हैक्टेयर)	25.94
2. भूमि तथा नमी संरक्षण (जल संचयन ढांचे, बान्ध आदि) (हजार हैक्टेयर)	7.72

मध्य प्रदेश में भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी परिचय

4899. श्री विलीप सिंह भूटिया : क्या ग्रामोण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पंचवर्षीय योजना में, मध्य प्रदेश में भूमि सुधार के लिए कितने परिचय की व्यवस्था की गई और वह योजना में शामिल किए गए कुल परिचय का कितने प्रतिशत था;

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिए वर्तमान योजना में कितनी राशि रखी गई है;

(ग) क्या योजना में रखा गया परिचय भूमि सुधार उपायों पर किए जा रहे व्यय के बराबर है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो योजना में कम आवंटन किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) भूमि सुधार राज्य का विषय है और इन कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए अपेक्षित निधियों को राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने राज्य के बजटों में शामिल किया जाता है। तथापि, ऐसी भूमि के विकास के लिए फालतू भूमि के आवंटियों को सहायता देने के उद्देश्य से पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान एक केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना शुरू की गई थी। वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 से 1978-79 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार को 22.5 लाख रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध की गई थी। यह धनराशि उपर्युक्त अवधि के दौरान इस योजना के अंतर्गत राज्य को दी गई कुल सहायता का लगभग 16 प्रतिशत बनती है।

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाता है। तथापि, वित्तीय वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए, वर्ष 1980-81 के केन्द्रीय बजट में इस योजना के लिए 3 करोड़ रुपये के प्रावधान का प्रस्ताव है आवंटन सम्पूर्ण देश के लिए रखा गया है। अ. राज्यवार आवंटनों को वितरित क्षेत्र और राज्य सरकार के फाम खर्च न की गई निधियों के आधार पर बाद में निर्धारित किया जाएगा।

(ग) व (घ). जैसा कि भाग (क) के उत्तर में उल्लेख किया गया है, भूमि सुधार कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए निधियां राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने बजटों में सुलभ की जाती है। जहां तक केन्द्रीय बजट का सम्बन्ध है चालू वर्ष का प्रस्तावित प्रावधान, वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान वास्तविक व्यय (94.1 लाख रुपये) से काफी अधिक है।

Sugar Allotted to West Bengal

4900. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of sugar allotted to West Bengal, month-wise, from November, 1979 to May, 1980;

(b) respective shares of levy sugar and free sale sugar in this total;

(c) total amount of sugar actually made available to the State, month-wise, from November, 1979 to February, 1980;

(d) whether it is a fact that because of non-arrival of sugar from the Centre, West Bengal Government

could not arrange to sell levy sugar from the ration shops and that retail price of sugar in the open market in West Bengal has shot up to more than Rs. 6 per kilogramme; and

(e) if so, what is the exact position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). There was decontrol of sugar during the period 16-8-1978 to 16-12-1979 and partial control on sugar was reimposed with effect from 17-12-1979. Further it is levy sugar which is allotted to the State Governments for distribution through fair price shops and so far as free sale sugar is concerned, no such allocation is made to the States. The total quantity of levy sugar allotted to West Bengal, month-wise from 17-12-79 to May, 1980 is given below:—

Month	Quantity of levy sugar allotted (tonnes)
1. 17-12-1979 to 31-12-1979	8109
2. January, 1980	22015.3
3. February, 1980	22015.3
4. March, 1980	22018.5
5. April, 1980	22018.5
6. May, 1980	22018.15

(c) While no levy sugar was made available by the Food Corporation of India to West Bengal Government during 17-12-1979 to 31-1-1980, the quantity of sugar supplied during February, 1980 was 1682 tonnes.

(d) and (e). Immediately after the reintroduction of partial control on sugar with effect from 17-12-1979, some operational difficulties arising out of transport bottlenecks were experienced, particularly due to inadequate availability of railway wagons, shortage of diesel etc., which impeded the pace of lifting/movement of sugar from the factories in the initial stages. This

hampered the distribution of levy sugar through fair price shops for some time immediately after the reintroduction of partial control on 17-12-1979. However, so far as rise in open market prices is concerned, it is a general feature in all the markets in the country and is mainly due to steep decline in sugar production in 1979-80 season and reduction in the overall availability of all the sweetening agents namely, sugar, gur and khandsari.

The difficulties experienced in initial stages were substantially overcome subsequently and movement of levy sugar to West Bengal was arranged by special rakes from the factories in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. This accelerated the pace of lifting from the factories and upto 30-6-1980 Food Corporation of India despatched 1,21,427.1 tonnes of levy sugar to West Bengal as against the total allotment of 1,40,192.3 tonnes of levy sugar upto June 1980.

National Book Development Council

4901. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are actively considering establishment of National Book Development Council, Book Financial Corporation and Institute of Publishing on the recommendations of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade; and

(b) if so, on what basis cash assistance schemes and financial aid is envisaged for establishing a National Book Development Council?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

F.C.I. Godowns on Rent in Saurashtra and Kutch in Gujarat

4902. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that many godowns of F.C.I. in Saurashtra and

Kutch in Gujarāt have been taken on rent;

(b) if so, the number and places of such godowns and the amount paid as rent during the last three years;

(c) the storage capacity of each godown; and

(d) what are the plans, programmes and estimates for the construction of godowns by Food Corporation of India by itself so as to save the amount paid as high rents?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO) (a)

to (c). A statement showing the centres and the capacity taken on rent in Saurashtra and Kutch regions is attached. A total amount of Rs. 1.60 crores has been paid by Food Corporation of India as rent to public and private agencies during the last three years in the entire state of Gujarat. Separate figures of rent paid for the two regions are not readily available.

(d) Godowns are built or hired by the Food Corporation of India having regard to the operational requirements of space. The Corporation has now planned construction of 50,000 tonnes owned capacity at Kāndla to meet the anticipated requirement of storage space.

Statement

Details of capacity taken on hire by Food Corporation of India in Saurashtra and Kutch regions in Gujarat

(Figures in M.T.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	Public	Private	Total
1.	Rajkot	6233	8459	14692
2.	Bhavnagar	33153	..	33153
3.	Jamnagar	7333	8383	15716
4.	Chorwad	..	5000	5000
5.	Surendranagar	..	19200	19200
6.	Rozi	2600	..	2000
7.	Morvi	3769	..	3769
8.	Amreli	1149	..	1149
9.	Navlakhi	1843	..	1843
10.	Kandla	377760	..	377760
TOTAL		433840	41042	474882

News-Item entitled "Policy of Technology Vital"

4903. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'Economic Times' dated 23rd June, 1980 entitled "Policy of Technology Vital";

(b) whether Government agree with the contention that far better results could be achieved if we depended on our own resources, technological and man power instead of borrowing technology from other countries; and

(c) if so, what changes Government propose to introduce to make our agricultural economy independent of foreign technology and step up production in agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Government agree that we should depend on our own resources, technological and man-power, but its scientists should keep themselves informed about the development of technologies in other countries so that such technologies could be modified and adopted for the improvement of agriculture in our country.

(c) It has been the Government's consistent policy to make its agricultural economy self-reliant and step up agriculture production. For developing indigenous technology, the Government has established 32 Agricultural Institutes, 4 Directorates of Research under the direct control of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The Government is also helping through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the research work in the State Agricultural Universities. Every major State, except Jammu and Kashmir, has at least one Agricultural University and some of the big States like Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, have more than one Agricultural University. At present, there are 21 Agricultural Uni-

versities in the country. In addition to these, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has initiated a number of Coordinated Research Projects, of which 66 are in operation at present.

यमुना-पार के क्षेत्रों के लिए पीने का पानी

4904. श्री फूलचन्द शर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गंगा नहर से यमुनापार के क्षेत्रों को पीने के पानी की सप्लाई कब किए जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) : (क) तथा (ख). दिल्ली जल प्रदाय एवं मल व्ययन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि उत्तरी शाहदग में स्थापित किए जा रहे 100 एम०जी० डी० जल शोधन संयंत्र से यमुना पार क्षेत्र के लिए जल पूर्ति 1983 तक उपलब्ध हो जाने की सम्भावना है। इस संयंत्र के लिए कच्चा पानी मुराद नगर के पास गंगा नहर से लिया जाएगा। इस जल को दिल्ली तक लाने के लिए दिल्ली जल प्रदाय एवं मल व्ययन संस्थान की ओर से उत्तर प्रदेश जल निगम एक कन्ड्यूट (जलनाली) बना रहा है।

Standard of Indian Football

4905. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the standard of Indian football is far below the international standard;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Indian football teams have not fared well even in Asian tournaments in the past several years;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for this consistent failure in improving the standard of this popular game in the country;

(d) whether Government have concrete proposal to raise the standard of Indian football; and

(e) if so, the main details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WEL-

FARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) The Indian Football has yet to attain high international standards.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) With increasing professionalism of all good players in this game it has not been possible to field first class teams in international tournaments.

(d) and (e). The All India Council of Sports is considering a suggestion that efforts be made to have discussions with concerned authorities in India so that they could spare the best talent for selected international matches as well as limited intensive training programme by a competent foreign coach.

Effect of Multinational engaged in Deep Sea Fishing on Traditional Fishermen

4906. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the multinational companies have been granted permission in the field of deep sea as well as sea shore fishing;

(b) whether such permission has affected the source of income of traditional fishermen in India and they have sent representation to Government to check such activities; and

(c) if so, the number of fishermen affected and the steps being taken to prevent the operation of multinationals in the field of sea fishing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Some multinational companies have been granted permission for deep sea fishing.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Application for Self Financing Scheme of DDA

4907. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received under the Self-Financing Scheme of the D.D.A. for the MIG and LIG Groups and the number of houses proposed to be sold under each group;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the applicants have not received any intimation about registration of their applications; and

(c) in case the number of applicants is more than the number of houses proposed to be allotted, what action is being taken to expedite registration of the applications and return of the money to the applicants who would not be allotted the houses in each Group?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) The DDA has intimated that there is no such scheme for Middle Income Group/Low Income Group under its Self-Financing Scheme. However, a total of 10,752 persons have registered their names for Category I (one bed-room), Cat. II (two bed-rooms) and Cat. III (three bed rooms) flats. It is proposed to allot flats to all the registrants in due course.

(b) No, Sir. Registration Certificates have already been issued to almost all the applicants.

(c) Question does not arise. Refund of registration money, can, however, always be claimed by such of the registrants who cannot afford to wait for the new set of flats to come up.

Benefits to National Discipline Scheme Instructors absorbed by Punjab

4908. **SHRI RAJINDER SINGH SPARROW:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have agreed to meet in full

the expenditure on account of the Central National Discipline Scheme Instructors transferred to Punjab service for so long as they remain in service;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry of Education assured the Punjab Government to take over the administrative control of these N.D.S.Is with effect from 1st August, 1972 and give benefit of higher emoluments, if any, on their absorption in the State Service from retrospect date i.e., 1st August, 1972; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for which concurrence has not been given to the Punjab Government for its implementation during this period of more than four years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal at one stage was that the Punjab Government would absorb the N.D.S. Instructors with effect from 1st August 1972. It was understood that they were to be absorbed in the prevailing scale of pay in the State Government, but none of these Instructors would get less emoluments than what they were getting from the Central Government at the time of absorption. It was also classified that even if the State Government took one or two months more in absorbing the N.D.S. Instructors the benefit of higher emoluments, if any, could be given to them retrospectively with effect from 1st of August, 1972. The Punjab Government, however, could absorb the N.D.S. Instructors only with effect from 1st July 1976.

(c) While considering the question of absorption in 1976, the Punjab Government made a point for consideration whether the N.D.S. Instructors could be constructed to have been absorbed on 1st February 1973.

This point was examined on its own merits and was not found justifiable and the Punjab Government was informed accordingly.

Central Housing Funds to Orissa for LIG Housing Schemes

4909. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was allotted to Orissa in 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 for Low Income Group Housing Scheme in the State; and

(b) if so, the amount provided respectively and how many houses in which district and by whom have been built in Orissa under these schemes in these years?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Central Financial Assistance for the State's Plan Schemes is given in the shape of 'block loans' and 'Block grants' for its plan as a whole and it is not related to any particular head of development or scheme. Similarly funds given from Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation and HUDCO to the State for its various housing schemes are in the nature of package assistance. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the amount allotted exclusively for Low Income Group Housing Scheme in these years. As regards houses built, the State Government has not intimated any progress after 30th June 1977.

सूरतगढ फार्म का उत्पादन

4910. श्री कान्हेराम आर्य : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सूरतगढ राज्य कृषि फार्म में कौन-कौन सी वस्तुओं का उत्पादन होता है तथा प्रति एकड़ उत्पाद की वस्तुवार प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : प्रत्येक वस्तु का कुल उत्पादन तथा कुल क्षेत्र से संबंधित प्रत्येक फसल के अन्तर्गत

के क्षेत्रफल का प्रतिशत और 1978-79 की उत्पादकता नीचे दी गई है :—

फसल	कुल उत्पादन (क्विंटल)	कुल क्षेत्र से संबंधित फसल के अन्तर्गत के क्षेत्र का प्रतिशत	प्रति एकड़ उत्पादन क्विंटलो में
धान	72739	19	15 21
गन्ना	66600	1	174.12
गेहूं	64224	32	7 76
चना	53506	46	4 54
मसूर	366	1	1 07
सरसों	204	0.5	1 76
जौ	64	0.25	4 25
मूग	83	0.25	1 88
	257786	100	
		प्रतिशत	

Towns and villages provided with Telephone facility in West Bengal

4911. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of towns and villages having telephone facilities in the State of West Bengal; and

(b) the number of villages, district-wise proposed to be provided with telephone facilities, particularly in Adivasi areas during 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) 802.

(b) The programme for provision of telephone facility in West Bengal during 1980-81 is given below:—

S.No.	District	Total No. of villages to be provided with Telephone facility	No. of villages in Tribal areas out of total number
1.	Bankura	4	2
2.	Birbhum	3	1
3.	Jalpaiguri	5	2
4.	Malda	6	2
5.	Midnapore	7	2
6.	Purulia	4	2
7.	West Dinajpur	6	2
8.	Burdwan	7	Nil
9.	Gooch Bihar	6	Nil
10.	Hoogly	3	Ni
11.	Howrah	3	Nil
12.	Darjeeling	3	Nil
13.	Murshidabad	3	Nil
14.	Nadiad	5	Nil
15.	24-Parganas	5	Nil

Post Reserved for SC/ST lying Vacant

4912. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in his Ministry including in the attached and sub-ordinate offices which remained vacant as on the 1st June, 1980; and

(b) the reasons for not filling up of these posts?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) and (b). The information is be-

ing collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Laying of water mains in Unauthorised and Regularised Colonies

4913. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of resolutions issued by water department during 1975 to 1978 regarding the laying of water mains in unauthorised and regularised colonies of Delhi;

(b) whether Government propose to lay a copy of the resolutions on the Table of the House;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether Government have taken any decision about the laying of water mains in such colonies for 1980-81 and whether M.C.D. will lay water mains in Trans-Jamuna area in 1980-81; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Late Delivery of Postal Communications

4914. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that nowadays postal communications do not reach addressees in time;

(b) whether it is a fact that even "Q.M.S." letters reach parties late; and

(c) whether Government propose to examine the matter and see that communications reach parties concerned without undue delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) and (b). No, Sir. There may however, be a very small number of cases as compared to the volume of mail handled, where delay may have taken place. This is generally due to lack of punctuality in the functioning of transport services like rail, road, and air on which the P&T Department has to depend for transmission of mails.

(c) Continuous monitoring of mails is already in operation.

Fall in catches of Shrimps due to Foreign Trawlers

4915. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any representations on falling catches of marine fish, in particular, shrimp;

(b) whether Government have taken effective measures to protect and conserve our marine fish, with particular reference to shrimp;

(c) whether the fall in the marine catches particularly shrimp, is due to the indiscriminate manoeuvres of foreign chartered trawlers; and

(d) how does the Government propose to prevent this menace of foreign chartered trawlers and their damage to our marine ecology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) Some representations have been received regarding reduction in fish catches in certain areas, although it is not clearly established whether this reduction is due to over fishing or other natural causes.

(b) The Government, as a precautionary measure, set up a 'Committee on Conservation' in 1979 to look into the matter of conserving shrimp and other resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone. The Committee's report is awaited.

(c) and (d). The small annual fluctuations in landings of fish and shrimp are well within the range of natural fluctuation and do not indicate any decline in fishing. Against 15500 mechanised boats and 83 large vessels, there are only 16 charter vessels in our water now and this small number cannot have any deleterious effect on our fisheries.

Assistance from I.D.A. for Agriculture Extension Programme in Orissa

4916. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Development Association offered assistance for agriculture extension programme in the Orissa State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the areas where such programme have been carried out with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The International Development Association (IDA) has agreed to set-aside an amount equivalent to 20 million dollars over a period of five years for the Orissa Agricultural Development Project. This Project became effective in June 1977 and seeks to strengthen the Agricultural Extension Service and Adaptive Research facilities in Orissa over a period of five years with the ultimate objective of achieving early and sustained improvement in Agriculture production.

(c) The Project covers the entire State. The Government of Orissa has made the Additional Director of Agriculture (Extension) solely responsible for implementation of the programme. According to the Project requirements, the Agricultural Extension staff at the District/Sub-Divisional level suitably supported by the Subject Matter Specialists accord-

ing to field requirements are being provided. The VLWs have been made part of the Department of Agriculture to ensure a single line of command. The professionalisation in the service has been brought about by a regular system of training and re-training all along the line. The transfer of technology to the farmers fields is being ensured by regular time bound visits by the VLWs at a fixed time and day once a fortnight. The jurisdiction of the VLWs has been suitably reduced and facilities for mobility and touring are being provided.

House building loans to Delhi University College Teachers

4917. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for sanction of house building loans to the college teachers of Delhi University;

(b) whether a number of college teachers have expressed concern over Delhi University's procedure for sanction of house building loans;

(c) how much time is taken to clear an application on an average; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to satisfy the teachers?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) According to information furnished by the University of Delhi, the Executive Council of the University constituted a Committee to lay down guidelines to be followed for considering the large number of applications for grant of House Building Loans. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Executive Council decided that the applications received by 29th February, 1980 be registered by allotting them serial numbers by draw of lots and considering them as and when their turn

comes, while the applications received after that date be registered according to date of receipt of application in the University office.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) According to the University, it should normally be possible to clear an application, which is complete in all respects, within one month.

(d) The Executive Council of the University has referred the representations made by teachers to the Committee referred to in the reply part (a) of the question for consideration and report.

Price rise of Sports Goods

4918. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the phenomenal price rise of sports goods in the home market during last five years;

(b) the details of the prices of following items since 1975:—(1) Foot balls/Volley balls (2) Cricket balls (3) Cricket bats (4) Badminton rackets, (5) Table Tennis bats (6) Hockey sticks, (7) Hockey balls (8) Badminton shuttles and (9) canvas shoes for indoor games and for out door games; and

(c) what concrete steps Government propose to take to bring down the prices of these articles?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) According to the information furnished by the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, the prices of sports goods have recorded increase although not phenomenal.

(b) The comparative prices of these items in 1975 and 1980, as indicated

by The Sports Goods Export Promotion Council are as under:

	1975	1980
	Rs.	Rs.
Foot balls . . .	35	61
Volley balls . . .	30	45
Cricket balls . . .	15	23
Cricket bats . . .	60	85
Badminton rackets . . .	18	28
Table Tennis bats . . .	20	27.50
Hockey sticks . . .	25	30
Hockey balls . . .	15	23
Badminton shuttles . . .	24 (Per dozen)	34 (Per dozen)
Shoes (Common) . . .	16	21

(c) The manufacture of sports goods is predominantly in the small scale and cottage industries sector. The price increase of sports goods in common with all other items used by the consumer, is directly linked with the general price index. The Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) has reported that the following measures have been taken to stabilise the prices of sports articles:

(a) encouraging modernisation of the sports goods industry in technological, managerial and marketing field.

(b) facilitating availability of the required raw materials at competitive prices.

(c) encouraging improvement in the liquidity cost through reduction in their cost through managerial training.

(d) encouraging marketing of the products direct to the consumers through Associations/Cooperatives and also by sale in Super Bazars and such other marketing organisational set up.

Supply of inputs to Farmers at subsidized rates

4919. SHRI CHANDRABHAN
ATHARE PATIL:
SHRIMAI PRAMILA
DANAVATE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what arrangements have been made to provide seeds, fertilizers and insecticides at subsidised rates to the farmers producing foodgrains, sugarcane, groundnut, soyabean and pulses in various States; and

(b) the quantity of seeds, fertilizers and insecticides so distributed in each State during the last year and the quantity proposed to be distributed during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):
(a) and (b). The information is being collected from the States and shall be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

डियोन्गरपुर और जयपुर के बीच सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा

4920 श्री मोखा भाई : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जयपुर में डियोन्गरपुर जिला मुख्यालय तक कोई सीधी टंक सेवा नहीं है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप जनता को बहुत असुविधा होती है;

(ख) क्या वहाँ पर टेलीफोन सुविधाएं उपलब्ध होने के कारण सरकारी कर्मचारियों और व्यापारियों को तार सुविधा का उपयोग करना पड़ता है; और

(ग) क्या टेलीफोन सुविधाएं उपलब्ध न होने के कारण उदयपुर से सागवाड़ा तक एक सीधी तार लाइन की मांग की गई है? ५ ५

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उराँव) : (क) डियोन्गरपुर जिला मुख्यालय और जयपुर के बीच सीधी टंक सेवा है।

(ख) (क) को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) उदयपुर और सागवाड़ा के मध्य टंक यातायात डियोन्गरपुर के माध्यम से पारंपरिक किया जाता है। उदयपुर और सागवाड़ा के मध्य एक तार सर्किट की मांग के बारे में जांच की गई थी किन्तु यातायात अत्यधिक कम होने के कारण इसका औचित्य नहीं पाया गया।

Max-I Telephone Exchange at Tirupati and Chittoor

4921. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with government to have MAX-I exchange at Tirupati and Chittoor; and

(b) if so, when it will be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):
(a) and (b). Keeping in view the growing demands, it has been decided in principle to replace the existing medium sized MAX-II exchanges by larger MAX-I type exchanges.

MAX-I exchanges are expected to be installed in about 4-5 years time. In the meantime the existing exchanges will continue to be expanded suitably to meet the demands.

Afforestation and soil conservation Scheme in Santhal Pargana

4922. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent and the man-days used in the afforestation and soil conservation scheme in the country in general and in Chhotanagpur and Santhal parganas in particular during this year;

(b) whether these two programmes are being continuously neglected resulting in severe erosion of good soil; and

(c) if so, the steps taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Quality of seeds and sale point of
National Seeds Corporation**

4923. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) how many and at which places
National Seeds Corporation have their
offices and stores in the country;

(b) which are the crops seeds with
which NSC deals with and sells;

(c) the percentage of sale of seeds
done by NSC in comparison with private
traders out of total requirements
in different seeds; and

(d) whether there were complaints
against quality of certified seeds sold
by NSC in Jute, Bajra etc. and if so,
what steps have been taken to improve
the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) The National Seeds Corporation
have their offices and stores at 102
places in the country. The names of
the places at which these offices/stores
are situated are indicated in State-
ment I.

(b) The NSC deals with and sells
the seeds of cereals, pulses, oilseeds,
vegetables, green manures, fodder
crops and fibre crops. The details are
given in Statement II.

(c) Seed certification is voluntary
under the Law. Seed dealers also are
not required to be registered compul-
sarily. Hence the volume of sales by
private traders is not known. It is,
therefore, not possible to supply this
information.

(d) There have been no complaints
against the quality of certified seeds
of jute and bajra sold by NSC in re-
cent months. In case of other crops,
wherever complaints were received,
the matter was duly looked into and
in cases where the quality had in fact
been bad, the refunds were made to
the purchasers.

For maintaining high standards of
seed quality, NSC employs stringent
quality control measures such as:

a. inspection of foundation seed
production by a monitoring team;

b. certification of foundation and
certified seed production by the
official State Seed Certification Ag-
encies; and

c. internal quality control mea-
sures.

Statement—I

Places where National Seeds Corpora-
tion Limited has Offices and Stores

Regional Offices

1. Bangalore 2. Bhopal 3. Calcutta
4. Chandigarh 5. Delhi 6. Hyderabad
7. Jaipur 8. Lucknow 9. Madras
10. Patna 11. Poona 12. Solan (HP).

Farms

1. Hempur (UP) 2. Nandikotkur (AP)
3. Sainj (HP).

Sub Units

1. Bangalore 2. Belgaum (Karnataka)
3. Bellary (Karnataka) 4. Bijapur
(Karnataka) 5. Chickbalapur (Karna-
taka) 6. Davangere (Karnataka)
7. Dharwar (Karnataka) 8. Haveri
(Karnataka) 9. Mysore (Karnataka)
10. Bhopal (MP) 11. Babai (MP)
12. Chindwara (MP) 13. Gwalior (MP)
14. Indore (MP) 15. Gauhati (Assam)
16. Bhubaneswar (Orissa) 17. Sambal-
pur (Orissa) 18. Burdwan (WB) 19. mal-
da (WB) 20. Siliguri (WB) 21. Ambala
(Haryana) 22. Gurgaon (Haryana)
23. Hissar (Haryana) 24. Karnal (Hary-
ana) 25. Jammu Tawi 26. Bhatinda
(PB) 27. Jullundur City (PB) 28. Man-
digobindgarh (PB) 29. Amritsar (PB)

30. Ludhiana (PB) 31. Kurnool (AP)
 32. Nellore (AP) 33. Rajamundry (AP)
 34. Secunderabad (AP) 35. Vijayawada
 (AP) 36. Warangal (AP) 37. Guntur
 (AP) 38. Ajmer (Raj) 39. Alwar (Raj)
 40. Bharatpur (Raj) 41. Jodhpur (Raj)
 42. Kota (Raj) 43. Sriganganagar (Raj)
 44. Suratgarh (Raj) 45. Udaipur (Raj)
 46. Agra (UP) 47. Allahabad (UP)
 48. Bareilly (UP) 49. Girjapuri (UP)
 50. Gorakhpur (UP) 51. Faizabad (UP)
 52. Kanpur (UP) 53. Kashipur (UP)
 54. Meerut (UP) 55. Rudrapur (UP)
 56. Shahjahanpur (UP) 57. Varanasi
 (UP) 58. Cochin (Kerala) 59. Kharag-
 pur (WB) 60. Coimbatore (TN) 61. Ma-
 durai (TN) 62. Ootacamund (TN)
 63. Salem (TN) 64. Barauni (Bihar)
 65. Bhagalpur (Bihar) 66. Madhepura
 (Bihar) 67. Muzaffarpur (Bihar) 68.
 Patna (Bihar) 69. Purnea (Bihar)
 70. Ranchi (Bihar) 71. Samastipur
 (Bihar) 72. Siwan (Bihar) 73. Ah-
 medabad (Gujarat) 74. Baroda (Gujar-
 at) 75. Akola (MS) 76. Amravati (MS)
 77. Aurangabad (MS) 78. Dhulia (MS)
 79. Jalgaon (MS) 80. Jalapur (MS)
 81. Nagpur (MS) 82. Nashik (MS) 83.
 Sangli (MS) 84. Shrirampur (MS)
 85. Kalpa (HP) 86. Delhi 87. Anagar.

Statement—II

*Details of Crops Seeds dealt with by
NSC*

A. Cereals

1. Bajra 2. Barley 3. Maize 4. Paddy
5. Sorghum 6. Wheat.

B. Pulses

1. Arhar 2. Cowpeas 3. Moong
4. Gram 5. Lentil 6. Peas 7. Urd

C. Oil Seeds

1. Castor 2. Groundnut 3. Sesame
4. Soyabean 5. Sunflower 6. Rape &
Mustard.

D. Vegetables

1. Amaranthus 2. Methi 3. Palak
4. Lettuce 5. Bhindi 6. Brinjal 7. Chil-
lies 8. Capsicum 9. Tomato 10. Cauli-
flower 11. Cabbage 12. Knol khol
13. Cowpea 14. Dolichos 15. Frenchbean
16. Guar 17. Peas 18. Raddish 19. Tur-

nip 20. Carrot 21. Beet root 22. Sugar
beat 23. Onion 24. Bottlegourd 25.
Spongegourd 26. Ridgegourd 27. Tinda
28. Cucumber 29. Muskmelon 30. Potato.

E. Green Manure

1. Dhaincha 2. Sunhemp.

F. Fodder Crops

1. Berseem 2. Cowpeas 3. Guar
4. Forage Sorghum 5. Lucerne 6. Oats.

G. Fibre Crops

1. Cotton 2. Jute 3. Mesta.

Purchase of Cotton, Onions, Oilseeds and Tobacco through Cooperative Agencies

4924. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will
the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal
before his Ministry to introduce a
scheme to start monopoly purchase
of cotton, onions, oilseeds and tobacco
through State and Cooperative Agen-
cies to protect growers from vagaries
of free market forces;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether his Ministry have any
method to estimate the loss to growers
of such cash crops year by year and
steps so far taken to save them?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUC-
TION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH
RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Monopoly purchases require
huge investment in storage, transport
and handling operations by co-opera-
tive and State agencies which may
be unnecessary if the objectives of
ensuring reasonable prices to the grow-
ers can be achieved by price support
operations and limited market inter-
vention by these agencies. Monopoly
purchases may, on the contrary, tend
to curtail competitive bidding and
thereby fail to help the growers.

(c) There is no method of estimating
loss to growers of cash crops because
of market forces. However, support

prices are announced for important crops and, wherever necessary, state and co-operative agencies undertake support-price operations to stop the market prices from falling to unremunerative level. In addition, Import-Export and Credit Policies are also used as an instrument for ensuring reasonable prices to the growers.

N.I.S. Coaches leaving India without Permission

4925. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some N.I.S. Coaches had left India without permission of Indian Government;

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that such coaches have been imparting training and coaching Indian teams abroad with special reference of lawn tennis and other events; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps Government propose to take in regard to such type of irregularities in future?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports has reported two such cases.

(c) No information is available at present about the imparting of training and coaching by any of these coaches to Indian team abroad.

(d) The coaches of the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports are employees of the Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports (SNIPES) which is an autonomous organisation. It is expected that the SNIPES will take a very serious view of such an action on the part of its employees.

In the case of the lawn tennis coach, the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports has already issued

a notice terminating his services with effect from 1.8.1980. In the case of the other coach (Athletics), the Institute has served a notice on him to resume duty by 31.7.1980 and explain the reasons for his absence, failing which he would cease to be an employee of the Society for the National Institute of Physical Education and Sports (SNIPES) with effect from 1.8.1980.

दिल्ली में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

4926. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में चालू वर्ष के दौरान प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कितने व्यक्तियों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये गये हैं और किस आधार पर ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बात की जांच की है कि बहुत से ऐसे व्यक्ति आवेदन-पत्र दे कर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन ले रहे हैं, जिन्हें वास्तव में इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं होती; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान कुल कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) 1-4-80 से प्राथमिकता के आधार पर चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान 85 नये कनेक्शन दिए गए हैं। इन मामलों में दूतावासों, संयुक्त राष्ट्र सच, सरकारी विभागों, भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों, सेवा निवृत्त वरिष्ठ सरकारी अधिकारियों तथा विशेष श्रेणी के आवेदकों के प्राथना पत्र शामिल हैं।

एक एक्सचेंज से दूसरे एक्सचेंज में क्षेत्र का अंतरण होने पर काटे गए बाहरी कनेक्शनों (इ-104) के बदले में भी कनेक्शन प्रदान कर दिए गए हैं।

(ख) और (ग). चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में ऐसा कोई मामला हमारे ध्यान में नहीं आया है ?

Supply of Equipment to Postmen for Delivery of Letters

4927. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Postmen are not provided with uniforms/badges letter-carrying bags, umbrellas, raincoats and gum boots in cities, towns and villages;

(b) if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to give additional allowance for equipping them with the above requisites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). A decision was taken in late 1978 to supply uniforms for 1980-81 made of Khadi cloth to the staff who were earlier being supplied with uniforms made of mill-made cloth. Since the requirement of khadi cloth was substantial and the supplier Khadi & Village Industries Commission, would not have been able to supply the entire quantity by the scheduled time, it was decided to supply one set of uniforms made out of mill-made cloth and one set of uniforms made out of khadi cloth. Due to late supply and supply in inadequate quantities by the suppliers of both the mill-made cloth and khadi cloth, it has not been possible to supply uniforms for 1980-81 by the due date to the entire staff including postmen.

Similar difficulty of supply has been faced in case of rain coats. Other items, except gum boots, have been supplied to the eligible staff including postmen though there may be isolated instances of non-supply or delayed supply in some areas. Postmen are not eligible for supply of gum boots.

(c) No, Sir.

Quota for Export of Sugar

4928. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Indian Sugar Mills Association the sugar output goes down in the first eight months of the current sugar year; and

(b) if so, whether any quota for export has also been earmarked for this year and if so, how much?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Sugar production in the first 8 months of 1979-80 season i.e. from 1st October 1979 to 31st May, 1980 is 38.44 lakh tonnes as against 57.00 lakh tonnes in the corresponding period in 1978-79 season, showing a decline of 18.56 lakh tonnes.

(b) Exports of sugar are made under the International Sugar Agreement, 1977 and about 60,000 tonnes of sugar has so far been exported by March/April in the calendar year 1980 (which is the quota year under the agreement) against earlier commitments. No further exports have been allowed since then in the light of the current domestic situation and as at present no exports are contemplated for the rest of the calendar (quota) year.

Chartered Fishing Trawlers in Indian Waters

4929. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of Indian companies which have been permitted to employ chartered fishing trawlers from Thailand, Taiwan, Korea etc;

(b) whether such trawlers have been allotted certain demarcated areas for their deep-sea fishing or they can operate anywhere in Indian waters;

(c) whether the Indian collaborators in such charter agreements receive only a minor portion of the catches, the bulk of which is taken away and sold elsewhere; and

(d) whether due to inadequate coastguard arrangements, large-scale smuggling out of fish is going on in India's Exclusive Economic Zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The particulars of Indian Companies

which have been permitted to charter fishing trawlers from abroad are as follows:—

Name of Company	Source	No. of vessels
1. M/s. Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd.	Thailand	25
2. M/s. Golden Hind Shipping (India) Pvt. Ltd.	"	25
3. M/s. Universal Foods Pvt. Ltd.	"	20
4. M/s. Kelbex International Ltd.	Poland	1
5. M/s. Peejay Indo-Bulgarian Fisheries Ltd.	Bulgaria	2
6. M/s. Aqua Marine Products Export Pvt. Ltd.	Japan	4

However, only 16 vessels are actually operating at present.

(b) All the deep sea fishing vessels are to operate beyond the area of operation of small mechanised and non-mechanised boats.

(c) In the normal course, charterers are required to pay fixed charter fee. However, in order to protect the interests of Indian parties and to prevent a net foreign exchange outgo a provision has been made in recent charter contracts to limit the charter fee to a percentage of the value of catch which ranges from 75 to 85 per cent in individual cases.

(d) A certain amount of poaching by foreign fishing vessels is taking place and Coast Guard is trying to apprehend such poaching vessels.

Unauthorized possession of Government Land in R. K. Puram, New Delhi

4930. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that in the area near Sector III and Sector IV in R. K. Puram, New Delhi large areas of Government land (DDA and Delhi Administration) has been unauthorisedly under the possession of Shopkeepers, temples, etc. for many years;

(b) if so, what is the total area that has been taken possession by the shopkeepers, etc;

(c) what is the amount that is being realised from shopkeepers etc. by the fake owners of the land; and

(d) whether Government will take strong measures to clear the Government land from the unauthorised parties?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) Presumably, the reference is to the land lying in between Sector III and IV of R. K. Puram. This land is with the D.D.A. for care & maintenance. It is a fact that there are some encroachments (temple, Gurudwara, school etc.) on this land.

(b) The total area occupied by these structures comes to 18,462 sq. yds.

(c) Nil.

(d) Action under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act is contemplated after survey.

Water-borne Diseases

4931. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that water-borne diseases like cholera, guinea worms and diarrhoea are the leading killers of infant and children in rural areas;

(b) what steps are being taken by Government to provide safe potable

drinking water to the masses in rural areas during 'International' Water Supply Decade 1980-81;

(c) whether Community Health or Para-Medical Workers are provided with some apparatus to monitor chlorination periodically for estimating residual chlorine in drinking water; and

(d) if not, what steps are being taken by Government to monitor chlorination for safe potable drinking water for masses in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) According to the cause of Death Survey statistics compiled by the Registrar General of India for the year 1975 and 1976 the percentage of deaths among infants & children due to digestive disorders out of the total deaths covered under the survey are as follows:—

Age Group	Percentage of deaths due to digestive disorders	
	1975	1976
0—1	10.3	8.2
1—4	26.8	28.2
5—14	11.3	10.8

In the age group (0—14), the deaths due to digestive disorders comprise mainly of cholera and gastroenteritis.

(b) It is contemplated to provide safe potable water to all the people in rural areas during the International Water Supply, and Sanitation Decade (1981—1990). As a first step the target is to provide drinking water supply to the people living in problem villages already identified by the various states during the Sixth Plan 1980—85. The problem villages to be so covered include the health problem villages also.

(c) The Community Health Volunteers have been trained to chlorinate the drinking water sources in the village. No apparatus has been supplied to them to monitor chlorination of the drinking water.

(d) Under the programme of provision of drinking water supply implemented by the various states wherever the water source requires to be disinfected chlorination is being followed as a general practice of disinfection. In some cases the source selected may not need any disinfection as in the case of deep tubewells fitted with handpumps.

Arbitration cases against the Friends Central Govt. Employees Co-operative House Building Society, Delhi

4932 SHRI GHANDRA DEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the dates which the arbitration applications in respect of arbitration cases against the Friends Central Government Employees Cooperative House Building Society referred in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1753 dated 23-6-80 were filed with the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi;

(b) the dates on which notices along with a copy of arbitration applications as envisaged in Rule 88(3) of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules were sent to each of parties concerned;

(c) whether under Rule 88(4) the Registrar recorded his findings;

(d) if so, the dates of such recordings and details of findings of the Registrar in respect of each case and dates of appointment of arbitrators;

(e) whether arbitration fees were deposited in each case as required under Rule 88(5); and

(f) if so, the dates and amounts of deposits?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The dates on which the arbitration cases were filed are as under:—

Parties	Date of filing
(i) Shri Swaran Singh and others	28-4-79
(ii) Shri N.L. Jain	14-6-79
(iii) Shri S.K. Duggal	The arbitration case filed by the party was dismissed on 15-10-79, but the party has filed an application on 15-11-79 for re-opening of the case.

(b) (i) In the case of Swaran Singh & others the notice was issued on 28-4-79 for hearing on 14-5-79. Copies of arbitration case filed were supplied to the parties on 14-5-79 and additional copies on 6-6-79.

(ii) In the case of Shri N. L. Jain, a notice was sent on 22-6-79 for hearing and supply of copy of application for arbitration on 19-7-79. The representative of the society did not appear and the decision was given Ex-parte. As such the copy of the arbitration application could not be supplied to the Defendant Society.

(iii) In the case of Shri Duggal, the Registrar has intimated that notice in response to the application for re-opening of the case was issued on 7-2-80. Copy of application has not been supplied to the Defendants.

(c) & (d). (i) In the case of Shri Swaran Singh and others, the finding under Rule 88(4) have not been recorded so far;

(ii) In the case of Shri N. L. Jain the findings U/R 88(4) were recorded Ex-parte on 19-7-79 admitting the dispute.

(iii) The earlier case filed by Shri Duggal was dismissed. No findings have been given by the Registrar on the application for re-opening of the case.

(e) In the case filed by Shri N. L. Jain, the fee has not been deposited. And in other two cases the stage for depositing the fee has not arisen so far.

(f) Question does not arise.

Lifting of Sugar from Mills in Eastern U.P. by F.C.I.

4933. **SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the sugar mills in the country and the quantity of their production month-wise in the current year;

(b) whether it is a fact that the F.C.I. had not lifted the April quota of this year till 25th June, 1980 from some sugar mills situated in the Eastern Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the sugar industry is incurring an extra loss of 80—90 lakhs per year because of non-lifting of levy sugar stock in time by the F.C.I.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The month-wise production of sugar by 300 sugar mills (out of a total of 307 installed mills) in the country which worked during the current season 1979-80 is given below:—

Month	Sugar production (Lakh tonnes)
October, 1979	0.22
November, 1979	2.73
December, 1979	7.69
January, 1980	9.96
February, 1980	8.84
March, 1980	6.15
April, 1980	2.41
May, 1980	0.44
June, 1980	0.08

(b) Out of the total allocation of 24,156 tonnes from East U.P. sugar mills for April, 1980, F.C.I. had lifted 15,900 tonnes upto 25th June, 1980.

(c) It is not possible to quantify the losses, if any, being incurred by the sugar industry because of any delay in lifting of levy sugar stock by the F.C.I.

उत्तर प्रदेश में लिफाफों, पोस्टकार्ड, अन्तर्देशीय पत्रों आदि की कमी

4934. श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में डाकघरों में गत कई महीनों में लिफाफों, पोस्ट-कार्ड, अन्तर्देशीय पत्रों और रसीदी टिकटों की कमी के कारण जन साधारण को भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार जन साधारण को यह डाक सामग्री उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई ठोस कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ये वस्तुएं उनको कब तक उपलब्ध करा दी जाएंगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कालिका उरांव) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ स्थानों से डाक लेखन सामग्री की कमी की रिपोर्ट मिली थी। ऐसे स्थानों पर अन्य क्षेत्रों से पर्याप्त मात्रा में डाक लेखन सामग्री भेज दी गई थी।

(ख) और (ग), डाक लेखन सामग्री का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कार्रवाई पहले ही की जा चुकी है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप निकट भविष्य में इन मकों की कमी पूरी हो जाएगी।

Malpractices in Food for Work Programme

4935. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding misuse of Food for Work Programme from any State;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) what remedial measures have been taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Complaints have been received regarding some irregularities and malpractices in implementation of Food for Work Programme in some of the States. Most of these are of general nature and fall broadly in the following categories:—

(i) delay in supply of foodgrains and consequently in the payment of wages of workers;

(ii) selling of foodgrains in the open market by workers getting their full wages in foodgrains and also by contractors during the period when distribution of foodgrains to workers through them was not specifically banned.

(iii) muster-rolls having been inflated by implementing officers by entering fictitious names in some cases and making less payment of wages to workers in some other cases and thereby indulging of supervisory staff in corruption;

(iv) Execution of works under the Programme in a haphazard manner without proper planning of the works.

(c) The following remedial steps have been taken/are proposed to be taken:—

(i) Food Corporation of India have been asked to make available sufficient quantities of foodgrains at all their depots. Instructions have also been issued to the State Govts. to ensure that the payment of wages of the worker's is made within a week's time;

(ii) the execution of works under the food for work programme by the contractors has completely been banned. It is also proposed to restrict the payment of wages to workers to 3 Kg. per worker per

day, which will obviate selling of foodgrains by them;

(iii) State Govts. have been requested to strengthen the monitoring and supervision of the works. Necessary staff for monitoring purposes at the central level is also proposed to be created.

(iv) State Govts. have also been asked to have shelf of projects prepared on micro level district/block-wise. Works for execution under the programme can be picked up from these priority wise.

Suspension of Food for Work Programme in West Bengal

4936. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that work under Food for Work Programme in West Bengal remains suspended for one month and a half due to non supply of food grains by the Centre;

(b) whether he is also aware that 20 thousand tonnes of food grains allotted to West Bengal for the first quarter of 1980-81 has not been lifted by the F.C.I.; and

(c) if so, what are the facts thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). A total quantity of about 2.15 lakh MTs of foodgrains was available to Government of West Bengal for utilisation under Food for Work Programme during the year 1979-80. Against this, the State Govt. have themselves reported utilisation of 1.49 lakh MTs only. As such, a quantity of about 0.96 lakh MTs has remained available with the State Government after 31st March, 1980. In addition, a further quantity of 0.20 lakh MTs has been released to the State Government during the current financial year. There is, therefore, no question of works under Food for Work Pro-

gramme in West Bengal being suspended due to non-supply of food-grains by the Centre. F.C.I. has reported that adequate stocks of food-grains are available in West Bengal.

University of Rajasthan Vice-Chancellor statement regarding Fall and Decadence in level of Teaching

4937. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards a recent statement of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Rajasthan wherein he had admitted the fall and decadence in the level of teaching in the University;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures proposed to improve the same?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, according to the University, the Vice-Chancellor had, at a Press Conference, mentioned that a declining trend was noticeable in the standards in universities in general and that the University of Rajasthan, though not an exception, was among the better ones in the country.

Jain Cooperative Bank Ltd. Delhi

4938. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Members in Jain Cooperative Bank Ltd., Dar-yaganj, Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that some low paid uneducated members have only filled the forms for loan and actually they have not been paid loan but in the records the loan is shown against their names; if so, what is the number of such members;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the recoveries are being effected

from the salaries of those members mentioned in (b) above; if so, what is the total number of such members; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) 2955.

(b) No such complaint has been received by the Delhi Administration and the Bank has also denied this.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

राजस्थान में एरि गांवों का सर्वेक्षण जहाँ ऊँटों पर दूर से पानी लाया जाता है

4939. श्री मनमूल सिंह चौधरी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान में उन गांवों का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है जहाँ कई मीलो की दूरी से ऊँटों पर पानी लाया जाता है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में ब्यौग क्या है; और

(ग) पेय जल की सप्लाई के लिये स्थायी प्रबन्ध करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या योजनायें बनाई गई हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) जी, नहीं। तथापि जिन ग्रामों में 1.6 कि०मी० से अधिक दूरी से स्वच्छ पेय जल लाया जाता है उनका एक सर्वेक्षण किया गया था।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) वर्तमान लक्ष्य, राज्य क्षेत्र में सशोधित न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम में दिये जाने वाले संसाधनों से छठी योजना अवधि (1980-85) में सभी ऐसे ग्रामों में पेय जल की व्यवस्था करने का है। इस कार्यक्रम की प्रतिपूर्ति केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण पेय जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम में दी जानी वाली निधियों से होगी।

Assessment of Fishing in Goa, Daman and Diu

4940. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recent assessment had been made for the deve-

lopment of fishing in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and it will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Houses for Industrial Workers in Metropolitan Cities

4941. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to launch a scheme that Industrial Workers in metropolitan cities can own houses on hire purchase system;

(b) if so, whether Government has sent any guidelines to the State Governments in this connection;

(c) if so, whether this scheme has been introduced in any State; and

(d) if so, the result achieved, and the number of persons benefited?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). No new scheme is under consideration of Government for making available houses on hire purchase system to Industrial Workers. However, Government have already permitted transfer of ownership of houses built under the Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community to the existing occupants, who could purchase those houses either on outright sale basis or on hire purchase basis.

(c) and (d). According to the information received 3150 houses in Karnataka and 22 houses in Madhya Pradesh have been sold to the occupants. Delhi Administration has

Analised the cases of 1853 eligible allottees for sale of houses. Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Punjab have also decided to sell the houses on ownership basis. Other State Governments are yet to take decisions.

Reconstitution of All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission Board

4942. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken to reconstitute the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission Board;

(b) if so, what is the constitution of the new Board; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when the new Board is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). When the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is fully constituted, the question of forming the Khadi and Village Industries Board will be taken up for consideration.

Telegraphic Money Order facilities in Andaman & Nicobar Islands

4943. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total remittance per month from the union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands to Mainland by money order;

(b) whether Government will consider full Telegraphic Money Order facilities to all Sub-Post Offices in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(c) how many meetings of Posts & Telegraphs Advisory Committee were held since 1979 till date in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and if no meeting was held, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). The average remittance by money orders from Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands to main land is Rs. 21,32,470/- per month (Rupees Twenty one lakhs thirty two thousand four hundred and seventy only). All combined offices connected either by telephone or polico-wireless are having the facility of Telegraph Money Order service. It is not found feasible to extend this facility to all Sub Post Offices in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(c) A meeting of the Postal Advisory Committee was held on 17-10-79. No meeting of Andaman and Nicobar Islands Telephone Advisory Committee could be held till date. A meeting scheduled in July, 1979 had to be postponed due to Lok Sabha Session and subsequent dissolution

Post of Rural Development Officer for Andaman and Nicobar Island

4944. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Andaman and Nicobar Administration recommended to Union Government for creation of the post of Rural Development Officer for the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Island for accelerating the Rural Development and reconstruction work;

(b) what action has been taken in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Extension of 'Food for Work' Programme to entire Rural Population

4945. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to expand the coverage of the 'Food for Work' Programme to the entire rural population; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The 'Food for Work' Programme already covers the entire rural population in the country. Hence, the question does not arise.

Functioning of Telephone Exchanges at Sri Naina Devi, Haripur, Barsar in Himachal Pradesh

4946. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone exchanges at Sri Naina Devi, district Bilaspur (Himachal Pradesh), Haripur in district Kangra (Himachal Pradesh) and Barsar in district Hamirpur are not functioning properly for the last few months, causing great inconveniences to the people of the respective towns and villages covered by the P.C.Os connected to these exchanges;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to ensure normal functioning and to avoid recurrence of deterioration in telecommunication services in these areas;

(c) the date/dates on which the repairs e'c. have been carried out after overhauling made for each one of these exchanges enabling them to receive efficient functioning; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-

TIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) The Telephone Exchanges at Haripur District Kangra and at Barsar District Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh are functioning satisfactorily. The Telephone Exchange at Shri Naina Devi did not function satisfactorily due to some technical problems for the last 3 months. It is an **obsolete model exchange** for which spares are not available.

(b) One lineman has been posted for maintenance of the Shri Naina Devi Exchange as a special case. A new battery is being installed at Haripur Exchange.

(c) and (d). Repair works are being done as and when faults develop. For Naina Devi spares are a problem and special measures will be taken to procure these. The Exchange will have to be replaced as soon as one or two more subscribers apply for telephones.

Upgradations of E.D.S.O., Mubarakpur

4947. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gram Panchayat, Mubarakpur district Una covered by the Hamirpur Postal Division has deposited the required N.R.C. for the upgradation of the local E.D.S.O. to the status of a D.S.O.;

(b) if so, the date on which the amount was deposited by the Panchayat with the Government;

(c) whether the E.D.S.O. has since been upgraded and if so, the date of upgradation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which it would be upgraded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 4th January and 30th January, 1980.

(c) Mubarakpur E.D.S.O. under Una Head Post Office was upgraded to the level of Departmental Sub-Office on 7th July, 1980.

(d) Does not arise.

Conditions for opening of Central Schools

4948. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the conditions/requirements for the opening of Central Schools in the country; and

(b) whether State Governments, local public are also required to meet some requirements?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). A Statement giving norms for opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) is attached.

Statement

Norms for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas

The following points are taken into consideration for opening a new Kendriya Vidyalaya:—

(1) Proposals for opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) are considered only:—

(i) When requests are received from any of the following:

(a) Ministries or Departments of the Government of India.

(b) State Governments.

(c) Union Territory Administrations.

(d) Organisations of employees belonging to the eligible categories (as in iii).

(ii) When a piece of land, measuring about 15 acres, is made

available by the sponsoring authority, free of cost to the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

(iii) (a) When there is a concentration of at least 1000 employees of the defence services or of Central Government employees or of the Government of India undertakings, individually or jointly, and when there are at least 200 children (500 children in the case of big cities) willing to be enrolled in different classes of the proposed Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) to begin with.

(b) A minimum number of 200 children should be available for enrolment in schools in new Cantonments and Defence establishments.

(iv) When the sponsoring authority makes available free of rent or on nominal rent temporary accommodation to house the expanding Vidyalaya till such time as the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan can construct its own Vidyalaya buildings on the land given to it; and

(v) Provision of residential accommodation to at least 50 per cent of the staff, where alternative accommodation may not be available within reasonable distance from the school, should be made available by the sponsoring authority.

(2) A new Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) may be opened in the campus of a Government of India undertaking, if it agrees to bear the recurring and non-recurring expenditure, including accommodation, land and future development facilities as also the proportionate overhead charges on the proposed Vidyalaya, provided the need for such a Vidyalaya is established with reference to the location and non-availability of alternate educational facilities.

(3) A new Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) may be opened in the campus of an Institution of Higher Learning, like I.I.T., C.S.I.R. Laboratories etc., on the same terms as are applicable to Public Sector Undertakings.

Training Centre for Small Farmers

4949. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of training centres Government have opened with a view to extend help and cooperation to small farmers in various fields, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Farmers Training and Education which was in operation since 1966-67 with 100 per cent Central assistance has been transferred to the State Sector according to the decision of the National Development Council w.e.f. April, 1979. At the time of transfer of the scheme, there were 150 Farmers Training Centres. Details of the Farmers Training Centres allotted to the States and Union Territories as on 31-3-1979 as well as those located in SFDA Districts are available at Statement 'A'.

The Farmers Training Centres were opened to improve the professional efficiency of the farmer who has a crucial role in the improvement of agricultural development. The intention is to cater to the training needs of the various categories of farmers—large, medium and small. 73 Farmers Training Centres which are located in SFDA areas were set up to meet the training needs of the small and marginal farmers. In the remaining 77 centres also preference is given to the small farmers in the matter of selection for various training activities.

Statement 'A'

List showing the Farmers Training Centres allotted to States and Union Territories as at the

time of Transfer of the "Scheme of Farmers Training and Education" (31-3-1979)

S. No.	Name of the State	Total No. of FTCs.	FTCs. located in SFDA Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	7
2.	Assam	4	2
3.	Bihar	7	5
4.	Gujarat	8	2
5.	Haryana	6	3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2	..
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	1
8.	Karnataka	8	2
9.	Kerala	5	4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	11	1
11.	Maharashtra	12	7
12.	Meghalaya	2	1
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1
14.	Nagaland	2	..
15.	Orissa	6	3
16.	Punjab	8	4
17.	Rajasthan	8	4
18.	Sikkim	1	1
19.	Tamil Nadu	9	9
20.	Tripura	2	1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	21	8
22.	West Bengal	8	4
<i>Union Territories (with Legislature)</i>			
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	..
2.	Goa	1	1
3.	Mizoram	1	..
4.	Pondicherry	1	1
<i>Union Territories (without Legislature)</i>			
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	1	..
2.	Delhi	1	1
TOTAL :		150	73

Conditions prescribed for Marine Food Processing Industry

4950. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prescribed any conditions to be observed in the marine food processing industry; and

(b) if not, whether the M.P.E.D.A. or the Export inspection Agency has recommended laying down conditions to ensure required sanitation in handling and processing the sea-foods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and it will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Survey of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

4951. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey of all unauthorised colonies in Delhi constructed prior to March, 1977 for regularisation has been completed by the concerned authorities;

(b) if so, the survey of how many unauthorised colonies has so far been completed by the DDA and Municipal Corporation of Delhi, separately;

(c) how many lay out plans surveyed and prepared by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi authorities are still to be cleared for regularisation; and

(d) the time that will be taken to regularise the above colonies?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has surveyed 233 colonies while the Delhi Development Authority has

completed survey of about 250 unauthorised colonies so far.

(c) 51.

(d) It is not feasible to lay down any time limit for this purpose.

S.F.D.A., M.F.A.L. and D.P.A.P. in Orissa

4952. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the S.F.D.A., M.F.A.L., and D.P.A.P. schemes/projects under the execution district-wise so far in Orissa;

(b) the proposals to extend the said programmes in the districts where such programmes have not yet been extended;

(c) criteria adopted and schemes prepared by the Government of Orissa to extend the said schemes/projects;

(d) number of S.F.D.A., M.F.A.L. and D.P.A.P. projects prepared in tribal sub-plan areas of that State and in the Stages of implementation; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not inclusion of tribal sub-plan areas all these schemes which are part of the development of the areas by the Centre and State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The information is given in the statement.

(b) and (c). After the introduction of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) in 1978-79, the normal SFDA programme is not being extended as there is provision for extending the IRDP which comprises selected components of the three ongoing programmes viz. SFDA, DPAP and CAD to 300 blocks outside the special programme areas every year under the scheme of Area Planning

for Full Employment. The criteria adopted for the selection of blocks outside the special programme areas are backwardness predominance of bonded labour, Scheduled Castes population etc. As on 31-3-1980 the IRDP is in implementation in Orissa in 131 blocks covering 10 districts. 10 more blocks have been allotted to Orissa under this scheme during 1980-81 and are being selected by the State Government.

As regards the extension of the Drought Prone Areas Programme the question is under examination by a Task Force which has been set up in the Ministry.

(d) In 10 I.T.D.P. blocks of Orissa, SFDA projects are in operation, in 14 I.T.D.P. blocks, DPAP is in operation.

(e) Does not arise in view of the position stated above.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	District covered
1.	Small Farmers Development Agency/Marginal Farmers & Agricultural Labourers Development Agency	1. Bolangir (20 blocks)
		2. Cuttack (9 blocks)
		3. Dhenkanal (16 blocks)
		4. Ganjam (24 blocks)
		5. Keonjhar (13 blocks)
		6. Puri (17 blocks)
		7. Sambalpur (16 blocks)
2.	Drought Prone Area Programme	1. Kalahandi (11 blocks)
		2. Phulbani (14 blocks)

U.G.C. Grants to Colleges Affiliated to Berhampur University

4953. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the affiliated colleges under Berhampur University of Orissa which received special attention by the University Grants Commission and sanctioned special schemes for the removal of disparities and regional imbalances;

(b) the schemes approved and programmes implemented and funds provided by the University Grants Commission to these colleges for the improvement of standards and qualities of education in these institutions in Annual plans up to the current financial year;

(c) if there is no such affiliated college recommended by the Berhampur University to the University Grants Commission so far, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measure taken by the University Grants Commission for the implementation of this scheme as recommended in its report for the year 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the scheme of 'Lead Colleges' under which one or two colleges in each district were to be developed has not yet been implemented. However, Kallikote College, Berhampur, affiliated to Berhampur University

was sanctioned special assistance during the 5th Plan for the improvement of standards of undergraduate education.

(b) During the Fifth Plan the College has been sanctioned a grant of Rs. 45,900 per annum for three years and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 33,000 under the College Humanities and Social Sciences Improvement Programme. A grant of Rs. 78,900 has so far been released for this purpose. In addition, the College has been approved for participation in the College Science Improvement Programme and grants amounting to Rs. 5 lakhs have been approved and paid.

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

Survey of Stages of Development of Colleges under Berhampur and Sambalpur Universities

4954. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission requested the Berhampur University and Sambalpur University of Orissa to conduct a survey of the stage of development of colleges under their jurisdiction, with each district taken as a unit;

(b) if so, whether these universities completed the survey and finalised the report and sent to the Commission for consideration to provide developmental assistance to these colleges;

(c) if so, names of the colleges recommended by the Universities from the Tribal and Backward districts and received the assistance by the Commission; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay to implement the scheme by the Universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). No, Sir. However, the University Grants Commission had requested the Government

of Orissa to indicate, in consultation with Universities in the State, the names of colleges that should be developed from the point of view of meeting the needs of the students in the Backward and Tribal areas in the State. In response to this request, the State Government recommended 15 colleges for special assistance. The colleges affiliated to Berhampur and Sambalpur Universities, recommended by the State Government are:—

(A) *Berhampur University*

1. Science College, Phulbani
2. D.A.V. College, Koraput
3. Rayagada College, Rayagada
4. Nowrangpur College, Nowrangpur
5. Gunupur College, Gunupur

(B) *Sambalpur University*

1. Jawaharlal College, Patnagarh
2. Sonepur College, Sonepur
3. D.A.V. College, Titilagarh
4. Women's College, Bolangir

The Commission has sanctioned financial assistance to the first three colleges under each University.

Transfer Policy for Employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

4955. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy to govern the transfer of various categories of employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) if so, what are the norms;

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to formulate such a policy; and

(d) when such policy is to be adopted and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Subject to exigencies of administration,

transfers of the teaching staff are in general ordered only on the following considerations:

- (i) A primary Teacher is not transferred outside his home State except on request.
- (ii) A Trained Graduate Teacher is not transferred outside the Region except on request.
- (iii) Post Graduate Teachers, Vice-Principals and Principals are transferable throughout the country.
- (vi) Post Graduate Teachers are expected to serve, outside their home States, for at least 3 years during a cycle of 12 years.
- (v) Vice-Principals and Principals are expected to serve, outside their home States, for at least 3 years, during a cycle of 8 years.
- (vi) A request for transfer outside the State of initial posting is normally not entertained within 3 years of the initial appointment.

Transfers of non-teaching staff are also ordered on administrative or humanitarian considerations.

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

Request from Ratnagiri for opening of Post and Telegraph Offices

4956. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many requests/petitions from citizens of Northern Division of Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra are pending with the department for opening of P. C. Offices, Sub-Post Offices and Telegraph Offices;

(b) since when these demands are pending and whether any action is being taken and whether the requests are being granted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The number of requests pending is given below:

- (i) Requests for opening of Public Telephones and Telegraphs Offices — 9
 - (ii) Request for opening Branch Post Offices — 7
 - (iii) Requests for opening Sub Post Offices — 3
- (b) *Telecom. and Telephone Offices*

Demands are pending since 1979-80, and they are under active consideration.

Postal Side

Requests were received in April, 1980.

One Branch Post Office and one Sub Post Office have been approved for opening. The remaining cases are under active consideration.

(c) Question does not arise.

Scarcity of Postal Stationery in Ratnagiri and Kolhapur

4957. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is scarcity of post cards, postal envelopes and stamps at the counters in Ratnagiri and Kolhapur district of Maharashtra and reasons for the same; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Adequate quantities of stamps and postal stationery was rushed from other areas. Action has already been initiated to step up the production of these items.

Opening of Post Office at Village Abloli, Ratnagiri

4958. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a sub-post office at village Abloli in Guhiagar Taluka in Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra is sanctioned long back but the same has not yet been started and the reasons for the same;

(b) whether Government are aware that in this backward taluka in backward district, there are no sub-post offices even in five per cent of the villages;

(c) whether the facilities of post and telegraph provided in this Taluka are too inadequate; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir. However, approval for upgrading Abloli Extra Departmental Branch Post Office to a Departmental Sub Post Office has been accorded by Director Postal Services, Poona Region only recently. Sanction for upgrading of post office at Abloli will issue soon.

(b) 6 villages out of 78 in Guhiagar Taluka are provided with sub post offices which amount to nearly 8 per cent of the total number of villages. Besides, 45 villages are having branch post offices and 11 are provided with counter facilities through Mobile Post Offices.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question does not arise.

Books Published/Translated from Konkani by National Book Trust

4959. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of books published in or translated from Konkani by the National Book Trust; and

(b) what steps the National Book Trust propose to take to popularise the folk songs and the classics of the Konkani—the language of unrivalled delicacy?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The publication and translation programme of the National Book Trust is restricted to English and the languages included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. Konkani is not one of the languages included in the Eighth Schedule.

Allocation of Foodgrains under Food for Work Programme for Drought Relief

4960. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains allocated to the States during April—June, 1980 for Food for Work Programme for drought relief, State-wise; and

(b) quantity proposed to be allocated during the next three months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A statement indicating the quantity of foodgrains allocated/released to different States/Union Territories from 1st April to end of June, 1980 under the normal programme and the special programme for drought affected areas is enclosed.

(b) The question of making further allocations is under consideration and the actual quantities to be allocated to different States are yet to be finalised.

Statement

Quantities of foodgrains allocated/released under Normal and Special Food for Work Programme during 1980-81

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Foodgrains allocated under Normal Food for Work Programme (1980-81) (MTs)	Foodgrains released under Normal Food for Work Programme (1980-81) (MTs)	Foodgrains allocated under Special Food for Work Programme (1980-81) (MTs)	Foodgrains released under Special Food for Work Programme (1980-81) (MTs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33,000	33,000	30,000	30,000
2.	Assam	6,000	3,000	5,000	2,500
3.	Bihar	40,000	40,000	70,000	70,000
4.	Gujarat	10,000	10,000	..	..
5.	Haryana	5,000	5,000	15,000	15,000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3,000	3,000	15,000	15,000
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
8.	Karnataka	13,500	13,500	..	..
9.	Kerala	13,500	13,500	..	..
10.	Madhya Pradesh	25,000	25,000	1,74,000	1,74,000
11.	Maharashtra	25,000	25,000	15,000	15,000
12.	Manipur	500	..	1,000	..
13.	Meghalaya	500	..	1,000	..
14.	Nagaland	1,000	..	1,000	..
15.	Orissa	12,000	12,000	70,000	70,000
16.	Punjab	6,000	6,000	..	..
17.	Rajasthan	10,000	10,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
18.	Sikkim	500	500	..	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	27,000	27,000	..	..
20.	Tripura	2,500	2,500	1,000	1,000
21.	Uttar Pradesh	50,000	50,000	1,45,000	1,45,000
22.	West Bengal	20,000	..	50,000	20,000
23.	A. & N. Islands	250	250	500	500
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	150	..	500	..
25.	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..
26.	Mizoram	250	..	1,000	..
27.	Pondicherry	350	350	..	..
ALL INDIA		3,10,000	2,84,600	7,00,000	6,63,000

Milk Production

4961. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether milk production in this country has increased in recent years;

(b) if so, the details of milk production in the States and Union Territories during the past three years;

(c) the steps taken to increase milk production in the coming years; and

(d) the incentives provided to the private sector in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINTHAN) (a). Yes Sir. Milk production in the year 1973-74 was estimated at 23.2 million tonnes. It has increased to an estimated figure of 30.3 million tonnes in 1979-80.

(b) Based on the available information, the milk production in the country is estimated at 27.6, 29.2 and 30.3 million tonnes for 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively.

(c) Cross-breeding of indigenous cattle with exotic breeds has been taken up on a massive scale for rapid increase in milk production. Artificial Insemination and frozen semen technology using high quality breeding bulls are being employed at progressively increasing scale for improving milk production potential. Seven cattle/buffalo breeding farms have been set up in Central Sector to produce and supply pedigreed/proven bulls for breeding purposes with a view to improve the productivity of indigenous cattle. Besides this, there are 144 cattle breeding farms in the States and Union Territories to produce quality bulls. Intensive Cattle Development Projects and Key Village Blocks numbering about 97 and 600 respectively are being strengthened and such new pro-

jects will be set up. Programme for progeny testing of breeding bulls has been taken up. A Centrally sponsored scheme for scientific development of selected gaushalas is also being proposed. A programme to rear cross-bread female calves by small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers is being implemented. Due emphasis is also given for production of green and leguminous fodders. Various preventive and curative livestock health measures have been taken up. Improved marketing and milk processing facilities are also being attended to for remunerative returns to cattle/buffalo owners and elimination of middleman.

(d) Good quality semen of improved bulls are made available to farmers at a nominal cost.

Incentives are being provided for augmentation of nutritious fodder production having direct bearing on milk production, in the form of fodder minikit (Central Sector Scheme). In these minikits seeds of high yielding varieties are supplied to farmers free of cost alongwith packages of practices and appropriate rhizobium culture in cases of leguminous seeds. Over 10,000 minikits are supplied annually, each sufficient to cover 0.1 hectare. Seven regional stations for forage production and demonstration set up by the Government of India in different States also carry out similar extension/demonstrative activities to popularise the improved/high yielding fodder varieties. These stations conduct 1600 demonstrations annually.

Central and State Governments subsidise polyvalent vaccine against Foot and Mouth disease for protecting exotic and cross-bread female cattle owned by the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers upto first lactation. In most of the States and Union Territories free veterinary aid and disease diagnostic facilities are provided besides free preventive vaccination against common prevalent infectious diseases.

Milk Powder Manufacturing Units

4962. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether milk powder manufacturing units are functioning in the Public and Private Sectors in this country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(c) the total quantity of milk powder production in these units during the past three years; and

(d) the details of the incentives provided to the private sector to expand and promote new units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The numbers of the milk powder manufacturing units functioning in the Public and Private Sectors are as follows:—

	Public Sector	Private Sector
Andhra Pradesh	3	..
Bihar	2	..
Haryana	—	1
Karnataka	—	1
Maharashtra	2	..
Punjab	2	3
Rajasthan	—	2
Tamil Nadu	1	1
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	..	2
Total	10	10

(c) Production of milk powder by these Units during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	Tonnes
1977	11,580
1978	12,140
1979	14,300

(d) The Dairy Development programme undertaken by the Government envisages the development of dairying in the Public and Co-operative Sectors. Therefore, Government does not provide any incentive as such to the Private Sector either for expansion or for establishment of new units.

Grants for Automatic Milk Vending Machines in Madras

4963. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Corporation has given grants and loans to the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation to instal automatic milk vending machines in Madras city;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the National Dairy Development Corporation to finance the private sector in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) (a) and (b). The Indian Dairy Corporation has given 30 per cent grants and 70 per cent loans to the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation under Operation Flood I Programme for installation of 25 automatic milk vending machines in Madras city. Out of this, 12 vending machines have been commissioned and work on the establishment of the remaining units is

in progress. The estimated cost for 25 vending machines is Rs. 27.23 lakhs.

(c) The Indian Dairy Corporation does not finance any private sector organisation.

Cultivation of Betel Leaves

4964. SHRI N. DENNIS. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the areas in India where betel leaves are grown, State-wise;

(b) whether any incentives are provided to have intensive and extensive cultivation of betel leaves;

(c) the States which have taken steps to increase the betel leaves cultivation;

(d) whether any research is being conducted by the Centre or State Governments into betel leaves cultivation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN). (a) The available information regarding the areas in India where betel leaves are grown State-wise is given in Statement.

(b) The Government of India does not provide incentive for intensive and extensive cultivation of betel leaves.

(c) Information is awaited from the States and on receipt will be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e). The Central Government is not conducting any research in betel leaves cultivation; regarding research by the State Governments, information is awaited and on receipt will be placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

State	Year	(In hectares)
1. Andhra Pradesh .	1977-78	2806
2. Bihar . . .	1977-78	660
3. Karnataka . . .	1978-79	6592
4 Kerala . . .	1977-78	1454
5. Maharashtra .	1974-75	2300
6. Tamil Nadu .	1977-78	5772

Central Government Quarters at Rajkot

4965. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Confederation of Central Government Employees of Rajkot city has requested for construction of more staff quarters; and

(b) if so, how the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Confederation has raised the following points:—

(i) Construction of quarters by P&T Department on the land purchased by that Department in 1968;

(ii) Construction of quarters for Income-tax employees and Audit Office employees in the land attached to Bungalow Nos 9 & 11, as those bungalows have outlived their life;

(iii) Construction of staff quarters in the land available in the compound of Audit Office, Rajkot; and

(iv) Construction of 'general pool' accommodation.

The Confederation has been informed that for construction of quarters for Income-tax and Audit Department, administrative approval and expenditure sanction for the works is to be accorded by the respective Departments.

even though work is to be got executed through CPWD. In the case of quarters for P&T Department, administrative approval and expenditure sanction and execution of work is the responsibility of that Department. As regards construction of quarters in the general pool, it is the responsibility of this Ministry, but unfortunately, at present no funds are available for construction of quarters in general pool in Rajkot. However, the needs of Rajkot for general pool accommodation for Central Government employees will be kept in mind as soon as funds position improves.

Incentive for Cashew Plantations in Goa

4966. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide incentives to encourage the plantation of cashew in Goa; and

(b) if so, the main feature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Cashewnut Development, subsidy is provided to encourage raising new plantation at (i) Rs. 900 per hectare in three instalments for private growers subject to a maximum of 4 hectares per individual and (ii) Rs. 500 per hectare in two instalments for Government plantation.

In addition Government of Goa extend subsidy of Rs. 7.50 per hectare on operational charges for spraying Cashew-nut crop against pests and diseases.

Visit of Goan Women's Hockey or Football Team to Pakistan

4967. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a suggestion had been received that a Goan

Women's Hockey or Football team should visit Pakistan; and

(b) whether the suggestion has been approved and sanctioned by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Government has not received any proposal to this effect from the All India Women Hockey Association or the Women Football Federation of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Environmental Pollution

4968. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that environment pollution compounded by the degrading quality of air, water and soil in and around Varanasi is posing a serious threat to public health and plants according to survey conducted by a team of Banaras Hindu University scientists;

(b) whether pollution of the Ganga has created a number of problems; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to prevent pollution of the Ganga at Varanasi?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir. According to the survey conducted by the Banaras Hindu University Scientists there is pollution of air, water and soil in and around Varanasi but at present there is no serious threat to public health and plants.

(b) Pollution of Ganga Water may cause problem to those who drink raw Ganga water while bathing.

(c) The Government of India have enacted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, with a view to preventing and controlling water pollution and maintaining and restoring the wholesomeness of water, in the country. Under the provisions

of the Act, the Government of Uttar Pradesh have set up a State Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that a scheme for diversion of nullahs and sewer is under execution by Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam. Major industries at Varanasi have been served with notices to prepare a time bound programme for treatment of their effluents. A Zonal Office-cum-Laboratory of the Uttar Pradesh Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution is also proposed to be set up at Varanasi and Allahabad to effectively monitor and control the water pollution of river Ganga.

झालावाड़ में पेय-जल के लिए हैंडपम्प

4969. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झालावाड़ संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के सभी विधान सभा क्षेत्रों में वहां पर पेय-जल की समस्या का समाधान करने के विचार से हैंडपम्प लगाने के लिए मंजूरी दे दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विधान सभा के सभी क्षेत्रों में उन गांवों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिए हैंडपम्प की मंजूरी दी गई है और प्रत्येक मामले में कब मंजूरी दी गई थी और इस बारे में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) तथा (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

झालावाड़ में डाक तथा तार घर और टेलीफोन कार्यालय के लिये भवन का निर्माण

4970. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झालावाड़ मुख्यालय में बड़ा डाक तथा तारघर और टेलीफोन कार्यालय के लिए एक नए भवन का निर्माण करने की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है और यदि हां, तो उसके लिए कितनी राशि स्वीकृत की गई है; और

(ख) इस धन का उपयोग कब तक होगा और भवन का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कालिका उराँव) : (क) झालावाड़ में एक मुख्य डाकघर

भवन के निर्माण के लिए दिनांक 9-5-79 को 10,35,200 रुपये की मंजूरी दे दी गई है। तार और टेलीफोन घर के निर्माण के लिए कोई मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है ।

(ख) मुख्य डाकघर भवन निर्माण के लिए मंजूर रकम को जुलाई, 1980 से लेकर लगभग 14 मासों में उपयोग किया जाएगा । सितम्बर, 1981 तक इस कार्य के पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है।

झालावाड़, राजस्थान में टेलीफोन सेवा

4971. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झालावाड़ मुख्यालय में टेलीफोन सेवा में सुधार करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

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

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कालिका उराँव) : (क) जी हां । झालावाड़ की टेलीफोन सेवा में सुधार लाने के लिए कुछ योजनाएं मंजूर की गई हैं ।

(ख) (i) झालावाड़ के हस्तचल एक्सचेंज को एम ए एक्स-II टाइप स्वचालित एक्सचेंज में परिवर्तन करने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है । तथापि इसमें कुछ समय लगेगा ।

(ii) लघु स्वचालित एक्सचेंजों तथा उनके मुख्य एक्सचेंजों के बीच संचार की विश्वसनीयता में सुधार लाने के लिए अतिरिक्त जंक्शन लाइनें प्रदान की जा रही हैं ।

(iii) कोटा-झालावाड़ मार्ग पर ट्रंक सर्किट बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं ।

Furniture supplied to various Ministries by C.P.W.D.

4972. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been ascertained that there are serious discrepancies in the stocks of furniture supplied to various ministries and departments of the union Government situated at Delhi by C.P.W.D.;

(b) if so, details thereabout and action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, whether any such stock taking is proposed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No furniture is supplied to the various Ministries of Union Government by the C.P.W.D.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Question does not arise.

Use of Staff Car for Private Use

4973. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether staff cars are used by the senior officers in Government offices for their private work; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The information pertaining to the Ministry of Works and Housing and its attached and subordinate offices is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

तिलक नगर, नई दिल्ली में झलाट की गई दुकानों/स्टालों का धावंटन

4974. श्री चन्द्रपाल शंलानी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा तिलक नगर में निर्माणों के गिराए जाने के बारे में 7 जुलाई, 1980 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3275 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दुकानों/स्टालों के धावंटन के लिए हकदार 101 व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को धावंटित की गई दुकान/स्टाल की सागत क्या है और उन्हें किन किन स्थानों पर धावंटन किया गया है;

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों ने स्टालों के लिये धावंटन पत्र दिए थे और उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को वस्तुतः स्टाल झलाट किए गए हैं और उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को उनके स्टालों के धावंटन पत्रों के स्थान पर दुकानें झलाट की गई हैं; और

(ग) स्टालों का धावंटन करने वाले व्यक्तियों को दुकानों का धावंटन करने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या उनमें से कुछ व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जो दुकानों के बदले स्टाल चाहते हैं?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) सूचना विवरण "क" में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रणालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-- 1135/80]

(ख) तथा (ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि 101 व्यक्तियों में से केवल 6 व्यक्तियों ने स्टाल के धावंटन के लिए धावंटन किया था। चूंकि कोई स्टाल धावंटन के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं था इसलिए सभी 101 धावंटनों को विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में दुकानों का धावंटन किया गया है, जैसा उपर्युक्त (क) में उल्लिखित अनुलग्नक में दिखाया गया है। अनुलग्नक के क्रमांक सं० 93 में उल्लिखित केवल एक धावंटन अर्थात् श्री भगवानदास, जिन्होंने स्टाल के धावंटन के लिए धावंटन किया था, ने अब धावंटित दुकान के स्थान पर स्टाल धावंटन के लिए धावंटन दिया है।

Work to rule agitation by F.O.I. Employees

4975. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work-to-rule agitation by the employees of Food Corporation of India has resulted in losses amounting to crores of rupees to the nation;

(b) if so, the total estimated loss caused thereby; and

(c) the steps contemplated by the Government to avoid such losses in future?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):

(a) No, Sir.

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

Violation of Antiquities and Art Treasure Act

4976. **SHRI BRAJMOHAN MOHANTY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons were found to have violated Antiquities and Art

Treasure Act during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) the nature of violation in detail; and

(c) actions taken against each of them?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) 16 cases of violation, of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, came to the knowledge of the Archaeological Survey of India during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80.

Since some of the cases are under investigation by the Police and other agencies, it is not possible to give the exact number of persons involved.

(b) The nature of violation of the Act during these two years pertains to:—

(i) attempt to export antiquities;

(ii) non-registration of Antiquities; and

(iii) sale of antiquities without a licence.

(c) The following actions have been taken depending upon the extent and nature of violation:—

(i) Confiscation of the antiquities.

(ii) Non grant of the licence.

(iii) Investigation of the cases by Police and other allied agencies for necessary legal action.

Structure repairs of Temples in Bhubaneswar

4977. **SHRI BRAJIMOHAN MOHANTY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many and which of the temples of Bhubaneswar (Orissa) are under structural repair and in which of the temples repair work has been completed;

(b) whether Government of India have made any survey of all the tem-

ples of Bhubaneswar to examine which of the temples require structural repairs; and

(c) if so, what is the substance of the report?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Five temples viz. the Lingaraja temple; Brahmeshwara temple; Parbati temple; Parshurameshwara temple and Rajarani temple are under structural repairs and repair works in the Sisireshwara and Bakeshwara temples have been completed recently.

(b) and (c). At Bhubaneswar 15 temples have been declared protected as of national importance and as such are under the care of the Archaeological Survey of India and repairs are executed as and when required.

Structural repair of Jagannath Temple, Puri

4978. **SHRI BRAJIMOHAN MOHANTY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) how far the structural repair of Jagannath Temple, Puri has progressed and when it will be completed;

(b) the nature of structural repair planned to be done; and

(c) what is the estimated amount for the repair work?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) About 60 per cent of the structural repair works to the *vimana* of the Jagannath temple, Puri, recommended by the Expert Committee, has been completed and the remaining portion of the work is likely to be completed by March, 1982.

(b) The nature of structural repairs is:

(i) stripping of the dead lime plaster;

(ii) removal and stabilizing the loose and damaged veneer stones;

(iii) replacing the missing and badly cracked stones with new pieces; and

(iv) grouting cracks and sealing the open joints in the masonry.

(c) The estimated amount of the entire structural repair works is Rs. 4,50,000 which is likely to increase due to fluctuation of costs

Structural Repair in Konark

4979. SHRI BRAJIMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of structural repair work going on in Konark Sun Temple;

(b) whether Government are aware that in spite of the repair work conservation of the temple may not be possible; and

(c) what additional steps Government propose to take to preserve the Sun temple?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) During the current financial year the following items of structural repair work to the Sun Temple at Konark are being taken up:

(i) strengthening the cracked pidas;

(ii) grouting the high plinth; and

(iii) pointing the open joints of masonry.

(b) and (c). The Archaeological Survey of India which is fully aware of the conservation problems, is executing the repairs in accordance with the internationally accepted norms of archaeological principles. The Survey proposes to take such additional steps for preserving the temple as are recommended by the Expert Committee appointed by the Government.

Ruling of Supreme Court regarding E.D. Staff

4980. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the ruling of Supreme Court that the E.D. Staff should be considered as regular employees of the P & T Department and they should be granted all the service benefits without any differential or discriminative treatment; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). There is no such ruling of the Supreme Court that the E. D. Staff should be considered as regular employees of the P & T Department. The Supreme Court judgement dated 22-4-1977 declared them as "holders of civil posts" and as such entitled to the protection under Article 311(2) of the Constitution. This protection has already been extended to them.

Pay Scales of Librarians and D.P.Es. in Colleges and Universities

4981. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that University Grants Commission recommended upward revision of pay scales for Librarians and D.P.Es. (Directors of Physical Education) in colleges and universities;

(b) if so, what are the pay scales;

(c) when Government received the recommendation; and

(d) how long Government will take to decide on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) On the recommendations of the University Grants Commission, the Government had approved certain revised scales of pay for Librarians and D.P.Es. in Universities and Colleges, effective from 1-1-1973. The Librarians and D.P.Es. however, demanded that they should be sanctioned the same scales of pay as approved for Lecturers, Readers etc. The University Grants Commission was of the view that this demand for parity could not be accepted. Subsequently, the Commission suggested in April, 1979 that the revised scales approved for Librarians and D.P.Es. may be upgraded.

(b) The upgraded scales recommended by the Commission are Rs. 1500—2500 for Librarians, Rs. 1200—1900 for Deputy Librarians and Rs. 700—1600 for Assistant Librarians in the Universities; a uniform scale of Rs. 700—1600 for College Librarians as well as D.P.Es. in Universities and Colleges.

(c) In May, 1979.

(d): The Government have informed the Commission in August, 1979 that these recommendations could not be accepted.

Wages of Khadi and Village Industries Employees

4982. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the wages paid to the Khadi and Village Industries employees in different States during last two years;

(b) the details regarding providing employment in the Khadi and Village Industries during the last two years, State-wise; and

(c) the measures which Government propose to expand the Khadi and Village Industries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Employment Exchanges for handi-capped

4983. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a plan to open more Employment Exchanges in the States for providing jobs to handicapped; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) and (b). The question of strengthening the existing special employment exchanges as also opening new exchanges is being considered by the Government in the light of Mathew Committee recommendation concerning employment of handicapped persons.

Deen Dayal Sansthan, Gonda, U.P.

4984. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial involvement of Department of Agriculture with Deen Dayal Sansthan, Gonda, U.P.;

(b) the total number of tube-wells proposed by the Sansthan in this project, and actual performance thereof; and

(c) the number of motorcycles bought and supplied to their workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The People's Action for Development (India), a registered Society under the administrative control of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction have sanctioned during 1978-79, the following amount towards a project for the

development of irrigation potential for the weaker sections in Gonda (U.P.):—

	Rs.
	lakhs
(i) Salary of 60 social mobilisers for a period of two years @ Rs. 500/ p.m. per worker	7.20
(ii) Revolving fund for purchase of equipment for installation of shallow tube-wells	10.00
	—————
TOTAL	17.20
	—————

Out of Rs. 17.20 lakhs an amount of Rs. 11.80 lakhs was released.

(b) Proposed	20,000
	tube-wells
Physical progress as on 31-3-1980	
Borings completed (Nos.)	20,060
Pumps etc. installed	11,259
Tube-wells commissioned	343
(c) Motorcycles	12
(as counterpart expenditure by Deen Dayal Research Institute, Delhi).	

Central aid for famine relief in M.P.

4985. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the upto date break up of grants and financial aid provided by the Central Government to the Government of Madhya Pradesh to deal with famine conditions in the State;

(b) the amount spent by the Government of Madhya Pradesh from the State funds in this regard;

(c) whether some development works of permanent nature had been done in the famine stricken areas of Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof and the estimated expenditure incurred on these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Government of India have provided the following assistance to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for famine relief in the State:

(i) Approved the ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 2280 lakhs and 4790 lakhs for purpose of Central assistance during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 respectively;

(ii) Sanctioned short-term loans of Rs. 897 lakhs during 1979-80 and Rs. 200 lakhs during the year 1980-81. A further sum of Rs. 1000 lakhs during kharif 1980 will be released shortly.

(iii) Under the normal and Special Food for Work Programme, 3.50 lakh Metric Tonnes and 1.99 lakh metric tonnes of foodgrains were allocated and released during 1979-80 and 1980-81 respectively.

(iv) Under the Food for Nutrition Programme 0.20 lakh metric tonnes of foodgrains were allocated during 1979-80. The State Government have, however, been permitted to continue the programme till September, 1980 by utilising leftover quantity of foodgrains;

(v) Subsidy for seeds, pesticides and fertiliser including the nitrogenous fertilisers for small and marginal farmers in areas where damage to crops have been more than 50 per cent has been allowed; and

(vi) To give relief to small and marginal farmers, the interest liability on Kharif loans in areas where the crop loss is more than 50 per cent has been waived under certain circumstances, expenditure on this being shared equally by the State Government and the Government of India.

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

Air dropping of foodgrains in N.E. States

4986. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foodgrains were recently air dropped in the North Eastern States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). During the period from 1st April to the 16th July, 1980, a total of 6,42,054 kgs of foodgrains were air-dropped by the IAF at the following places in Mizoram:—

Farakwan, Tawanklang, Mamit, Sangpphulien, Thingsei, Khawdungsi, Khawallan, Phaibung, South Phullen, Phuldongsi, North Helimen Area, Vangawng, Pukpui, Mimbuc Sangau, Chwangte, Vambuk, Kharwdungjea, Phulleng, Vanvayang, Diltang Sunwpho, Vanvwary, Diltalong, Lunpha, Yambuk, Bipui, Kwalben and Nagopa.

Release of advance plan assistance for scarcity affected areas

4987. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to release advance plan grants for the relief work in the scarcity affected areas in the country.

(b) if so, the details regarding the amount provided to each State so far in this regard; and

(c) the procedure adopted by Government while releasing these grants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The present policy and arrangements for financing the expenditure necessitated by drought through revised am-

ounts of margin money and advance plan assistance have been adopted on the recommendations of the 7th Finance Commission. These arrangements mark a considerable liberalisation of the previous arrangements and do not call for any change.

(b) As per the existing pattern, the amount provided to each drought affected State is as under:—

Name of the State	Rs. in lakhs	
	Approved ceiling of expenditure	
	1979-80	1980-81
Andhra Pradesh	2205	1964
Bihar	1182	2482
Gujarat	Not requested for	612
Himachal Pradesh	370	1001
Mahya Pradesh	2280	4790
Maharashtra	854	Not requested for
Orissa	1405	1739
Rajasthan	1875	2010
Uttar Pradesh	3491	4752
West Bengal	1304	Not requested for
Haryana ¹	450	-do
Jammu & Kashmir	279	-do-

(c) The quantum of assistance to be given to each State is determined on the basis of the expenditure assessed by the Central Team and the High Level Committee having regard to the circumstances of each case. The extent of population affected, particularly small and marginal farmers, landless labourers and other weaker sections needing relief is taken into account

while determining the nature and quantum of assistance.

Provision of allotment of land and house sites to SC/ST under 20-Point Programme

4988. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any provision to allot land and house sites to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Harijans and other weaker sections of the society under the 20-Point Programme;

(b) if so, whether some land has earlier been distributed during last three years;

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

(d) the procedure adopted by Government while distributing the land to the weaker sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). State Governments allot agricultural land and house sites to weaker sections. In respect of agricultural land, the Government of India collects information only with regard to ceiling-surplus land; State-wise details of distribution of such land during the last three years are given in Statement I. As for house sites, Statement II gives necessary details.

(d) Allotment of land in any State is regulated by procedures made by the State Government concerned. Priority in allotment is given to landless persons, especially to those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Statement I

Area distributed under the Revised Ceiling Laws between March, 1977 and March, 1980.

Name of the States/UTs	(Area in Acres) Area distributed between March, 1977 and March, 1980
Andhra Pradesh	1,73,172
Assam	59,430
Bihar	30,279
Gujarat	NIL
Haryana	4,508
Himachal Pradesh	NIL
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	..
Karnataka	11,119
Kerala	17,062
Madhya Pradesh	50,276
Maharashtra	31,422
Manipur	NIL
Orissa	9,634
Punjab	990
Rajasthan	16,566
Tamil Nadu	7,986
Tripura	773
Uttar Pradesh	99,156
West Bengal	2,142
Dadra & N.H.	2,013
Delhi	NIL
Pondicherry	219
TOTAL	5,16,747

Statement II

Allotment of house-sites between 1976-77 to 1979-80.

State/Union Territory	No. of house-sites allotted to the weaker section including landless labourers during 1976-77 to 1979-80.
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1,95,471
Assam . . . . .	..
Bihar . . . . .	..
Gujarat	1,05,377
Haryana	6,417
Himachal Pradesh	98
Jammu & Kashmir	3,542
Karnataka	1,03,855
Kerala	8,332
Madhya Pradesh	16,000
Maharashtra	6,535
Orissa	1,17,213
Punjab . . . . .	..
Rajasthan . . . . .	..
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	..
Tripura . . . . .	..
Uttar Pradesh	24,125
West Bengal . . . . .	..
Union Territories	7,612
All-India	5,94,577

Quota of seats in Central Schools

4989. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to fix some quota of seats for admission of children of employees of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariat to the Central Schools;

(b) whether some Department/Ministry have their quota for their children in the Central Schools; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Keeping in view the difficulties experienced by the Ministry of External Affairs personnel posted abroad in regard to the education of their children, one hundred seats spread over a period of five years from 1979-80 onwards have been reserved for their children in the Kendriya Vidyalaya in the Jawaharlal Nehru University Campus, New Delhi.

I.C.A.R. Scholarships to SC & ST

4990. **SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ICAR has launched programme of offering Scholarships/Fellowships to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students for preparing them for scientific positions in agriculture; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. Twenty per cent of ICAR Junior and Senior Fellowships under the regular programmes are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. The recently started scheme of Human Resource Development for backward/tribal areas is also expected

to have a sizeable component of fellowships for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. In addition, a separate scheme for awarding Fellowships exclusively to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students is being proposed under the Sixth Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

Scheme on Krishi Vigyan Kendra for training by I.C.A.R.

4991. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an innovative scheme is being established by the ICAR on Krishi Vigyan Kendra for skill-training for practicing farmers, farm women and farm youth;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture on this scheme; and

(c) the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Krishi Vigyan Kendras are being established by the ICAR for imparting skill training to practising farmers, school drop-outs and farm youth and farm women. The Krishi Vigyan Kendras are also expected to

serve as first line training support to strengthen the transfer of technology in agriculture and allied areas.

(b) Realising the importance of vocational training, the National Commission on Agriculture had recommended that one Krishi Vigyan Kendra may be established in each district by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan and three Krishi Vigyan Kendras per district by the year 2,000.

(c) The ICAR has established by now 31 Krishi Vigyan Kendras in different parts of the country.

ICAR Research Schemes for Tribals

4992. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ICAR has started research schemes specially designed to benefit the tribal community; and

(b) if so, the districts/areas being covered under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The districts/areas covered under the Scheme for the Socio-economic upliftment of the tribals, started in the year 1978-79 are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| (1) Andhra Pradesh | (i) Rastakuntabai in Vizianagaram District. |
| | (ii) Palakonda in Srikakulam District. |
| (2) Bihar | (i) Chakradharpur in Singhbhum District. |
| | (ii) Ranchi |
| (3) Gujarat | (i) Dang |
| | (ii) Sabarkantha |
| | (iii) Amirgadh & Danta in Banaskantha District. |
| | (iv) Vadodra |
| | (v) Godhra in Panchmahal District. |
| (4) Himachal Pradesh | (i) Lahaul-Spiti |
| (5) Maharashtra | (i) Kinwat in Nanded District. |
| | (ii) Melghat in Amravati District. |
| | (iii) Chandrapur |
| | (iv) Ahmednagar |
| (6) Madhya Pradesh | (i) Mandla |
| | (ii) Seoni |
| | (iii) Shadol |
| | (iv) Sidhi |

- (7) Orissa (i) Koraput
 (ii) Phulbani
 (iii) Keonjhar
- (8) Rajasthan (i) Banswara

Shortage of Text Books

4993. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
 SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is still all round shortage of text books in the country although the schools are opening shortly;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for shortage of text books;

(c) what steps Union Government have taken in this regard;

(d) whether any immediate steps have been under consideration for providing all text books to the students before the new classes are started; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that last year the students were provided text books very late and they had to suffer a great deal?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) That there is an all round shortage of text books in the country has not come to the notice of Government of India. The production and distribution of text books is the responsibility of State Governments.

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

Working of Government Dairy Farms

4994. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the details regarding Government dairy farms which are functioning at present, (State-wise), in the country;

(b) the quantum of milk being produced by these dairy farms; and

(c) the number of new dairy farms proposed to be set up by Government during the Sixth Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the States/Union Territories (Animal Husbandry Departments). The same will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as received by this Ministry.

Demand and Supp'y of Fertilisers in Bihar

4995. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual demand of fertilizers in Bihar State at present; and

(b) the data in regard to fertilizers supplied to Bihar during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The demand of fertilisers of States, for each season, are assessed through a system of zonal conferences wherein the agronomic requirements of fertilisers are discussed and worked out jointly by Central Government and the State Governments. The agronomic requirement for Bihar State for Kharif, 1980 (Feb.—July) is as follows:

(figures in '000 tonnes)

N	P	K	N+P+K
50.00	9.78	6.00	65.78

The requirement for Rabi, 1980 (August, 1980 to January, 1981) will be assessed in consultation with the State Government in the zonal conference to be held in the month of August, 1980.

The agronomic requirements for Bihar State last year (1979-80) were assessed as follows:

(figures in '000 tonnes)

N	P	K	N+P+K
196.00	45.00	21.00	262.00

(b) Against the quantities allotted to the States on the basis of fertiliser requirements assessed in the zonal conferences, the quantity lifted and consumed are reported to have been as follows during the last three years:

(figures in 000 tonnes)

	N	P	K	N+P+K
1977-78	137.68	22.80	12.66	173.14
1978-79	155.05	25.83	13.79	194.67
1979-80	145.03	26.09	13.28	184.40

जनसंख्या के अनुपात में डाकघर

4996. श्री बिजय कुमार यादव : क्या संचार मंत्री संपूर्ण देश की जनसंख्या के अनुपात में डाकघरों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक

उरांव) : राज्यवार-डाकघरों की संख्या, जनसंख्या तथा प्रत्येक डाकघर द्वारा सेवा प्राप्त करने वाली जनसंख्या का औसत विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

31-3-1980 को डाकघरों की राज्यवार संख्या तथा प्रति डाकघर द्वारा सेवा प्राप्त करने वाली औसत जनसंख्या

क्रम सं०	राज्य, केन्द्रशासित प्रदेश का नाम	डाकघरों की सं० (अस्थायी ग्रांठ)	1971 की जन-गणना के अनुसार आबादी	प्रत्येक डाकघर द्वारा सेवा प्रदान की जाने वाली औसत आबादी
1	2	3	4	5
1.	आन्ध्र	15,685	43,502,708	2,773.5
2.	बिहार	10,095	56,353,369	5,581.7
3.	दिल्ली	524	4,065,698	7,758.9
4.	गुजरात	8,280	26,697,475	3,224.3
5.	दमन	10	38,739	2,873.9
6.	दिव	6	23,912	3,985.3
7.	दादर नागर हवेली	26	74,170	2,852.7
8.	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	1,288	4,616,632	3,584.3
9.	केरल	4,498	21,347,375	4,747.9

1	2	3	4	5
10.	लक्षद्वीप	4	31,810	7,952.5
11.	माहे	10	23,134	2,313.4
12.	कर्नाटक	9,189	29,299,014	3,188.4
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	9,715	42,654,119	4,287.5
14.	महाराष्ट्र	10,991	50,412,235	4,586.6
15.	गोवा	217	795,120	3,664.1
16.	असम	3,056	11,163,364	3,652.9
17.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	187	467,511	2,500.0
18.	मणिपुर	476	1,072,753	2,253.6
19.	मेघालय	399	1,011,699	2,535.5
20.	मिजोरम	238	332,390	1,396.5
21.	नागालैंड	207	516,449	2,494.9
22.	त्रिपुरा	596	1,556,342	2,611.3
23.	पंजाब	3,682	13,551,060	3,680.3
24.	हरियाणा	2,358	10,036,808	4,256.4
25.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2,253	3,460,434	1,535.9
26.	चंडीगढ़	39	2,57,251	6,596.1
27.	ओडिशा	7,062	21,944,615	3,106.9
28.	राजस्थान	9,164	25,765,806	2,812.2
29.	तमिलनाडु	11,550	41,199,168	3,567.0
30.	पांडिचेरी	92	448,573	5,127.2
31.	उत्तर प्रदेश	17,255	88,341,144	5,120.0
32.	प० बंगाल	7,651	44,312,011	5,791.6
33.	सिक्किम	119	209,843	1,763.3
34.	अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह	77	11,533	6,071.5
योग		1,36,999	548,159,652	4,000.7

House Building Advance under Control of P.M.G., Bihar

4997. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is heavy backlog of applications for House Building Advance under the administrative control of the Postmaster General, Bihar, Patna;

(b) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs 80,000/- only has been allotted against the demand of Rs. 47 lakhs and

(c) if so, the reasons for such meagre allotment and also the steps which Government propose to take for allotment of matching funds for House Building Advance for Bihar postal service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) 301 applications for House Building Advance are pending in the Bihar Postal Circle.

(b) and (c). Allotments for House Building Advance are received from the Ministry of Works and Housing.

Out of requirement for 112 lakhs for postal circles, only Rs. 43.72 lakhs could be allotted for the first four months of the year. The funds available were allocated proportionately to postal circles based on demand for committed liability cases. In respect of Bihar circle, out of requirement of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for committed liability cases, a proportionate amount of Rs. 80,000 has been allotted for a period of four months.

Increase in Rural Unemployment

4998. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the

increase in rural unemployment in the country and particularly in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Government of India is aware of the increase in rural unemployment in the country and Gujarat State as well.

(b) As per the reports of N.S.S 27th and 32nd round Survey percentage of average number of persons 'unemployed' in an average week in a year to the population of age-group 15-59 years in the rural areas of all India and Gujarat is as under:—

	Period		(Figures provisional)	
			Gujarat	
	All India		Male	Female
N.S.S. 27th round (October '72-Sept. '73)	1 36	0 29	1 70	1 45
N.S.S. 32nd round (July '71-June '78)	3 51	1 72	2 67	1 19

(c) The Integrated Rural Development (IRD) programme has been launched with effect from 1978-79 with the twin objectives of creating employment and raising income levels of the targeted groups by generating employment opportunities and giving them productive assets and resources. In Gujarat 110 blocks out of the total of 218 blocks have been covered under IRD Programme.

Gujarat State is also covered by Drought Prone Area Programme which envisages long term development of the area, including employment opportunities. During 1979-80 (upto December 1979), 15.95 lakh mandays were generated under this programme.

The National Programme of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) has been initiated

w.e.f. 15th August, 1979 with the principal objective of removal of unemployment among youth by equipping them with necessary skills relevant to rural industries and helping them to seek self employment. It is proposed to train about 2 lakh rural youth every year in various skills, both in IRD and non-IRD areas. In Gujarat, the total number of persons trained under this programme during 1979-80 has been reported as 10,636 persons.

The Food for Work Programme provides employment mainly to the unskilled and the landless on a large scale. The employment generated in Gujarat under this programme has been reported as 301.00 lakh mandays of employment during 1978-79 and 103.97 lakh mandays of employment

during 1979-80 (upto September, 1979).

Bihar Government's Decision on Urdu

4999. SHRI HARI NATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the situation arising out of Bihar Government's decision to declare Urdu as the second official language in some of the Maithili speaking districts of Bihar;

(b) if so, whether State Government had sought the advice of the Central Government in the matter;

(c) has the Union Government spell out its stand on the development of the regional languages and related issues; and

(d) if so, what and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) According to the newspaper reports the Bihar Government has decided to declare Urdu as a second official languages in six districts of Bihar, namely, Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Katihar, Purnea and Bhagalpur.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d). The Policy of the Government of India is to promote all Indian languages and to provide facilities for their development. The Parliamentary Resolution on Language Policy, adopted in 1968, urges the Government to take effective steps for the development of modern Indian languages alongside Hindi "So that they grow rapidly in richness and become effective means of communicating modern knowledge."

There has been no change in the position. The Draft National Policy Resolution (1979) envisages that 'he

medium of instruction at all stages shall be the regional language except at primary stage where it will be the mother tongue. The Draft Policy has already been laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament.

Teaching and Study of English Language and Literature

5000. SHRI HARI NATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) Government's policy on the teaching and study of English language and literature in the country as a whole;

(b) whether it is a fact that teaching and study of the English language is increasingly fading out in the Northern States; if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether Government propose promotion of English teaching in Northern Zone in view of the international importance of the language; if so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) The Government of India's policy in respect of teaching of English is determined by the Three-Language Formula at the Secondary School level, envisaged under the National Policy on Education, 1968. This Formula provides for study of English as one of the languages both in Hindi and non-Hindi speaking States.

(b) With the medium of instruction in schools having been changed from English to Regional languages, the emphasis given to English earlier is no longer there.

(c) For the proper teaching of English in schools in the country, the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad provides training facilities, teaching material etc. To cater to the needs of Northern States, a regional centre has

been established by the Central Institute.

U.G.C. Grants to Colleges in J&K State

5001. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that University Grants Commission has not so far provided sufficient funds to colleges in the J & K State;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for not providing sufficient funds;

(c) to what extent the funds have so far been allotted to J & K; and

(d) what are the total funds to be provided to the State Government for improvement in colleges and schools in J&K State during 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) and (b). The University Grants Commissions provides only limited development assistance to colleges affiliated to universities. During the Fifth Plan, the Commission had sanctioned development schemes involving a total assistance of Rs. 38.63 lakhs to colleges in Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) and (d). The Commission does not make statewide allocation of a funds for any year. No assistance is provided by the University Grants Commission for the development of schools.

Imbalance in Higher Education

5002. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey was conducted by the University Grants Commission on the imbalance in higher education in India;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the survey report;

(c) whether it has been pointed out in the survey that big States spend less on higher education; and

(d) whether Government have decided to give more financial help to these States who have spent less on higher education?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) to (d). It is presumed that the Honourable Member is referring to the Survey conducted under the Status of Development of Higher Education during the period 1965-66 to 1975-76. In this Survey, it is observed that Statistics have been collected with reference to the growth in the number of universities, number of colleges number enrolled, States allocation of funds etc. Based on this statistical information, only a quantitative analysis can be made and this by itself cannot lead to a qualitative judgement. However, this Survey report would be very useful in determining those States and regions which would require special attention in the matter of balanced development of higher education throughout the country.

Charter of Demands from Jawaharlal Nehru University Staff Association

5003. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a charter of demands from the Jawaharlal Nehru University Staff Association;

(b) if so, the action so far taken in the matter;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have implemented the time scale for the non-teaching employees on the pattern of I.I.T. Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND)
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Government have no such proposal under consideration.

Proposal for Women's Organisation Regarding Distress Cause to Married Women

5004. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposals from Women's Organisations in India regarding the distress caused to married women due to dowry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):
(a) Suggestions have been received from time to time from Women's organisations regarding the hardships arising from the practice of dowry.

(b) and (c). The theme of these suggestions is to so amend the dowry prohibition law as to make it more effective through realistic definition of dowry, declaration of fence as cognisable and compoundable, ensuring speed trial of offenders and deterrent penalty, as well as social action to discourage and deglamorize dowry, to discourage display and conspicuous expenditure and to wean away the younger generation from dowry. These suggestions are receiving Government's attention and the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 is proposed to be amended with a view to making it more effective.

Request for Central Aid for Cashew Plantation in Kerala

5005. SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the State Government of Kerala for financial assistance to extend the area under Cashew Plantations in the Public Sector;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard;

(c) whether Government are considering a proposal to evolve a uniform wage policy applicable to all the Southern States, so far as the cashew industry is concerned; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). No, Sir. however, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Cashewnut Development, subsidy is provided at Rs. 500 per hectare phased over two years for raising new cashewnut plantations in Department Sector. An outlay of Rs. 2.60 lakh has been earmarked for 1980-81 to be shared equally between the Centre and the State.

(c) and (d). The problem of disparity in the rates of minimum wages in Cashew Industry was last discussed in the Southern Regional Labour Ministers' Conference held at Trivandrum on 27th January, 1978, when it was agreed that the question should be looked into by Committee. Accordingly, a Committee was set up. The Committee in its report has made certain recommendations with a view to reducing disparities in the minimum rates of wages in Cashew Industry in Kerala and the neighbouring States. The Government of India (Ministry of Labour) is pursuing the matter with the concerned State Governments for early implementation of recommendations of the Cashew Committee.

National Rural Employment Programme

5006. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD:

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the date by which the massive Rs. 340 crores National Rural Employment Programme announced by the Finance Minister in the course of this Budget speech on June 18 1980, will be implemented;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the expenditure involved, State-wise; and employment potential that will accrue, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Implementation of the National Rural Employment Programme, which would replace the Food for Work Programme, will soon be launched formally.

(b) and (c). The details of the scheme and the state-wise allocation etc. are being worked out.

Preservation of Buddhist Relics in Orissa

5007. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures have been taken in 1979-80 and 1980-81 for preservation of Buddhist relics in Orissa;

(b) if so, how much and in which Buddhist relics;

(c) whether new Buddhist relics have been found out recently in Orissa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) & (b). Yes, Sir. Only for the year

1980-81 the following amounts have been provided to preserve the Buddhist monuments in Orissa:

1. Excavated site at Ratnagiri—Rs. 10,000/-

2. Excavated site at Lalitagiri District Cuttack—Rs. 10,000/-

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question does not arise.

Housing Loans for the Residents of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

5008. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give loan to those who have built houses in unauthorised colonies but they are paying house tax and they are in the list of 611 unauthorised colonies in Delhi which are to be regularised by Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Loans are sanctioned for construction of new houses in the approved colonies only.

World Bank Aid for Projects Executed by I.C.A.R.

5009. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the nature and details of aid financed by World Bank to projects in the country executed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi under the National Agriculture Research Plan (Project-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (1) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has launched a National Agricultural Research Project with the assistance from the World Bank to strengthen the capabilities of Agricultural Universities to conduct location specific research. This project aims to achieve this through a reform

of existing university based agricultural research and concentrate in particular on multidisciplinary research oriented towards the needs of local agro-ecological zones with special emphasis on food grains (cereals, pulses) and oilseeds. Particular attention is being paid to food grains grown under rainfed conditions and to the development of mixed farming system.

(2) Resources will be provided under the project for creating necessary infra-structure needed in each agro-climatic region(s) to strengthen the on-going research, to conduct new applied research aimed at removing constraints on agricultural production, evaluating research results to identify constraints on adoption of new technology. General university development, university instruction, seed multiplication and extension programmes are not covered under this project. Support for strengthening of the Office of the Director of Research is also provided under the project for planning and monitoring of research.

(3) An IDA credit of 27 million U.S. dollars is proposed to cover 50 per cent of the total project costs. The Government of India would provide 41 per cent of the Project costs and State Government and the State Agricultural Universities would meet remaining 9 per cent of the project costs. The remaining costs borne by the State Agricultural Universities would be expenses on land acquisition, routine cultivation and management over-heads.

(4) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research will meet, for five years from the date of sanction of the sub-projects, 100 per cent of the cost on incremental staff, civil works, equipment and operating costs. On completion of the projects sanctioned, the State Government, according to the terms and conditions governing this project, will be obliged to continue paying salaries and operating costs of incremental staff and maintain and replace equipment and civil works financed under the sub-project.

(5) A number of sub-projects and administrative sub-projects have been sanctioned under the project, the details of which are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

(A) Research Sub-Projects

S.No.	Name of the sub-project	Total outlay for 5 years (in lakhs) (Rs.)
<i>Haryana State</i>		
1.	Strengthening of the Bawal Sub-Station under the Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar	73.72
2.	Sub-project for Weed Control at H.A.U., Hissar	11.26
<i>Andhra Pradesh State</i>		
3.	Strengthening of the Tirupathi Regional Station under the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad	105.04
4.	Strengthening of the sub-stations at Lam, Bapatla and Maruteru under the A.P.A.U., Hyderabad	112.52
5.	Setting up a Regional Research Station at Palam with special centre at Rajendranagar under the A.P.A.U., Hyderabad	92.19
<i>Gujarat State</i>		
6.	Setting up of a research station at Arnej for the Bahl Agro-Climatic zone under the Gujarat Agricultural University, Ahmedabad	77.44
7.	Strengthening of the Dry Farming Research Station at Targhadia (Rajkot) under the G.A.U., Ahmedabad	55.19
<i>Madhya Pradesh State</i>		
8.	Sub-project for the Regional Agricultural Research Station at Raipur and Sub-station at Jabalpur (Bastar) under the Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur	86.49

S.No.	Name of the sub-project	Total outlay for 5 years (in lakhs) (Rs.)
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Kerala State

- | | | |
|----|--|-------|
| 9. | Setting up a Regional Agricultural Research Station Pelicode at Kerala Agricultural University, Mannuthy . | 86.49 |
|----|--|-------|

Karnataka

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------|
| 10. | Setting up a main station at Bijapur under the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore | 79.27 |
|-----|---|-------|

(B) *Administrative Sub-Projects**Haryana State*

- | | | |
|----|--|-------|
| 1. | Strengthening of the office of Director of Research, Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar | 12.68 |
|----|--|-------|

Andhra Pradesh State

- | | | |
|----|--|-------|
| 2. | Strengthening of the office of Director of Research, Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad | 14.50 |
|----|--|-------|

Gujarat State

- | | | |
|----|---|-------|
| 3. | Strengthening of the office of Director of Research, Gujarat Agricultural University, Ahmedabad | 11.46 |
|----|---|-------|

Madhya Pradesh State

- | | | |
|----|---|-------|
| 4. | Strengthening of the office of Director of Research, Jawar-lal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur. | 12.56 |
|----|---|-------|

Kerala State

- | | | |
|----|---|-------|
| 5. | Strengthening of the office of Director of Research, Kerala Agricultural University, Trichur. | 10.83 |
|----|---|-------|

Karnataka State

- | | | |
|----|---|-------|
| 6. | Strengthening of the office of Director of Research, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore | 13.94 |
|----|---|-------|

Multinational Corporations, M.R.T.P. Companies in Marine Fishing Industry

5010. SHRI K. A. SWAMI:
SHRI DEVENDER SINGH
GARCHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the multinational corporations and MRTP companies are presently operating in the Marine Fishing Industry;

(b) the details of their individual number of vessels, their capacities and any processing plants they may have;

(c) whether any permission was granted to them for expansion of their fishing and processing activities during the last three years;

(d) whether there are any pending applications for further expansion; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). The following MRTP/multinational companies are operating deep sea fishing vessels and having processing plants:

Name of the company	No. of fishing vessels of 20 M. & above length	Permitted processing capacity per annum (Tonnes)
1. Union Carbide of India Ltd.	8	5500
2. Indian Tobacco Co. Ltd.	2	9000
3. E.I.D. Parry Indian Ltd.	2	..
4. Konkan Fisheries Ltd.	5	3368
5. Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd.	2	..
6. Britannia Biscuit Industries	3	18399

(c) Yes, Sir. M/s Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd. were permitted to charter 25 deep sea fishing vessels from Thailand. M/s I.T.C. Ltd. and M/s Konkan Fisheries Ltd. were permitted to import two vessels of 60 M length each from Holland and one vessel of 50 M length (second hand) from Japan respectively. However, M/s I.T.C. and M/s Konkan Fisheries Ltd. have not availed of the permission given to them.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Applications of M/s Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd. for import of two fishing vessels and M/s Britannia Industries Ltd. for charter of two fishing vessels are under consideration.

Depletion of Marine Resources

5011. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations against the depletion of marine resources due to over-fishing;

(b) if so, what measures are being formulated to avoid such depletion; and

(c) what measures have been implemented so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). Some representations have been received regarding reduction in fish catches in certain areas, although it is not clearly established whether this reduction is due to over fishing or due to natural causes. The Government however, as a precautionary measure, set up a Committee on conservation in 1979, to look into the matter of conserving of shrimp and other resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone. The Committee's report is awaited.

Central Aid for implementation of Land Reform, Orissa

5012. SHRI RASBEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given by the Central Government to the State of Orissa during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 so far for implementation of the land reform schemes in the State; and

(b) what are the achievements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Central assistance to the State of Orissa was provided for accelerating the pace of consolidation of holdings and for assisting allottees of ceiling-surplus land. The quantum of assistance was as follows:—

	1978-79	1979-80
For consolidation of holdings	Rs. 40 lakhs	The scheme was transferred to the State sector during the year.
For assisting allottees of ceiling-surplus land	Nil*	Rs. 25 lakhs

*No release of Central assistance was made for want of utilisation certificates in respect of funds released earlier.

(b) Central assistance for consolidation operations was meant to add to the State's normal programme by one lakh hectares. This additional programme was taken up and, according to the State Government, would

be completed in 1980-81. With the transfer of the scheme to the State sector the remainder of the cost will have to be met out of the State funds.

In regard to the scheme of assisting allottees of ceiling surplus land,

there was no allotment in 1978-79. The allotment for 1979-80 could only be released in the last quarter and benefits would accrue only during the current year.

World Bank loan for development of irrigation facilities for Small and Marginal farmers of Bihar

5013. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the world bank has given any loan for the development of irrigation facilities for small and marginal farmers of Bihar;

(b) if so, the amount given and what are the schemes sanctioned; and

(c) the progress of the work so far done under the said schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). There is no exclusive IDA/World Bank assisted project for the development of irrigation facilities of small and marginal farmers of Bihar. However, under the Bihar Agricultural Credit Project and the ARDC general line of credit projects IDA assistance was available for development of irrigation facilities including that of small and marginal farmers in Bihar. The Bihar agricultural project which was started in Feb. '74 was completed in March 1980. The details of the minor irrigation schemes executed under the project are as follows:—

	Original Area	Extended Area	Total
1. Tubewells	3683	428	4111
2. Tubewells with pump sets	43759	10468	54227
3. Bamboo Boring	720	1162	1882
4. Hand Tube wells	458	..	458
5. Pump sets only	19755	23857	43592
6. Dugwells . . . . .	..	324	324

Under the A.R.D.C. general line of credit projects which includes minor irrigation development, 50 per cent of the disbursements are to be for small farmers. The ARDC-II credit project was completed in December 1979 and the Third credit project has come into operation from January 1980.

Television Sets in Delhi School

5014. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per study by NCERT, educational televi-

sion in Delhi not proved either as feasible or as far-reaching as its planners intended;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the schools were never supplied T.Vs., and if so details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that in a majority of schools the set were never switched on for the relevant programmes for a variety of reasons; and if so details of such schools;

(d) who is responsible for this; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) The NCERT study was about utilization of educational television and not about feasibility of TV as a useful tool for education.

(b) The Delhi Administration have reported that out of 1003 schools, depending on the infrastructure such as pucca buildings, power availability and availability of resources 550 schools have been supplied with T.V. sets.

(c) and (d). The study was restricted to 173 schools only out of these 38.2 per cent schools utilized the television programmes. The remaining schools could not utilize the programmes for a number of reasons like T.V. sets out of order (25.2 per cent), problems regarding electric supply (14.9 per cent), other activities in schools (15.9 per cent), schools closed for special reasons (2.8 per cent), inadequate space for T.V. viewing (11.2 per cent), T.V. set custodian not available (8.4 per cent), lack of interest (4.7 per cent), no provision of T.V. period (7.5 per cent), and miscellaneous (5.5 per cent).

(e) The findings of the study have been forwarded to Delhi Administration for examination and remedial action

Postal stamp in memory of Shivaji Maharaj

5015. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received in March and April, 1980 any appeal from Wai District Satara (Maharashtra) requesting Government to issue a permanent postal stamp in honour and in memory of Shivaji Maharaj, the great;

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reason thereof and when the action will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A commemorative stamp on Chhatrapati Shri Shivaji Maharaj was issued on 21st April, 1980. As a matter of general policy, Definitive Stamps depicting personalities, with the rare exception of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru, are not issued.

News item captioned "Demand for Government Support" Sindhi Cultural Revival

5016. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item appearing in Sunday Standard Bombay dated 8th June, 1980 under caption 'Demand for Govt. support' Sindhi Cultural Revival;

(b) whether Government have received any charter of demands from Akhil Bharatiya Sindhi Boli and Sahitya Sabha;

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

(d) what action Government have taken or propose to take regarding each of their demands?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a): An Article headlined "Demand for Govt. Support for Sindhi cultural Revival" has appeared in Sunday Standard Bombay on 8th June, 1980.

(b): Yes Sir.

(c): The Charter covers a wide range of educational and cultural demands. Most of the demands concern the State Governments. The demands which concern the Government of India relate to promotion of Sindhi language and literature.

(d): In so far as the demands for promotion of Sindhi language and literature are concerned, it is Government's policy to encourage all Indian languages, including Sindhi, and to provide facilities for their development.

For the development of Sindhi the Government have undertaken a scheme to bring out educative books in Sindhi for the benefit of Students and Sindhi-speaking people in general. An Advisory Committee of Sindhi Scholars has been set up to advise the Government on the implementation of this scheme.

To encourage Sindhi Writers, an annual prize scheme for outstanding Sindhi books, and a scheme of holding workshops for new Sindhi Writers and bulk purchase of selected Sindhi books of literary merit have been instituted. The Government are giving assistance to Akhil Bharat Sindhi Boli and Sahit Sabha under the Scheme of assistance to voluntary agencies for promotion of Indian languages for holding of Seminars on Sindhi. The Sahitya Akademi has brought out a number of books in Sindhi and given Akademi Awards to distinguished Sindhi Writers. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore has prepared special teaching material for teaching Sindhi. Training is also being conducted to train teachers in Sindhi at the Regional Training Centre conducted to train teachers in Sindhi ment of India.

Damage of wheat stored in open air godown at Dehu, Pune

5017. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many bags of wheat is stored in the open Air Godown project at Dehu near Pune in Maharashtra;

(b) what are the yearly figures of damaged or destroyed wheat during the last three years in the said godown;

(c) what short term measures Government have proposed this year to preserve and protect the wheat stock in this open godown in recent monsoon; and

(d) what long term measures are proposed to avoid the recurrence of such wastage of foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a): About 14.6 lakh bags (1,46,000 tonnes) of wheat.

(b): The quantity of wheat damaged and rendered unfit for human consumption during the last three years is given below:

1977-78	3776 tonnes
1978-79	7005 tonnes
1979-80	4816 tonnes

(c): The foodgrain stocks are stored on plinths with wooden crates for dunnage. They are covered with specially fabricated polythene covers, cover tops and nylon nets and securely tied with nylon ropes to prevent blowing off of covers due to high wind velocity, storms etc. and protect them from rain. Periodical replacement of old polythene covers with new covers is arranged, wherever necessary, to ensure protection of foodgrains.

(d): The CAP storage was resorted to as an emergency measure to overcome shortage of covered storage accommodation. Construction of covered godowns has been taken up on a large scale to replace CAP storage as early as possible.

Average intake of fish, meat and eggs

5018. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the average intake of fish, Meat and Eggs has recorded any appreciable increase in the last decade; and

(b) if so, the percentage of such increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Estimates indicate that per capita availability in 1978 as against 1971, has gone up by 7.6 per cent for fish and 6.4 per cent for meat. For eggs the increase was 22.4 per cent in 1977-78 over 1973-74.

Capitation fee in private Engineering Colleges

5019. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Private Engineering Colleges functioning in Karnataka State at present;

(b) the capitation fees levied for admission into these colleges; and

(c) what are the details regarding the capitation fees with regard to admission from the students belonging to Karnataka, non-Karnataka and from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) As per information received from the State Government, the number of Private Engineering Colleges not receiving any assistance from the State Government, which started functioning upto the academic session 1979-80 is 13.

(b) and (c). According to information furnished by the State Government, the capitation fee prescribed for admission to these colleges is Rs. 5,000—for Karnataka students and Rs. 10,000/- for non-Karnataka students including foreign students.

S.T.D. between Jamnagar-Ahmedabad

5020. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand to contact Jamnagar with Ahmedabad by S.T.D.;

(b) if so, whether the test etc. has been done; and

(c) when the line is likely to be open?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Test etc. will be completed after converting the existing medium into a large capacity system.

(c) STD between Jamnagar and Ahmedabad is likely to be commissioned during the current Plan period.

सागवाड़ा ब्लॉक, राजस्थान में "समन्वित बाल विकास खंड"

5021. **श्री सीखा भाई :** क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान राज्य में गड्डी ब्लॉक में एक "समन्वित बाल विकास खंड" स्थापित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या इसके निकट ही सागवाड़ा ब्लॉक में एक "समन्वित बाल विकास खंड" स्थापित करने के बारे में किसी प्रतिनिधि की ओर से मांग प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उस मांग पर विचार किया है ?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) भविष्य में जैसे और जब इस कार्यक्रम का विस्तार किया जाएगा तो राजस्थान राज्य को और समेकित बाल विकास परियोजनाएं नियत करने पर विचार किया जाएगा । सागवाड़ा में एक समेकित बाल विकास परियोजना स्थापित करने पर राज्य सरकार से सिफारिश के माध्यम पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

Crash programme for manufacture of telephone equipment

5022. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry or the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore, have chalked out any crash-programme for the production of various types of telephone equipment in the country to ease the

situation regarding the growing demand or telephone connections more particularly in the metropolitan towns and other big centres of trade and commerce; and

(b) if so, the target fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) and (b). The indigenous production capacity for telephone switching equipment of different types is about 3 lakh lines annually. Ministry of Communications has approved proposals for setting up a new factory with an annual capacity for the manufacture of 2 lakh lines of Cross Bar Switching Equipment at Rae Bareilly. Expansion of the capacity of the Palghat Unit of Indian Telephone Industries from 10,000 lines to 1.5 lakh lines per annum has also been planned. In addition, proposals for setting up 2 factories for manufacture of Electronic Exchange Equipment are under examination.

राज्यों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए सरकारी आवास

5023. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में काम कर रहे केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्म-

चारियों के लिए श्रेणीवार कितने कितने मकान आवंटित किए गए हैं ; और

(ख) राज्य सरकारों ने अपने कर्मचारियों को ऐसे कितने मकान आवंटित किए हैं जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुदान और सहायता से निर्मित हुए थे ;

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चण्ड सेठी) : (क) निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय के नियंत्रण में सामान्य पूल बास फिलहाल 8 राज्यों में उपलब्ध हैं। इन राज्यों में टाइपवार उपलब्ध मकानों की संख्या श्रेणीवार तथा नगरवार सलगन विवरण में दी गई है। बहुधा सामान्य पूल के रिहायशी एकक पात्र कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आवंटित है। इसके अतिरिक्त दिल्ली और चण्डीगढ़ में भी सामान्य पूल बास उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय वित्त सहायता समेकित ऋण तथा समेकित अनुदान के रूप में विभिन्न राज्य क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों जिनमें आवास भी शामिल है के कार्यान्वयन हेतु दी जाती है। राज्य सरकार कर्मचारियों के लिए "किराया आवास योजना" नामक एक योजना है जिसमें राज्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास निर्माण की व्यवस्था है। अतः केन्द्रीय वित्त सहायता से निर्मित मकानों की संख्या और राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों को आवंटित मकानों की संख्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय द्वारा नहीं रखी जाती।

विवरण

केन्द्रीय स्थानों में उपलब्ध सामान्य पूल बास की स्थिति

टाइप	बम्बई (महा- राष्ट्र)	कलकत्ता (प० बंगाल)	शिमला (हि० प्र०)	फरीदा- बाद (हरि- याणा)	नागपुर (महा- राष्ट्र)	मद्रास (तमिल- नाडु)	इन्दौर (म० प्र०)	बंगलौर (कर्ना- टक)	गाजिया- बाद (उ० प्र०)
ए	689	300	282	330	158	84	102	—	64
बी	2117	1042	193	664	611	513	28	—	304
सी	945	1045	84	200	150	168	14	84	68
डी	497	146	27	140	94	272	8	42	—
ई	203	140	22	52	37	54	11	18	—
ई-1	97	110	8	16	13	16	—	—	—
ई-2	5	2	8	—	2	—	—	—	—
	4553	2785	624	1402	1065	1107	163	144	436

सरकारी आवास

5024. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्वाज और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने कर्मचारियों के बेतमानों में बृद्धि करने के साथ टाइप-I के क्वार्टरों को टाइप-II में और टाइप-II को टाइप III में बदल दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) कितने कर्मचारी टाइप II और टाइप III के क्वार्टरों के हकदार हैं लेकिन वे क्रमशः टाइप I और टाइप II के क्वार्टरों में रह रहे हैं;

निर्वाज और आवास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) : (क) तथा (ख). 1978 में सरकार ने विभिन्न टाइपों के क्वार्टरों के कुर्सी क्षेत्र के साथ-2 सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए इन टाइपों की पात्रता का सशोधन किया था। तथापि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को टाइप I और टाइप-II आवास के लिए पात्रता को नहीं बदला गया। उल्लिखित कुर्सी क्षेत्र के अनुसार विभिन्न क्वार्टरों के पुनर्वर्गीकरण के लिए यह निर्णय किया गया था कि विभिन्न टाइपों की परिदृष्टि के स्तर में समानता लाने की दृष्टि से इसका कार्यान्वयन चरणबद्ध ढंग से किया जाय। इस प्रक्रिया में सरोजिनी नगर में टाइप-II के 3500 क्वार्टरों को जब वे खाली हों, नये आबंटन के लिए टाइप-III में उन्नयन किया गया।

(ग) ऐसे कई कर्मचारी हो सकते हैं जो टाइप-II और टाइप-III के पात्र हैं और जो क्रमशः टाइप-I और टाइप-II के क्वार्टरों में रह रहे हैं। ऐसे अधिकारियों के बारे में सूचना नहीं रखी जाती है चूंकि चालू आबंटन वर्ष के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित करने के लिए नियमों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार निम्न आवास में रह रहे अधिकारियों के लिए यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि वे अपने पात्र टाइप के लिए आवेदन करें। इसके अतिरिक्त उनमें से जिन्होंने अपने पात्र उच्च टाइप के आवास के लिए आवेदन किया हो, संभव हो उन्हें उच्च टाइप में आबंटन से मिला हो क्योंकि उनकी बारी नहीं आई हो।

Water Supply in M.P.s' Flats

5025. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the timings of water supply to the Bungalows/flats and servant quarters allotted to the Members of Parliament are uniform and if

not, the areas where the timings of water supply are different; and

(b) whether Government propose to make arrangements to ensure round-the-clock water supply in the servant quarters in the South Avenue to enable the persons living in the servant quarters to do their washings etc. after finishing work at the residences of the Members of Parliament there?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The timings of water supply to M.P.s' flats/bungalows as well as the servant quarters attached to them are the same.

(b) There is no such proposal.

Trunk Automatic Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh

5026. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are trunk automatic exchanges in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the places where the above exchanges are located?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Hyderabad.

(ii) Vijayawada.

Operation Flood-II during 1980

5027. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the States in which Operation Flood-II is being introduced this year; and

(b) the money to be spent on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) The Operation Flood II programme will cover all the States.

The State Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Assam, Sikkim, West Bengal, Orissa, Tripura, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan and the Union Territories of Pondicherry, Andaman and Nicobar and Goa, Daman and Diu have signed the agreement with the Indian Dairy Corporation outlining the modalities of implementation of the programme.

The Perspective Plan for Operation Flood II have already been prepared in respect of Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Kerala, West Bengal, Orissa, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim, Tripura, Haryana, Assam, Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar. While pre-programme actions have been initiated in all the States, actual implementation will be taken up as and when the Perspective Plans are appraised and sanctioned by the Indian Dairy Corporation.

(b) While the total outlay on Operation Flood II would be of the order of Rs. 485.50 crores, a sum of Rs. 54.37 crores has been provided in the current year's budget. The actual expenditure will depend upon the pace of implementation.

High Yielding Variety of Pulses and Oilseeds Developed by Ranchi Agricultural University

5028. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU.** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that high yielding varieties of pulses and oil seeds were evolved by Ranchi Agricultural University; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Rural Roads, Fair Weather Roads and All Weather Roads in Villages

5029. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of villages in the country which have no rural roads, only fair-weather roads, and all weather roads;

(b) whether Government have requested the State Government to provide special allocation of funds for priority construction of village and approach roads in rural areas;

(c) how many villages in Madhya Pradesh have no rural roads, and only fair-weather roads; and

(d) whether a new scheme is under consideration to cover 60 per cent of villages by road on priority through special Central subsidy and aid to the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) As on 31-3-1978, the number of villages in the country which had all weather roads was 1,68,639, fair weather roads 92,827 and no road 3,14,470.

(b) No specific request has been made to the State Governments to provide special allocation of funds for priority construction of village and approach roads in rural areas. However, the outlays provided for rural roads under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme is an earmarked provision and cannot be diverted to any other head of development, without the prior approval of the Planning Commission.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as early as possible.

(d) No, Sir.

Telephone and Postal Facilities in Rural and Backward Areas

5030. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to provide telephone and postal facilities to rural areas and backward districts of the country;

(b) if so, the new schemes and targets for 1980; and

(c) how many new P.C.Os., Telephone exchanges, post offices and postal facilities would be provided in districts of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) *Telecommunications*

The Government have recently liberalised the policy for opening and expansion of small automatic exchanges upto 100 lines capacity in rural and backward areas all over the country. The Plan for 1980—85 is under preparation.

It is also proposed to provide a large number of long distance public telephones in the country as per a liberal policy for rural and backward areas. The Plan for 1980—85 is under preparation. The target for 1980-81 is tentatively 2,500.

Postal

The schemes and targets for the expansion of postal facilities in rural

areas during 1980-81 for the country are as follows:—

Schemes	Targets
1. Opening of P.Os. in rural areas	5,000
2. Provision of postal counter facilities through mobile POs.	10,000
3. Installation of letter boxes in rural area	50,000
4. Appointment of EDAs for strengthening daily delivery and clearance of letter boxes	10,000

There is no break-down of targets for hilly, tribal and backward areas. However, 60 per cent of the post offices are proposed to be opened in these areas. The targets are likely to be revised in the light of the new Five Year Plan, under preparation.

(c) *Telecommunications*

The proposals for providing small auto telephone exchanges are under examination (i) Maksudgarh in District Guna and (ii) Shamsabad in District Vidisha. These would be sanctioned if viable and exchanges provided in due course. Public telephones likely to be opened during the plan Period tentatively are five in Guna district, four in Vidisha and one in Rajgarh district.

Postal

No targets are assigned district-wise. Proposals for opening of Post Offices are examined under the departmental norms on a continuous basis throughout the year and post offices which are

justified are sanctioned upto the limit fixed for the particular circle. How-

ever, the tentative figures for Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha are as follows:—

	Opening of P.Os.	Provision of postal counter facilities through Mobile P.Os.	Installation of letter boxes	Appointment of EDAs for Strengthening daily delivery & clearance of letter boxes.
Rajgarh	10	33	150	16
Guna	15	30	150	18
Vidisha	14	39	100	5

These figures are likely to be changed in light of the new Five Year Plan 1980—85 which is under preparation.

Postal Stationery

5031. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the estimated demand of all Postal stationery in the year 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): For the year 1980-81 the estimated demand for the postal stationery is as follows:—

Item of stationery	Demand (in crore pieces)
1. Embossed Envelopes	61.70
2. Inland Letter Cards	135.00
3. Postcards	126.30
4. Registration Envelopes	2.57
5. Aerogrammes	6.15

Loss in Wheat Loan for U.S.S.R.

5032. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the last instalment of wheat loan has since been shipped to U.S.S.R.;

(b) if so, the details of the shipment and the quantity and value of wheat sent; and

(c) the extent of total loss which could have been saved by India in case the wheat had been purchased from U.S.S.R. during 1973, in comparison to the prices prevailing during 1973 and during 1974 to 1979?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). Against the total quantity of 20.05 lakh tonnes of wheat loan received from the U.S.S.R. during 1973-74 on replacement basis, value of a quantity of 5.34 lakh tonnes was paid to the U.S.S.R. at the prevailing international prices in Indian currency to be utilised for purchase of goods from India. Against the outstanding quantity of 14.98 lakh tonnes, which included a premium quantity of 28 thousand tonnes in consideration of quality difference between the wheat received from the U.S.S.R. and the wheat to be supplied by India, a quantity of 14.96 lakh tonnes has been shipped by the end of March, 1980. It has been proposed to the U.S.S.R. to treat the deliveries as completed.

(c) The U.S.S.R. made the wheat loan available at a time when India was faced with a very difficult food situation and foodgrains were urgently required for running the public

distribution system. The loan was on basis of replacement in kind and as such no loss or gain was involved.

(with names) are likely to be provided with tele-communications facilities during 1980-81 and 1981-82 (district-wise)?

Tele-communication facilities in Gujarat during 1980-81 and 1981-82

5033. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state how many new towns and villages in Gujarat State

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): 1980—1985 Plan is under preparation. Tentative proposals for 1980-81 are shown in the Statement. The proposals for 1981-82 are under consideration.

Statement

NEW TOWNS/VILLAGES TO BE PROVIDED WITH TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITIES IN GUJARAT ON 1980-81

Sl. No.	Name of District	No.	Name of Places.
1	2	3	4
1.	Rajkot	11	Chitradvad, S'ethvadal, Stamar Devjighalol, Balva, Vanodar, Soredad, Mahason, Manchhu II, Dhotazwdi and Bhadar.
2.	Kutch	3	Ravania, Bhimasar and Manfar.
3.	Bhavnagar	11	Buddel, Unchdi, Rohishal, Tarad, Sukhbhoda, Shentranj I, Shentranj II, Rajwal, Kalubhar, Kumbhan and Bhimdad.
4.	Junagadh	26	Dolasa, Dhava, Rawal, Machhadi Shingoda, Hiran, Venu II, and Amiur, Makhiala, Dungarpur, Dahrana, Kukaswada, Mekhad, Bagsara, Mekal, Balagam, Modwada, Bakharala, Bokhira, Oddar, Brad, Gurej, Balej, Kadchh, Mender and Khagashri.
5.	Jamnagar	4	Bhangor, Navagam, Gorana and F. d. ness.
6.	Surendranagar	10	Shedla, Parida, Ranal, Pansinalo Ranagadah, Metnak, Kondh, Vanod, Kherva and Bulbi.
7.	Amreli	7	Alidar, Dolasha, Vadnagar, Devli, Panadar, Chhara and Kothdawitha.
8.	Sabarkanta	10	Kava, Bamna, Munak, Takalava Lambhadia, Chandri, Pural, Khad, Navanagar and Limb
9.	Ahmedabad	Nil	—
10.	Gandhinagar	2	Vithal pur and Unave
11.	Banaskantha	5	Cola, Moriyu, Kordu, Khimat and Sier .
12.	Mehsana	16	Munikhavaj, Bawka, Rajar, Adraj, Doran, Kharvad, Panchasar, Samea, Pedhamali, Itadara, Dhamsan, Barisana, Vadsar, Santaj, Soja and Kalwad.
13.	Surat	8	Kimkathod, Pinjrat, Nogama, Balmbe, K. Velde, Fulwadi, Raigadh, VII
14.	Balsar	12	Paria, Gurukulsua, Malvan, Delhi, Onjal, Nogam, Servhi, Mandav-Khadak, Godtal, Venarvela, Shuhbala and Mandva.
15.	Dang	Nil	—

1	2	3	4
16.	Bharuch	11	Dehej, Amlashwar, Ilav, Degam, Sarod, Sigam, Devcla, Karvada, Sultanpur, Navgama and Garudeshwar.
17.	Panchmahal	38	Vartaji, Fatepura, Pavagadhi, Morwa, Ghagamba, Rampur, Vandeli, Sama, Bedhia, Ringali, Iarkharda, Guncli, Nandrava, Aniad, Nada, Dhamnod, Wagajipur, Undra, Bhaladakhedaya (Pratapgadhi), Bhanasimal, Simlia, Salara, Batakwada, Motirel, (East), Margal, Chakalia, Sanjoli, Amba, Kharoda, Khangela, Nandalav, Zari Bujarg, Clilaketa, Salia, Kanpur, Sevania, Simalia, and Palla.
18.	Kheda	7	Khandali, Varsal, Bhalada, Chunel, Vyas, Vasana and Pali
19.	Baroda	1	Dormal.

Direct dialling in Gujarat

5034. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether direct dialling is to be introduced to start with at least between the district headquarters of Gujarat if so, at which centres; and

(b) how many existing exchange telephone equipment are to be replaced by direct number dialling system within same towns in the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) To start with, the District Headquarters are to be progressively connected to the State Capital. However, direct dialling has been made available between the District Headquarters, Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Surat by connecting these stations to Ahmedabad T.A.X. Besides, direct dialling to a limited extent has been provided by introducing point to point STD facility at the District Headquarters of Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Baroda and Jamnagar.

(b) Seven District Headquarter Exchanges have to be replaced by suitable auto exchange equipment totalling about 13,200 lines in a phased

manner during the current and next plan periods.

Sale of Beer in Delhi

5035. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instruction have been given by the Centre or Delhi Administration to sell beer to the public in unchilled form;

(b) if not, why the Delhi shops sell beer without getting it chilled to the customers even in hot summer, and

(c) whether Government would stop such practice and implement liberal policy by allowing restaurants of certain grade to serve beer to customers, as in Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND). (a) and (b). Neither Government of India nor the Delhi Administration has issued any instructions regarding sale of Beer either in chilled or unchilled form. There is no such stipulation either way in the terms and conditions of the licence.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration

Steps to check Rural Indebtedness

5036. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the specific steps which have been taken after January, 1980 by his Ministry to relieve the poor peasantry and agrarian labourers from high level of rural indebtedness;

(b) the steps which have been taken or planned to be taken to enforce strictly the money lending acts and other such laws to abolish worst fleecing by money lenders in rural area; and

(c) whether Government propose to send direction to States to form village level committees consisting of poor people to enforce the laws in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Under the 20-Point programme, the State Governments had already undertaken legislative measures to give relief to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans from non-institutional debts and to regulate the business of money lending to protect the weaker sections from usurious practices of money lenders. As the enforcement of these measures is the responsibility of the State Governments, they have been advised in March 1980 to assess the impact of these enactments and further measures to be taken in pursuance of the national objective. The Government of India is also pursuing its policy of increasing the availability of institutional credit for the weaker sections, thereby reducing their reliance on non-institutional sources.

(c) No, Sir.

Allotment of Accommodation to Political Non-Political Parties

5037. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANJAVATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any criterion has been laid down for providing accommodation to Political Parties;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the accommodation provided to recognised Political parties;

(d) whether any accommodation has been provided to non-recognised political parties; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Residential accommodation from the General Pool is allotted in the name of the recognised Political Parties in Parliament for use of their staff in the Parliamentary Office to the extent of 33-1/3 per cent of the total number of the staff, on payment of 3 licence fee under F.R. 45-A. One set of rooms in Vithal Bhai Patel House is also allotted to such Political parties in Parliament and are recognised by the Speaker, for use of the Members of their staff in the Parliamentary Office on payment of licence fee recoverable from the Members of Parliament without the 25 per cent rebate.

Residential accommodation is also allotted to political parties for office use on payment of market rent subject to availability of such accommodation and according to the scale of area laid down by this Ministry.

(c) A statement giving the information is attached.

(d) and (e). Some units in Vithal Bhai Patel House were allotted to some of the recognised political parties which subsequently merged with the Janata Party. The matter was therefore taken up with the Janata Party to

surrender the accommodation surplus with them. But the accommodation was not surrendered and remain allotted

in their name. The matter is now under review in consultation with the Deptt. of Parliamentary Affairs.

Statements

Names of the Political Parties in Parliament which have been allotted residential/Office Accommodation as on 17th June, 1980.

Name of Political Party	Particular of accommodation occupied
1	2
<i>Residential</i>	
1. B.K.D.	Single Suite No. 1 & 2 and servant quarter No. 65 V.P. House.
2. Janasangh	Single suite No. 23 & 24 and servant quarter No. 56 V.P. House.
3. Swatantra	Single suite No. 203 V.P. House.
4. Congress (O)	Single suite No. 219 V.P. House
5. Socialist	Single Suite No. 16, 17 & 104 and Servant Qr. No. 40 V.P. House.
6. Socialist (Lohitawadi)	Single Suite No. 310 and servant Qr. No. 20 V.P. House.
7. Janata Party	Double suite No. 507 and single suite No. 418 V.P. House
8. C.P.I. (M)	Double Suite No. 14 V.P. House.
9. C.P.I.	Single Suite No. 119, 210-A & 309 V.P. House.
10. D.M.K.	Single Suite No. 15 V.P. House
11. Anna D.M.K.	Double Suite No. 513 V.P. House
12. Congress Party (U)	(i) S-IV/181, R.K. Puram, New Delh
do	(ii) S-IV/222 do
do	(iii) S-IV/209 do
do	(iv) S-IV/558 do
	(v) 401, 402, Albert Square.
13. Congress Party (I)	(i) S-IV/892, R.K. Puram, New Delh
	(ii) YZ-43, Sarojini Nagar
	(iii) No. 556, Mandir Marg
	(iv) No. 816 B.K.S. Marg
	(v) 12, Park Lane,
<i>Office</i>	15 Windsor Place
(1) Lok Dal	Bungalow No. 3 Raisina Road**

**Bungalow No. 3 Raisina Road including land underneath it sold to AICC, who made payment of the price of the land and structure thereupon as intimated to them by the Govt. on 31-1-76. It was therefore decided not to recover licence fee w.e.f. 31-3-76. The sale of the aforesaid bungalow to the AICC fell through as a result of which the sale letter already issued to the AICC was cancelled in 1978. Action is being taken to assess the licence fee against this bungalow.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| (2) Divided AICC | Bungalow No. 3, Raisina Road** |
| (3) AICC (Congress) | Bungalow No. 5, Raisina Road (It stands sealed under orders of the court) |

NOTE : The parties mentioned at serial Nos. 10 & 6 above had merged with the Janata Party in 1977.

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|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 4. Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee | 9-D and 11-D, Fire Brigade Lane |
| 5. Lok Dal Janata (s) Delhi state. | 13=D, 15-D, Fire Brigade Lane. |

Uplift of Women among Tribal and Weaker Section Community

5038. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Social Welfare Board has any plans or programmes to uplift the women of tribal and weaker sections Community;
- (b) whether any programme or plan has been working presently in any of the tribal or under-developed villages; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Practically all the programmes of the Central Social Welfare Board are directed towards benefiting disadvantaged sections of the society, including scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, women and children and the physically handicapped. The nature of work and the design of implementation does not always permit earmarking of funds exclusively for tribal or specific weaker sections of the Society. Certain relaxation are, however, given to voluntary organisations in Tribal areas in regard to matching contribution.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The programmes being implemented by the Central Social Welfare

Board in several districts having large percentage of tribal population include grants to voluntary organisations for General Grants-in-aid Programmes, Mahila Mandals, Condensed Courses of Education for Adult Women, Socio-economic Programme, Border Area Projects and the Welfare Extension Projects.

Village Development subsidised from Central Funds

5039. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any plan or programme for the developments of village subsidised from the Central Funds;
- (b) whether any specific programme or plan has been carried out in the villages round about Bombay with Central aid; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Problem Village in Orissa in Respect of Drinking Water

5040. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many discrepancies were noticed in the survey of problem villages in Orissa State;

(b) if so, the result of re-survey conducted by the State Government; and

(c) what is the estimated cost of providing drinking water facilities to the re-surveyed problem villages of the State?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government has informed that the total number of problem villages is 27077. There are discrepancies in arriving at this figure also.

(c) According to the State Government the cost of providing water supply to the remaining problem villages including those partially covered comes to about Rs. 68 crores.

Purchase of Woollen Jerseys in Jawaharlal Nehru University

5041. **SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9032 on 30th April, 1979 regarding alleged embezzlement of funds in the purchase of woollen jerseys in the Jawaharlal Nehru University and state:

(a) the findings of enquiry instituted into the matter; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the Inquiry Committee set up by the University observed that there was deviation from the prescribed purchase procedure of calling for tenders and that the price paid was slightly high, the wool being of comparatively inferior quality. However, the Inquiry Committee had no evidence

to show that in the purchase of the jerseys, funds had been embezzled.

Steps have been taken by the University to ensure that such deviations do not take place in future.

Parity in pay scales of Officers of Central Universities

5042. **SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9994 on 7th May, 1979 regarding parity in the pay scales of the officers of the Central Universities and state:

(a) what steps Government propose to take to bring parity in the pay scales of the Section Officers of the Central Universities with that of their counterparts of the University Grants Commission; and

(b) place on the Table of the House a copy of the report of the Working Group, the recommendations of the Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities and the action taken by the University Grants Commission thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). On the recommendation of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities, which considered the report of the Working Group set up by University Grants Commission on the question of upgradation of pay scale of certain posts in Central Universities, the Commission had recommended to Government the ungradation of the pay scales.

After careful consideration of the recommendation of the Commission, the Government regretted their inability to accept the proposal.

It is not considered desirable in public interest to lay a copy of the report of the Working Group set up by the Commission or the recommendations of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities which were of advisory nature and constitute an internal matter of the Commission.

श्री गंगानगर और बीकानेर का दिल्ली-बम्बई और जयपुर के साथ एस टी डी लिंक

5043. श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्री गंगानगर और बीकानेर का जयपुर दिल्ली तथा बम्बई के साथ एस टी डी सर्क कब तक स्थापित हो जाएगी, और

(ख) श्री गंगानगर और बीकानेर से जयपुर दिल्ली और बम्बई के लिए कितने ट्रंक काल बुक कराये गये थे और उनमें से अर्जेंट और नाइलिंग काल कितनी थी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कर्तिक ठाकुर) : (क) श्री गंगानगर को जयपुर दिल्ली तथा बम्बई से एस टी डी सुविधा के जरिये दूसरी योजना अवधि अर्थात् 1985-90 के दौरान जोड़े जाने की आशा है। बीकानेर को जयपुर दिल्ली तथा बम्बई से चालू योजना अवधि अर्थात् 1980-85 के दौरान एस टी डी सुविधा के जरिये जोड़े जाने की आशा है।

(ख) पूरे जून 1980 माह के दौरान बुक किए गए ट्रंक कालों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है --

स्थानों का	गंगानगर से			बीकानेर से		
	कुल	अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण	लाइटनिंग	कुल	अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण	लाइटनिंग
जयपुर	3392	725	8	4201	1443	11
दिल्ली	3867	899	11	2603	570	9
बम्बई	327	57	3	699	103	11

Pending Application for Telephone at Sri Ganga Nagar and Bikaner

5044. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of applications lying pending in Sri Ganga Nagar and Bikaner for getting telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): As on 1st July, 1980.

Sri Ganga Nagar	250
Bikaner	154

Ecological Balance in Bastar, M.P.

5045. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: SHRI ARVIND NETAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the schemes being implement-

ed by Madhya Pradesh Forest Development Corporation, in the Bastar region, since 1976;

(b) whether the scheme involve up-rooting, cutting down of the existing Sal forests and replacing it by plantation of Pine trees only for industrial use i.e. for preservation of people pulp;

(c) whether the Government are aware that such single specie plantation adversely affects the Ecosystem of the region-affecting the wild and bird life in the region; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to preserve the Ecological balance of the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir. This is only an experimental, research project which envisages falling of existing sal forests, mixed forests and degraded forests in

selected localities for raising trial pilot pine plantations to study their growth and performance for undertaking regular pulp wood plantations of pines. If these studies indicate success then only large-scale plantations of pines will be undertaken in future.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government are fully aware that large-scale mono-culture has a possibility of adversely affecting the ecosystem of the region and its bird and wild life.

(d) The Government of Madhya Pradesh had set up an Environmental Impact Study Group which had undertaken indepth study of the possible adverse effects on ecosystem and on bird and wild life if large-scale pine plantations are undertaken in future. The Committee has already submitted its recommendations which are under examination of Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Loss due to Natural Calamity during Last Ten Years.

5046. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) value of crops destroyed by natural calamities and loss to property and human life as a result thereof during last ten years, year-wise and calamity-wise in Gujarat;

(b) how much assistance has been given by the Centre and what was the demand put forth by Gujarat for each of such calamity; and

(c) whether any scheme on permanent basis to prevent such devastations have been planned; if so, the details of flood and drought control schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Construction of Hotels in Iraq by N.B.C.C.

5047. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Building Construction Corporation has secured contracts for construction of two prestigious hotels in Iraq, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The answer is in affirmative.

(b) The National Buildings Construction Corporation has recently been awarded the following two hotel construction works on turn-key basis by the State Organisation for Tourism, Government of Iraq:—

(i) Construction of 220 bedded 4 Star International Hotel at Mosul in Iraq. Estimated cost Rs. 23.60 crores.

(ii) Construction of 100 bedded Tourist Hotel at Dokan in Iraq.

Estimated cost—Rs 7 30 crores.

The period of completion of the projects is 20 months and 18 months respectively including the mobilisation period.

Housing Schemes by HUDCO

5048. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) has sanctioned 92 urban and rural housing schemes recently. and

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

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of these 92 schemes are attached as per statement enclosed.

Statement

Details of 92 Schemes Sanctioned by HUDCO

State/UT	No. of Schemes	Project cost (Rs. in crores)	Loan Amount	Category	No. of housing units	No. of Plots	Cities/ Towns covered
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh .	15	3.55	2.66	EWS LIG MIG	2346 565 209 <hr/> 3120	.. .. ..	Hyderabad, Guntur, Godwal East Godavari, Pedna, Vishakapatnam, Adilabad, Eluru Peddapuram, Narasaropet, Challapally and Dharamvaram
Gujarat . . .	6	8.09	5.27	EWS LIG MIG	210 360 2172 <hr/> 2742	2372	Surat and Ahmedabad
Haryana . . .	6	2.90	2.02	EWS LIG MIG HIG	94 319 442 201 <hr/> 1056	..	Gurgaon, Jind, Sonapat and Kurukshetra
Himachal Pradesh	2	0.59	0.39	HIG	88	..	Nahan & Hamipur
Karnataka . . .	6	14.78	4.88	EWS MIG HIG	38134 202 46 <hr/> 38382	..	Mysore Karwar & Several Villages in the State.
Madhya Pradesh .	9	3.54	2.71	EWS LIG MIG HIG	995 527 160 262 <hr/> 1944	.. .. 4 <hr/> 4	Burhanpur, Raipur & Ujjain
Maharashtra . . .	25	18.27	11.78	EWS LIG MIG HIG	774 3990 1552 1224 <hr/> 7540	..	Bombay, Pune and Nasik

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Orissa	1	0 53	0 40	EWS LIG MIG	56 166 55 <hr/> 277		Bourkela
Rajasthan	4	4 71	3 27	EWS LIG MIG HIG	228 503 470 272 <hr/> 1473	..	Jaipur, Kota & Chittore
Tamil Nadu.	6	2 40	1 72	LIG MIG HIG	374 311 120 <hr/> 805	495 315 .. <hr/> 810	Mettupalayam, Vellore, Madurai Dharamputri & Marai Malu N gar
Uttar Pradesh	7	5 36	4 09	EWS LIG MIG	1600 1153 590 <hr/> 3343	233 <hr/> 233	Lucknow, Unnao, Dehradun, Mathura, Ghaziabad and Gorakhpur
West Bengal	2	1 07	0 70	MIG HIG	146 54 <hr/> 200	..	Calcutta
Chandigarh	2	1 74	1 24	EWS LIG MIG	1000 360 168 <hr/> 1528	..	Chandigarh
Delhi	3	1 15	0 88	LIG MIG	432 264 <hr/> 696	..	Delhi
12 States & 2 UTs.	92	68 73	42 01	EWS LIG MIG HIG	45437 8749 6741 2267 <hr/> 63194	2605 495 319 .. <hr/> 3419	46 towns/cities and several Villages of Karnataka State

Demolition of unauthorised Houses in Delhi

5049. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of houses in
Delhi demolished which were described

as unauthorised construction since 10th
January, 1980, month-wise;

(b) whether Government are aware
that when there is actually shortage of
housing and building material, this
demolition work means real national
loss; and

(c) the details in full therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Month-wise figure of demolitions carried out by Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi from 10-1-80 to 30-6-80 are as under:—

January, 1980	47
February, 1980	Nil
March, 1980	Nil
April, 1980	Nil
May, 1980	159
June, 1980	133

The New Delhi Municipal Committee did not carry out any demolitions during this period.

(b) and (c). In order to avoid hardship and loss of housing stock, orders were issued by this Ministry on 16-2-77 and 6-12-78 that unauthorised colonies in Delhi which had come up till 16-2-77 covering residential and commercial structures therein upto 30-6-77 and 16-2-77 respectively would be regularised after fitting them into a layout plan keeping clear spaces for roads, parks, community facilities, etc. It was also laid down in those orders that further unauthorised construction shall not be tolerated as such unauthorised activity has to stop. Action is, therefore, taken by the local bodies against such unauthorised construction in accordance with the law.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research Centres on Oilseeds

5050. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research proposes to start three national research centres for intensifying research in three groups of oilseeds in order to increase their productivity and thus augment the production of edible oils;

(b) the names of places where these research centres will be started;

(c) whether any foreign firm is also involved in it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research proposes to include three proposals for advance centres of research on Rapeseed-Mustard, Sesamum and Safflower in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85).

(b) The exact location for the Centres would be decided after the proposed Sixth Plan Project has been approved.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Supply of Galvanised Pipes etc. to Farmers

5051. **SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that as a result of rural electrification programme, the demand for galvanised pipes, rubber pipes and its accessories, fencing material pumping sets, its controlling system and its spares have considerably increased and consequently the prices thereof have also risen;

(b) if so, the steps which Government have taken to provide items to farmers at lower initial cost and without any difficulty;

(c) whether Government are also considering to earmark a definite quota for each State of their agricultural requirements and to adopt a uniform pricing policy for the whole of India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Prices of these commodities have increased to some extent in line

with the general trend of prices. The rise in prices cannot be attributed exclusively to the rural electrification programme. However, to give relief to small and marginal farmers, the Government provides subsidy for the purchase of electric/diesel pump sets under Minor Irrigation Programme to the extent of 33.3 per cent for marginal farmers, 25 per cent for small farmers and 20 per cent for medium farmers (holdings between 2 to 4 hectares).

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal.

Shortage of Milk and Ghee

5052. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of milk and ghee in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government are taking in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). While Government have not received any report of acute shortage of milk and ghee in the country, Government are taking steps to encourage and increase milk production through various programmes of cattle development including provision of facilities for cross breeding through artificial insemination better veterinary care, improved fodder and feed facilities, better marketing arrangements and other required technical inputs, mainly under the Operation Flood II project.

Relief to Cyclone-hit in U.P.

5053. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have sanctioned financial assistance to cyclone victims in U. P. for their relief work recently;

(b) how much amount has been utilized by the State Government;

(c) how many villages and families were affected by the cyclone; and

(d) whether Government has taken steps to reinstate/rehabilitate the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). As the admissible items of assistance fell well within the margin money available with the State Government, it was not considered necessary to send a Central Team at such a late stage for purposes of assessing the requirement of the State Government.

(c) According to the memorandum received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, 5856 villages and 5,26,376 families were affected by the cyclone.

(d) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have provided gratuitous relief to the tune of Rs. 2.45 lakhs, house subsidy amounting to Rs. 3.91 lakhs and distress Taquavi to the extent of Rs. 2.59 lakhs besides some clothing etc. The State Government have provided medical aid to the injured people. As many as 5182 wells have been disinfected and anti-cholera inoculations have been given to 3462 persons.

Theft of Admission Forms from St. Stephens College

5054 SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news-item "Probe sought into theft of St. Stephen's forms" appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated 22nd June, 1980;

(b) whether any thorough inquiry has been conducted into the incident and if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether fresh forms will be issued to the candidates who have already applied and whose forms have been stolen; and

(d) if so, when and if not, in what manner the college proposes to admit the candidates?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the St. Stephens College reported to the police the theft of completed application forms for admission. The police are seized of the matter and have been able to retrieve 138 of the stolen application forms so far.

(c) and (d). After a thorough tally of the Registration numbers of application forms, the College put up a Notice giving the registration numbers of the missing forms and asking the candidates concerned to submit duplicate forms by 30th June, 1980. The duplicate forms will be deemed to have been submitted in time and given due consideration along with others.

Applications for telephone connections in Chhota Udaipur, Gujarat

5055. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for new telephone connections are pend-

ing in Chhota Udaipur District of Gujarat State as on 31st May, 1980;

(b) the action taken by Government to provide telephone connection to them with immediate effect;

(c) the criteria adopted for opening new Public Call Offices in rural areas;

(d) the number of Public Call Offices functioning in Chhota Udaipur District of Gujarat State as on 31st December, 1979; and

(e) the number of such offices to be opened during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) There are two telephone exchanges working in Chhota Udaipur taluka of Baroda district of Gujarat. The waiting lists on 31-3-1980 in these are as follows:—

(i) Three at Chhota Udaipur.

(ii) Four at Kwant.

(b) It is proposed to expand these exchanges to clear the waiting lists during 1980-81.

(c) A copy of the current policy for opening new long distance Public Telephones is enclosed.

(d) Five.

(e) Two.

Statement

Policy for Provision of Public Telephones on Loss categories of stations

1. District Headquarters.
2. Sub Divisional Headquarters.
3. Tehsil Headquarters.
4. Sub Tehsil Headquarters.
5. Block Headquarters.
6. Places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas (2,500 or more in backward or hilly areas).
7. Places with Police Stations under the charge of an Officer of the rank of a Sub Inspector of Police or above.

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue.

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

8. Out of the way places (a) Should be beyond 40 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing exchange.
- (b) the anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas; and 10% ARE in hilly areas.
9. Tourist/pilgrimage centres/agricultural/irrigation/ power project sites/townships. The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.
10. All other Stations On the basis of financial viability and on rent and guarantee in case of loss.

NOTE : For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should be taken into account and not that of a group of towns or villages except in Tribal areas where a group of villages within a radius of 10 Kms. from a central village can be considered.

Production of Bio-fertilisers

5056. SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present production position of bio-fertilisers in our country;

(b) what is the target drawn for next five years; and

(c) what concrete plan has been prepared to increase its production and make the farmers use it extensively so as to lessen burden on petroleum used for chemical fertilisers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) *Rhizobium* is the chief bio-fertiliser produced at present by the Government microbiological laboratories and a few private companies. Production capacity of existing manufacturing units for *Rhizobium* is estimated as 1.4 million packets per annum.

(b) and (c). Proposals in this regard for the 6th Plan are being worked out.

Diploma and Non-Diploma Holders working as Junior Engineers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

5057. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Andaman and Nicobar Administration has

recommended for grant of uniform scale of pay for non-Diploma holders, Junior Engineers working in Andaman P.W.D.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The answer is in affirmative.

(b) The question of giving uniform pay scales, both to diploma holders (Rs 425—700 p.m.) and non-diploma holders (Rs. 380—640 p.m.) Junior Engineers in Andaman Public Works Department was raised by the Administration in October, 1977. The proposal was examined in this Ministry and it was found that the Third Pay Commission had categorically stated that the pay scale of Rs. 425—700 is to be given to only those persons who possess a 3 years diploma in Engineering after passing High Secondary examination. The Andaman and Nicobar Administration was accordingly informed in March, 1978 that it was not possible to give the same scale of pay to non-diploma holder Junior Engineers working in their Public Works Department.

Industry-Oriented Forestry Policy

5058. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a national industry-oriented forestry policy is being evolved and if so, broad details thereof;

(b) whether recently a conference consisting of State Secretaries, heads of various Departments and representatives of Ministry of Agriculture also took place and if so, the decisions arrived at that meeting; and

(c) whether it is proposed to evolve an integrated policy to ensure availability of raw materials on a sustained basis to the industry and if so, an outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). A meeting was convened by the Ministry of Industry with the representatives of the State Governments, Planning Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture to discuss the framework of an Industry Oriented Forest Policy. The discussion was how, within the general forest policy, to suitably manage forests dedicated primarily to production, so as to progressively realise and maintain their maximum productivity to meet the needs of the country for raw materials for various national, industrial and domestic uses, without detriment to their productive functions. There, was only a discussion on the kinds of constraints likely to arise in future and the remedial action called for. No firm policy document has been prepared. The conclusions of the meeting is that forestry has to be looked upon as a national resource for meeting concurrently various demands of environment, production, social and aesthetic nature.

(c) It is proposed to investigate whether a suitable programme can be developed on District basis for maximum production of forest resources.

Delhi Gate Telephone Exchange, Delhi

5059. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any period for stay of an Assistant Engineer/Divisional Engineer (Telephones) in the vulnerable Exchange like Delhi Gate in the Capital has been prescribed, if so, what and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the stay of the present Assistant Engineers/Divisional Engineer (Phones) in this Exchange and as also in other Exchange which are looking after commercial areas in the capital;

(c) whether Government are aware that lot of malpractices are being indulged in by these Exchanges in the matter of installation of new connections, shifting of phones and looking of day-to-day faults;

(d) whether the Divisional Engineer in the Delhi Gate does not meet the aggrieved subscribers more than twice during the week; and

(e) the effective steps which the Government propose to take to set matters right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) As per the general orders the normal stay of an officer in a post has been fixed as 4 years and at a station 6 years. However, an officer can be transferred earlier also in the interest of service. The general orders are equally applicable to Delhi Gate Exchange.

(b) Names of the officers with dates of their posting in the exchanges serving commercial areas are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) As per instructions the D E. used to meet the subscribers with prior appointment on two days in a week and also on other days as and when required and possible.

(e) The existing instructions have since been revised. The Divisional Engineers and other officers of Delhi Telephones, will make themselves available to meet the subscribers every day for one hour between 15.00 hours and 16.00 hours.

The position regarding installation of new connections, shifting of telephones and other commercial matters is being watched by the Area Managers.

A Vigilance Cell under the charge of Director (Vig.) working in the District

makes prompt enquires about complaints of corruption etc.

Statement

	Divisional Engineer Out-door	Divisional Engineer (Indoor)	S.D. Phones	Asstt. Engineer Tech.
Idgah Exchange	Shri P.S. Sethi (17-11-1979)		(i) Shri Y.P. Kataria (16-8-78) (ii) Shri Y.P. Baluja (4-8-79)	—
Delhi Gate Exchange	Shri G. C. Sidana (30-6-79)	Sari Prakash (30-10-78)	(i) Shri Ishwari Lal (2-7-80) (ii) Shri S.N. Vohra (18-7-79)	(i) Shri G. B. S. Saini. (23-5-80) (ii) Shri Avtar Singh (25-2-78)
Tis Hazari Exchange	Shri Kesho Ram (4-7-79)	Shri B.L. Sethi (29-6-79)	(i) Shri S.K. Gandhi (26-11-79) (ii) Shri Ravi Parkash (18-7-79)	(i) Shri Rajinder Singh (21-7-79)
Karol Bagh Exchange	Shri S.K. Ghose (18-7-79)	Shri N.D. Grover (19-7-79)	(i) Shri Jai Prakash (19-11-79) (ii) Shri T.S. Arora (27-2-79)	(i) Shri H.S. Dua (1-6-78)

मोटे अनाज आवि को सरकार कीड़ों से बचाने के लिये नई दवाई

5060. श्री कृष्णा राम शर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मोटे अनाज मोठ और मूंगफली के पीधों को नुकसान पहुंचाने वाले सफेद कीड़े को नष्ट करने के लिए किसी नई दवाई का निर्माण किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका नाम क्या है और वह कहाँ उपलब्ध है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस दवाई से इन कीड़ों को नष्ट करने का दायित्व लेती है ;

(घ) इस बारे में घोषणा न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो फसलों को नुकसान पहुंचाने वाले इस कीड़े को नष्ट करने के लिए किसानों को किससे सम्पर्क करना चाहिए ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० धार० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) तथा (ख). पाच से भी अधिक किस्म के ऐसे कीड़े हैं जो मोटे अनाज, मूंगफली तथा मोठ के पीधों को नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं। इनका लार्वा सफेद अथवा दूधिया रंग का होता है। इन कीड़ों का ब्यौरा जिनका लार्वा सफेद रंग का होता है तथा जो इन फसलों को नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं, उनके नियंत्रण के लिये किये जाने वाले उपायों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

फसल	कीड़े	सिफारिश की गई कीट-नाशी औषधियां
1	2	3
ज्वार, बाजरा, मक्का तथा मोटा अनाज	स्टम्बोरर	कांटिबट इंसेप्टीसाइडस बी० एच० सी० 10 प्रतिशत तथा कारबेरिल 10 प्रतिशत पूर्ण एंडोसल्फान 35 प्रतिशत ई० सी० तथा क्लिनसफोस 25 प्रतिशत ई० सी०

	(1)	(2)	(3)
			सिस्टेमिक
			फासफेमिडन 85 प्रतिशत डब्ल्यू एस सी तथा फारेट 10 प्रतिशत ग्रेनुमल ।
	बहाइटबोरर		डी० डी० टी० 5 प्रतिशत अथवा 10 प्रतिशत चूर्ण, कारबेरिल 10 प्रतिशत चूर्ण तथा डाइजिनन 5 प्रतिशत ग्रेनुमल ।
	स्टेम फलाई मेगट		फासफेमिडन 85 प्रतिशत डब्ल्यू एस सी तथा फारेट 10 प्रतिशत ग्रेनुमल ।
	मिज फलाई		कारबेरिल 10 प्रतिशत तथा बी० एच० सी० 10 प्रतिशत चूर्ण अथवा 50 : 50 के अनुपात में मिश्रण ।
	वेबिंग कौटरपिलर		बी० एच० सी० 10 प्रतिशत अथवा कारबेरिल 10 प्रतिशत चूर्ण तथा मेलाथियन 50 प्रतिशत ई० सी० ।
उत्तर, बाजरा, दालों तथा मूंगफली	वाइटग्रब (यह बहु-भोजी कीड़ा है)		बुरी तरह प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में फारेट 10 प्रतिशत ग्रेनुमल तथा उन स्थानों पर जहाँ इसका प्रकोप कम है बी० एच० सी० 10 प्रतिशत चूर्ण अथवा क्लोरडेन 5 प्रतिशत अथवा अस्ट्रिन 5 प्रतिशत चूर्ण से उपचार किया जाता है ।
मंगफली	स्टेमबोरर,		25 प्रतिशत डी० डी० टी० का छिड़काव अथवा बी० एच० सी० 10 प्रतिशत चूर्ण को बुरकना । ये सभी कीटनाशी औषधियाँ देश में ही उपलब्ध हैं । इनके वितरण के निम्नलिखित तीन खात हैं:—
			(1) राज्य सरकार द्वारा चलाए गए डिपो
			(2) कृषि उद्योग निगम/सहकारी विपणन संघ के फुटकर बिक्री केन्द्र तथा
			(3) प्राइवेट व्यापारियों द्वारा चलाई गई दुकानें ।

(ग) राज्यों के कृषि विभाग आवश्यकता पड़ने पर कीट नियंत्रण अभियानों की व्यवस्था करते हैं । इसके अलावा कीटों तथा कृषि महत्व के रोगों (जिनमें महामारी के क्षेत्रों में खर-पतवार नियंत्रण भी शामिल हैं) के नियंत्रण तथा उन्मूलन की केन्द्रीय प्रयोजित योजना के तहत केन्द्रीय सरकार कीटनाशी औषधियों की लागत के संबंध में और विशेषतया ज्वार के मिज फलाई तथा वाइट ग्रब के नियंत्रण के सम्बन्ध में राजसहायता प्रदान करती है ।

(घ) केन्द्रीय प्रयोजित योजना एक लगातार चलने वाली योजना है तथा राज्य इस योजना के तहत दी जानी वाली सहायता से अनी-भाति परिचित है ।

(ङ) कृषि संबंधी स्थानीय विस्तार स्टाक (ग्राम स्तर के कार्यकर्ताओं तथा खण्ड कृषि अधिकारियों) से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए ।

Central Aid for Purchase of Sophisticated Trawlers for Prawus

5061. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that prawns, a quality of fish, worth crores of rupees is exported from Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra every year; and

(b) whether Government are aware that there is high potential for catch of this quality of fish on Western coast of Maharashtra and whether Government would give Central assistance to boost this business for purchase of sophisticated trawlers to fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and it will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Transfer of Farmers Training Centres to State Governments

5062. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Farmers Training Centres of the Directorate of Extension have now been transferred to the State Governments;

(b) if so, how they are doing under this changed condition; and

(c) whether some of them are now being closed by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Farmers Training and Education which was in operation since 1966-67 (with 100 per cent Central Assistance) has been transferred to the State Sector according to the decision of the National Development Council with effect from April, 1979.

(b) Since the transfer of the scheme the number of courses conducted by Farmers Training Centres and the number of participants are less.

(c) Yes, Sir. According to the information available the Governments of Assam and Rajasthan have abolished the scheme and have closed down the Farmers Training Centres. The Government of Bihar have issued sanction upto 19-9-1980 for continuance of 4 Farmers Training Centres out of 7 which were in operation at the time of transfer of the scheme to the State Sector.

Statement correcting the Reply to Unstarred Question No. 2349 dated 30-6-1980 re: Housing Schemes, for Weaker Sections by HUDCO and LIC.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): To the Unstarred Question No. 2349 for 30-6-1980 in the Lok Sabha, I gave the following reply:—

“(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.”

2. However, some new facts in regard to the Question have come to light and accordingly the reply already given needs correction. The reply to the Question may, therefore, be read as follows:—

“(a) and (b). The Government of India [Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs—Insurance Division)] has asked the Life Insurance Corporation of India to set aside an amount of Rs. 10 crores for rural housing at concessional rate of interest and frame a suitable scheme.

The Life Insurance Corporation of India has accordingly submitted a scheme to the Government of India [Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs—Insurance Division)] and the same is under consideration of that Ministry.”

NOTE

3. Inconvenience caused is regretted.

12.05 hrs.

CONVICTION AND RELEASE OF MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following communications:—

- (i) *Wireless message dated 18 July, 1980 from Judicial Magistrate, Meerut.*

"I have the honour to inform you that Swami Indervesh, M.P., was tried at the Court of the Judicial Magistrate before me on a charge of violation of Section 144 Cr.P.C. punishable under Section 188 IPC. On 18-7-1980 after a trial lasting same day I found him guilty of charge under Section 188 IPC and sentenced him to imprisonment for the period of 11-7-80 to 18-7-80 simple imprisonment already undergone."

- (ii) *Wireless message dated 10 July, 1980 from Judicial Magistrate, Meerut.*

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri Manohar Lal Saini, Member of Lok Sabha, was tried at the Court of the Judicial Magistrate before me on a charge of violation of Section 144 Cr.P.C. punishable under Section 188 IPC. On 19-7-80 after a trial lasting same day, I found and sentenced him to imprisonment for the period of 11-7-1980 to 19-7-1980 simple imprisonment already undergone."

- (iii) *Wireless message dated 19-7-80 from S.D.J. Meerut.*

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri Jagpal Singh, MP, who was convicted and admitted in jail on 14-7-1980 for a charge under Section 188 IPC was released on 19-7-1980 at 8.50 hours after undergoing seven days simple imprisonment."

- (iv) *Wireless message dated 19-7-1980 from District Magistrate, Bulandshahar.*

"Regarding arrest of Shri Mahmood Hassan Khan, MP, of this District.

Shri Mahmood Hassan Khan, MP, has been convicted on 19-7-1980 under section 188 IPC and sentenced to undergo SI for the period already passed in Jail and has been released on date."

12.10 hrs.

RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: I have received notices of 3 Adjournment Motions today. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan's Adjournment Motion relates to reported killing of 4 Harijans of Karsarua village in Sasaram Block, District Rohtas, Bihar, and 2 Harijans at Sivsagar Police Station of the same district by the Police. There will be opportunity to raise this matter during the discussion on the Demands for Grants of Ministry of Home Affairs which is going on.

Shri Mani Ram Bagri has given notice of Adjournment Motion regarding flood situation in Haryana. I have admitted a Calling Attention notice regarding floods for tomorrow.

In regard to the Adjournment Motion tabled by Shri R. P. Yadav regarding deaths of several persons due to poisoned liquor in Delhi, it can be raised during discussion on Ministry of Home Affairs.

I have accordingly withheld my consent to the above Adjournment Motions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Under Rule 223 I have given a notice of privilege motion against the Union Health Secretary.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed you to raise it under Rule 377.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: But 377 is a different thing.

MR. SPEAKER: You have given both the things. So, I have allowed you to raise it under Rule 377.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Do I take it that you have rejected my privilege motion?

MR. SPEAKER: That is under my consideration.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : होम मन्त्रालय पर डिबेट चल रही है उसमें आप इसे ला सकते हैं ।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:**

MR. SPEAKER: I do not agree with you. Nothing should be recorded of what he says.

(Interruptions)

देखिये आप बिल्कुल अवहेलना कर रहे हैं ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : * *

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बोलिये । होम मिनिस्टरी पर डिबेट चल रही है । होम मिनिस्टर आपका जवाब देंगे । मैं आपकी बात को सुन लिया है । जोर से बिल्लाएंगे तब बात नहीं बनेगी ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : * *

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गृह मंत्री जो डिबेट चल रही है उसका जवाब देंगे ही । आप बोलिये इस पर ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान **

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Halder, what do you want to say?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, I have given notice of a Privilege Motion under Rule 222 against the Agriculture Minister, Shri Birendra Singh Rao.

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken note of it. I have sent it for factual information. Now, Papers Laid.

(Interruptions)

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT, ETC. OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION, 1978-79, ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, CALICUT FOR 1978-79, ANNUAL REPORT, ETC. OF KARNATAKA REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SURATHKAL FOR 1978-79, ANNUAL REPORT, ETC. OF NORTH-EASTERN HILL UNIVERSITY, SHILLONG FOR 1978-79 AND ANNUAL REPORT

OF REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, DURGAPUR, 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): Sir, on behalf of Shri B. Shankaranand, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission for the year 1978-79, under section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Commission for the year 1978-79.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1112/80]

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Calicut, for the year 1978-79 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1113/80].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal, for the year 1978 79.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal, for the year 1978-79 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal, for the year 1978-79.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1114/80].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by Government on the working of the University.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1115/80]

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Annual Report of the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillog for the year 1978-79.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1115/80]

(6) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi* version) of the Regional Engineering College, Durgapur, for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1116/80]

**DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—
MINISTRY OF PLANNING, 1980-81**

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Planning for 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1117/80]

**DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
(DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE)**

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR :
I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Education and Culture (Department of Education) for 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1118/80]

(2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Education and Culture (Department of Culture) for 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1119/80].

**DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Shipping and Transport for 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1120/80]

**DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—
DEPTT. OF ENERGY AND PAPERS re.
ATOMIC ENERGY PROJECTS IN TARAPUR
AND RAJASTHAN**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Department of Atomic Energy for 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1121/80].

(2) A copy each of Safeguards Agreements (Hindi and English versions) in respect of Atomic Energy Projects in Tarapur and Rajasthan. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1122/80]

**DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Works and Housing for 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1123/80.]

*English version of the Annual Report was laid on the Table on 7th July, 1980.

FINAL REPORT (Pt. II) OF INDIRECT TAXATION IN ENQUIRY COMMITTEE, DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—MINISTRY OF FINANCE, PARLIAMENT ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Final Report (Part II) @ (Hindi version of the Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee (January, 1978) together with an explanatory note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1124/80]

(2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Finance for 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1125/80.]

(3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Parliament, Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission for 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1126/80]

12.18 hrs

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE
NATIONAL SHIPPING BOARD

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): Sir, I move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section 2(a) of Section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from amongst themselves, to serve as members of the National Shipping Board, Subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section 2(a) of Section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, the members of of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from amongst themselves, to serve as member of the National Shipping Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, matters under Rule 377. Shri Palaniappan.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : **

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (भांवला) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी बात की हद होती है। होम मिनिस्टरी की डिबेट चल रही है। उस पर यह सब कुछ कहने का मौका मिल सकता है और आपको कहव का अधिकार है। आप इस पर इस डिबेट में बोल सकते हैं।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : **

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever has been said without my permission shall not be recorded.

आप गलत कह रहे हैं

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रोफेसर साहब, समझाइये इनको। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। यह बहुत गलत बात है... (अवधान) आप गलत काम कर रहे हैं। इस तरह से हाउस नहीं चलेगा। होम मिनिस्टरी की डिमांड्स पर बोलिये जितना जोर से आप बोल सकते हैं।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप गलत बात कर रहे हैं। गृह मंत्री सामने बैठे हैं। होम मिनिस्टरी की डिमांड्स पर बहस चल रही है। वह सुनेंगे और आपको जवाब देंगे।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राम बिलास जी किसी बात की हद होती है, आप बिल्कुल गलत कर रहे हैं बिल्कुल नैतिकता से परे है। होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स चल रही हैं। (अवधान)

(English version of the Report was laid on the Table on 28th April, 1978.

**Not recorded.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत गलत बात है प्रोफेसर साहब इनको समझाइये । (व्यवधान) कोई चीज रिकार्ड नहीं की जायेगी

(Interruptions) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एक ऐसी बात चल रही है, गृह मंत्री की डिमांडज चल रही है गृह मंत्रालय पर और उस पर विवाद हो रहा है । जो बात कही जा सकती है होम मिनिस्टर मानने बैठे हैं, वह सारी बातें नोट कर रहे हैं, वह जवाब देंगे । इसके पश्चात भी अगर मेम्बर इस तरीके से करते हैं, तो इसका हाउस फंसला करेगा कि क्या करना है, इससे ज्यादा और कुछ नहीं हो सकता । (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मंत्री हैं, होम प्रपोजर्स के मिनिस्टर हैं (व्यवधान) आप पहले कैसे कर सकते हैं ?

How can you assume things?

यह बात नहीं है, उस तरीके से हाउस नहीं चल पायेगा । (व्यवधान) आप सन्तुष्ट हैं, मैं नहीं करता ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : **

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Shri Mani Ram Bagri and some other hon. Members then left the House.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल (झाम्झारपुर) : आप एक बयान तो दिलवा सकते हैं । (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे आप बता दीजिए, मैं मान जाऊंगा । मेरी गलती होगी तो मैं मान जाऊंगा ।

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED FOR ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF WHEAT AND WAGONS FOR TRANSPORTATION TO TAMIL NADU

*SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN (Salem): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377 I rise to refer to the following matter of urgent public importance. In Tamil Nadu there are 29 Roller Flour Mills, in which thousands of workers are earning their livelihood. These Roller Flour Mills need

monthly 65,000 tonnes of wheat. Besides this, the public in Tamil Nadu requires 25,000 tonnes of wheat. The total monthly requirement of wheat for Tamil Nadu is 90,000 tonnes. At present only 30,000 tonnes of wheat are supplied to Tamil Nadu, in other words only one-third of requirement is met. There is no stock of wheat in Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore Districts. At this juncture, wheat supply to Tamil Nadu should be continued. The current supply of wheat to Tamil Nadu meets the requirement of 29 Flour Mills for ten days. The workers in these mills are facing the threat of unemployment, because for 20 days they do not have any work. The other workers engaged in the transportation of wheat, transport workers and coolies are also facing unemployment. When wheat is available, wagons are not available; when wagons are available wheat is not available. The Government should ensure adequate supply of wheat as also the required number of wagons for transportation to Tamil Nadu. I request the hon. Minister to make a statement giving the details of steps taken for the supply of wheat and wagons to Tamil Nadu.

(ii) NEED FOR IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF THE PRICE FIXED BY THE AGRICULTURAL PRICES COMMISSION TO JUTE GROWERS

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): The decision of the Jute Corporation of India to buy only about 6 to 7 lakh bales of raw jute is a matter of very serious concern. The jute production in the Eastern States this year is estimated at about 8.5 million bales. If steps are not taken by the Government and the Jute Corporation of India to purchase raw jute from the growers, the price may fall far below the minimum price of Rs. 160 per bale fixed by the Agricultural

**Not recorded.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Som Nath Chatterjee]

Prices Commission. Unless the decision is changed—and the Jute Corporation of India or other public bodies do not purchase raw jute, the growers, who are mostly small farmers, will not get the remunerative prices and will be in the clutches and mercy of middle men who work in collusion with the mill owners. To protect the small farmers and prevent the collapse of raw jute prices in West Bengal and other jute growing States by extending arrangements for purchase of jute by Government agencies, it is essential that immediately a decision should be taken so that the minimum price is received by the growers. The reason which is being put forward by the Central Government is that due to lack of adequate storage facilities, the Jute Corporation of India would not be able to make purchase of jute on a larger scale. If the Government provides the necessary funds, the Panchayats in West Bengal can purchase raw jute, as has been suggested by the hon. Finance Minister of the Government of West Bengal.

It is a matter of serious concern that a discriminatory treatment is being meted out so far as the jute growers are concerned, by the Central Government. While the Reserve Bank of India has made a provision of Rs. 280 crores to the Cotton Corporation of India for the purchase of raw cotton, the Jute Corporation of India has been provided with only Rs. 26 crores for purchase of raw jute. While the minimum support price for cotton varies between Rs. 255 and Rs. 265, the purchase made by the Cotton Corporation of India have been always at rates above that price. It appears that because cotton growers have a strong lobby at Delhi, they always manage to get a fair and remunerative price while jute growers being mainly small farmers and having no lobby or pull are being denied even the price fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission.

I call upon the Government immediately to take necessary action so

that growers of raw jute get the price fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission and they are not made to suffer although they are helping the country to earn huge amount of foreign exchange. I request that the hon. Minister of Commerce may make a statement on the position at an early date.

(iii) PAYMENT TO WORKERS ENGAGED IN FAMINE RELIEF WORK IN DURGA-PUR AND BANSWARA DISTRICTS OF RAJASTHAN

श्री भीष्मा भाई (बांसवाडा) राजस्थान के दक्षिणी भाग में झुगरपुर एव बांसवाडा जिलों के अनुसूचित जनजाति क्षेत्रों में, भील बेल्ट में, जहाँ एक और अकाल राहत-कार्य बन्द कर दिये गये हैं, वहाँ दूसरी ओर दो तीन महीनों की मजदूरी का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है। प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के 12-सूत्री कार्यक्रम की सर्वथा अवहेलना की गई है और आगे भी की जा रही है। सर्वत्र अकाल, मजदूरों में भूखमरी एव रक्षाघ व्याप्त है। राज्य सरकार को निदेश दिये जाये कि जब तक नई फसल न पके, तब तक राहत-कार्य जारी रखे जाये और अखिलम्ब भुगतान करके केन्द्रीय सरकार का सूचित किया जाये।

(iv) REPORTED STATEMENT BY SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF HEALTH ABOUT DECLARING HOSPITALS AS ESSENTIAL SERVICE

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur). The Union Health Ministry's Secretary, in his press conference in Delhi held on 18th July, 1980 had given a threat to declare Hospitals as essential service in view of the strike of the junior Doctors of six Delhi Hospitals.

This declaration was made outside the House when Lok Sabha was in session and when the Minister for Health had clearly stated that there was no proposal to declare hospitals as essential service.

The Union Health Secretary has thus contravened well established convention of the House Instead of making efforts to settle the strike amicably through negotiations, the Government has decided to appoint 500 new doctors in Hospitals in Delhi.

In view of these developments, the Minister for Health should make a statement on these issues.

(v) FLOODS IN KERALA.

SHRI A. A. RAHIM (Chirayinkil):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this House, the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister the havoc caused by the unprecedented floods in Kerala in the last fortnight. It has already claimed 42 human lives. Over 14,000 houses have been destroyed and over 22,000 damaged. Crop loss has been extensive. Eight of the eleven Districts of the State have been badly affected. The State Government have made a preliminary estimate of the loss at over Rs. 20 crores. They have already ordered some relief measures. Government of India should urgently consider extending interim Central assistance pending a final assessment by a Central Study team who may be sent to the State immediately.

12.26 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1980-81—contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we start with the discussion on the demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Shri Sukhadia.

श्री मोहन लाल सुखाडिया (उदयपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस मांग पर हम यहां विचार कर रहे हैं वह देश के लिए बहुत महत्व रखती है। मैं समझता हूँ सभी इस बात को जानते हैं कि चाहे विकास का काम हो चाहे देश की रक्षा का सवाल हो, चाहे मनुष्य के शांति के साथ जीवन-यापन करने का प्रश्न हो यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि देश के अन्दर कानून और व्यवस्था ठीक तौर से चले। आज सुबह के अखबारों में यह समाचार पढ़ने को मिले कि आसाम में जो आन्दोलन चल रहा था उसकी हेड लाइन्स थीं कि वह सस्पेंड किया गया। जब उसको बिस्तार से देखा तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि एक तरह से यह पार्शियल सस्पेंशन है क्योंकि पूरे तौर से तो सस्पेंशन किया नहीं है। वहां से क्रूड

नहीं आने दिया जाएगा, ब्लाकैड जारी रहेगा, बैम्बू और टिम्बर वहां से नहीं आने दिया जाएगा, यह उन्होंने साथ ही में कहा है। इसका मतलब यही होता है कि पूर्ण रूप से नार्मलाइज करने की बात नहीं है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ फिर भी यह एक ठीक दिशा के अन्दर कदम उठाया गया है और इसके डीटेल्स में आशा करता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी और जो आसाम के आन्दोलन से सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति हैं वे मिल कर के निकालेंगे जिससे कि इस समस्या का हल निकाला जा सके। लेकिन आज के अखबार के अन्दर ही यह पढ़ करके भी आश्चर्य हुआ कि हमारे इसी सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीज ने कहा कि इस आन्दोलन को चालू रखने के अन्दर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की दिलचस्पी है और उनका वेस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट इस बात के अन्दर है कि यह आन्दोलन चालू रहे, किसी तरह से इसको समाप्त न किया जाय। यह पढ़ कर के आश्चर्य होता है कि आखिर आज देश के अन्दर जो हुकूमत चलाने वाली प्रधान मंत्री है उनकी क्या दिलचस्पी हो सकती है देश के एक सीमावर्ती प्रदेश के अन्दर इस प्रकार के आन्दोलन के चलने देने में जिसमें इन बातों के समाचार मिल रहे हैं कि कुछ विदेशी ताकतें भी इस आन्दोलन का लाभ उठाना चाहती हैं, कुछ साम्प्रदायिक ताकतें इस आन्दोलन को और दिशा के अन्दर ले जाने की कोशिश में लगी हुई हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की बात करने और बार बार वहां जाकर लोगों से मिल जुल कर अपनी बात कहने से ऐसा संकेत होता है कि उनकी दिलचस्पी वास्तव में इसमें नहीं है कि यह आन्दोलन समाप्त हो बल्कि वह दोषारोपण करके चाहते हैं कि इसका राजनैतिक लाभ ज्यादा से ज्यादा उठायें। आज मैं समझता हूँ कि सारा देश इस बात को पसन्द करेगा कि इस आन्दोलन का शांतिपूर्ण हल निकले। मैं ऐसा मानकर के चलता हूँ कि अगर इस आन्दोलन से सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति साम्प्रदायिकता की भावनाओं को दूर रख करके और देश की एकता को सामने रखते हुए बातचीत करेंगे तो इसका हल निकलना कोई मुश्किल बात नहीं है। निश्चित तौर से इसका हल निकल सकता है। लेकिन बातचीत के अन्दर अगर साम्प्रदायिकता का पुट रहेगा या बातचीत के अन्दर पीछे से कुछ विदेशी ताकतें यह काम करती रहेंगी कि बातचीत सफल नहीं हो पाए तो आज कह नहीं सकते कि इसका क्या परिणाम होगा। मेरा कहना है कि अगर उनको खुद को राष्ट्र के हित में देखने और राष्ट्र की प्रगति की दृष्टि से सोचने और फैसला करने के लिये छोड़ा जाएगा तो इसका हल निकले, सभी इस बात को पसंद करेंगे। कुछ दिनों पहले मैं राजस्थान गया तो जयपुर के अन्दर जो रामनिवास बाग है उसके अन्दर लिखा हुआ था आसाम बचाओ, विदेशियों को देश से निकालो, उदयपुर के चारों तरफ दीवारें जैसे घुनाव चल रहा ही

[श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया]

और चुनाव में बोट मांगने के लिए अलग अलग लिखा जाता हो, उस तरह विद्यार्थी परिषद् की तरफ से सब जगह लिखा गया कि आसाम बचाओ, देश बचाओ। कोई इसमें ऐतराज नहीं हो सकता, हर एक चाहता है कि आसाम बचाया जाना चाहिये, आसाम देश में रहना चाहिये और उसके साथ साथ वहाँ पर जिनको विदेशी समझा जाय उनको वहाँ से निकाला जाना चाहिये, इसके बारे में देश की प्रधान मंत्री इंदिरा जी ने भी इस बात की इच्छा बराबर व्यक्त की यह सबको मालूम है कि उन्होंने विरोधी पार्टी के सदस्यों और नेताओं से मिल कर पहले 1971 वाली बात कही। जब 1971 वाली बात कही गई उसके बाद प्रश्न उठने लगा कि गांधी पीस फाउन्डेशन की तरफ से जो प्रस्ताव आये हैं उसके आधार पर बातचीत की जाय। तब भी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कोई आधार न रखा जाय, 1971 को भी हम इंसिस्ट नहीं करते, न किसी और बात को रखा जाय, बिना प्री-कंडीशन के बातचीत शुरू की जाय। मैं समझता हूँ उनकी तरफ से तो हमेशा दरवाजा खुला रखा गया है। अगर इसका हल ठीक तौर से निकल सकता है तो उसको निकालने के लिए प्रयत्न किया जाय। मेरे ख्याल से ठीक शुरुआत हुई है और आशा है इसका ठीक परिणाम सामने आयेगा।

इस सदन में चिन्ता व्यक्त करना स्वाभाविक ही है अगर हरिजनों पर एट्रासिटीज की बात हो, महिलाओं पर एट्रासिटीज की बात हो या ट्राइबल्स पर एट्रासिटीज की बात हो। लेकिन इन चीजों के सम्बन्ध में मैं चाहता हूँ यह सदन जो कि सारे देश का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, निश्चित तौर से इस बात पर विचार करेगा, गहराई के साथ विचार करेगा यह सारे कारण क्यों पैदा हुए, कबसे स्थिति बिगड़ने लगी, विशेष तौर से कहा ज्यादा बिगड़ने लगी? मैं समझता हूँ इस पर अगर गहराई से विचार किया जायेगा तो इस बात को मानना होगा कि जून, 1977, जब जनता पार्टी के हुकूमते आई उसके बाद विविध कमीशन का मुकदमा किया जाना, सरकारी कर्मचारियों को लपेटा जाना, और उनमें डि-मार्लिंगेशन की स्थिति का पैदा किया जाना, सरकारी अफसरों ने अगर कोई काम किया, फेमिली प्लानिंग के सम्बन्ध में या ला एंड आर्डर अथवा किसी दूसरे क्षेत्र में तो उनके ऊपर लगातार इस बात के प्रयत्न किए गए जिसकी वजह से उसी जमाने में कई प्रदेशों में ला एंड आर्डर की स्थिति ज्यादा खराब होने लगी। मुझे क्षमा करें अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि आज अगर सदन में ला एंड आर्डर खराब होने की चर्चा चलती है तो वह किन स्थानों के बारे में ज्यादा चलती है? क्या इस बात से इन्कार किया जा सकता है कि उन्हीं प्रदेशों के बारे में ज्यादा चर्चा की जाती है जहाँ या तो लोकदल के प्रभुत्व वाली सरकारें थी या जनसंघ के प्रभुत्व वाली सरकारें

थी? उन्हीं राज्यों के सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा से ज्यादा चर्चाएँ इस सदन में होती हैं—वह चाहे बिहार हो, यूपी० हों, मध्य प्रदेश हो, हरियाणा हों, राजस्थान हो या दिल्ली हो। खास तौर से उन्हीं प्रदेशों के बारे में ज्यादा-तर बातें यहाँ पर क्यों आती हैं? इसका कारण यह है कि वहाँ पर जातीयता का विष घोला गया, सविसेज का डिमार्लिंगेशन किया गया, जानबूझ कर धर्म की बातें सामने लाई गई। सविसेज के बारे में मैं निश्चित तौर से कह सकता हूँ कि पुलिस और दूसरे विभागों के कर्मचारियों के हजारों ट्रांसफर्स इस आधार पर किए गए कि अमुक धर्म का, अमुक साम्प्रदायिक तरकों का साथ देगा या नहीं देगा—इन बातों को लक्ष्य में रखकर ट्रांसफर्स करके सविसेज का डिमार्लिंगेशन किया गया। जातीयता के आधार पर अनेक लोगों को इधर से उधर किया गया। उसी जातीयता के परिणाम-स्वरूप आज बहुत से क्षेत्रों में यह बातें देखने को मिलती हैं और आज तत्काल इन चीजों में परिवर्तन लाना आसान नहीं है।

यहाँ पर बहुत से ऐसे मामले उठाये जाते हैं जो कि स्टेट सव्जेक्ट से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं। प्रदेशों में उनको उठाया जाना चाहिये, प्रदेशों में जो नयी सरकारें बनी हैं उन्हें ही इसे ठीक करना होगा, सारे हालात जो बिगड़े हैं उनको ठीक रास्ते पर लाना होगा। लेकिन कई माननीय सदस्य कहेंगे कि फलानी जगह हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हुआ है, होम मिनिस्टर साहब क्यों इस्तीफा नहीं दे देते हैं लेकिन क्या यह किसी से छिपा है कि जब यूपी० में लोक दल की सरकार थी और वहाँ पर नारायणपुर में दुःखद और शर्मनाक घटना घटी थी तब वहाँ पर प्रधान मंत्री के जाने की बात के ऊपर विरोध पक्ष की ओर से कितनी आवाज उठाई गई थी। क्या वहाँ पर अत्याचार नहीं हुआ था। आज एक एक घटना को लेकर आवाज उठाई जाती है। लेकिन उस वक्त कोई आवाज नहीं उठाई गई थी। अब कहीं पर दा हत्याये होतो है तो आवाज उठाई जाती है लेकिन त्रिपुरा में, यदि कहा जाये तो, जो नर-संहार हुआ उसको लेकर क्या उस पक्ष की ओर से यह आवाज उठाई गई कि वहाँ की सरकार को बरखास्त किया जाना चाहिये? असाम के एजिटेशन के सम्बन्ध में, विरोध पक्ष की एक राय नहीं है। एक तरफ कहेंगे कि अल्प संख्यकों का प्रोटेक्शन होनी चाहिये माइनोरिटीज का, लिग्विस्टिक माइनोरिटीज का, रीलोजियस माइनोरिटीज का, ठीक कहा जाता है कि उनका प्रोटेक्शन होना चाहिये। साथ-साथ जब मजबूती के साथ काम करने की बात आती है, तो यह भी कहा जाता है कि मूवमेंट को क्रश करने के लिए मजबूती के साथ काम नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। प्रश्न यह है कि इसका क्या रास्ता हो सकता है? एक कहता है कि गांधी पीस फाउन्डेशन पर चलो, कोई कहता है कि 1971 के कटाव के प्वाइंट के ऊपर चलो और दूसरे कहते हैं कि कन्डीशन को सामने रख कर चलो, सारी

जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर है विरोधी पक्ष के लोग केवल इन चीजों का लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष जी, सच बात तो यह है कि लॉ एंड ऑर्डर काफी खराब हुआ था और उसके कई कारण थे, जिसकी वजह से आज इस पक्ष में बैठने वालों को बड़ा भारी बहुमत प्राप्त हुआ। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस सदन की शुरूआत से लेकर आज तक जो विषय, जो कि स्टेट्स के अन्दर डिसकस किये जाने चाहिए, रोज यहां पर उठाये जाते हैं, बिना मकसद के नहीं, बल्कि उनके पीछे निश्चित तौर से यह भावना है कि किसा तरह से लोगों में अशांति पैदा की जाय, सर्विसेज के अन्दर डिमोरलाइजेशन पैदा किया जाए और इस तरह के हालात पैदा किये जायें कि जिनसे लाभ उठाकर अन्ततोगत्वा देश के अन्दर आक्रोश और अराजकता पैदा हो। इसलिए मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा, जैसा हमारे दिल्ली से आने वाले माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था, मैं उनकी बात से सहमत हू कि आज देश इस बात का इन्तजार करता है, देश इस बात की आशा करके चलता है और सोच-समझकर लोगों ने वोट दिया है, कि देश में शान्ति स्थापित होगी। यह बात भी इंदिरा जी के लिए कहा गई कि वे देश के अन्दर मजबूत शासक हैं और कानून और व्यवस्था कायम की जाएगी। इसलिए मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि जो संशोधन आवश्यक हो, वर्तमान कानून में या नया कानून लाने की आवश्यकता हो, तो वह भी लाइये और देश के अन्दर कानून और व्यवस्था को मजबूती के साथ स्थापित कीजिए, देश उमका स्वागत करेगा। लेकिन केवल कानूनी बहस और चर्चाओं का देश स्वागत नहीं करेगा। क्योंकि लोगों ने दिल खोलकर हमें वोट दिया है और वोट देकर हमें संबद्ध में भेजा है।

आज उनसे चर्चा कीजिए, तो वे कह सकते हैं कि क्यों नहीं देश के अन्दर सारी चीजें ठीक हुईं? पहले में बहुत अन्तर हुआ है, काम्यूनल टैनशन के इन्सीडेंट्स कम हुए हैं, स्टूडेंट अनरैस्ट्स आज पहले के मुकाबले में कम हैं, लेकिन मैं यह मानकर नहीं चलता कि आज सारी स्थितियां ठीक हो गई हैं और कुछ करने का आवश्यकता नहीं है। अभी बहुत कुछ करना शेष है और उनके कारणों के अन्दर जाने की सख्त आवश्यकता है और मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि उन कारणों के अन्दर जाकर सारी चीजों को दूर करें। उन कारणों में सांशयल कारण हैं, इकोनॉमिक कारण हैं, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कारण हैं, इन सबको एक-एक करके देखने की आवश्यकता है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, देश के एक भाग में असम आन्दोलन चलता है, कभी त्रिपुरा में बात उठती है, कभी मिजोरम की बात उठती है, कभी नागालैण्ड की बात उठती है, कभी झारखंड की बात उठती है, और कभी उत्तराखण्ड की बात उठती है और अभी तमिलनाडु के अन्दर वहां के मुख्यमंत्री के द्वारा यह आवाज उठाई जाती है कि तिरुपति तमिलनाडु का हिस्सा होना चाहिये।

ये अलग अलग मांगें देश के अन्दर उठाई जा रही हैं, इन सबके पीछे अपनी राजनीतिक स्थिति को ज्यादा मजबूत करने की भावना है जिसके कारण कमजोरियां आ रही हैं। इन सवालियों को उठाकर देश के अन्दर तनाव का वातावरण पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इस वातावरण को पैदा करने की कोशिश के बारे में मैं समझता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री जी के पास अलग-अलग जगहों से सूचनायें आती होंगी, इसलिए उन पर तत्काल जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता होगी।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में कई आन्दोलन हुए हैं, लेकिन आसाम के आन्दोलन के बारे में मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वहां के विकास के सम्बन्ध में, और बहुत सी चीजों के लिए कुछ न करें। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है, उनके एजीटेशन को सस्पेंड करने वाली बातों को लेकर, वह तो प्रधान मंत्री जी के और उनके बीच की बात है, उसके विस्तार में मैं नहीं पड़ना चाहूंगा, लेकिन इतना जरूर निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जिस आन्दोलन के अन्दर साम्प्रदायिक पुट मौजूद है, वहां पृथकतावादी स्लोगन लग रहे हैं, क्या सरकारी सर्विसेज भी उसकी पार्टी हो सकती है या कोई भी उसका हिस्सेदार हो सकता है, जो उन चीजों को उठाकर चलते हैं कि पुलिस वहां पर काम न करे, वहां के कर्मचारी काम न करें, यह कैसे चल सकता है। जो वाजिब बात है, उसके बारे में फैसला कीजिए। वहां समझौता हो, तो उचित बात है, न हो, तब भी मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रशासन तो चलना ही चाहिये, राज तो वहां पर चलना ही चाहिये, यह चीज सामने नहीं होनी चाहिए कि शासन नहीं चल पा रहा है। आन्दोलनकारी यदि अपनी बातों को रखना चाहें, तो वे शान्ति से रख सकते हैं, आन्दोलन के रहते हुए, अपनी मांगों को रख सकते हैं। लेकिन पृथकतावादी ताकतों को किसी भी प्रकार से बढ़ावा मिलता है तो यह छत की बीमारी की तरह से काम करने वाली चीज होती है, जिसको मैं समझता हूँ तत्परता के साथ रोका जाना देश के हित के लिए अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

अभी मैंने बतलाया था कि कुछ स्टेट्स में कमीशन या दूसरी आर्गनाइजेशन के जरिए डिमोरलाइजेशन का वातावरण पैदा किया गया है। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों को मेरी यह बात पसन्द नहीं आयी, लेकिन मैं निवेदन करूँ कि यह सच्चाई है कि उनके कारण पुलिस को आन्दोलन करना पड़ा, हड़तालें हुईं, वे सड़कों पर नारे लगाते हुए निकले, एक जगह नहीं, अलग-अलग स्टेट्स के अन्दर ऐसा हुआ है। कई जगह यह चीज नहीं हुई है, लेकिन यह चीज भी सच है कि पुलिस के विरुद्ध गोलियां चलानी पड़ीं। आज जिस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा हुई है, इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है, वह किसका जमाना था जिसके कारण सरकार का शासनतन्त्र कमजोर हुआ ?

[श्री मोहन लाल सूबाड़िया]

एक निवेदन में यह करना चाहता हूँ कि ट्राइबल्स के लिए सब जगहों पर इन्टीग्रेटेड ब्लाक्स बनाये गये हैं। यह ठीक है, लेकिन होम मिनिस्ट्री ध्यान दे कि राजस्थान में 30-35 लाख ट्राइबल्स हैं, इसी तरह से मध्य प्रदेश उनके साथ जुड़ा हुआ, गुजरात जुड़ा हुआ और यह सारा एक ट्राइबल बैल्ट बनता है, जो बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। मैंने आपकी रिपोर्ट पढ़ी, उससे मालूम हुआ कि जहाँ पर कम आबादी है, वहाँ तो इन्टीग्रेटेड ब्लाक्स ज्यादा हैं, लेकिन राजस्थान में जहाँ आबादी बहुत ज्यादा है, वहाँ इन ब्लाक्स की संख्या कम है। इसके विस्तार में जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रालय इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करे।

एक चीज मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश के अन्दर बहुत सी पैरामिलिट्री फोर्स हैं, जैसे, बी० एम० एफ०, सी० आर० पी०, आसाम राइफल्स, सी० आई० एम० एफ०, आदि। क्या यह गम्भीरता से विचार करने का विषय नहीं है कि इतनी संख्या में अलग-अलग डिफरेंट पैटर्न पर उनको कायम करके काम लिया जाय। हो सकता है—आप यह कहें कि इनके अलग-अलग काम हैं या इनके विशेष काम हैं, लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि इनके लिए अलग-अलग ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर्स बने हुए हैं, और उन पर काफी व्यय हो रहा है। पिछली दफा जब हम डिफेंस की मांगों पर विचार कर रहे थे तो सभी सदस्यों ने यह राय जाहिर की थी कि आर्मी के लोग 35-36 साल की आयु के बाद रिटायर हो जाते हैं और यह समस्या पैदा हो जाती है कि रिटायर होने के बाद उनको कहां काम दिलाया जाय। क्या यह उपयुक्त नहीं होगा कि जैसे बी० एम० एफ० है, जो आप के बोर्डर्स की सिक्योरिटी का काम करता है और जिसमें हम नये रिटायर्स को भरती करके ट्रेनिंग देते हैं और जो 58 वर्ष की आयु तक नौकरी में रह सकते हैं, उसमें आर्मी के रिटायर हुए लोगों को नौकरी में लिया जाय। मैं राजस्थान के बारे में जानता हूँ, जब 1965 में पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई हुई तो उसका पहला ब्रंट वहाँ चौकियों पर बैठे हुये आर० ए० सी० के जवानों पर पड़ा और उसके बाद यह फैसला हुआ कि स्टेट्स में बार्डर गार्ड्स-कांस्टेबलरी एक होनी चाहिये जो केन्द्र के अधीन हो। जब आप केन्द्र के अधीन इस व्यवस्था को रखना चाहते हैं तो जो 35 और 36 साल में रिटायर हो कर आते हैं, जिनको पहले से ही ट्रेनिंग मिली हुई होती है, जिनकी अच्छी बैक ग्राउन्ड होती है, उनको बी० एम० एफ० में भरती किया जाय। इस तरह से नये रिटायर्स की ट्रेनिंग पर जो खर्चा करना पड़ता है, वह कम हो जाएगा और उन का रिटायरमेंट जल्दी न हो कर 58 वर्ष में होगा और इस तरह से उनके लिए रोजगार ढूंढने की समस्या भी हल हो जाएगी। एक लाभ यह भी होगा कि इस तरह की इन्टीग्रेड सचिप बनाने से डिफेंस और पैरा-

मिलिट्री फोर्स के बीच लायजा ठीक तरह से स्थापित हो सकेगा। इस तरह की व्यवस्था से आर्मी में जो लोग हैं उनके अन्दर असन्तोष कम होगा। आप चाहे जितने एक्स-सोलजर्स बोर्ड बना लें, डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड्स बना लें, जहाँ तक एम्प्लॉयमेंट की पासिविलिटी का सम्बन्ध है, जो लोग रिटायर हो कर आते हैं उनको जमीन देने की एक सीमा समाप्त हो चुकी है, यह चीज सैचुरेशन प्वाइन्ट पर पहुंच गई है, अब उनको ज्यादा जमीन देना सम्भव नहीं है, नौकरियों के मामले में दिक्कत होती ही है, ये सब चीजें एक दूसरे के साथ जुड़ी हुई हैं। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ—डिफेंस के प्वाइन्ट अफ व्यू से भी इस तरह की व्यवस्था करने से लायजा ज्यादा ठीक होगा और सब लोग आसानी से काम कर सकेंगे, एक-दूसरे की बातों को समझ सकेंगे और एक अच्छी आर्मी के रूप में काम कर सकेंगे।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री जी इन सारी चीजों पर गम्भीरता से विचार करेंगे।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West) Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are debating the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

One test of determining the adequacy of the performance of the Ministry, perhaps, is to be furnished by the main role which the Ministry of Home Affairs has to discharge and which the Ministry of Home Affairs must provide which is the feeling of security and wellbeing of the citizens of this country. One has only to ask oneself a question honestly—do the people of this country, during the regime of Sardar Zail Singh, feel safe and secure either in their homes or outside their homes whenever they go about in the streets? This requires to be studied.

If one were to ask the question honestly, there is only one answer. That is, every section of the people of this country has an uneasy feeling of fear, more than a feeling of current fear of foreboding of impending disaster. I do not want to be unfair to the Home Minister; I do not deny that there is a class of people who do feel safe and secure in this country. But, Sir, the snag is that those who only feel safe and secure in this country are the dacoits, the rapists,

the murderers, the corrupt brokers and, above all, the tricksters, the corrupt foreign bankers, who hold funds under camouflaged names, the money stolen from the poor people of this country. These are the classes of people who feel safe and the Home Minister's satisfaction can only arise from the circumstance that these classes are themselves so widespread and so colossal that they could claim that a large number of people of this country are happy and will be happy in spite of his misrule. Even Mr. Zail Singh would not deny that it is the legitimate role of the Opposition to draw the attention of the Government and the people of this country, to the tragic realities, to the tragic situation, that prevails at the moment and to the causes of that tragic situation and to the possible remedies which ought to be applied. I find that this role of the Opposition itself is being denigrated. I have carefully listened to and, at least, I have tried to read, the speeches that were delivered on Saturday in this House by the very distinguished colleagues from the Treasury Benches. I find that every attempt by the Opposition to draw the attention of the Government to its failures to its incompetence and to its own corruption, is being viewed with suspicion. It is being decried as it is being tried to be suppressed.

Sir, I have one word of caution to utter that, at the end of this debate, Sardar Saheb will get up and entertain us to a few couplets of Urdu and will indulge in a few jokes. (Interruptions) Sir, the faithful people around him will duly clap and applaud and there would be some hilarity in the House. And the hon. Home Minister will go back home to his Home Ministry and everybody will say that he was a jolly good fellow. But, Sir, it is not the kind of attitude with which we have to deal. But, we have to deal with such a tragic situation that confronts the country to day. This requires no evidence. But, since my distinguished friend, Mr.

Frank Anthony, happens to be here, it compels me to cite the evidence. But, the evidence which I will be able to cite could not even be more remotely characterised as partisan. But, it is my duty to produce before the House witnesses of unimpeachable credibility and integrity. My witness Number one is a gentleman, recently nominated by the distinguished President of this country, to the House of Elder ~~State~~, who happens to be running his own newspaper at the same time.

Sir, in his newspaper of yesterday under an editorial under the heading of 'Crimes in the Capital' he recalls the advice of Johnson to the citizens of London that before you leave your house and venture into the streets of London please make your will. And, Sir, he does recite that the performance of the Delhi police and the performance of the Home Ministry leave a good bit to be desired and he has told us that unless these murders and rapes and things like that—some of them committed in the broad day light and under the very nose of the Delhi police—are put a stop to, the city of Delhi and this country will soon hold a palm to cities like Chicago and other notorious cities of the world which are known for their crimes.

Sir, another sober newspaper almost wholly sold out to the furtherance of the Congress (I) cause equally reports that the crimes committed in every part of this country—particularly the city of Delhi—are a standing disgrace to not only so far as the police are concerned but also to those who appoint the police; those who guide the police and those who are ultimately responsible for maintenance of discipline in the police force. With this kind of evidence one does not have to go in looking for any other evidence.

But let me point out what happens in this august House and how the

(Shri Ram Jethmalani)

members of the treasury benches look upon this serious and tragic problem with the levity and that sense of irresponsibility which undoubtedly ought to be avoided if we are to seek any solution of the problem.

On Saturday my distinguished friend, Mr. Baleshwar Ram from Bihar, speaking of this problem made an astounding suggestion to the Home Minister. The suggestion which he made was that the only way to stop crime in this country is to punish those who punished Mrs. Gandhi and some of her associates. If this is the kind of solution which comes from the mouths of sensible and responsible Members of Treasury Benches then I am afraid, Government will never improve and crime will not stop and the law and order situation will not improve in this country because you cannot devise correct prescriptions unless you have correct diagnosis of the problem and the diagnosis is provided to a Minister ultimately by his colleagues in Parliament and these are the kinds of diagnosis which are being pointed out to him that all this crime which is going on in the country—rapes, murders and dacoities—is due to the fact that some people who tried to punish Mrs. Gandhi have not been punished by Sardar Zail Singh.

Sir, as I said, unless you know the cause of the crime you will not arrive at the remedy. Another cause which is invariably thrown in our face—and this again shows what sort of troubled imagination my friends on the Treasury Benches have—is that the RSS and the Lok Dal people have infiltrated into the police and it is, therefore, that crime has increased in the country. Thank God, they admit that crime has increased. Also thank God, nobody had the courage to say that those police officers who raped the innocent women and those police officers who continue to be a disgrace

on all the police force throughout the country were RSS volunteers who have infiltrated into the police force. But, Sir, all this speaks volumes of the irresponsibility—the intensity of irresponsibility—that they exercise in making speeches on the floor of the House. All that we hear from them is that crime will stop if somehow you manage to get out from the police force the RSS people and the Lok Dal people who have gone into the police force. And, Sir, another distinguished friend of mine, Shri Harish Chandra Rawat, from the beautiful city of Almora said this. I wish he had made a speech which fairly represents the aesthetic sense of his city. But, Sir, what he told us is something very strange. He talked of that famous incident, the notorious incident, of Baghpat but he asked the House and he advised the House to forget it because he thinks it is not so serious when you compare it with another incident. That incident was that some unnamed United Front Minister had tried to flirt with some women in Singapore. He says this is a more serious incident which has taken place, why do you think of Baghpat. And I want the people of Almora at least to know through you Mr. Speaker, and through what we say in this House that their very distinguished representative in this House considers that Baghpat is less serious.**. If this is the kind of thinking of which the treasury members are capable of, I do not know how far you are going to solve the problem, Sir, we do not wish to go into people's private lives. I don't know who this unnamed United Front minister was. Presumably my distinguished friend who talked of this was not present in Singapore and he did not see this incident. Therefore, he must have relied upon some newspaper report. But, Sir, when you rely on newspaper report, there is a huge issue of the newspaper, called 'Current' by no means a paper favourable either to the Janata Party or the Bharatiya Janata Party.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

** ** ** **

And, Sir, all I hope is that there will be some sense of responsibility exercised in this matter. *(Interruptions)*** ~~Then, Sir, I wish to say this.~~

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): It was not united; it was disunited.

12.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I heard my distinguished friend Mr. Bhagat saying this in common with Mr. Baleshwar Ram talking to us the same thing. The first gentleman talked about this: Why don't you go about punishing those who have tried to harass Mrs. Indira Gandhi? Sir, Mrs. Indira Gandhi is the Prime Minister of this country. She has been elected by an overwhelming verdict of the people of this country. We respect it because we are running the democratic apparatus and however much we dislike this phenomenon yet we respect the people's choice. She is the Prime Minister of the country and I will, therefore, not say anything which denigrates the office of the Prime Minister by referring to the antecedents and the character of the occupant of that august office. But, Sir, since we are being constantly provoked, since we are being constantly prodded that Mrs. Gandhi was harassed, the harassers of Mrs. Gandhi must now be punished, Sir, I am only in self-defence entitled to retaliate very briefly and say this that Mrs. Gandhi was sent to prison by the verdict of this Parliament. If the plea now is that this Parliament should be punished, the gentlemen are welcomed to this plea, but after Mrs. Gandhi was punished by the Parliament on the same facts a prosecution was launched against Mrs. Gandhi in the Court because it also amounted to crimes in the ordinary Penal Code and Mrs. Gandhi who was given by a somewhat innocent and foolish Janata Government a chance to go to the

judges and establish her innocence on the very facts of which she has been found guilty by Parliament, did not have the courage to go and fight the case on merits but she pleaded the bar of the limitation and got the case dismissed. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): I personally know what he was doing... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I always find that whenever I got up to speak they know that I am speaking the truth and it acts like chilly powder on them.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karunnagar):** *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Let him deny this... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jethmalani, you should stick to your subject-proper. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I cannot fight with the ignorants who do not know the records, who do not know the judgment. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Let him deny that he was not instrumental in getting those witnesses to tell a lie. I was a witness to the harassment of Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Sanjay Gandhi.*

This is the kind of justice they were trying to do to Mrs. Gandhi and this way they were using the police and now they say it is legitimate. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, let me point out that the Supreme Court found them guilty of trying to influence.... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO.** *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I stand on the judgment of the Supreme Court which found them guilty of suborning the witness and sent him to jail.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The whole difficulty is that Mr. Jethmalani never forgets that he is an advocate. You please come to the subject-proper. Your time is over. You will have to complete now.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, he is making false statement.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO.**

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I can say that for six months I was with him, after him, and I was trying to find what he was doing.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down....

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: We cannot tolerate it when our leader is being attacked like this. What is he talking?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has not used any unparliamentary language. Now, please come to the subject proper and finish your speech within two-three minutes, Mr. Jethmalani.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: They are stinking.... (Interruptions) I do wish through you to invite the attention of the Minister for Home Affairs and any representative of his who is here to the incidents which have taken place in the city of Delhi. Let me recall that** a poor employee, suddenly fell out of a moving Fiat car on the streets of Delhi. A gentleman was found inside the car with two glasses and a bottle of Whisky and a bottle of

Gin. Has the Home Minister discovered the identity of that gentleman....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not mention any person who is not a member of this House. Do not record it; that will be expunged.... Please sit down. Mr. Jethmalani has mentioned the name of a person who is not a member of this House....

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I have not mentioned any name.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, it is all right. I thought you have mentioned the name.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am on the contrary asking the Home Minister to determine the name.... (Interruptions). Truth is very unpleasant. Let me give them some more truth. The same gentleman sitting in the car....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please come to the subject proper and complete. You have already exhausted your time.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: We are talking of the law and order.... (Interruptions). A girl, called Purnima, fell from the fifth floor of a Delhi building. She fell on the road and a person on seeing this woman fall, with an exclamation 'O God, help me' ran from the scene of offence. He was noticed by the Chowkidhar; he was identified by him. Why has the Home Minister and his police not yet identified that man? (Interruptions). If this kind of thing goes on. I am sure, the crime in this country will never come to a stop. Political patronage and membership of a political party have come to mean an instrument of immunity from prosecution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I wish to talk about another serious problem which confronts the nation today and which has been confronting the nation ever since Mrs. Gandhi's Government came to power. I am talking of the turmoil in the North-East of this country. Once again, the diagnosis is wrong and, therefore, the prescriptions are bound to be fallacious. Once again, I hear Mrs. Gandhi occasionally insinuating through her followers insinuating a little more overtly, that it is some kind of RSS mischief that is taking place in Assam. Sometimes Sardar Zail Singh says that some foreign imperialists are involved, sometimes our Communist friends talk of some kind of a body involved there. These are all wrong solutions. These are all... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jethmalani, please complete your speech.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I wish to repeat for the benefit of the Home Minister, certain things in a few words. I wish to point out to him that to-day, it is mainly because of the reasonableness of the Opposition parties, it is mainly because of the soothing touch of my leader Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and some distinguished leaders of the Janata Party that there is comparative peace in that region; and the students to-day have given a demonstration of their goodwill to the Government, by calling off their agitation. I hope the temporary suspension of the agitation will now be taken full advantage of by Mrs. Gandhi, and she and her Ministers will see to it that this is not construed either as a weakening of the agitation, or as the lessening of the confidence of the students in the cause for which they are fighting. It behoves the Government to deal with these people with understanding—these people who understand the Constitution and the country better than either Mrs. Gandhi or Mr. Zail Singh or any other person in the Congress (I) Party who is dealing with this problem. The students have repeatedly said that

they wished to solve this problem within the four corners of the Constitution. They have said that no legitimate citizen of this country shall be allowed to be harassed by anybody, and the constitutional rights of every legitimate citizen shall be respected fully, and shall be enforced fully. But it does not behove Sardar Zail Singh—and it is an indictment of his Ministry—that he should have thought, in the first instance, of using brutal force, supplemented only by ignorance of the cause of the agitation. Use of brutal force was threatened against these people—these people who have law and Constitution on their side. I hope sense will prevail, and wiser counsels will prevail and due attention will be paid to the needs of the area, and to the legitimate demands of these young men who have been carrying on this agitation for the last 9 months.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों के समर्थन में मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि देश के लिये गृह मंत्रालय का अच्छा संचालन और गृह मंत्रालय की उपलब्धियाँ देश की सुरक्षा और आन्तरिक शांति के लिहाज से बहुत जरूरी है। देश की एकता बनी रहे इस की जिम्मेदारी गृह मंत्रालय पर है। देश में कानून की व्यवस्था ठीक ढंग से चले इस की जिम्मेदारी गृह मंत्रालय पर है। इस सरकार ने पिछले छः महीनों से जिम्मेदारी अपने कंधों पर ली है। राज्यों के अंदर अभी नौ राज्यों में सरकारी को बने डेढ़ महीने से ज्यादा नहीं हुआ। आज हम गृह मंत्रालय का मूल्यांकन करते वक्त इस बात को नहीं भूल सकते कि पिछले तीन सालों की राज्य की स्थिति क्या थी? इस देश में जनता पार्टी का राज था और फिर जनता पार्टी से ही अलग हुई एक लोक दल और कांग्रेस (यू) की मिली जुली सरकार थी। आज के हालात पर गौर करने के साथ साथ आप को इन तीन सालों के हालात को मददे नजर रखना होगा। कोई भी स्थिति आइसोलेशन में नहीं पैदा हुआ करती है। जनता पार्टी और लोकदल सरकार के जमाने में इस देश के अंदर जो गिरावट आई कानून और व्यवस्था में और आर्थिक स्थिति में जो बिगाड़ पैदा हुआ, जो सर्विसेज में डिमारसाइजेशन पैदा किया गया, उसका परिणाम यह है कि कांग्रेस के सत्ता में आने के बाद यह सही है कि सुधार हुआ है कानून और व्यवस्था में लेकिन यह बात भी मैं मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि जितना बाधित सुधार होना चाहिये था वह स्थिति भी नहीं बनी पाई है। इसका दोष मेरे मित्र जेठमलानी साहब हमारे गृह मंत्री, श्री जैल सिंह पर

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

आरोपित करने की कोशिश कर रहे थे और कह रहे थे कि यह सरकार कुछ नहीं कर सकती। एक दो आइसोलेटेड किस्म बताकर उन्होंने यह जताने की कोशिश की कि कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति ऐसी हो गई है जिसमें लोगों का जीवन मुश्किल है। मैं बहुत अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन हालात में कांग्रेस पार्टी को सरकार मिली, उन समय जो सोशल और राजनीतिक परिस्थितियाँ तीन सालों में पैदा हुईं, उन हालात में कोई जादू के डबे के तौर पर सरकारी तन्त्र को ठीक नहीं किया जा सकता, आर्थिक स्थिति में बदलाव नहीं लाया जा सकता और सामाजिक टेंशन को खत्म नहीं किया जा सकता। यही कारण है कि आज भी कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति में वांछित सुधार नहीं हुआ लेकिन किसी भी सरकार की उपनिधि केवल मात्र आड़ों के आधार पर नहीं, उसके द्वारा किये गये प्रयत्नों को देखने से ही आँका जा सकता है।

श्री जेठमलानी जी कह रहे थे कि इस हाउस के सरकारी बेचेज के माँग करने गैर-जिम्मेदार है कि वे हम्ना-गुल्ल करके ऐसी समस्याएँ जो देश में पैदा होती हैं उन पर विचार करने से रोकते हैं। मैं उनसे प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ—वे चले गये हैं क्या विरोधी दल के लोगो ने देश की एकता को कायम रखने की अपनी जिम्मेदारी का सबन दिया है? उन्होंने अयम समस्या के बारे में कहा है कि ज्यादानी नहीं होने चाहिये, विद्याधियों पर जल्म नहीं होने चाहिये, रून आफ ला होना चाहिये, डण्डा नहीं चलना चाहिये, मैं नहीं मानता और मैं नहीं कहता कि हमारी सरकार की ओर से असम में कोई ज्यादाती करने की कोशिश की जाती चाहिये पर एक बात भी साफ है कि असम के मामले में इस सरकार ने बहुत छूट दी है। पिछले 6 महीने से जबसे श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार केन्द्र में बनी है, बराबर यह कोशिश की गई है लेकिन उसके बावजूद असम की संवैसज कोमपरेट नहीं कर रही है। चाहे कोई बड़े से बड़ा पदाधिकारी हो, कमिश्नर हो, चाहे छोटे से छोटा सिपाही हो, और मैं तो यहाँ तक कह सकता हूँ मैंसे कभी कभी सन्देह होता है जुडीशियरी के बारे में—उन्होंने ऐसा रूख अस्तित्व कर रखा है कि एजि-टेशन को कैसे आगे बढ़ाया जाये। आज जब असम में ऐसी स्थिति हो, देश को भयकर नुकसान हो रहा हो, एकता के लिये खतरा पैदा हो गया हो, असम की प्रतिक्रिया के फलस्वरूप देश के अन्य भागों में कुछ लोग पृथकतावादी नीति पर चलने की बात सोच रहे हो, तब मेरा ऐसा मानना है कि सरकार ने बहुत इन्तजार कर लिया, बहुत दिन रास्ता खोला कि किसी तरह से समझौता हो लेकिन किसी चीज की एक हद होती है। आज वहाँ पर अल्पसंख्यक लोग परेशान हैं, देश बिखराव की ओर जा रहा है, ऐसे मौके पर अगर सरकार सत्ती के साथ कदम नहीं उठाती है तो शायद वह गलती करती है। हमारे विरोधी मिला सम्भवतः इसका राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने की कोशिश कर सकते हैं

और कर भी रहे हैं। एकस दि टेबल बात करने से वे कतराते हैं, अलग अलग तरीके से सुझाव देकर वे इस समस्या को उलझाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं नहीं कहता कि सारे लोग, कुछ पैट्रि-याट भी हैं, लेकिन कुछ लोगो की पॉलिटिकल एम्बिशन भी हैं, उनके कुछ इरादे भी हैं, उनके इरादे पूरे करने के जाल में सरकार को नहीं फसना चाहिये बल्कि अपने काम को मजबूती से करना चाहिये। मैं तो बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जो कुछ सख्त कदम उठाने की कोशिश की, जो शुष्पात की है, उसके नतीजे निकलने लगे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि वार्ता के जरिये समझौता हो, लेकिन उस वार्ता के नाम पर बहुत दिनों तक असम की समस्या को, चाहे वह त्रिपुरा की समस्या हो, चाहे पृथकतावाद का कोई और सवाल हो, उनको टाला नहीं जा सकता है—यह मेरा आपसे विनम्रता के साथ निवेदन है।

हरिजनो के अत्याचार की बात भी इस सदन में अक्सर हमारे विरोधी दल के लोग उठावर देश में एक ऐसा वातावरण बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, जैसे हरिजनो पर इस सरकार के आने के बाद एक कहर सा ढाने लग गया है, रोज वा यह कायदा है हमारे जिम्मेदार लोग इस तरह की बात करत हैं। मैं श्री जेठमलानी व उनके दल के लोगो से और विरोधी दल के लोगो से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सदन में गृह मंत्रालय को मागे चल रही है। हमारे अध्यक्ष महोदय रोज कहते हैं कि जो कुछ आपका कहना है वह आप गृह मंत्रालय की मांगो पर कहिये, लेकिन रोज वा यह धन्धा हो गया है। एडजार्नमेट मोशन के नाम पर, इस सदन का 15-20-25 मिनट और कभी कभी एक घन्टा या आधा घन्टा समय खराब किया जाता है और कोई भी इन्सीडेंट हो, अखबारो में जो रिपोर्ट आती है, मैं उसके आकड़ो में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, पर सदाकत यह है कि चाहे रेप के सवालात हो, चाहे हरिजनो पर अत्याचार के सवालात हो, उनके बारे में जो रिपोर्टें आई हैं, उनमें यह कहा गया है कि ये सारे के सारे तो नहीं, लेकिन इनमें से बहुत इन्सीडेंट्स झूटे हैं। यह रात दिन इस सरकार को बदनाम करने की कोशिशें हैं। जहा राष्ट्रीय सवाल हो, वहा तो जिम्मेदार लोगो को जिम्मेदारी के साथ आचरण करना चाहिये। जो लोग हमारे ऊपर आरोप लगाते हैं, मेरा उनसे विनम्रता के साथ निवेदन है कि पहले वे अपने आचरण को देखें।

मैं यहाँ यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनो के साथ जो घटनायें घटती हैं, उनका सख्ती के साथ मुकाबला किया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं गृह मंत्री जी से एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल मात्र कानून से, कानून को सख्त बनाने से, इन समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं होगा। कानून तो हमने बहुत सख्त बना लिये हैं, हमने अनटचेबिलिटी कानून को भी काफी कड़ा करने की कोशिश

की है। असम में समस्या का समाधान अगर हमको ढूँढना है, तो हमें ऐसा वातावरण बनाना पड़ेगा, हमें ऐसी परिस्थितियों का देश में निर्माण करना पड़ेगा ताकि उन समस्याओं का समाधान हो सके।

एक जो सबसे बड़ा इरिटेड है, हरिजनो के झगड़े का सबसे बड़ा कारण है, वह है जमीन का सवाल। हरिजनो के कब्जे की जमीन, चाहे वह थोड़ा-थोड़ा कास्ट की हो और चाहे वह थोड़ा-थोड़ा ट्राइबल की हो, उन की जमीनो के कब्जे की रक्षा की जानी चाहिये और कोई भी ऐसी स्थिति पैदा नहीं होनी चाहिये कि जहाँ पर हरिजनो को जमीन किसी स्वर्ण के हाथो में जा सके। मेरा आपस निवेदन है कि कानून की जो प्रक्रिया है, उसके जरिये ही नहीं बल्कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एक्शन के जरिये हरिजनो को उनकी जमीनो से बेदखल करने से रोकना चाहिये और जहाँ उनको बेदखल कर दिया गया है, उनको वह जमीन वापिस दिलाई जानी चाहिये।

इसी तरह से मैं एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, जो हरिजनो की समस्या के समाधान के लिये है। आज जो देश के अंदर कास्ट सिस्टम है, यह जोर पकड़ता जा रहा है, उस पर भी विचार करना चाहिये। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब समय आ गया है, हम को यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि आज विभिन्न जातियों के लोग अपने नामो के आगे जो अपना कास्ट नेम लिखते हैं, क्या इसको आज कानून से रोकना नहीं जा सकता है? सर-नेम लिखने की जो प्रवृत्ति आज देश के अन्दर चल रही है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इसको रोकें बिना, इसको बढ़ा किये बिना, इस देश से कास्टिज्म का जहर खत्म नहीं हो सकता है। मैं वाजपेयी जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह अपनी तरफ से शुरुआत करें, वे अपनी तरफ इशारा भी कर रहे हैं। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इस बारे में भी हमको कुछ और गम्भीरता से और नये परिप्रेक्ष्य में सोचना पड़ेगा कि यह कास्टिज्म इस देश के अन्दर एक नासूर बनता चला जा रहा है इस कास्टिज्म को कैसे खत्म करें, ताकि देश के अन्दर यह जो खाई पैदा होती जा रही है, इसको खत्म किया जा सके।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारी सर्विसिज के बारे में भी कुछ होना चाहिये। अभी सुखाडिया जी फर्मा रहे थे कि पिछली सरकार ने जो कमीशन बनाये, उस के बाद सर्विसिज में डीमार-लाइजेशन आ गया—यह बात बिलकुल सही है। आज भी सर्विसिज में यह डीमारलाइजेशन कायम है। इस के बारे में सोचना चाहिये कि सर्विसेज में पार्टी पोलिटिक्स के नाम पर जो स्थिति पैदा होती जा रही है उस को कैसे रोका जाय सर्विसिज में विराट को रोकने के बारे में हमें गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिये।

एक महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि इस देश में गवर्नर का एक्वाइन्टमेंट प्रेसिडेन्ट द्वारा होता है।

मैं आज यह सवाल गृह मंत्रालय के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ—क्या यह सही नहीं होगा कि सत्ता परिवर्तन के साथ गवर्नर भी बदल जाया करे। मेरे दोस्त मधु दण्डवते जी इस बात पर हस रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो पार्टी सत्ता में आती है

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Madhu Dandavate will immediately resign.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Thank you मैं इस बात को एक गम्भीरता का सवाल बना कर पेश कर रहा हूँ। जो पार्टी सत्ता में आती है और वह जितने गर्म तक सत्ता में रहे, उस को अपने शासनतन्त्र को अपनी तरह से चलाने का मौका मिलना चाहिये। चुनाव के मौके पर लोग फैमला करते हैं और जिस पार्टी को अच्छा समझते हैं, उस को मन देते हैं, जिस को खराब समझते हैं उस को रिजेक्ट कर देते हैं। लेकिन कई दफा यह देखने को मिलता है कि गवर्नर और सरकार के बीच में ताल मेल नहीं होता और उस के अभाव में कुछ डेड-लाक्स पैदा हो जाते हैं। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्रालय इस सवाल पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें या ऐसी कन्वेंशन इस देश में होनी चाहिये कि जिस पार्टी की सरकार आये, उसके साथ ही गवर्नर अपने आप इन्तीफे दे दे। हमारे सामने कुछ ऐसे प्रश्न आये हैं, मैं उन के नाम नहीं देना चाहता और न उस में जाने की आवश्यकता है, गवर्नर के बारे में सदन में गरिमा से बात करनी चाहिये, लेकिन मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि नये परिप्रेक्ष्य, नई विचार-धाराओं के बीच जो देश के हित में हो, हमें उस पर चलना चाहिये, आक्सोलीट या घिसीगिटो व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन लाना चाहिये, भले ही कास्टीच्यूशन के हिसाब से वह सैक्रेड हो, लेकिन उसे भी बदलने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं गृह मंत्रालय की मांगो का समर्थन करता हूँ और आपने मुझे बोलने का जो समय दिया है, उसके लिये बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: With the permission of the House, we will have to complete the discussion by this evening. I think the Government will have no objection extending the period so that we can complete the speeches by all the Members this evening whatever the time might be. At 4 P.M. the State Minister will intervene. The discussions must be over to-day evening. This is an important Ministry. I want to give chance to all the Members, irrespective

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

of the number of Members in any party provided you are prepared to sit late in the night. Home Minister will reply tomorrow. This is the programme.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It will be a matter of pleasure to hear couplets in the evening if the Home Minister could reply in the evening.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh.

Every Member of the ruling Party will get not more than nine minutes.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: How have you come to this figure—nine? Is it an auspicious figure? It can be ten or twelve.

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : (बांका) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों के सम्बन्ध में हुए वाद-विवाद को सुनने के बाद मन पर ऐसा प्रभाव पड़ता है कि सारे देश के सामने एक मात्र समस्या महिलाओं पर अत्याचार या हरिजनों पर अत्याचार की ही है। इस पर काफी चर्चा हो गई है, इसलिये मैं उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना आवश्यक नहीं समझता हूँ। और मैं यह अनुभव करता हूँ कि गृह मंत्रालय का काम केवल फायर ब्रीगेड की तरह नहीं होना चाहिये कि जहाँ कोई अत्याचार का मामला हुआ, कोई दंगा हुआ या कोई फसाद हुए, तब गृह मंत्रालय की याद हमको आवे और गृह मंत्रालय की चर्चा हम यहाँ पर करें। इसलिये मैं उन मुद्दों की चर्चा करना जरूरी समझता हूँ जिस से लोग आम तौर से भी उन के मंत्रालय को याद कर सकें और इस मंत्रालय के जरिये साकारात्मक कार्यक्रम पेश किये जा सकें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहली बात तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन का एक मुख्य प्रश्न है। जो कुछ भी प्रशासन का मुझे अनुभव रहा है, उसके आधार पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज की जो यह प्रशासन व्यवस्था है, वह आज की जिम्मेदारियों को पूरा करने के लिये अनुपयुक्त सिद्ध नहीं हो रही है और उस से जो अपेक्षाएँ हैं, वे पूरी होने की संभावनाएँ नजर नहीं आती हैं। एक बात यह बहुत स्पष्ट है कि आज इस व्यवस्था का बोझ इतना बड़ा हो गया है। मालूम पड़ता है कि सरकार की आमदनी का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा इस व्यवस्था को चालू रखने में, उस को जीवित रखने में ही व्यय हो जाता है। अगर आप आंकड़ों को देखें तो यह पायेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों को मिला कर लगभग 1 करोड़ सरकारी नौकर हैं और उन पर पिछले 30 वर्षों के अन्दर तीन गुना व्यय हमारे जी एन. पी का आज बढ़ गया है। 30 वर्ष पहले अगर उस

का 10 प्रतिशत खर्च होता था, तो आज 30 प्रतिशत प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था पर खर्च हो रहा है और मैं अपने बिहार जैसे गरीब सूबे की चर्चा करूँ, तो बिहार सरकार की अपनी जितनी आमदनी है, वह पूरी की पूरी बिहार की प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था को जीवित रखने में व्यय हो जाती है। आज यह स्थिति है और किस प्रकार इस भार को हम वहन कर सकते हैं, इस पर गृह मंत्रालय को विचार करना चाहिये लेकिन उस से भी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि आज का यह प्रशासन हमें सही दिशा की ओर ले जाने वाला नहीं है। अगर हम देखें तो एक तो यह व्यवस्था ऐसी है, जिस में अनावश्यक समय लगता है और साथ साथ जिन जिन समस्याओं का निष्पादन जिस दिशा की तरफ होना चाहिये, उस दिशा की तरफ न हो कर हमें गलत रास्ता अड़ितयार करने के लिये मजबूर होना पड़ता है। इसलिये मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि जहाँ तक प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था में सुधार इस शब्द का मैं प्रयोग करना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि सुधार एक मामूली शब्द है, इस के लिये मैं जरूरी समझता हूँ कि आमूलचूल परिवर्तन करना आवश्यक है। आज हम यह देखें और तमाम सदस्यों का यह तजुर्बा होगा कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार आज देश में कायम है लेकिन जहाँ तक सर्वसामान्य लोगों का सम्बन्ध है, उन के लिये सरकार का रूप वही है। वही प्रखण्ड विकास अधिकारी है, वही थाने का दारोगा है उस का रूप आज भी वही है। उस की क्या दिशा है, हम आप, इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यगण, इस को अच्छी तरह से महसूस करते हैं। वे आज यह समझते हैं कि वे मालिक हैं, स्वामी हैं और जन प्रतिनिधि उस के सहायक नहीं हैं बल्कि उस के काम में बाधक हैं और जनता को जो कुछ मिलता है, उस को दान स्वरूप ही कुछ मिलता है और न्याय और इन्साफ पाने की वह अधिकारी नहीं है। अगर आज इस व्यवस्था को बदलने की आप चेष्टा नहीं करेंगे, तो चाहे जितनी अच्छी रूप रेखा आपके कार्यक्रमों की हो और चाहे जितनी अच्छी आपकी योजनाएँ हों, उनसे जनता को कुछ विशेष प्राप्त नहीं होने वाला है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में केवल इतना ही कहना चाहूँगा कि आज यह बहुत जरूरी है। कि हमारे जो भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा के अधिकारी हैं, उन की ट्रेनिंग का जहाँ तक सवाल है, उन की शिक्षण व्यवस्था का जहाँ तक सवाल है, उस में भी आप परिवर्तन करें। हम ने देखा है कि अच्छा काम वे कर सकते हैं, अच्छे कामों को पूरा करने की तरफ उन की रुचि है लेकिन उन की शैली इस प्रकार की है, जिस से जनता से कभी उन का सम्पर्क स्थापित नहीं हो सकता है और जनता उन तक पहुँच नहीं सकती है। इसलिये मैं यह जरूरी समझता हूँ कि गृह मंत्रालय इस परमावश्यक समस्या की ओर ध्यान दें। और जो आवश्यक कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए वह करें।

मैं एक दूसरे विषय की चर्चा करना भी आवश्यक समझता हूँ। मेरे विरोधी दल के सदस्यगण मुझे माफ करेंगे कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में चाहे जनता पार्टी का राज रहा हो, चाहे लोक दल का राज

रहा, हो, उस अवधि में सब से बड़ा योगदान राजनीति में जो उनका रहा है वह साम्प्रदायिकता का रहा है, वह जातीयता का रहा है। मैं उसके विश्लेषण में नहीं जाना चाहता। मुझे याद है जब पटना शहर में, पटना जंक्शन पर सरसंघबालक का भागमन होने वाला था उस दिन उनके स्वागत के लिए कितने ही विरोधी दल के नेतागण और वे नेतागण जो अपने को वामपन्थी कहते हैं, फून्नालाएं ले कर स्वागत करने के लिए तैयार थे। हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति के लिए वह दिन एक काला दिन साबित हुआ। इसने हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति की बुनियाद को ही धक्का पहुंचाया। हम यह समझते हैं कि सभी धर्मों के प्रति इज्जत, आदर और प्रेम का व्यवहार होना चाहिए और इसी मार्ग का हम अवलम्बन करते आये हैं। लेकिन खास तौर से पिछले तीन वर्षों में जिन तत्वों को प्रोत्साहन मिला है, गृह मंत्रानय का काम है कि ऐसे तत्वों को इस देश की राजनीति से, शासनतंत्र से बाहर किया जाए।

मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा, केवल स्पष्ट सुझाव दूंगा। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह जरूरी है कि जो आर० एस० एस० की शाखाएं सार्वजनिक रूप से चलती हैं, सार्वजनिक जगहों पर चलती हैं और बेरोकटोक चलती हैं उनका कम से कम सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन तो बंद ही होना चाहिए। इस सरकार की यह कार्यवाही तत्काल करनी चाहिए। (व्यवधान) किसी भी सार्वजनिक स्थान पर ऐसी किसी भी संस्था को इस प्रकार का प्रदर्शन करने का अधिकार नहीं है, गैर कानूनी प्रदर्शन करने का अधिकार नहीं है। कलक्ट्रेट के मैदान पर, स्कूल के मैदान पर, रेल के मैदान पर शाखाएं नहीं लगायी जानी चाहिए किसी व्यक्ति के घर पर उसकी जमीन पर शाखा लगा सकते हैं। किन्तु सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर इस प्रकार के प्रदर्शन को, जो कि वैधानिक और कानूनी नहीं है बंद करने के लिये हमारी सरकार तत्परता से कार्य करे।

मैं इस बात को कोई आक्षेप के रूप में नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ कि तीन वर्षों में ऐसे तत्व हमारे शासन तंत्र में आ गये हैं जिनका धर्मनिरपेक्षता में विश्वास कमजोर है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसे तत्वों को शासनतंत्र से अलग किया जाये, उन्हें खोज कर निर्दयतापूर्वक अलग किया जाये। शिक्षण संस्थाओं में ऐसे तत्वों का प्रवेश पिछले तीन वर्षों में अनवरत रूप से होता रहा है। इस देश में ऐसे विश्वविद्यालय ऐसी शिक्षण संस्थायें हैं जिनमें स्कालरशिप के द्वारा प्रोत्साहन दे कर ऐसे तत्वों को अध्यापकों को अन्वय लाने का षडयंत्र किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि आने वाली पीढ़ी को सही दिशा देनी है, सही मार्गदर्शन देना है तो उन शिक्षण संस्थाओं को ऐसे तत्वों से मुक्त करना होगा, स्वच्छ करना होगा पवित्र करना होगा और उनमें राष्ट्रीय भावना भरनी होगी।

चौथी बात मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि सब से भयानक और गलत बात जो जनता पार्टी के राज में हुई वह इस देश के नन्हें और स्कूल में पढ़ने वाले बच्चों की पाठ्यपुस्तकों और इतिहास की पुस्तकों में विकृत तथ्यों को प्रस्तुत करने की। मैं उनके विवरण में जना आवश्यक नहीं समझता लेकिन यदि हम समझते हैं कि हमारे नन्हें बालकों में, बच्चों में राष्ट्रीयता की छाप रहनी चाहिये, धर्मनिरपेक्षता की छाप रहनी चाहिये तो ऐसी जो पुस्तकें हैं, उनको फिर से लिखवाया जाये। इस के लिये ऐसे विद्वानों की समिति बनायी जाये जिनका कि स्पष्ट रूप से विश्वास और आस्था धर्मनिरपेक्षता में हो और उनसे ऐसी पुस्तकें लिखवा कर प्रकाशित की जायें जिससे कि हमारे दश में जातिगत एकता और मजबूत हो।

मैं अपने आदरणीय मित्र शर्मा जी ने सहमत हूँ जिन्होंने यह कहा है कि यदि हमें जातीयता और जाति आधारित राजनीति को समाप्त करना है तो इस सरकार को सहस के साथ यह निर्णय लेना होगा कि जाति के आधार पर यदि कोई कार्यक्रम चलाया जा रहा है तो ऐसे कार्यक्रम को चलाने देने के लिये यह सरकार तैयार नहीं है। यह जरूरी समझता हूँ कि अनेक प्रश्न इसके साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। समय के अभाव के कारण मैं इस के विस्तृत विश्लेषण में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन यह जरूरी है कि जिन पांच बिन्दुओं को मैंने आपके सामने स्पष्ट रूप से रखा है उन पर गृह मंत्री केवल चिन्तन ही न करें बल्कि कारगर कदम भी उठाएं। बलबे और दंगे जो हो रहे हैं उन को दबाने का ही आप काम न करें बल्कि साथ ही साथ इस देश की राजनीति और समाज व्यवस्था को सही दिशा देने का जो आपका उत्तरदायित्व है उसको भी आप पूरा करें।

मैं केवल एक और विषय की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। पिछड़ी जातियों के बारे में इस सरकार का गृह मंत्रालय का खास संवैधानिक उत्तरदायित्व है। जहां तक हरिजनो और आदिवासियों का प्रश्न है मैं समझता हूँ कि आज इस मौलिक प्रश्न की तरफ श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा ने संकेत किया है और उस संकेत को ले कर आपको सहस के साथ आगे बढ़ना होगा, सोचना होगा। त्रिपुरा में भी भयंकर घटनायें घटी हैं। मंडई में नर संहार हुआ है उससे तमाम लोगों को दुख और चिन्ता हुई है। लेकिन साथ साथ आपको इस बात को याद रखना होगा कि वहां के आदिवासियों ने जो आज आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं, सब से महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा जमीन का उठाया है। उनकी जमीनें दूसरे लोगों द्वारा छीन ली गई हैं वे उन्हें वापिस दी जायें या नहीं दी जायें और दी जायें तो किस तारीख से दी जाये, यह एक महम मुद्दा है। सरकार को निर्णय लेना होगा कि जिस तरह से कई राज्यों में आदिवासियों की भूमि का हस्तांतरण नहीं हो सकता है, उस पर रोक है, उनका ट्रांस्फर नहीं हो सकता है उसी तरह से सारे देश

[श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह]

के पैमाने पर हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की भूमि के ट्रांसफर के सम्बन्ध में रोक लगाने के बारे में स्पष्ट और निश्चित कदम आपको उठाना होगा। सारे विवादों को खत्म करने के लिये यह एक आवश्यक कदम है। साथ ही साथ यह भी आवश्यक है कि अनेक तरह के माइनोरिटीज के सवाल जो हमारे सामने आ कर खड़े हो रहे हैं उनका भी कुछ हल हो। दूसरा भयंकर प्रश्न स्थानिक माइनोरिटीज का है। धीरे धीरे सुलगता हुआ यह भयंकर प्रश्न आज त्रिपुरा में उठ खड़ा हुआ है। त्रिपुरा में जो प्रश्न उठ खड़ा हुआ है यह उसका एक फैसेट है, एक अंग है जिस की ओर हम सभी लोगों का ध्यान आकषित हुआ है। ये जो तमाम प्रश्न हैं इनके बारे में आपकी स्पष्ट नीति और रुख होना चाहिये। आज सदन में केवल इस बात की चर्चा होती है कि गृह मंत्रालय ने बलवा रोकने में, औरतो को संरक्षण प्रदान करने में, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को संरक्षण देने में अपनी जिम्मेदारी पूर्ण नहीं की है लेकिन जिन मुद्दों को मैंने आपके सामने उपस्थित करने की चष्टा की है, उनके बारे में आप माहस के साथ स्पष्ट कदम और ठोस कदम उठाएंगे, ऐसी मैं आप से आशा करता हूँ। ऐसा आपने किया तो निश्चित रूप से इस सदन में गृह मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में एक दूसरा रुख पैदा होगा और गृह मंत्री महोदय को यह देश धन्यवाद देगा कि एक सही दिशा एक सही रास्ता देश को दिखलाने की और सही रास्ते पर देश को प्रेरित करने की उन्होंने कोशिश की है।

एक अंतिम बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। श्री जेठमलानी यहाँ नहीं हैं। उन्होंने हमारे मित्र श्री बालेश्वर राम के भाषण की बड़ी चर्चा की। उन्होंने यह आशंका व्यक्त की है कि शायद जिस प्रतिशोध की भावना से प्रेरित हो कर तीन वर्ष तक जनता पार्टी जलती रही और जो ज्वाला उसके मन में सुलगती रही शायद उन्ही ज्वाला में हम भी जलेंगे और वही ज्वाला हमारे हृदय में भी सुलग रही है। मैं उनको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि हमारी वह नीति नहीं है जो जनता पार्टी की नीति थी, जो लोक दल की नीति थी। जनता ने जो आज इतिहास के कूड़ेदान में उनको फक दिया है उनकी अपनी गलतियों की वजह से अब उनको सहारा दे कर हम फिर उनको आगे ले चलने वाले नहीं हैं, उनको आगे बढ़ाने वाले नहीं हैं। आज बदले की भावना से हम काम करें यह हमारी चिन्ता नहीं है। हमारा विश्वास राजनीतिक एग्रीच में है। हम समझते हैं कि जो कोई सरकार या जो कोई दल गलत कार्यक्रम अपनायेगा, गलत नीति अखण्ड करेगा, उसका उत्तर देश के आम लोग देंगे। हम प्रतिशोध की भावना से कभी प्रेरित नहीं हैं। इन्ही शब्दों के साथ मैं गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे योग्य गृह-मंत्री और राज्य गृह-मंत्री और हमारी सरकार इन मुद्दों पर फैसला करगी और हम बात को स्पष्ट करेंगे कि हमारी नीति फायर ब्रिगेड की नीति नहीं है, हमारी नीति पीजिटिव है, सापेक्ष है, सही दिशा देने की नीति है।

SHR. FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have given notice of two cut motions. They are complementary in character. The first is about the need for the declaration of an emergency in the State of Assam. The second is about the need for a much fuller application of preventive detention in the country.

I realise that the cut motions or the issues that they seek to raise will perhaps tend to raise the hackles of certain disparate elements in the House—pseudo democrats, crypto totalitarians masquerading as democrats and those who, in fact, worship at totalitarian shrines. But so far as Assam is concerned, I feel—and I have studied the problem perhaps more than most people—that the declaration of emergency is long overdue. In the last nine months the Prime Minister has done everything that is humanly possible to meet more than half way the various agitating groups. She has accepted insult, and abuse from the youth whose megalomania has grown because of her continuing lenient treatment.

All the ingredients for declaring an emergency have been postulated by the Government at different times in the House. The Home Minister is here. He told us on one occasion that the agitation had got beyond control or out of the hands of the students. He told us that it was being supported from outside, but he was reluctant to name the outside agency. Members of this House have indicated a particular party that has got both feet in the agitation and is seeking to encourage this agitation. The position is one of stark insurgency. And as I see it as a lawyer, what is happening there and what has happened speaks raucously of nothing but rank insurgency. And as I see it, and I have discussed matters with leading Members from Assam, lawyers and ex-Ministers, and they tell me that at least 70 per cent of the population today are looking for deliverance from what is happening to the Centre.

Half the population consists of minorities. They have been living in terror. Thank God today they are beginning to re-assert themselves. The poor have been deprived of their livelihood, they form the major element. Students are without education. I have just written a pathetic letter to the Prime Minister. Brilliant students are being deprived of employment only because of this insane insurgency in Assam. They, as I say, are looking to the Centre for strong and even ruthless measures.

Let me say without qualification that the motives of those who talk of negotiation are not only oblique, but they are demonstrably *mala fide*. I anticipated what my friend Ram Jethmalani was going to say. The people who are talking in terms of negotiation know that their efforts are disingenuous. They do not intend to negotiate. The same formulae—the cut off date, 1952 electoral rolls—are being projected again and the paralysis continues, the blockade of supplies continues, both in the State and to the rest of the country, and the killings continue to grow.

I know that some elements in the country are seeking to reap political dividends. Because Mrs. Indira Gandhi's massive mandates have reduced them to divisive rumps, they feel that if they can accentuate this trouble in sensitive areas, they may be able to reap some kind of political dividends.

You probably know that the power to declare an emergency is posited in article 352. It postulates that when the President is satisfied that an emergency exists whereby the security of India or any part is threatened by war or external aggression or internal disturbance, a declaration may be made in respect of the whole or the part. Today, what do we see? I am speaking now very frankly to the Home Minister. This is not an internal disturbance. It is an internal disturbance in a way, it is an internal disturbance in the most vulnerable, the most sensitive part of the country.

But it is much more than that. It is overlaid with external aggression, because what is happening today in Assam is a deliberate, direct invitation to aggression from outside. Haven't we got aggression from outside? Aggression takes different forms. We have almost an over aggression from outside. Everyday, we are told about Seven Sisters, China arming people, including the people from Assam, training them and giving them arms. And that is a direct consequence of this so-called internal disturbance. It has taken on all the overtones of an external disturbance of endangering security by way of external aggression. What do we do? What are the other ingredients? You have internal disturbance, you have external aggression, covert, if not overt; then you have the minorities in grave and increasing danger. I had some people send a message to me, they were Assamese, they refused to join the movement, and they were threatened, their wives and daughters were threatened with mutilation, with death if they do not join this movement. What more do you want? The administration is at a stand-still. The country is being starved of all kinds of crucial supplies. Can there be a stronger case for declaration of Emergency? The danger is to the whole Country. The longer you delay, the position will get infinitely worse. This is the poison that is spreading, it has already begun to spread and you would only encourage it by continuing leniency. I know the Prime Minister has gone out of her way. But people now identify this leniency with weakness and already as we see, it is playing into the hands of secessionists in Assam, and it is playing into the hands of the people who are trying to take advantage of this troubled area in order to try and if possible get this whole area to break away from the rest of the country.

I was going to deal with what Mr. Ram Jethmalani said, although I will not be able to deal with him as fully as I would like to. I will come to that

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a little later. But the first thing that will have to be done is to dismiss all the senior officials who identify themselves with rank insurgency. That is the first thing you have to do apart from all other actions you may take in order to keep your administration going.

I knew that my friend, Ram Jethmalani—I will come to him now—would use this so-called declaration of partial conditional suspension of the agitation for trying to support the claim of the agitationists. The attitude of the party to which he belongs has been demonstrably maladroit. The motives have been there for everybody to see. They want to see this whole area troubled so that....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): That is wrong.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: My friend is saying, it is wrong. But every action speaks for itself.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Can you cite a single example?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I am going to prove it now. What have they been saying? They have been saying this and the students have only been repeating what they have been telling them. In this partial suspension, what have they said? They say: 'You reinstate the government servants'. Now they are asking this Government to reinstate the people who are supporting nothing but rank insurgency. They want this Government to create a precedent for Government servants in the States and the rest of the country to be able to join in rank insurgency movements for secession and then to claim to be re-instated; that is the formula borrowed from my friends like Mr. Jethmalani and his colleague, my friend, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Another part of the formula is that you withdraw the repressive measures. Only a knave or a fool—they are not fools—can suggest that you withdraw the alleged repressive measures. What

repressive measures? You have alerted the armed forces, you have taken some of your central police forces there and they want preventive detention withdrawn. What would happen? See this partial suspension order. What have they said? The whole thing is a disingenuous ploy to gain time, because after a fortnight—God forbid—if you do anything like this, if you reinstate the senior officials, if you lift preventive detention, they will immediately come forward reinforced. Look at what they have said. They have asked their regional organisations to strengthen themselves. They have said that the legislators who do not immediately join them should be boycotted. It is an euphemism for terrorising them. And last but not the least, they have repeated their intransigent formula. They have said, the only solution will be the 1951 National Citizenship Register and the 1952 electoral rolls. And my friend is going along with them. The whole thing is demonstrably disingenuous and this disingenuous formula, they have borrowed from my friends, Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Jethmalani. This is what they have done.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: May I thank the hon. Member for giving me credit, which is not due?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Look at what they are continuing to do. The Prime Minister has said: 'Yes, you withdraw it unconditionally, we will also come unconditionally to the negotiating table.' I think, she went too far. But anyway, that is the offer. Look at their conditions, the blockade of oil, essential supplies and all commercial products to Assam and from Assam to the rest of the country will continue. They have told all their units to strengthen themselves for a likely final showdown. This is an offer which could only, as I see have been processed in the offices of the Bharatiya Janata Dal or whatever they call themselves. Because they are callow youth, they do not know. Somebody is conditioning them, somebody

from inside and somebody from outside. Obviously, this conditioning has been done by not incapable lawyers from inside.

My next cut motion is of a complementary character and that is, preventive detention should be applied much more fully in the rest of the country. I know that we have no preventive detention generally. The Janata Party tried to have mini-MISAs in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. We have preventive detention for economic offences. I am not talking so much now of COFEPOSA, which is meant essentially for smugglers. We have put on the statute book 'The Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Essential Supplies Act'. I know my friend, the Home Minister will say, he has no direct concern with this. I say, he has a direct concern with this. Technically it may be the concern of the Civil Supplies Ministry but I say it is the direct concern of the Home Ministry because it is the dominant Ministry so far as the security of the country is concerned. Black-marketeers profiteers and hoarders who are the constituents largely of a particular Party—I do not have to name it; Mr Vajpayee will get offended—are undermining the security of the country. That is why I want preventive detention to be used very much more liberally. (I do not know whether it is a contradiction in terms—'preventive detention' and 'liberally'...

14 hrs.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Only a nominated Member can make this type of speech!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But he is an Hon. Member of the House.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: My friend does not know that a nominated Member who has defended....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no difference between a nominated

Member and an elected Member; all are Hon. Members.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: If my friend Atal Bihari were preventively detained, probably the first lawyer he would come to is myself because I have had more people—arrested under MISA—released than perhaps any other lawyer in the country.

Let me tell my friend, the Home Minister something else. We see what is happening in Delhi. Prices are going up every day. Let us be quite frank; who is responsible for this?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Atal Bihari Vajpayee!

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: No, No; it is Atal Bihari Vajpayee immediately behind the scene and Atal Bihari Vajpayee's constituents very much on the scene.

You see what is happening. Shops are working cheek by jowl. There is no tag. They charge whatever they take. I do not know what is happening to the Government. They have no tags and there is no preventive detention. I want to tell my friend: 'Apply preventive detention liberally, but apply it carefully', because it is only today a news item appeared that some people who allegedly dealt with thousands of kilograms of sugar were preventively detained, but obviously the law was not correctly applied because three sitting judges of the Delhi High Court ordered their release. So, you see that even people who were preventively detained because of every safeguard have been released.

I do not know why Mr. Vajpayee should be preventively detained. He may be, but there should be all kinds of safeguards. That is why I have always insisted on the continuance of a judicial review. I know that preventive detention is not the only answer, but it is a powerful instrument by which, in Delhi, overnight you can bring down the prices of your vegetables, you can bring down the prices of

[Shri Frank Anthony]

your essential commodities—you lockup a thousand of Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee's constituents under the Preventive Detention Act. I do not know why you don't do it. They don't have tags. As I say, more and more shops, cheek by jowl, are charging what they want and at varying rates.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why don't you get a list from Mr. Vajpayee and hand it over to the Government?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Therefore preventive detention is the cutting edge. That is why I want preventive detention to be applied with regard to the maintenance of essential supplies.

I was reading a statement the other day of a very distinguished Economist. He said that if the level of man-days that were lost during the unfortunate Janata regime in 1979 could be brought down even by half, you can add between 500 and 1000 crores to your production. The man-days were lost by, as I say, professional labour agitators—union leaders competing with one another. That is why I say that there also preventive detention should be applied very much more.

And may I say this,—I am almost ending—I read an article that in Britain they were suffering from runaway prices, and this article said 'We wish we could import an Indira Gandhi into this country with her Emergency' because, during the Emergency, Indira Gandhi had done, in the first year, what was very necessary for the country. As I argued before the Shah Commission, in the first year the Emergency was the best thing that happened to the country. In the second year, as I conceded before the Commission, there were certain aberrations but in the first year what happened? You found that the Emergency gave the country much needed discipline. Let me say this, that we are among the most undisciplined nations in the world. Let us be quite frank. But during the first year of the Emergency we had respite from hoarders, black-marketeers and profiteers, the consti-

tuents of Mr. Vajpayee's Party, the much-needed respite from professional agitators who themselves have not, usually, earned any honest penny. I will not tell you what happened when I cross-examined one of the most outstanding labour leaders in this country he is now a member of one of the leading Parties; he never earned money all his life, he never paid income-tax all his life: suddenly he became a Minister. And I put to him the allegations, about what had happened to him after he had become the Minister. Anyway, let that go.

What happened during the Janata rule? It precipitated decay: all round; slack in every direction, administration, the services, the police, and rampant, corruption; that is the terrible legacy which Shrimati Indira Gandhi has received; it is more than a full plate; it is going to take a great deal of time to correct this slack.

My last submission is this. Do not think, when I plead for preventive detention, that I think that it is anything internally good. I think, preventive detention is an evil. I have always spoken against it. But in the conditions of the country today, it is a very necessary evil, And I feel that you must always have judicial review, a judicial scrutiny. That is why I was one of the people who had condemned so much that unfortunate majority judgment of the Supreme Court in Shukla's case. Before that, even during the Emergency, even during the suspension of Fundamental Rights, the High Courts—nine of them—said, we will scrutinise; judicial review is our function". They struck down every case with one bad ground; I think, I did 14 cases in the Delhi High Court; where on one irrelevant ground detention was struck down. So, preventive detention, as I say, is an evil, but it is not an unqualified evil, it is a necessary evil today, and that is why, wherever you have preventive detention, you must have judicial scrutiny. If also you have an Emergency in Assam, I would be all in favour a review of Shukla's Judgment. So, that there also,

you will have judicial scrutiny. I know that preventive detention is abused; I know that either from motives of vindictiveness or motives of sheer venality people are preventively detained. But, as long as you have the courts, there will always be the safeguard, the safeguard that preventive detention will not be applied venally or vindictively; one bad ground or one irrelevant ground, detention will be struck down.

Emergency in Assam is long overdue and preventive detention should be applied much more fully in the country generally.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Frank Anthony, you have not moved your Cut Motions, though you have made the speech. Mr. Tytler.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, what is happening today is nothing but an extension of the hangover of the mis-management of the previous regime, the regime of what was called the Janata Party. I am not going to make a political speech. But I have a few suggestions to make for the consideration of the hon Home Minister; and if he thinks that they are worthwhile, then he can take them into consideration. But, before I do so, I would like to give an analysis of the situation prevailing before the Janata Government took over and when the Janata Government was in power. I will start with the communal situation.

From 218 communal incidents in 1974, the then Congress Government had brought the number down to 186 in 1977; during the period under review, the number of deaths due to communal riots had been brought down from 87 to 36. Compared to these figures, the moment our friends Opposite, the champions of democracy, took over the reins of the Government, the number of communal incidents shot up to 230 in 1978, with the number of deaths going up from 36 to 110. 1979 was no better in respect of communal tensions. There were 304 inci-

dents with 261 deaths. These are the figures pertaining to communal tensions only. Of course, when the new Government took over nobody expected that the situation in law and order and mess they left would improve suddenly. Naturally, it will take some time before the situation is brought under control.

Sir, coming to the labour situation, industrial unrest which had shown a sudden spurt with the withdrawal of emergency showed a slight sign of decrease in 1979. Though the percentage of violent incidents increase to an all-time high 15.7 per cent as compared to 11.6 per cent in 1977. The percentage of violent incidents in the first two months of 1980 was 9.4 per cent but this should be viewed in the context that what we have inherited from them is a complete mis-management which only our leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi can improve and save this country from, the situation they had left. Time will only bear testimony to what I say.

Sir, coming to student unrest—I am little hesitant to mention about it—since the time Mrs. Gandhi took over we have not had any student unrest. I do not know whether the Opposition will take a clue and start something. During the Janata regime in 1979, 9,200 incidents took place of which twenty per cent were accompanied by violence. This was particularly true in the State of Assam, Punjab, West Bengal and Kerala. As in the case of labour, during the first two months of this year there were 1800 incidents of which 15 per cent turned violent.

Sir, much has been said about Assam. It is not right for me to repeat what the Opposition members and our own Members have spoken but I would like to find out from the Hon'ble Home Minister which is the party or which is the regime which led the situation to what it is today in Assam. Who are the people who are responsible for the happenings in Assam? It is a strange thing that Central Government has no control. Central Government says that Assam is out of

[Shri Jagdish Tytler]

control. The local administration is a complete failure. Universities are closed. The schools are closed. The factories are closed. People are not allowed to say anything outside. Even our refineries are closed and the only thing which is working is: 'shakhas'. Strange! How is it that with all the powers we cannot get things done in Assam and only RSS shakhas are being held and I believe they are increasing day by day. I do not say that these are the only people who are responsible for what is happening in Assam. The Home Minister has suggested—he has even said in his speech in the Question Hour—that there are foreign elements and powers which are responsible for what is happening. I would say if the Home Minister has a clue or they suspect—they have their own agency to find out—any foreign power or any foreign diplomat is involved, I think, we should ask them to pack-up and close the diplomatic relations straightway. These are the hard steps which you may have to take otherwise things are not going to be done. Until and unless you come strongly on the agitators who are agitating not only for Assam people but also for people with more dirty designs behind it.

It is completely one thing to break away from us. If anybody tries to do that, may be from our party or from the Opposition party, he should be locked up. This is what I would suggest.

Coming to the rape case/which we hear from the newspaper everyday—of course it is horrible crime—it should be condemned. In fact atrocities on women who are our sisters, daughters and mother's, should be condemned by all. I would like to ask the Opposition Leaders and the Press, when a mass killing happened in Tripura, how much did they protest and how much did they grill the Government? You know what happened in Tripura. Are the people there not part and parcel of our brothers and sisters? Are they not part of our family? I think such a thing

should be condemned by all even if the things involved is one or two here or there. Who is responsible for this? (interruptions) It is the government which is running there which is responsible.

Coming to the crime situation, I would say that the Opposition Leaders too whenever such a crime against women takes place or a rape case is brought to their notice they should help us and the police in trying to catch/hold of the culprit responsible for that. I would ask the Home Minister that if he cannot bring forward a Bill, at least, he should issue an Ordinance as it was done in the case of Shah Commission etc., to which I will come later. Whenever a crime against women takes place or a rape case comes, why not the judges of the High Courts or the Sessions Courts or the Lower Courts take up the cases on a priority basis? I think the trials should be held day to day and the culprit will have to be brought to book and should also be severely punished. It should not be taken lightly. I hope the Home Minister will take note of this.

Coming to Delhi proper, I am not going to defame anybody on what is happening in Delhi. But that is not a nice thing. People here are feeling insecure. There is a strange thing that has happened. Whenever a robbery takes place in Delhi or whenever a crime takes place or whenever an assault takes place, it is the leaders of the Janata Party—not the public, not the police—who know it first. I do not know how they come to know. I am not even stating that there is connection between the Janata Party and the crime incident. It is for you to judge. I will give you one instance. I took the hon. State Home Minister to one or two places in Kirti Nagar and Model Town, where a robbery had taken place. A very interesting thing happened. We had gone to a house. The Home Minister was there. There

were a lot of people collected there. There were some ladies who had just come in and said that they saw a dead body lying in front of a woman they pointed at a little distance. The hon. Home Minister and myself wanted to visit the spot then. We were told that ~~that~~ there was nothing of that kind and a group of women were buying vegetables. We know who were the people who were spreading the rumours. This is not something new. To-day it is this kind of rumour which is spread. I would not like to cast any aspersion on the press. But there is one incident that took place in Kirti Nagar. But the press has blown out this incident out of proportion. As reported a person was robbed and his daughter was dragged from the house and shots were fired. We had gone there to see the spot. It is not that I am making a mockery of the poverty. But, I was surprised to find that the house about which the newspaper had printed in their publication had hardly any *charpoi* to sit on. That house belonged to a very very poor person. May be, he did not have one rupee in his pocket. But the things were presented in such a way. Of course local leaders, Janata leaders, R.S.S. leaders were there. They did give a different version to us. The things were stolen from there. When we had gone there to see the house, we asked the people there as to what happened. They said that some people were running shouting '*chor chor*'. And somebody fired a few shots. One of them said that when his daughter went to the bath room, somebody tried to snatch things from the house. This is all to the story. Compared to this what we read in the papers or what was pointed out by the RSS people while demonstrating in front of the police station was completely false. I am not saying for a moment that the whole reporting concerning crimes is wrong. No.

Not at all. I would like the Home Minister to take note of the fact that we need drastic changes. During the last three years when the Janata party was in power we would like you to investigate the officers who were taken; the police constables and sub-inspectors and so on who were taken. Just find out their background, their communal feelings and their association and you will come to know, what the Janata party has done.

Now, I am coming to the Grants which the Home Minister has asked for. I would like to say that even the police people are feeling insecure and why are they feeling insecure? Because in the three years of Janata party rule—I wish my colleague Shri Jethmalani should have been here because I am one person who had seen how he operated through Government machinery and this is one of the reasons that the police is demoralised and they cannot do it because they were made political and they were used. I know how they were used. Let him deny if it is wrong that they had not taken a room in the Janpath hotel. We got a Youth Congress boy to look on the room. We kept a watch on the room. How the witnesses were harassed**... Let him deny that.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: Whisky to whom?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Whisky to the witnesses. I was once present in the Kissa Kursi Ka case hearing. We had protected a witness where CBI people used to harass them. What happened as soon as he had given his evidence in the court of law before Sessions Judge**

I do not want to comment on them. This is for everybody to judge what the result is. Why it was done—but I would like to tell you that as soon as the witness, a prominent witness in Kissa Kursi Ka case, came out of the Judge's room our late leader

[Shri Jagdish Tytler]

Shri Sanjay Gandhi who knew every trick these people were playing to try to bring false cases against him and against Shrimati Indira Gandhi and other Congress leaders. He said, "You surround this witness because he is going to be whisked away." Six or seven of us surrounded that witness and did not allow the witness to be touched. You know what happened! The police registered a case against us of kidnapping a person and on top of that at 12 O'clock at night that witness was taken from his house and brought back to the den. I would call it a den which they had kept in the Janpath hotel where they spent the exchequers money. We would like to know who paid for the liquor and other things?

Sir, coming back to the newspaper reporting about which Shri Jethmalani said I do not at all give credibility to what he has spoken because the same paper had mentioned something about Vajpayee, that when Vajpayee wants to visit a foreign country**

I say I do not want to give credibility to that thing and neither want to give credibility to what Mr. Jethmalani says.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am prepared to face any inquiry.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, Mr. Vajpayee has not listened to the latter part of my sentence. I say I do not want to give credibility. Maybe I am trying to save you which I should not.

Now, the most important part which I am coming to is the suggestions part and I would like the Home Minister to make a special note of it. Sir, we have the National Defence Fund. What do we have for the police people when they retire? I think Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000 is the

maximum that a constable gets who is all the time facing danger. I would like the Home Minister to get funds allotted or they can get more funds and create a national police fund which should take care of the policemen who get disabled during performance of their duty and to take care of the kith and kin of those killed in action to look after their children for purposes of scholarships and look after the people when they cannot get jobs. I would like the Home Minister to attend to this, because this is a very necessary thing. Because, until and unless you create the credibility of the police men in the eyes of the public, until and unless they feel that they are secure, they cannot perform their duties. Government may come and Government may go, but we are going to make use of them. I would also like the Government to make sure that the police officers are not used by any political party, might be our party, might be an opposition party. Let there be an ordinance, let there be anything else, saying, the police officer should be used only to look after the welfare of the people for which the treasury pays, for which the people pay, they pay income-tax to the treasury and so on. The police officer should be there exclusively to do his duty. Of course, a very strange thing is happening in our police force. We do have some different branches. There is a Detective branch, there is a CBI branch, there are so many branches. But whenever there is a shortage of one constable in one police station the Police Department does not hesitate to bring in a detective to take his place, as a constable. What I am trying to say is this. If the Home Minister does not give credibility to the post they are holding, the qualifications they hold, how do you expect the policemen to perform their duties?

In the end I have to make one more suggestion, Sir. If you take the ana-

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

lysis of the communal incidents, atrocities on harijans, backward classes, minorities and so on, you will find that as our colleague Mr. Subramaniam Swamy has put it, there are some fifty districts in the whole country which are involved. Why can't we create Peace keeping force for those districts? These peace keeping force may comprise of representatives of the weaker sections, harijans, minorities and others in equal proportion. Mind you, I am not saying that any particular portion of the society should not form a part of this peace keeping force. A beginning can be made by each State constituting one or two battalions depending upon the size and the requirements. Such a force needs to be exclusively used for maintenance of communal harmony and prevention of atrocities against weaker sections. In this whole exercise, the hon. Home Minister must try to involve the local people in the Peace-keeping force. I say this because this is very important. In Delhi there was a committee which was attached to each Police Station. But these have been removed now. I don't know the reason for it. Since I belong to Delhi, I would like to say this, that the Peace-keeping force attached to the police station should be brought back.

With these words I conclude my speech. I support the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Tytler, although you said 'It is a maiden speech', yet, you have made a very good speech.

Now, regarding certain things, like mentioning of some hon. Member of the House, I will go through the proceedings. If anything damaging or something other than parliamentary is there, I would go through the proceedings and I will expunge them. This is general.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I said.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Excuse me, I might say this since he has brought up the subject, she was very much there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have said already. You must know that it is a maiden speech of Mr. Tytler; then you may not take very much objection to it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Unless these remarks are expunged they are likely to be reported by the Press. Only the other day hon. Speaker had called a meeting of the Leaders of Opposition. The Treasury Benches were also represented there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If Mr. Jagdish Tytler has mentioned about family members of any hon. Member of this House, I would go through it I have told you already. Those things will be expunged.

Now, Mr. M. Satyanarayan Rao.

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SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am rising to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry. I support the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry. This Home Ministry is a very important Ministry. Some people may say that this Ministry does not deal with the economics of the country, but compared to other Ministries, I consider it more important because the performance of the other Ministries depends on the performance of this Ministry. If the Home Ministry fails, then everything goes wrong. We have noticed the experience of the Janata Government. When they were ruling the country, they failed miserably in so far as the administration by the Home Ministry was concerned. There were failures on all fronts and everything had gone

[Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao]

wrong and ultimately the Government had to go. That is why I give so much importance to this Ministry.

In this regard I would like to submit that we have inherited so many bad things from the Janata Government. As has already been pointed out by my colleagues here, it was during the regime of Janata Government that all these things happened. I am very sorry to bring to the notice of the august House the demoralisation of the Police officials. About whatever is happening in this country, I do not say that it is happening only now; but it had happened during the previous regime also. There were crimes during Janata regime. But because of the poor performance of the Janata Government and because they took certain steps against police officers, it demoralised the whole machinery. As soon as they came to power, they appointed many Commissions. They were not interested in the development of the country; they were interested only in seeing that somehow or other our leader, Mrs. Gandhi was put behind the bars. They were interested in putting behind the bars other leaders also. Their concern was that during the Emergency those officers who were acting as per the orders of the Government were to be put behind the bars. Immediately after they came to power, they took certain steps for constituting Shah Commission and other Commissions. That was the only thing in which they were interested. They were not interested in developing the country. The people of this country elected them to serve this country, to develop this country, to chalk out certain programmes which would benefit the country. They did not do that. They were concerned with instituting criminal cases against our leaders and others. The police people were very much demoralised when they found that their officers—DIGs. and I.Gs. also in some places—were put under lock-up and were hand-cuffed. The Sub-Inspectors and other small police personnel were

silent spectators. They were not taking any action against the criminals and after the Janata Government came to power they released all the smugglers, dacoits and the black-marketeers who were put behind the bars during Emergency. After they were released during the Janata Government regime, they indulged in all kinds of anti-social activities and lawlessness.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur):
This is wrong.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:
That is why you are there. Otherwise your Government would have continued.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: As regards the release of smugglers, they were released on 21st March, 1977, the day the Emergency was lifted.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:
Mrs. Indira Gandhi released the leaders of other parties, but not the smugglers, blackmarketeers, etc. All these people were behind the bars. You please go through the record. The hon. Home Minister is here and he will tell you about this. He has got all the records. You know all these things. That is why you are there. Otherwise you would have continued as hon. Finance Minister with your Janata Government. I pity you, but I cannot help you. These are the things which were done during Janata regime and all sorts of atrocities like rape on women, etc., are happening now because of the release of those anti-social elements, smugglers, etc.

Here I would like to mention particularly about atrocities on Harijans during the Janata Government regime. During this period the landlords had started acting against the Harijans. I do not know about other places, but about my district and my State, Andhra Pradesh, I do. The so-called landlords became very bold. They used to tell the Harijans "Now your *amma* is not there; you cannot go to anybody; you do whatever we want,

otherwise we will kick you, beat or even kill you." These were the threats given by those people to the Harijans. The same thing must have happened in other districts also. That is why so many atrocities took place during the Janata regime. We had allotted land to these poor people, Harijans, Girijans and backward people. After the Janata Party came to power, they were trying to snatch away that land forcibly. The poor Harijans and others naturally resisted. They thought that this land had been allotted to them, they had become the rightful owners. Why should they be deprived of that? In that protest, these people, the poor people, got killed. The Belchi incident occurred because of land dispute only. These atrocities were committed during the Janata regime and are still continuing also. I would request the Home Minister to see that these atrocities are not committed against the poor people, particularly Harijans and Girijans. I know the Home Minister has been taking certain steps in that direction and these have been indicated in the report also. These people must be protected under all circumstances. Of course, I do not support Shri Frank Anthony when he said that even prevention detention should be used or something like that or emergency should be declared. I do not want emergency to be declared in this country under any circumstances for such purposes. But I do support any measures in order to protect these people. You must bring before this House any legislative measures that you consider necessary in order to protect these poor people and those would be supported unanimously. All of us are very much interested in protecting these Harijans, Girijans and other weaker sections.

Then, there were a number of communal incidents that took place during the Janata rule, for example, at Jamshedpur, Aligarh and several other places. And, they are blaming us

now as to what we are doing in order to curb such incidents. In our regime also, such incidents have taken place; I do not say that there were no such incidents, but during Janata rule many communal incidents took place and there were lots of atrocities against these people. This was because Jan Sangh party was a part and parcel of the Janta Party. The communal outlook of that party is known to all of us. That party was responsible for all these things and that is why so many incidents took place then. Now, **of course, we cannot have any excuse;** we must see and ensure that these incidents do not occur in future.

I will now touch upon the Assam situation. It is a very serious situation. We have debated this recently on last Friday, the non-official day. Shri Parulekar also participated in that. Some hon. Members have been saying that it is a political question and should be dealt with politically. I do not agree to that. Definitely, certain political issues are involved. but at the same time, economic issues are very much involved. Without economics there is no politics. As I said on that day, the economic development in that region did not take place at all. Economically, that region, whether it is Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, or Mizoram they are quite backward. They have been completely neglected after independence continuously. We must take steps to see that proper developmental activities take place in that region. The Home Minister is responsible for the Union Territories also and I would request him that unless you develop that region, bring about industrial and agricultural development and improve their conditions, you cannot solve this problem. however much you may try. The agitation which has been going on there, unfortunately, has fallen in the hands of un-social and anti-national elements. You must take steps to see and find out who these people are. My friend,

[Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao]

Shri Tytler has just demanded, on Friday last we all demanded, the Government to find out who was the power behind it? Who are the parties behind this agitation? Our hon. Minister mentioned about the RSS: Though it is there, I do not blame it completely because they do not believe in the secessionist movement; they believe in Akhand Bharat. They are the people with national outlook. I do not blame that party. Then, who is responsible? There must be some party. We say that the students are good people, people with national outlook, but they have become prisoners in the hands of certain other people. Who are those people? You must clarify that. You must identify them.

You are evading this question. There was a calling attention motion; there was a question. In spite of all these things, you have only said that there seems to be some big power behind them; there seems to be some political parties. But you are not mentioning their names. Now the time has come for mentioning those things in your reply when you reply to the debate.

When our party came into power, our leader Smt. Indira Gandhi took immediate steps. She sent our hon. Home Minister to Assam to have a talk with them and to negotiate with them on this issue. Not only that, she invited those people also who were agitating. She also went there. In spite of all these things, they are not coming for this negotiation. I only request this whole House, don't think that this is a political matter: this is not a political issue. If you are really interested in the integrity of the nation, then you must stand as one man, all parties, irrespective of this party or that party, so far as Assam problem is concerned. Let us make an appeal to the people of Assam; let the whole House make

an appeal to the people of Assam, to the students there.

~~MR.~~ DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are 35 members from your party.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:

I was under the impression that I will get more time. Anyhow, I will finish within five minutes. My request to the hon. House is that let us make an appeal to them, all parties together, to stop this agitation. I am happy that the agitation has been suspended. Let them come to De'hi for negotiation with our government. Our government is very sympathetic towards their cause, their economic development. Unless they are economically developed, this problem cannot be solved. Ultimately, this is the problem of employment, because they are not having opportunities of employment. So, this agitation is there. I request the hon. Home Minister also to consider this problem sympathetically

Regarding Mizoram, I am very happy that he has met our hon. Home Minister and the Prime Minister and says that he will cooperate with the government; he will also see that MNF activities will be stopped there. In this respect, I am told that Brig. Sailo is also very happy at this outcome, but at the same time, he entertains some doubt about his sincerity; whether he is sincere or not, it seems he has cautioned. In spite of all this, I would only request the hon. Home Minister to see that they come together. If they come together, the Mizoram activities will cease. Mizoram is a very backward area; that should

also be developed. I will not touch that point. I will take up the National Commission on Police, because everything depends upon the police. Every day, Opposition members are bringing forward matters against the police people saying that they are not taking any action. Rapes are taking place. In fact, police people themselves are involved in rape cases and other cases. I will request through you the Home Minister to see that certain facilities should be provided to these police people. We must realise the difficulties of the poor Constable. After all, what is his pay? That is not sufficient for the duties which are assigned to him. Almost 24 hours they will have to work. What you are paying to them? You are paying nothing; as a matter of fact, you are paying more to a peon in the banks. They are not getting much pay. Unless you satisfy them, you cannot expect them to perform their duties well. My request to you is that you please see that their amenities are increased.

I was also a member of the State National Police Commission in Andhra Pradesh. We have submitted our report there suggesting that investigation should be separated from law and order situation in the sense because what happens in the police station is this. Once a Sub-Inspector is there, that Sub-Inspector has to go a village, where any crime has taken place; whether it is a dacoity or whether it is a murder or something else. Then the same man will have to go to the court. That is why he is not able to attend to his duties properly. *(Interruptions)* That duty is also there whenever a Minister comes. Whenever a Minister goes there, he has to attend to the duty of ~~bandobast~~. That is why my appeal to the hon. Minister is that this should be separated from the maintenance of the law and order duty. Maintenance of law and order should be separated from investigation; then only you can expect good performance from the police people.

Regarding pension to political sufferers, Prof. Ranga was keen about this; the sum of Rs. 500 p.m. was mentioned. In genuine cases you can increase it by Rs. 200 or 300. But there are so many bogus cases. At least in my district, some bogus cases have come to our notice. Because of that there is a burden on our Exchequer. Please find out who are the genuine political sufferers and help them; I am one with Prof. Ranga that their pension should be increased. There is difficulty since there are bogus political sufferers also. This should be taken into consideration.

Which are the parties getting foreign contributions? It is a serious matter. I know certain people are visiting foreign countries; some go to China, to Pakistan, to America and other countries. How are they going, with whose money? If at all those countries are giving, what is the source? Do you know the activities of those people? Which countries are contributing, how much? It will be dangerous. In Assam also something is happening; it may happen in other states also.

Lastly, the Home Guards. They are playing a very useful role; you have sanctioned five lakhs; there are only four lakhs or so. You must utilise all those people who are registered in the home guards not only in districts but in cities and the rural areas also; they are playing a very good role.

SHRI K. ARJUNAN (Dharmapuri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the demands for grants of the Home Ministry on behalf of the DMK party. At the outset, I should like to say

[Shri K. Arjunan]

that as/an ex-police personnel I have to frankly admit that the needs of police personnel and specially the state police personnel are being neglected...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your party has been allotted 16 minutes; you conclude within 16 minutes.

SHRI K. ARJUNAN: The service conditions, the pay and allowances of the state police personnel are far below compared to these of police personnel and their employees of the Central Government. My suggestion is that this difference should go forthwith if we want policemen to maintain law and order properly. Now-a-days the Press, the politicians and the cinema are all accusing policemen. Policemen are also human beings; they are recruited from amongst us. They are not recruited to commit rape or molestation. You should recruit good persons and give proper training and give them attractive pay. Then there will be change in the image of the policemen. Is everyone of us a perfect gentlemen in every institution? Politicians, pressmen and cinema men are tarnishing the image of policemen. Is our politician or pressman or cinema omnipotent? They are also committing crimes but there is no enquiry. We are not discussing about the call girls. They are a menace to decent people; we are not discussing about them, or why they solicit people. But if there is a report about a policeman, there will be a hue and cry that policemen are doing this and policemen are doing that; the opposition political parties will say that it happened to a Harijan girl and it happened to a Harijan woman. If you go on accusing like this, naturally policemen will not go to seek criminals and law and order will not be maintained. I do not mean to say that policemen should commit such atrocities; I am not defending the guilty. Those who commit atrocities should be severely punished, specially if they commit rape or molest people when in the custody of the police.

Political parties in the opposition take political advantage to bolster up their image by accusing the police force. No policeman will maintain law and order if you find fault with policemen for each and everything.

KADITHOCHI MELLA VERIKA
NEDITHAKKA NEENGARANA
VENDUBAVAR

The guilty should be severely punished. At the same time the innocents should not be punished.

If you go too near the fire, it will burn you. On the other hand, if you go too far away, you will not get the warmth and support. If you go on suppressing and accusing policemen, your hands will be burnt. Similarly, if you ignore their genuine grievances, you will lose their support.

The strength of policemen has not been increased. The equipments have not been modernised. At each police station there is one sub-inspector, one head constable and ten constables. They will have to look after *bandobast*, investigations, court, village Bad Character check and everything. Their strength should be doubled. I am saying this because now-a-days there are a lot of agitations—by the union people like trade unions and others. There are several troubles in the industrial areas. Police faces a lot of trouble. Whereas the strength of the police should be increased, the number of vehicles for patrolling should be increased as the number of vehicles is also quite inadequate to meet their demand. Each police station should be supplied with a van.

Our films in all languages tarnish the image of police. They are made a fun of. It creates a bad impression. "To make fun of human frailties is no crime. But to make fun of human failures is really a crime." "Police is always at the receiving end. It is a helpless force." I request you to redress their genuine grievances and raise their image.

In regard to pay, I may submit that the figures supplied in the First Report of the National Police Commission by

its Chairman Shri Dharma Vira, are pathetic. The Driver of the nationalised bank is getting Rs. 690 p.m. and the Clerk is getting Rs. 730 but the Delhi Police Constable is getting Rs. 328 p.m. If you compare this the policeman is not getting even half of what is being taken by the peon of the nationalised bank: An employee in the Public Sector Undertakings in Bangalore gets Rs. 723 p.m. but the policeman is getting Rs. 350 p.m. The constable should be rated as a skilled worker and suitable pay structure should be evolved.

Weekly off is not given to the policeman. He is expected to work for all the 24 hours. Overtime allowance is not given. Special qualification pay is not granted to him. He should be given full travelling allowances. Eight hours duty should be insisted only. The police man is working 24 hours and weekly off is not given. This is not fair. Extra remuneration or overtime allowance of Re. 1 to 2 per day is given to them. This is quite inadequate.

Regarding housing, in our country not even 50 per cent of the non-gazetted police personnel have been allotted housing. In Bihar it is 4 per cent Punjab 10 per cent, U.P. 15 per cent, Delhi 20.7 per cent and in other States, it is slightly better than this. So, I request that provision of housing facilities should be given top priority. The policemen are finding great difficulty in securing houses, because they have to pay excess rent. Their house rent allowance is just Rs. 30 a month but they have to pay Rs. 100 or 150 for a house. Also, the house-owners have got certain rules and procedures, which the policemen will have to follow. Hoarders, criminals and anti-social elements are house-owners and the policemen have to mingle with them because they are residing in their houses. How can they act freely? So, immediately a police housing corporation should be formed and the construction of houses should be speeded up. The present house rent allowance is meagre. So, free ac-

commodation to all policemen, including the higher officers should be given. Policemen's Cooperative Housing Societies should be formed and adequate funds should be allotted for this purpose. The orderly system should go.

Regarding policemen's association, this is not a trade union. It is just meant to represent the grievances of the policemen. So, there should be no outsiders as members of the union. Only serving policemen should be members of the union. The police union shall not resort to any coercive method, agitation and indiscipline. It should be non-political and proper election should be conducted for the association.

The most important aspect is training. Nowadays policemen are not given proper training. That is why this sort of allegations and accusations are coming from all parties. Enough fund is not allotted for the training. Policemen are treated like harbour coolies in the police training college. Proper persons are not selected and inadequate training is given to them. The teachers in the police training college and police recruitment school are selected from the police personnel. Only unwanted elements are selected for this purpose. Improper treatment during training is given. Sufficient funds are not allotted. That is one of the reasons for the accusations. I will take the Home Minister to the P.R.S. at Coimbatore so that he can see the status and treatment given to policemen. Those who teach at the training college should be given at least Rs. 200 as additional pay because they do not get TA and other facilities in the training college. Experts in the various fields should be recruited as teachers in those fields. Experts in medical jurisprudence, IPC, psychology and other fields should be employed as teachers. Policemen should not be allowed to teach. Only experts should be allowed to teach. If the Government looks after these basic requirements of training, the image of policemen will be better in future.

[Shri K. Arjunan]

In State Governments, a select list is prepared for promotion of Deputy Superintendents as IPS officers. This is valid only for one year. After the expiry of one year another list is prepared. That is wrong, because the juniors are able to find a place in the list due to political influence. The select list should be prepared for three years. Unless there is a proved charge of corruption or such thing against an officer and he is given punishment for that, his name should not be deleted from that list. Mere enquiry or allegation should not be the ground to delete his name from the list.

15 hrs.

To give enthusiasm to subordinate police officers, there should be 50 per cent promotion quota from the rank of constable to sub-inspector. If you do this, the image of the Police will be better.

At present, there is no reservation for backward classes in the All-India Services. It should be provided 10 per cent of the reservation should be given to the most backward community in the All India Service.

IPS officers are doing better job than the IAS officers. They should be posted as Secretaries in Central and Managerial posts such as tourism, transport, sugar cooperative factories, etc. in the States.

I want to tell one thing about Tamil Nadu Police which was considered once second to Scotland Yard. Now, its image has gone down. The opposition party has no freedom in communication. The letters are being censored, telephone conversations are being tapped by SB CID Police. They recruit ADMK men as functionaries to abuse K. Karunanidhi and his family members in such a filthy languages which I do not want to mention here.

It is also there in the SB CID tapes. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is tapping the conversation like Nixon did in America, which was called Watergate scandal. Perhaps, he will also meet the same fate as Nixon. But I do not compare him with Nixon because he has got no such intelligence or ability as Nixon has. I would request the Home Minister to get it enquired from the CBI.

In Government functions, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu talks politics in the presence of the Governor. He accuses the DMK party. Once the Governor of Tamil Nadu had stated and expressed his desire that AIADMK was expected to come to power and he prayed to Lord Venkateswara for that.**

He should be transferred forthwith.

In my constituency, One Mr. Sivan, Headmaster of Kalappamadi School was murdered by 50 CPI men in broad daylight at his residence. The Headmaster and his wife requested for Police *bandobast* in advance. But the Police failed to do so. If the Police *bandobast* was there, the murder could not have taken place. The CPI is in alliance with the ADMK there. So far no action has been taken against the CPI volunteers who committed this murder. Yesterday, I received a telegram from widow Sanjeevi. In Mettur, the DMK Town Secretary, Shri Murugesan and his family members were beaten severely by ADMK men. But action was taken against DMK men by the local police. The police is partial. The Police force in Tamil Nadu including the IPS officers are dancing to the tune of ADMK men. A top offender under the Prohibition Act, is elevated as MLC because he was a ADMK men. Police is not in a position to enforce the Prohibition Act because the Government is protecting the prohibition offenders.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

The activities of anti-social elements under the protection of AIADMK Government are rampant.

15.05 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair].

Regarding Harijans, they have no protection under the AIADMK Government. The Untouchability Act is not enforced properly. By the existing law untouchability cannot be eradicated. Only by inter-caste marriage, socio-economic development can be achieved. The Harijans should be allowed to perform puja in all temples. Legislation was made by Shri Karunanidhi when he was the Chief Minister in Tamil Nadu. If you want the real socio-economic development of the Harijans, if you want untouchability to go, inter-caste marriages should be encouraged. Those who marry people from the Harijan families should be given job opportunities in all walks of life.

Regarding railway police, I am told that 50 per cent of the expenditure is shared by the Central Government and 50 per cent by the State Government. The railway Protection Force is nothing but watch and ward. They have no investigating power because the State Government is sharing 50 per cent of the expenditure. They are not interested in handling the crimes committed within their jurisdiction in the railways. The strength of the Railway Protection Force is very very meagre. That is why the robbery and dacoity in the railways is rampant. So, the entire organisation should be with the State Government or the Central Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAM-
ENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P.
VENKATASUBBAIAH) Mr. Chair-
man, Sir, it is really my unique

privilege to intervene when you are in the Chair. I thank you very much.

Sir, before I proceed with my intervention, it will be very relevant if I just point out and quote a few observations made by our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi only a few days back while addressing the All-India Social Workers' Conference. She dwelt at length on the various problems that are facing the country and also the condition of the weaker sections and the other backward and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. She said that her ambition is to give a new direction to the country and make it stronger. The country would not become strong and powerful if the majority of the people remain weak socially and economically. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that their lot should be improved.

Referring to the atrocities on Harijans in the country, she said:

"Many causes should be attributed. People who have for long enjoyed all the benefits of the country could not tolerate the Harijans trying to improve their socio-economic status and the right to come on par with them."/>

These are the main points which she has mentioned only a few days back.

Under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, during the last elections our Party got a massive mandate and the faith of the weaker sections and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is complete and total in so far as her leadership is concerned. So, it has been our endeavour to see that not only facilities are given to them, but also that the services attune themselves to the new situation, so that they not only get adequate representation in the various services but also get the confidence that their interests are protected.

The Department of Personnel with which I am concerned is connected

[Shri P. Venkata Subbaiah]

with the nodal and substantive function relating to the infrastructure of the machinery which is going to implement Government policies.

There are more than 35 lakhs of Government servants, and you can imagine how complicated and complex are the problems faced by us in this department. The services have got a very heavy responsibility in implementing new policies and programmes for which, as I have already mentioned, the people have given us their mandate.

The successful implementation of our policies would naturally depend upon the way in which the services attune themselves to the new challenges before them. For this purpose the services have to reorient themselves to the changes in the environment and the challenging tasks before them to acquire the motivation and capability to acquit themselves in a creditable manner.

The bureaucracy, as we call them, whether it is at the Centre or in the States, comes in for severe criticism for various acts of omission and commission in the discharge of their day to day responsibilities. The services, therefore, have to keep in mind the fact that their first and foremost duty is to see that the weaker and vulnerable sections of our society are given all the protection needed and that they have faith and confidence in the interest and sincerity of the Government and its executive arm in implementing the programmes for their uplift and welfare.

Besides this it is necessary to involve all sections of society in the tasks of nation-building, and for this we have to provide adequate opportunities to the weaker sections for joining the various services, including those involved in law enforcement.

To instil a sense of confidence in the fairness of recruitment, it will be pertinent to point out that the UPSC, which is the primary recruiting body for higher posts in the Government,

is headed by an eminent person who comes from the scheduled caste, while the previous Chairman hailed from a minority community. The first Chairman of the other main recruiting agency, namely the Staff Selection Commission, was a person belonging to a minority, and the new Chairman of this Commission also hails from a minority group, and is a lady. For considering the claims of the minorities and other backward classes, the Minorities Commission and the Backward Classes Commission have already been entrusted with the task of making recommendations in this regard. Government will be able to take a view on these recommendations as soon as the reports of these two commissions are received.

This House had an occasion to discuss the report of the UPSC, and many valuable suggestions were made by the Members in the course of their speeches. We have already forwarded these suggestions to the UPSC and requested them to take expeditious action wherever feasible.

As Members of the House are aware a new scheme of examinations for recruitment of IAS, IPS and other civil services has been introduced last year based on the report of the Kothari Committee, whose report was also placed on the table of this House. It will be of interest for the members to know that the new schemes has been so modelled as to attract meritorious candidates with a rural background and from weaker sections. The salient features of this system of examinations are : the paper on English is of matriculation or equivalent standard and qualifying in nature, the marks in this paper are not counted for the competitive ranking; option to answer the subject papers either in English or in any of the Indian languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution has been given to the candidates. The marks allotted for optional papers have sought to reduce the weightage of papers in general studies. The optional papers carry 1200 marks

while general studies papers carry 600 marks. The Interview Board can allow a candidate to answer in an Indian language if the candidate so desires because of his inability to express adequately in English. The upper age limit has been raised from 26 to 28 years. The additional papers of post-graduation level for IAS, IFS including the old scheme of examinations have been dispensed with in the new scheme of examinations.

The Ministry is responsible for taking measures to give proper representation in the service to Members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Constitutional provisions enable reservation for these classes of persons in the services.

Even though complaints and apprehensions have been voiced that the measures taken so far have not led to adequate results, I want to emphasise the fact that within the framework of the reservation orders, considerable progress has been made during the last 20 years. We have to remember that while reservations have been there since long, such reservations have been extended to posts filled by promotion, both by seniority and selection only in the last decade. It is also necessary to have an adequate number of suitable personnel in the lower grades who are fit for promotion to higher grades. This is necessarily a gradual process and we shall get a large number of suitable candidates in course of time. I may tell the House that it is a matter of great satisfaction that as far as recruitment to the top civil services for the country such as the IAS, IPS, IFS services and other central services are concerned, in recent years, we are getting adequate number of suitable candidates belonging to the scheduled castes for filling up all these reserved vacancies. However, in view of the fact that reservations in promotions have been provided for only during the last few years and also due to the fact that certain segments such as scientific and technical posts in Group

A services were completely exempted from the reservation orders till 1975, the overall representation still appears to be low. We are now taking special steps to impart special coaching on pre-examination and pre-selection training for members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes so that they can better equip themselves for making themselves suitable for the civil service under Government for which recruitment is made by competitive examinations and selections. With the increase in the number of such persons in the lower and middle groups, they are becoming available in increasing numbers for promotion. In order to equip them better for appointment and promotion to higher posts, in the matter of in-service training, we propose giving them their due place and ensure that they take full advantage of the training schemes. What I want to emphasise in this House is, on the whole we have made a considerable progress specially when we remember that the reservation was only 12 1/2 per cent and 5 per cent before 1970 so far as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned and it has now been increased to 15 per cent and 7 1/2 per cent. In order to continuously monitor the progress in this regard and also to examine in depth the reasons for short-falls, a high-power Committee under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister has been constituted to periodically review the situation and give different directions to the various Ministries for appropriate action to ensure that the representation orders are given effect to in a realistic and fuller manner. For instance, for appointment to the reserved posts of Under Secretaries in the Central Secretariat, a special examination was held exclusively open to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 27 officers were appointed in the reserved vacancies of 1978 and 31 in the reserved vacancies of 1979.

The progress in this field will be evident from the fact that from 1971

to 1980, the number of officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Indian Administrative Services has increased from 190 to 373 so far as Scheduled Castes are concerned and from 80 to 170 so far as Scheduled Tribes are concerned. In the Indian Police Service, the corresponding figures are 102 to 216 for Scheduled Castes and 28 to 82 for Scheduled Tribes. In the appointments made in 1979 on the results of combined competitive examination, the entire reserved quota of 18 per cent and 10 per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been completely filled up. This is also so in the case of Indian Forest Service, Income-tax Service and Indian Customs & Central Excise Service.

In the totality of the picture, the representation of Scheduled Castes has exceeded reservation percentage in group 'D' services and is reaching that level in group 'C' services. Only in higher groups 'A' and 'B' services, in view of the fact that reservations in promotions were provided for much later, the overall shortfall is slightly higher and special steps are under way. In regard to group 'B' services, the Ministries which are in charge of services and posts for large-scale recruitment have been asked to take special measures to intensify pre-selection coaching and training so as to enable the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to fully take advantage of the reserved posts.

One of the other significant measures provided for is to carry forward the reserved vacancies for a period of three recruitment years in case suitable members of these classes are not available for appointment in the first year. There seems to be a slight misapprehension in regard to de-reservation of these vacancies. By this method, we ensure that even though there may not be a suitable candidate available from the reserved

classes for appointment during the first year, the orders provide carry forward of the reserved vacancies for the next three recruitment years so that suitable candidates as and when they become available are appointed against such reserved vacancies. At the same time, the posts have to be filled up by general candidates so that the work of the Government can go on which may not be achieved by keeping these vacancies unfilled. As far as the reserved categories are concerned, these vacancies are still available for being fully filled in only by these categories in the second and third year also.

I will be failing in my duty if I do not pay a compliment to the members of the services for their determination and for their hard work put in by them. They have always risen to the occasion in this task and I have no doubt in my mind that they will give their fullest and utmost cooperation in implementing the policies and programmes of this Government.

One word more, before I conclude, with regard to creation of new all-India services. The All-India Services Act, 1951 was amended by Parliament in September, 1963 to bring within its scope the creation of three all-India services, namely, the Indian Forest Service, the Indian Service of Engineers and the Indian Medical and Health Service. The Indian Forest Service was constituted with effect from 1st July 1966 and all the State Governments are participating in it. Orders constituting the Indian Medical and Health Services with effect from 1st February 1969 had been issued but action to constitute the State cadres and to make initial recruitment thereto could not be taken up by the Government of India as some of the State Governments which had earlier agreed to participate in the Services subsequently either refused or withdrew their consent or expressed certain reservations about the need for constituting the services.

No formal orders constituting the Indian Service of Engineers were issued because a few State Governments which had earlier agreed to participate in the Service expressed their disinclination to take part in the Service. The then Janata Government felt that addition to the list of all-India Services would not be consistent with the policy of decentralisation—or, for whatever reasons they have done it, we do not know. Therefore, in March 1978 the then Government decided that the question of constituting the all-India cadres of Indian Medical and Health Services and the Indian Service of Engineering should not be pursued. But I may tell you in this connection that this matter is engaging the attention of the present Government of Smt. Indira Gandhi and we are earnestly looking forward to making some headway in this direction.

With these few observations I may reiterate that the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, under the leadership of the Home Minister Shri Zail Singh, is doing its utmost in all spheres to provide the necessary conditions for the protection of the weaker sections, the minorities and other backward communities. Whatever steps are required to do this and also to implement the progressive policies of the Government are being taken with utmost care, taking all the factors into consideration. I once again thank you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK (Nagaland): While I rise to support the Demands for the Ministry of Home Affairs, I would like to make a few observations for the consideration of the Home Minister. Firstly, I would like to start with my own State. Ever since the British Imperial power had transferred the best portion of our territory into their own jurisdictions in order to achieve their objective and to gain the maximum economic benefits, our people have been demanding to return our land transferred to other Districts of Assam

from the then Naga Hills district. In 1960, a memorandum was presented to the then Prime Minister, the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. The Naga delegation discussed with the Government of India the question of restoring those areas which were transferred by the Britishers. They were told that this referred to the provisions in Art. 3 and 4 of the Constitution, prescribing the procedure for transfer of the areas from one State to another. Now it is running 17 years since Nagaland attained Statehood but, so far, nothing has been done to solve the boundary problem of Assam and Nagaland.

Because of this, every now and then there is a trouble along the Assam-Nagaland border. A few years back there was an exchange of fire between the Assam armed police and the Nagaland armed police, and you are all aware that on 5th January, 1979 there was firing and killing in border areas resulting in the loss of many lives. Unfortunately, just after the 5th January incident, during the Janata regime both at the centre and the State of Assam instead of solving the problem, they created more problems by allowing the Assam Government to construct the roads in the disputed areas all along the border. That has further hurt the sentiments of the Naga people. Our people have been demanding setting up of a Boundary Commission to settle this long-pending problem. But it appears that the Centre is not taking this issue seriously. In this year's Home Ministry's Demands for Grants also, no provision has been made for setting up of a Boundary Commission. If the Centre is not serious about solving this problem, then who will solve this problem? And how long will this problem be kept pending and how long should the people living on the border continue to suffer? I, therefore, urge the Home Minister to set up a Boundary Commission to settle this issue once and for all.

Now, coming to the second point, that is, in regard to the north-eastern

region, during this Session many Members of this august House have spoken with deep concern on the situation prevailing in the north-eastern region and have asked for special attention to be given to develop the north-eastern region, realising the importance of this north-eastern region for the security of the country. The north-eastern region has international boundaries, with China, Burma and Bangladesh, and this region is a very sensitive area. In fact, we can call this north-eastern region as the sentinel of India. But, despite its strategic importance, no special effort has been made to develop this region and to bridge the communication gap between the north-eastern region and the rest of the country. As compared to the other parts of the country, this region still remains socially and economically backward, even after 30 years of independence. So, the people of that region feel that they are neglected and they are not looked after properly. Seeing the discontent of the people, the inimical forces are working quietly; they are encouraging and helping some of the local people to keep this insurgency movement alive in the north-eastern region, and are also instigating some of the local people to create more and more problems in this region.

The problems which we are facing in the north-eastern region are not merely law and order problems and, therefore, should not be treated or taken only on those lines. These problems are complex; they are human problems, they are political problems; no doubt, they are also law and order problems. Therefore, these problems should be tackled as such, and these problems need the immediate attention of the Government of India. But, as I see today, the Home Minister is overburdened with the problems of the rest of the country, specially with the problems happening in the big States. Because of those problems, less attention is given to the problems of this region; because of those problems, the Home Ministry is not in a

position to give full attention to the more serious problems of this region. Unless we have a separate Ministry to look after the North-Eastern region, our problems will always be overshadowed by the problems of other big, big States and if we delay this, more and more problems will come up. I, therefore, urge the Prime Minister through you to create a separate Ministry to look after the North-Eastern region for a speedy development of the region and to effectively deal with the problems of the region and this Ministry should be personally looked after by the Prime Minister herself who knows the peoples and the areas of the region. If this is done, I am confident that with the sympathetic and imaginative guidance of our Prime Minister, it would not only ensure socio-economic progress but further strengthen the unity and integrity of the country.

Thirdly, I would like to say a little about the problem of the underground. During this session we have been discussing about the north-eastern region's problems and many had said that secessionist tendencies have come up among the people of the region. That is a fact. Therefore, to curb this tendency and also to curb the infiltration of the undergrounds who are living across the border inside the Burmese territory, I suggest to the Home Minister to get more funds to raise more Village Guards in the border areas. Because only these Village Guards can be able to deal effectively in the border areas. Our people who are living in the border areas, if they are recruited into these Village Guards and if they are properly trained and equipped, I am sure the people of that area who know the problems, who know the terrain and who know the tactics of the underground, can fight the tactics of the underground elements.

Fourthly, I would like to say a little about the Assam situation. Much has been said about the agitation in Assam. I would like to remind the hon. Members of this House that this

problem is a complex one. There is no doubt that there is a genuine problem the people of Assam are facing. But the agitation at the moment said to be against the foreign nationals is not purely on the foreign national issue. Among the Assamese people there are also some like the Ahoms who are saying, 'We have never been in India. So we must start this secessionist movement'. Here you may recall the 1955-56 communal riots between the Bengalis and Assamese. Still among the Assamese this feeling is there. I come from Nagaland and my constituency is very near and I used to pass through their place very often and I used to mix up with these people and inquire what is their actual feeling and what is the actual problem. So, this is a complex one. Therefore, it is not only a foreigners issue but the feeling against the Bengalis is there and there are some people who say, 'We have never been in India and along with Nagas and Mizos we must work to go out from India.'

So, we have to be very careful and Home Ministry has to instruct the Administration to deal effectively with the problem. Lastly, I would like to reply to some of the points raised by some of the Opposition Members yesterday and today.

Sir, yesterday, Shri Dhaniklal Mandal, former Home Minister was charging the Government that the dissolution of the 9 State Assemblies was unconstitutional. I do not know whether he would call the dissolution of the Congress Governments in 1977 as constitutional or not. I would like to remind the hon. Members of the Opposition that we acted according to Constitution. We are following the very same thing as they did during the Janata rule.

About an hour back, Shri Jethmalani was mentioning about a Minister going to a swimming pool in Bombay in a Five Star Hotel. I think there is nothing wrong if a Minister goes to a Swimming Pool. But, I would like to tell this House that in

1977—I would not mention the name of the Minister—one of the Janata Ministers came to Nagaland with one young lady. The people there mistook her to be the wife of that minister and offered her shawls etc. The Minister was staying in Raj Bhawan at that time. We came to know a little later that the lady was a socialist Member. In the Nagaland Assembly of which I was once a Member there was a discussion about this. This was what happened and so the Raj Bhawan should be cleaned as it was adulterated. I am telling this because the Ministers of the Janata Government used to bring this socialist lady to Nagaland whenever they visited Nagaland.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo.

You have thirteen minutes.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak today on the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry when a chaotic situation is prevailing throughout the country. Everyday when you read the newspapers you will find that in all the front pages, news is splashed about atrocities on women and scheduled tribes, backward class and harijans that are committed.

Mr. Chairman, before I deal with this, first I would like to discuss about the North-Eastern region which has been charged with a lot of violence in the last few months. I had myself been to Tripura and I was there for four or five days. Of course, as far as that is concerned, we will be giving a full report. I would like to know from the hon. Ministers as to what they had been doing all these days ever what happened there. In Tripura the trouble has not started either yesterday or the day before. It has been brewing since three or four months. The State Government has been writing and sending reminders to the Central Government to send

Central forces there. I do not know whether the Central Government has any sort of intelligence agency working at all in the north-eastern region of the country. We have the international border with Bangladesh. In Mizoram we have the insurgent elements getting trained even by the Chinese and they are trying to indulge in such insurgent activities. Yet, all this was happening and the State government's request went unheeded. The Central government did, not have an inkling of what was happening there in Tripura last month.

The Assam situation is now continuing for a long time and the situation in Assam, according to my personal information, has also definitely had its impact in Tripura because it is only after that agitation started, that the chauvinistic tendencies of the Bengalis in Tripura also gained momentum and it is only after this that even the tribal Tripura leaders started demanding for a cut-off year and expulsion of foreigners, etc. This was not there in their earlier demands. Why was this trouble allowed to go on in Tripura? I ask. The hon. Home Minister had the wisdom of audacity to declare that the Central Government is capable of handling a hundred situations like the one in Tripura. You sit here in Delhi and declare that you can handle a hundred such situations. Think of what is happening in Assam. Things have been allowed to drift. The student leaders are prepared to come and discuss the issue over the negotiating table. Why don't you release those 28 student leaders who were put in prison? This is not the way. If you want to solve the problem, you will have to do things in a pragmatic way and a consolidated plan has to be chalked out for the entire north-eastern region and the Central government has also to give a lot of aid to improve the economic conditions of those areas which are largely dominated by very backward and economically backward people and tribals who constitute a large portion of the population of those parts.

Coming to other parts of the country, in the capital city of Delhi crimes have been increasing every day. While the crimes have been increasing over here, our Police Commissioner has found time to go to Moscow for the Olympic games. I really wonder how the Home Minister has been left behind. When the members from that side were sitting with us here, when the Belchi incident took place, Shrimati Indira Gandhi took all the trouble to ride on an elephant to reach Belchi. Then they made a lot of political capital out of the Narainpur incident. But what has happened in Baghpat? What has happened in Unnao? What has happened in Durg? And the list is endless. I just cannot go on reading out the names of the various places where atrocities have taken place. What have you done about them?

One should go into the reasons why all those atrocities have been taking place. Recently, the Police in U.P. have been recruiting a large number of people from Hoshiarpur district which happens to be the constituency of our Home Minister and also from Gurdaspur district which happens to be the constituency of another hon. Member of this House who happens to be the wife of the Police Commissioner. If you start recruiting people from your respective constituencies and if you supersede 150 to 200 officers and make some one the Inspector General of Police, what will be the morale of your Police force? Mr. Bhinder was made Commissioner of Police superseding about 150 senior Police officers. Is this, how you are going to keep up the morale of your police force?

In Bihar 6 Yadavas were beheaded by some miscreants. So far no action has been started and no inquiry report. When the elections were going on in Bihar, the brother of an MLA, Mr. Ram Saran Yadav was shot dead by a DSP. What have you done about that? Have you

taken any action? This is how things are going on.

To supporters of the Congress-I in Sehore Assembly constituency in Sitamarhi district of Bihar burnt down quite a lot of huts of the Harijans and they killed one person and prevented the people from going to the polling booth. What action has your government taken so far? Even the FIR was not filed and no inquiry started...

MR. CHAIRMAN: FIR not filed?

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: FIR has not been registered by the Police. The Police have refused to register the FIR.

Then, Sir, what is happening in Andhra Pradesh? Andhra Pradesh never had any communal riots because it is a peaceful State. There, in the capital city of Hyderabad, after Dr. Channa Reddy's government came to power, there were two communal riots. Only two cases were reported. But several other instances were there in the State. Several crores worth of properties were destroyed. Several people were killed. Andhra Pradesh has never witnessed such things before. Now such sorts of things are gaining more and more momentum. And what did the Prime Minister do? At that time Mrs. Gandhi did not even offer any lip sympathy to these communal minorities of Andhra Pradesh. I do not know what she intends to do just now.

As far as the Home Ministry is concerned, I wish to point out one thing. In the whole country we have almost 52 per cent people belonging to the backward classes. But they have not got their proportionate representation in the Police Service and other Government services. This should be looked into. These are the facts which I wanted to mention. If I have to refer to fully to the bad law and order situation, even if you give me 12 hours, I will

not be able to cover all the points. The Home Minister cannot solve any problem by just uttering *shairis* in the House. While trouble is going on in Tripura, he just comes here, and makes a statement saying that he is capable of controlling hundreds of such situations. Why should he make such an irresponsible statement? We have had enough of this. It is high time you did something about it or you quit your post.

श्रीमती विद्या चैन्नपति (विजयवाड़ा) : सभेपति महोदय, मैं आज यहां महिलाओं के बारे में कुछ बातें कहना चाहती हूं। आजकल हमारे भाई जो महिलाओं के बारे में बहुत बोलते हैं पता नहीं वे हमारी महिलाओं के बारे में क्या सोचते हैं। जिन बातों के बारे में व यहां बोलते हैं उनमें तो महिलायें बहुत पीछे हैं। हमारे अपोजिशन पार्टीज के भाइयों को भी और हमारी पार्टी के भाइयों को भी यह सोचना चाहिये कि महिलाओं की किसी बात से इज्जत कम न हो। मैं अपने अपोजिशन के भाइयों से कहती हूं कि हमारी महिलाओं को सड़कों पर न लाया जाये। आज जब हम अखबारों में ऐसी बातें छपावते हैं, या पालियामेंट में ऐसी बातें लाते हैं तो उससे हमारी बहिनें एक्सपोज होती हैं जो कि नहीं होनी चाहिये। जो बातें हमें महिलाओं के लिये करनी चाहिये वे तो नहीं हो रही हैं, जो नहीं करनी चाहिये वे बातें हो रही हैं। जिस तरह से पोलिटिकल पार्टी के लोग अपनी इज्जत बनाना चाहते हैं उसी तरह से वे महिलाओं की भी इज्जत बनाये। अंतरों के साथ जो रेप की घटनायें हो रही हैं या एट्रोसिटीज उन पर हो रही हैं यह तो कोई भी रजूम रहा हो जाती रही है। जनता का रजूम रहा हो या कम्युनिस्टों का रहा हो, होती रही है। लेकिन अब जरा कम हो रही है, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री की लीडरशिप में इन में कमी आई है। जनता के रजूम में बहुत ज्यादा हुई थी। ये बिल्कुल न हो इसकी आपको कोशिश करनी चाहिये। मैं किसी को दोष देना नहीं चाहती हूं। जो भी गवर्नमट हो औरतों को इज्जत देना उसका कर्तव्य है, भारत देश का कर्तव्य है। मैं अपोजिशन पार्टी वालों से भी विनती करती हूं कि वे भी हमारी बहनों को जग इज्जत दें। आप भी जरा हमारी तरफ से बोलिये। जो कुछ हो रहा है उस पर आप भी जरा सोचिये। यह सोसाइटी की रिसर्पासिबिलिटी है, किसी पार्टी की रिसर्पासिबिलिटी नहीं है। जब इस तरह की घटना हो जाती है, महिला पर अत्याचार होता है तो मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि हम क्या करते हैं हमारे भाई क्या करते हैं। किसी गांव में इस तरह की घटना होती है तो हमारे भाई लोग क्या करते हैं। एक महिला के साथ रेप की घटना हो जाती है तो सब यहां कहते हैं और सरकार को दोष देते हैं। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि जिस गांव में वह घटना घटी है उस गांव में जा कर आपने क्या किया है।

हमारे बारे में वहाँ चिन्तना ही काफी नहीं है। गर्भवती जिन् लोगो की वजह से वह घटना घटित हुई है, जो उस में इनावालड है, उनको पकड़ने के लिये और उनकी पकड़वारी के लिये और सजा विलाने के लिये आपने क्या क्रिया है? कौन सा प्रयत्न आपकी ओर से हुआ है। अखबारों में इस तरह की घटनायें जब छप जाती हैं तो यहाँ पर उस सवाल को उठया जाता है। एक महिला होने की दृष्टि से मुझे यह अच्छा नहीं लगता है कि इस तरह से उसको उछाला जाये। उनकी जो समस्यायें हैं उनको कैसे हम सातव कर सकते हैं, यह सब को सोचना चाहिये। हम जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं। महिलाओं की जो समस्यायें हैं, जो रेप केसिज है, जो एट्रासिटीज उन पर होती है, वे किस तरह से बन्द हो, इस पर हम सब को गम्भीरता के साथ सोचना चाहिये। यह काम केवल इस सरकार का नहीं है बल्कि यह जो रिसपासिबिलिटी है वह सारी सोसाइटी की है और सारी सोसाइटी को भागे घाना होगा और रक्षा के उपाय करने होंगे।

हमारे देश में अलग अलग रिलिजंज के, अलग अलग कास्ट्स के लोग रहते हैं। हिन्दुओं में एक भावमी एक ही शादी कर सकता है। लेकिन कुछ रिलिजंज और कुछ कास्ट्स ऐसी भी हैं और जहाँ भावमी दो दो, तीन तीन और चार चार शादियाँ भी कर सकता है और कर लेता है। इस तरह से महिलाओं की इज्जत नहीं बढ़ती है। मेरा सुझाव है एक भाई को एक ही शादी करनी चाहिये। दो और तीन शादियों का जो सिस्टम है, यह जो बिगामी है इसको खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिये। मेरी होम मिनिस्टर से विनती है कि बिगामी को खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिये। इससे हम महिलाओं की इज्जत बढ़ेगी। मेरा सुझाव है कि स्पेशल मैरेज एक्ट जो 1954 का है वह सभी रिलिजंज और कास्ट्स पर लागू होना चाहिये ताकि एक भाई एक ही शादी कर सके, दूसरी शादी न कर सके। ऐसा करने से हमारी महिलाओं को इज्जत मिल सकती है।

हमारे भाई जितना काम करते हैं उतनी ही काम हम महिलायें भी करती हैं। लेकिन एप्रिकलचर में, इंडस्ट्री में ऐसा होता है कि हम को उनके बराबर बेजिज नहीं दी जाती है। ईक्वल बेजिज फार ईक्वल वर्क का सिद्धान्त अपनाया जाना चाहिये और महिलाओं को भी पुरुषों के बराबर बेजिज दी जानी चाहिये।

सर्विसिस में भी महिलाओं को कम संख्या में लिया गया है। उनकी संख्या को वहाँ भी आपको जरा बढ़ाना चाहिये। जरा ज्यादा हम को सर्विसिस में मौका मिलना चाहिये।

पुलिस में भी महिलाओं का परसेंटेज जरा बढ़ाना चाहिये। मेरी होम मिनिस्टर से विनती है कि महिलाओं को पुलिस में ज्यादा संख्या में लिया जाना चाहिये। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तब तक जो घटनायें महिलाओं के साथ हो रही हैं, उनको खत्म करना नहीं कर सकेंगे।

डाउरी प्रोहिबिशन एक्ट, 1961 का जो है उसका मैं समर्थन करती हूँ। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि प्राहीबीशन एक्ट है हम प्राहीबीन और डाउरी नहीं चाहते, हमारा कहना है कि महिलाओं के लिये लीगल राइट टू प्रापटी होनी चाहिये। जब तक यह नहीं देगे तो जो इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनायें होती हैं, वह कम नहीं हो सकती हैं। इसलिये जब लीगल राइट होगा, तो जो भावमी महिलाओं को छोड़ते हैं उनके बारे में भी सोचना पड़ता है। मेरा कहना है कि जो भाई बहनों को छोड़ देते हैं, उसके लिये लीगल राइट होना चाहिये। जब लीगल राइट होगा तभी हम अपने समाज में अचाने पांव पर खड़ी हो सकती हैं। इसलिये मैं बंबई महोदय से निवेदन करूंगी कि प्रापटी में लीगल राइट दिया जाये।

16 hrs.

रिम्बल आफ घन टयेब्लिटी का एक्ट भी है। वह अंडर आर्टिकल 338 है, उसके लिये हम काम कर रहे हैं। समाज में हम सारे इंसान एक ही हैं। हमारी स्टेट में हरिजनों के सेफगाइज भी दिये हुए हैं। जो हरिजन भाई या बहिनें अदर कास्ट में मेरिज करते हैं उनको सेफगाइज हमारे समाज में देना पड़ता है। जो नान-हरिजन हरिजनों में मेरिज करते हैं वह हरिजन का नाम भी नहीं लिखना चाहते हैं। इसलिये हम कास्टलेस सोसाइटी चाहते हैं। ऐसा करने वाले बहुत लोग हैं, उनको सेफगाइज मिलना चाहिये और जाब्ज भी मिलनी चाहिये। महिलाओं को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने के लिये उनको जाब्ज दी जानी चाहिये, मंत्री महोदय से ऐसा मेरा सुझाव है।

बॉर्डर लेबर के बारे में भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि 68 परसेंट आफ दी वाजेंड लेबर हरिजनों में से होते हैं। यह तो अच्छा नहीं लगता है। इसके बारे में भी हमें सोचना है। सेल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट स्कीम जब तक इन्ट्रोड्यूस नहीं करेंगे तब तक बॉर्डर लेबर को हम नहीं निकाल सकते हैं। बैंक्स वगैरा से लोन लेने के लिए उन को सिक्योरिटी देनी पड़ती है, और सिक्योरिटी देने के लिये उनके पास प्राटी नहीं होती है, वह सिक्योरिटी तो गवर्नमेंट को ही देनी है। यह होगा तभी हम बॉर्डर लेबर को हटा सकते हैं। बॉर्डर लेबर को निकालने के लिये सोशल आर्गनाइजेशन्स और सोशल वर्क्स को, जो गवर्नमेंट की कमेटी होती है, उनमें लेने से फ़क़्तवाई हो सकती है।

सेल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट स्कीम में कुछ बहनों और भाइयों को काम दे सकते हैं। बहनों को कुछ काम करने के लिये हमारे समाज में और अच्छी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। जब बहनें काम करेंगी तो वह भी पैसा कमा सकती हैं और अपने पैरों पर खड़ी हो सकती हैं। इस चीज की तरफ भी हमें ध्यान देना चाहिये।

हमारे कंस्टीट्यूशन में एक्सीलियन आफ घन टयेब्लिटी के लिये आर्टिकल 338 है, इसमें सिद्ध-

ग्रह कास्ट्रस और शिड्यूलड ट्राइज के लिये व्यवस्था है। जनता के रिजीम में एक कमीशन उन्होंने बनाया था, उसकी क्या पावर है और हमारे शिड्यूलड कास्ट्रस और ट्राइज के लिये क्या पावर है? इसका रोल हो रहा है। इसलिये इन लोगों को प्रोटेक्शन देने के लिये कमीशन की क्या करना है, यह भी हमें सोचना है यह हमारा सजेसन है।

प्रोसिटीज और महिलाओं के साथ रेप बन्सेस जो होते हैं, उनको मिटाने के लिये हमारे गांव और टाउन में पीस कमेटी होनी चाहिये। जब तक हम पीस कमेटी नहीं बनायेंगे, वहां पर कोई रैस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी नहीं लेता है। यह कहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट की रैस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी है। जब तक समाज रैस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी नहीं लेगा तब तक गवर्नमेंट के लिये काम करना मुश्किल होगा। इसलिये पीस कमेटीज को स्थापित करना चाहिये और इस तरह हम समाज के बैड एलिमेंट्स को निकाल सकेंगे।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): I am thankful to the hon. members who have participated in this debate of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Many hon. members have made very good suggestions and we have taken note of them. But there are some criticisms from the opposition benches and that criticism sometimes was quite unhealthy. Therefore, I want to give particular outlines of what the Ministry of Home Affairs has done during this period of six months.

After assuming office maintenance of law and order was given top-most priority by this Government. A review of the functioning of the Police as a law and order enforcement agency, therefore, was immediately called for. The hon. members are aware of the serious inroads into the discipline of the Police Forces during the previous regime and its adverse impact on law and order was naturally felt by the people at large

Law and order is a State subject as such, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to maintain law and order in their respective States. However, faced with constraints of finance, the States could not provide adequate resources for the modernisation of their police. The

Central Government, therefore, took the initiative in 1969 and formulated a scheme for providing assistance to the State Governments for modernisation of their police forces. From 1969-1970 till 1973-1974, the pattern of assistance was 25 per cent grant-in-aid and 75 per cent loan. However keeping in view the importance of the scheme the pattern of assistance has been changed to 50 per cent grant-in-aid and 50 per cent loan. The amount is intended to enable the State Governments to meet any urgent law and order situation which they are unable to deal with within their own resources. Central assistance of the order of over Rs. 52 crores has been provided to the States upto 1979-80. The present Central Government have agreed to the continuance of the scheme for another 10 years with the proposed outlay of Rs. 100 crores.

Central assistance to the extent of over Rs. 78 crores has been provided to the States since the inception of the scheme till 1978-79. States have also spent Rs. 88.93 crores from their own resources. The present deficiency is for 3.86 lakh houses for police personnel. The previous government had transferred the scheme from the Central to the State Sector from 1979-80. However, considering the importance of the scheme and the States' inability to provide all the required funds in their plans, we are seriously thinking to revive the scheme in the Central sector which had lapsed during the year 1979.

Keeping in view the urgent need for upgrading the standard of police administration in the country, the 7th Finance Commission have recommended a total outlay of Rs. 252 crores, consisting of Rs. 169 crores of revenue expenditure and Rs. 83 crores of capital expenditure. The revenue expenditure will enable 9 States to upgrade their standard of police administration. The Capital expenditure would enable 15 States to provide residential accommodation to police personnel. The Revenue expenditure is intended to increase

the strength of civil police or strengthen Home Guards Organisation etc. and to improve staff training, welfare transportation, equipment and aids to scientific investigation.

During 1979-80 a total amount of Rs. 1063 lakhs was sanctioned to the state governments; during the current financial year the amount sanctioned was Rs. 1114 crores. The Governments of U.P. and M.P. have already launched extensive programmes for providing training to police personnel and to reorient their attitude towards the public by introducing basic as well as refresher courses for all levels. In the centrally run police training institutions like national police academy, institute of criminology and internal security academy, Mount Abu courses are in progress for officers of the level of DYSP and above to reorient their approach.

Many things are said about North-eastern states by the hon. Members I would like to give a brief account of what is going on in the Northeastern states. The northeastern region of our country has been in a disrupted state for sometime now. Certain misguided elements took recourse to violence and caused unrest in Nagaland, Mizoram and Manipur. After the signing of the Shillong Agreement 1975, there has been peace in Nagaland. In Mizoram fresh initiatives have been taken to open dialogue with MNF. At the same time government are determined to maintain peace and to protect the lives of peaceful citizens in Manipur. The state government have been given all help to speedily bring the situation under control and deal firmly with miscreants.

For over ten months now, Assam has witnessed an agitation over the foreigners' issue. Development activities in Assam and also in the north-eastern region have been seriously affected. A climate of suspicion, distrust, and bitterness has engulfed the entire state. Anti-national and anti-social elements have taken ad-

vantage of the atmosphere created by the agitation and have caused large scale violence in which several innocent people lost their lives and many rendered homeless. Government have been striving hard to persuade the agitators to give up the path of agitation and have spared no effort in this regard. The agitators have been assured time and again that government was not rigid in its approach and that the issue could be solved through discussions. Government still hope that saner counsel will prevail.

The climate of violence created in Assam has had its fall-out in other parts of northeast, especially in Meghalaya and Tripura. In Meghalaya the state government has taken effective steps to deal with the situation. There was a sudden outburst of violence in Tripura in which over 540 persons lost their lives and over 600 were injured. The central government is rendering all possible assistance to the state government to meet the situation and provide speedy relief to those affected. Government are fully aware of the need for speedy economic development of the region. At the instance of the Prime Minister a Committee of Ministers and an official level committee were set up for this purpose. They have already been meeting and taken certain decisions which are being followed up.

The Government of India is deeply concerned about the problems of the scheduled Castes and are conscious that they are subjected to the dual oppression of economic exploitation and social discrimination. Government also realise that there is a clear nexus between the weak economic condition of the Scheduled Castes and the atrocities and social disabilities of which they are the victims. The atrocities against them are not sporadic or accidental phenomena, but are rooted in obvious and endemic socio-economic factors. The Home Minister has conveyed to the States a very clear analysis of the basic cause of the atrocities against the Scheduled Castes.

It is a measure of the Government of India's earnestness and seriousness about the rapid economic development of the Scheduled Castes that the present Government expeditiously commenced Special Central Assistance to the States Special Component Plans for the Scheduled Castes. The Hon'ble Members may have noticed the provision of Rs. 100 crores made for this purpose for 1980-81 at page 75 of the document of Demands for Grants of this Ministry which is before them. As Hon'ble Members are aware, the State Governments have been asked to prepare optimal Special Component Plans. The Prime Minister has impressed upon the Chief Ministers/Governors of the States the importance of the Special Component Plans and has emphasised the need for the rapid socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes by her d.o. letter of 12th March, 1980. She has stressed that thereby 50 per cent of the Scheduled Castes should be enabled to cross the poverty line within the Sixth Plan period. The focus is on categories like agricultural labourers, leather workers, fishermen, handloom workers and other artisans, small and marginal farmers including share croppers, *safai karam charis*, who form the vast majority of the Scheduled Castes and who are in the greatest need of developmental assistance. Shortly after that, Special Central Assistance was commenced in order to give direct and tangible support to the States for the formulation of optimal Special Component Plans and their effective implementation. The Government are anxious that the benefits should reach the Scheduled Castes. Therefore, the quantum of Special Central Assistance to the States will be related to the size and content of their Special Component Plans. In particular, their efforts and performance will be taken into account. Thus the Special assistance will have a multiplier effect on their State Special Component Plans and thereby will catalyse the economic development of the Scheduled Castes. The State have also been told to provide in their Special Component

Plans for removing the developmental lag of the Scheduled Castes in the matter of education, especially at the primary and adult levels; drinking water; electrification of the Scheduled Castes habitations, housing and slum improvement. The States have been asked to go about the task in a very systematic manner, indentifying the developmental needs of the Scheduled Castes families, preferences of identified beneficiaries, market opportunities, etc. with co-ordinated and composite approach ensuring all necessary linkages. I am myself visiting State after State and discussing with the State Ministers and officers the Special Component Plans and pointing out to them where and how substantial improvements are possible and necessary.

While the thrust has to be on the development, especially economic development of the Scheduled Castes, we are also giving close and concentrated attention to the atrocities situation.

The Members had occasions to go through the comprehensive guidelines of the precautionary and preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures communicated by the Home Minister in his D.O. letter dated 10th March, 1980 and its enclosures. These guidelines contain every aspect that we can think of and what hon. members have been rightly emphasising. For example, in para 10 of his D.O. letter to the Chief Minister/Governors, the Home Minister has emphasised the necessity to have an immediate special recruitment to bring up to the desired level the representation of the Scheduled Castes in the police force at all levels, especially at the cutting edge level, which particularly includes SHOs, Writers, Moharrers, Munshis, Head Constables and Constables. The necessity of this step in respect of certain other posts like those of village officers, Survey and Settlement Department, Revenue Department and Labour Department has also been stressed. During my visit to State Governments, I am

discussing with them not only the Special Component Plans, the Scheduled Castes Development Corporations and other developmental programmes, but also the implementation of the Home Minister's guidelines on atrocities. Both these aspects of development and protection of Scheduled Castes were discussed in detail in the meetings of State Chief Secretaries on 3rd April, 1980 and Chief Ministers/Governors on 8th April, 1980. The implementation of the guidelines on atrocities was also discussed at the meeting of the State Home Secretaries held on 15th July, 1980. We are proud that we have come to grips with the problem, but we are not complacent about the magnitude of the task. We trust that we shall have the full cooperation of all sections of this august House.

A number of hon. members have sponsored cut motions for the failure of Government to protect the life and property of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other religious minorities. Government appreciates the concern of hon. members over protection of weaker sections of the population. I may assure the House that the Government is as keen to see that the weaker sections of the population are made to feel secure. The Central Government has been addressing the State Governments to wield law and order machinery to ensure security for the weaker sections.

Since the Fifth Five Year Plan, Tribal Sub-plan has been in operation in 16 States and 2 Union Territories in the country. In brief, the Tribal Sub-plan consists of demarcating areas of tribal concentration and making extra physical effort with the help of extra financial resources. The approach of the Tribal Sub-plan is area development with focus on development of scheduled tribe communities therein. The Tribal-Sub-plan areas in States have been split up into Integrated Tribal Development Projects, each of such project aggregated to a number of development blocks.

Guidelines have been issued that in preparing the project reports, the culture, tradition and customs of the scheduled tribe communities should be kept specifically in view as development programmes should relate to their occupation, skills and natural resources endowment. In other words, steps are being taken to ensure that while on the one hand all possible socio-economic development measures are taken to make the tribal communities self-reliant, at the same time the personality and individuality of the tribals is preserved.

Exploitation of tribals has been a bane of tribal economy. Since the tribal economy is essentially a subsistence economy, tribal families have had to borrow money from money-lenders in years of drought and scarcity.

To counter the nefarious activities of money-lenders, merchants, traders, middlemen, etc. large sized multipurpose societies have been organised with three-fold functions of purchase from the tribals his farm and forest produce at remunerative rates, sale to him of consumer necessities at reasonable or controlled prices and extension to him of production and consumption credit. Over 2000 LAMPS have started functioning in the country. Some of them have been rendering good service, but the performance of others has been indifferent.

Apart from agriculture, forest produce is the next major source of income of the tribals. State Governments have been advised to reorient forest policy to strengthen the tribal economy. Social forestry is becoming an important element of the forest policy. Secondly, forest labour co-operatives are to be encouraged so that tribals are able to derive a fair wage as well as a share in profits. It is hoped that these measures will go a long way in improving the economic development of the tribals.

Shri Verma has urged the need to accept the demand of the original inhabitants of Chhota Nagpur for a separate State of Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana in Bihar.

The Government feel that such demands can only lead to dissipated tendencies which can endanger ultimately the unity of the country. On the contrary, gains from such a move will be not only minimal but also illusory. What the country needs today has already been prescribed by the Constitution, viz. special attention for the backward and weaker sections. We can undertake this in a much better way within the framework of the existing political structure through such mechanism as the Tribal Sub-Plan. The Tribal Sub-Plan assures earmarked financial resources for special physical effort through specific administrative machinery. I do not think that much purpose will be served by creation of a separate State for tribals.

Many things have been said about Delhi and Delhi Police. The present Government inherited an awfully deteriorated law and order situation in the Union Territory of Delhi. The moral of Delhi Police force was low, the criminals had a free play and the citizens suffered from a sense of total insecurity. We immediately addressed ourselves to the task of extricating the law and order situation from the mess in which it had fallen by taking some immediate measures, like dividing the Union Territory of Delhi into two ranges, creating two new posts of Addl. Commissioners of Police, setting up of six new Police Stations, improving morale of the police force, sanctioning Rs. 2.8 crores for police housing, etc. and planning long term measures, like opening more police stations and police posts, creating new DAP battalions replacing a large number of condemned police vehicles, modernising Police/Traffic Control Rooms, strengthening the CID, other modernisation steps etc. While long term measures will yield results in due course, steps already taken have started showing results. Upto 15th July, 1980, when

compared with the corresponding period of 1979, all heinous crimes, except murder have shown a steep decline. For example, dacoity has come down from 45 to 22, attempt to murder from 180 to 155, robberies from 345 to 184, riots from 170 to 99, snatching from 181 to 85, burglaries from 1609 to 1435. Crime under other heads, like thefts, motor vehicle thefts, miscellaneous IPC has also shown a significant fall. The police morale and vigilance has reflected in increased detections. 7275 cases were registered under the local and special laws upto 15th July, 1980, as against 6719 in the corresponding period of 1979. While quoting these figures, I am drawing on the same source of data which the hon. Members of the Opposition have used for criticising the functioning of the police force in Delhi. However, all will concede that there has been a significant improvement in the crime situation in Delhi, we are nonetheless conscious that more needs to be done. There have been legal impediments hampering effective functioning of the Delhi Police in spite of introduction of the Commissioner system. These impediments have to be removed and all other administrative and financial support must be there to make the force an ideal and efficient one for the Capital. For this purpose, I would solicit cooperation of all sections of the House to strengthen, modernise the Delhi Police and equip it with an infra-structure required to make it effective. This would include...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): If you allow me to interrupt, I would say that only recently there was a news report about the meeting held by the Home Minister in which the prominent Police officials were present, and it was a report—it might be wrong—that the Home Minister is very much upset, and he said that 'there is a terrible deterioration in the law and order situation and you must take all possible precautions to see that the situation in Delhi improves'. If you throw some light on this, I would be very happy.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: You are right that the Minister showed his concern about this. But at the same time, it is not because there is more deterioration. It has improved, but we are not satisfied. -(Interruptions) This would include opening of new police stations, police posts, provision of more vehicles and equipment, modernising the scientific aids of investigation of crime, interrogations communications, monitoring traffic flow and its regulation, etc. We should also strengthen the intelligence support to the police for collection of the information regarding law and order and crime.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Weeding out of bad and inefficient officers is very necessary.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Yes, yes. We are doing all that. Though the Delhi Police had creditably remained aloof from the Police unrest of 1979, we must appreciate the hard work they have put in, the long hours of duty they have to perform, the stress and strain they have to undergo, the publicity attack they have to suffer and the nervous strain they have to bear, the Government is fully alive to the need of improving their welfare and conditions of service.

Sir, many Members referred to the Freedom Fighters' scheme and many Member suggested that the income limit etc. should be removed. Regarding that, I have to mention that the Government are well aware of the grievances of Freedom Fighters. The hon. Members would be pleased to know that out of 2.4 lakhs applications received, 1.18 lakhs applications have been sanctioned. 37,133 cases could not be finalised for want of adequate evidence or recommendations from the State Governments. These persons are given another opportunity to produce evidence so as to enable them to get their pensions. So far, 93,507 cases have been rejected because of lack of valid documentary evidence. The State Governments have set up Advisories

Committees to find out bogus freedom Fighters. It has also been decided to extend the facility of drawing the pension through Public Sector Banks with effect from 1st August, 1980.

I would like to inform the House that Government are taking all positive measures to redress the grievances of the Freedom Fighters.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: When?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: In the near future.

With these words I request the hon. Members to pass the Demands of the Ministry and to withdraw their cut motions.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): The way in which Shri Makwana read the speech just now so pathetically gave me the impression of a high school student reading his lessons.

That apart, the people of this country in general, and we in this House in particular, have been watching for the last seven months—193 days to be precise—the performance of this Government. People have been watching their performance since they came to power on the crest of a massive mandate as they call it by promising that they would give a government which governs. They told the people to vote for a government which governs, they told the people that they would establish law and order in this country. Now, at the end of 193 days people are very much dismayed.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): You are counting days?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: The days of the Government are numbered.

The performance of the Government during this time is before the people of this country, and we can take a detached view, not with a view to pull down this Government, not to criticise merely for the sake of criticism, but to find out the truth, whether there is real performance by the Government,

whether this Government has governed this country, whether this Government is capable of governing and delivering the goods. That is the problem I am posing today before you and through you to the entire country.

The performance of this Government can be judged on the basis of their approach to problems. People are crying hoarse that there is tide of violence throughout the length and breadth of this country. I have tried to hear the case of the Government, I thought I should do justice to them. If there is a case, if there is some evidence and if there are arguments to substantiate that evidence, I would have very much appreciated it. Instead of giving substantial arguments, only one thing has come out. Whenever any member of the ruling party or Minister speaks, he has got only one argument, namely that whatever is happening today, whatever bad is taking place, is because of the past performance of the Janata Party. If this is the burden of their song, I may tell them with the due humility and with the full strength at my command that the reins of power have been with them for seven months now and even after this time if they give the same excuse of something wrong done by the previous Government, that is not going to help them. Merely chanting Janata, Janata is not going to help. People are now very much disillusioned and therefore the earlier you give up the parrot-like chanting of Janata, Janata, the better it will be for you. Please address yourself to the tasks ahead. Do not put the entire blame at the doors of the opposition parties and their leaders. Please tell us what concrete things you have done and people are there to judge you. I am reminded of one couplet. You are very fond of sher:

भाती है मुझ को हंसी हजरते इंसान पर
कारे बद तो खुद करे लानत करे शैतान पर ।

AN HON. MEMBER: I congratulate the hon. member for calling the Janata Party 'Shaitan'. (Interruptions)

श्री रतन सिंह राजदा : मुझे मालूम नहीं था कि आप लोगों की इतनी कम अंडरस्टैंडिंग है...

(व्यवधान) शैतान आपकी पुलिस है, आपकी मशीनरी है। दूसरों की बात आप क्या करते हैं।

I think the hon. Members feel uneasy when I am telling the truth. If that is not palatable to some of the hon. members, I can't help it.

There is a tide of violence throughout the country and there are certain statistics. Every time, statistics are flung at the opposition parties to show that the crimes are much less than they were during the previous regime. Actually, that is not so. We should take a detached view. Let us see the way in which the press is describing the present situation. The unprecedented crime wave is of such a magnitude that such crimes of rape by police have never taken place in any previous regime during the last thirty years, not only during Janata regime, during earlier regimes also. We should all hang our heads in shame. Instead, you are trotting statistics to show that the crime wave is much lessened. Just now I tried to understand Makwanaji. His only pet thing was to give figures to show that the crimes are much less as compared to the number during the previous regime. May God bless them, but I wonder, God is not going to bless them, if they go on in this way.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): God will bless them by sending them out of power.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: An editorial of the *Times of India* has this heading: 'Portrait of violence'. Another article has this: 'Worse than Dacoity'. Actually, the police throughout the country are on a rampage. They think they are the law unto themselves. The custodians of law and order have taken law into their own hands. Our Home Minister, still, wants us to believe that everything is all right and that the law and order is completely safe in his 'able' hands. With all humility, may I tell the Home Minister that he has stepped into the shoes of giant

like Sardar Patel. This Home Ministry was adorned by great people like Sardar Vallabhai Patel. Of course, nothing is common between Sardar Vallabhai Patel and the present Home Minister, except the word 'Sardar'. Mr. Zail Singh should imbibe the spirit of Sardar Vallabhai Patel and by that, he would be able to do some justice to the people of this country, to our mothers, sisters, and daughters, who are being raped day in and day out. If that is done, I think, the entire country would bless the Home Minister and we would also be the first person to give him our blessings and to shower all encomiums on him.

Another editorial starts like this: 'criminals in uniform'. This is the way in which the police is behaving. We are spending a colossal amount on Central Police.

From 1-12-1979 to 31-5-1980, during the last six months, 223 communal incidents have taken place in this country, 56 persons were killed and 1,114 people were injured. I will now come to the crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They always feel that it is their monopoly to talk about Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the down-trodden, as it was done in 1971, when their slogan was 'Garibi hatao' and actually, instead of removing poverty, they removed the poor people. The same thing they are doing now. Slogan-mongering is the best art that they have mastered. The number of crimes between 1-1-80 and 31-3-80 have also increased to a great magnitude with regard to atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Harijans.

Then, we are incurring a colossal expenditure on the Central Police Force, that is, about Rs. 275 crores. We have to see whether there is any justification or, whatever amount we are spending, whether people get justice at the hands of the police and whether the police force is do-

ing their duty. I think, on the basis of all these facts that are before us, the police force today has become completely a degraded force. The people are very much angry with the functioning of the present-day police under the stewardship of our Home Minister, Sardar Zail Singh and Mr. Makwana.

Now, I would like to say a few words about our north-eastern region. I was a member of the Janata Party delegation which visited north-eastern region. It was my privilege to meet many people there. When we met Mr. Nripen Chakravarty, the Chief Minister of Tripura, we told him, "The holocaust has taken place. How is it that you could not prevent it?" He told the entire delegation, "I have been making frantic calls to the Central Government to send the army, to send reinforcements. But the Central Government has failed in their duty." If that is so, that becomes a very serious matter. This is a problem, a question, a challenge, that has been posed by the Chief Minister of Tripura. The Central Government is answerable to the people, not only to the people of Tripura but the people of the entire country. If the Government would have rushed that help to the Tripura Government, I think, all those precious lives could have been saved. The Central Government here, according to the Chief Minister of Tripura, was completely negligent and there was dereliction of duty as far as the Home Ministry is concerned. I do not know whether there is any truth in that. If it is true, then it is a very serious matter.

As regards the Assam problem, when we met the students and the leaders of AASU, the impression that we have got is that students are prepared to sit at the negotiation table. They are of course for 1951 formula. But they told us that they are prepared to meet and talk. They do not accept the Gandhi Peace

Foundation formula *in toto*. But they told us that they are prepared to take up that as a basic for further negotiations. When we returned here, we saw that the Government had adopted a strong-arm tactic against students. Our impression is that the students are patriots and are not secessionists. There is no foreign hand as far as the students are concerned. If we deal in such a cruel manner with our own boys, I do not know what we can do with other citizens. They are our kith and kin. We should not come out heavily on them. We must try to win over them. We can logically argue with them; we can win their confidence. Whatever their demands are, we can meet them half-way in the best national interest. If that is done, I think, the Assam problem can be solved. Though there are complexities and there is some confusion, still it is not an insurmountable. With a sense of goodwill on both sides, the problem can be easily solved.

As far as Manipur, etc. are concerned, in Imphal definitely there is visible a secessionist hand and, there also, we made it clear to the people that the people of India are prepared to pay any price to maintain the integrity of India and, in this, whatever steps the Government takes, the entire country will stand behind the Prime Minister and the Home Minister.

Now, coming to Delhi...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, you have taken more time.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: You don't want me to repeat things. But new facts are coming to light every day. The other day somebody telephoned me and told me that in Model Town and Greater Kailash some miscreants...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a new point.

1637 LS—12.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I am giving this example. When the miscreants went there, a complaint was lodged with the Police that every day thefts are taking place, dacoits are coming and the people are put to great harassment. At that time, the concerned two policemen who went there said:

इसमें क्या कम्प्लेंट करते हो। यह तो रोज की बात है। यह तो रोज हुआ करता है।

I am prepared to bring their names or whatever you want.

So, those citizens are prepared to give a memorandum in writing. You can find out what is the truth.

Therefore, today, people have a sense of insecurity. Nobody in Delhi itself feels secure. Of course, the Hon. Home Minister has remonstrated and rebuked the police force here and I hope that something good will come out of it.

Having said this, I would like to make a few suggestions and those suggestions are, firstly, that the police force requires complete overhauling. First of all the rule of law has got to be respected by everybody. If the rulers themselves by their own attitude and by their conduct do not express or exhibit respect for the rule of law, other limbs of law are not going to respect it. I just heard that one of the top men in Goa (*Interruptions*) came very late to catch a fight. The plane had already started. If the rulers themselves behave like this....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please. There is no time for anecdotes.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I am not talking about anything else. I am not talking about the romanticism of Ministers etc. I am merely telling you a fact. The plane had already started moving. It had already started and ran along the runway and, at that time, the highest officer in Goa came and run after the running plane. Of course, the plane took off. The pilot did not hear anything and he took off. But later

two policemen were suspended because the plane took off.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Morrugaod): This man was appointed by the Janata Government. He is your own appointee—a political appointment of the Janata Government.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: My hon. friend Mr. Faleiro, by making or interjecting these remarks, thinks he has achieved something great in his life. Well, he can be happy. If he has achieved something concrete, I don't mind.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajda, please. Now, you have made all good and important points. Give up other points: there are others who would like to speak. I have a list of 47 Members before me and it was stated in the House that they are going to exhaust the entire list. We will not be able to cover all these. Please!

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Very well Sir. I obey at your behest.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री जमीलुद्दुहमान (किशनगज): कबल इसके कि मैं बहम शुरू करू, मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ मोहतरिम चैयरमैन साहब, कि जब मैंने आप से अनुरोध किया था यह जानने के लिये कि मेरा नाम किस नम्बर पर है और आप बाराज हो गये, मेरा मकसद आप की एथारिटी को चैलेज करना नहीं था। मुझे कुछ जरूरत थी, इसीलिये मैंने पूछा कि मैं किस नम्बर पर हूँ। आप नाराज खामखवाह हो गये। (व्यवधान)

मोहतरिम चैयरमैन साहब, होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स पर पाच बजे बोलने का जो मौका आपने इनायत फरमाया है। (व्यवधान) . . . जब कि यह हमारे फास्ट का चौदहवा घंटा शुरू है आप समझ लीजिये कि इस वक्त मेरा मिजाज कैसा होगा। और चार घंटे या तीन घंटे मुझे फास्ट करने है। 7 बजकर 30 मिनट तक मेरा यह फास्ट होगा।

सभापति महोदय: आप नाराजी मैं मत बोलियेगा।

श्री जमीलुद्दुहमान: जी हां, इसीलिये मैंने कहा, आप सोच लीजियेगा मेरा मिजाज इस घड़ी कैसा होगा?

1. मुल्क की हालत 1973-74 में जैसी थी वह बनाने की इस सदन में अब जरूरत नहीं है. . . (व्यवधान) . . . बात सुनिये शास्त्री जी, आज के लिये शेर भी एक लिखा हुआ है। एजीटेशन, एगामा, पीपल्स रेप्रेजेंटेटिव्स को मारपीट करना, बेज्जत करना और हर वह हरकत करना जिस से मुल्क को नुकसान हो, सामाजिक को नुकसान हो, कौम को नुकसान हो, ममलन रेल की बन्दी सूबे की बन्दी, कारखाने को बन्दी, गर्ज कि जिस कदर भी सारा कारोबार बन्द होना था, वह किया गया। 1973-74 से शुरू करने के बाद बन्दिश ही बन्दिश हुई। टोटल रेटालियेशन के नाम पर यह सारी बात शुरू हुई। मुल्क के एक हिस्से गुजरात से शुरू हो कर पूर्वी हिस्से बिहार में जा कर इस का मामला किसी हद तक चला। गर्ज कि सारे मुल्क में मनमनी फैली। ये हालात उस वक्त मुल्क के थे और उन्ही हालात में एमर्जेन्सी लगायी गई। मुल्क के कुछ हालात सुधरे। हमारे मोहतरिम चव्हाण साहब भी उस वक्त हमारे साथ थे। उस वक्त जितने भी अनासिर ऐसे थे जो मुल्क को समाज को नुकसान पहुँचाते थे, ब्लैकमार्केटियर्स और एंटी सोशल एनी मेटम वर्ग, उन सारे लोगों को बन्द किया और उन को बन्द करने के बाद बीम सूत्री कार्यक्रम और पाच प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम सजय जी मरफम का शुरू हुआ। कुछ अच्छा काम शुरू हुआ। लेकिन इसी जगह, शास्त्री जी आप के लिये एक शेर है। जब 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम शुरू हुआ तो यह कुछ लोगों को पसंद नहीं आया।

1-16

हम ने चाहा था कि भारत में कीर्ति भखा न हो हमने चाहा था कि भारत में कीर्ति विधवा न हो। 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम दे कर जनता को जगाया था मगर, चन्द लोगों ने चाहा यह कार्यक्रम पूरा न हो:

(व्यवधान)

आप तो पहली बार यहाँ तशरीफ लाई है जरा सुनिए।

यह बात हमारे एग्जीकशन को अच्छी नहीं लगी और उन्होंने कहना शुरू किया कि डिक्टेटरशिप ही गई है और एक ही आदमी का - न हो गया है। जम्हूरियत खतरे में है और जम्हूरियत खत्म हो चुकी है। एक साजिश के तहत यह सारा वातावरण और यह हवा चली।

इस के बाद आप ने देखा कि एलेक्शन 1977 में और जो ठप्पामारी के जरिये दण्डवते भाई तशरीफ लाये वह कहने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि वह वक्त बीत चुका है। नया वक्त है? उस के बाद आप ने जो काम शुरू किये दे क्या थे? वह कमिश्नरों की सरकार थी। लोगों ने जो आप को मिनट दिया था उस के बरअक्स आपने और

कार्यवाही शुरू की। सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं आप ने ऐसे आदमी को चेरमैन बनाया जिन का एक खास पार्टी से ताल्लुक था। जहाँ तक कुछ मुझे मालूम है, उन चेरमैन साहब के खिलाफ, भाई लिमये साहब होते तो ताईद करने या भाई फर्नांडीस साहब होते तो शायद इस बात की याद करते, शायद मधु दण्डवते जी ताईद करे, उन के खिलाफ इम्पीचमेंट की दरखवास्त थी, 199 एम पीज और लीडरों उस के मिगनेटरीज थे। ऐसे आदमी को चेरमैन बनाया गया था और सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं, उन्होंने गौशन प्रोमिडिस जो मव अल्फाज इस्तेमाल किये वह हमारे दोस्तों के याद होंगे। और हमने जाहिर हुआ वे जज की हैसियत में नहीं बैठे थे एक पार्टी वर्कर की हैसियत से बैठे थे। बाद में यह बात साबित भी हो गई उन्होंने बम्बई से जनता पार्टी का टिकट माया था, जब वह रफ्तार हो गया तब उन्होंने जनता पार्टी के लिये काम शुरू किये बम्बई में। यह बात कोई गलत नहीं है। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहूंगा, मंत्री जी से मैं इसका जबाब चाहूंगा कि जितने कमीशनम बहल डी. फजूल, बेवमूर लोगों के खिलाफ, उन पर कितना खर्चा हुआ पब्लिक एक्मचेकर का। जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट के डिस्सिजन इन मामलों पर हो गये कि सारी बातें गलत थी तो पब्लिक एक्मचेकर का जो रूपरा नाजायज तौर पर उन कमीशनम पर सर्फ हुआ है, उसकी इसूलों के लिये आप क्या तदवीर और क्या काम करने जा रहे हैं— मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा।

17 hrs.

एक बात मैं और भी जानना चाहूंगा। हमारे राज्यसभा में भी यह बात आई थी, वहाँ पर रेजोब ल्यूशन पास हुआ था, श्री कानिभाई देसाई के खिलाफ कुछ चार्जज थे जोकि साबित भी हुए इसके मिल-सिले में कोई कदम उठाकर मुकदमा चलाने की बात आप सोच रहे हैं या नहीं, इस बात का जबाब भी आप मेहरबानी बरके देंगे।

एक बात और भी है जिसको ध्यान में रखना चाहिये। 1977 से 1978 तक चांडे पुलिस में बहाली हो या आल इंडिया रेडियों में बहाली हो, उनमें बिल्कुल एक काम कमीटेड आर० एम० एम० के तबके के लोगों की बहाली हुई है। ऐसे लोग मुल्क में और समाज में दंगे फसाद करवाते हैं और करवाये हैं। तो मैं आपसे जानना चाहूंगा कि ऐसे लोगों को निकालने के लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं। जो ऐसे आगसर मुल्क के दुश्मन हैं जिनका सिकुलरिज्म, सोशलरिज्म पर कोई विश्वास नहीं है, उनको बीड-आउड करने के लिये आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

पिछली सरकार के वक्त में मुल्क में जो फितने और फसाद हुए मैं उनके आंकड़े यहाँ पर देना नहीं चाहता लेकिन एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि नीरो का नाम आपने सुना होगा, जब रोम जल रहा था तो नीरो बैठा बांसुरी बजा रहा था। उसी तरह से जब जमशेदपुर में मुसल-

मानों का खून बह रहा था तब श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर वहाँ पर गेस्ट उस में बैठे हुए खाना खा रहे थे। (ध्वजघान)

इस तरह से जब आपकी पार्टी की सरकार आई तो आपने सारे एन्टी सोशल एलिमेंट्स को, सारे सजायफता को छोड़ दिया, सारे स्मगलर्स और ब्लेक मार्केटियर्स को छोड़ दिया। नतीजा क्या हुआ ? सारे मुल्क में चाहे खाने-पीने के मामले में, चाहे पहनने के मामले में, चाहे समाज में चलने फिरने के मामले में, मां-बहनों के चलने फिरने के मामले में—सभी कुछ मुश्किल हो गया।

इतना ही नहीं, हमने अपने वक्त में गरीबों, हरिजनों को कुछ जमीनें दिलाई थी। मैं और स्टेट्स की बात नहीं करता, कम से कम बिहार की बात मैं बता रहा हूँ, उस वक्त के हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर डा० जगन्नाथ मिश्र ने गरीबों, हरिजनों को जमीनें दिलवाई थी। मैंने पिछली बार भी यहाँ पर यह बात कही थी लेकिन सरकार ने उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। मेरे हल्के में मैंने गरीबों को हरिजनों की जमीनें दिलवाई थी लेकिन जब हम हार गये तो उन लोगों को बेदखल कर दिया गया। मैं लोगों को लेकर कलक्टर के यहाँ गया लेकिन उसने अनसुनी कर दी। मैं मंत्री जी से जबाब चाहूंगा कि हमारे दौरे हकूमत में गरीबों, हरिजनों को जो जमीनें दी गई थी, जोकि वाद में जनता सरकार के वक्त में छीन ली, उन जमीनों को वापिस दिलाने के लिये आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

मैं धनिक लाल मण्डल जी की बात यहाँ पर सुन रहा था, उन्होंने कहा कि आपने असेम्बली तोड़ दी। 1977 में आपने असेम्बली तोड़ दी थी, हमने बात मान ली थी कि ठीक है, लोगों का फैसला है जबकि लोगों का फैसला नहीं था, उसी तरीके से इस बार मेजरिटी हमारी सरकार को, हमारी पार्टी को मिली, हमारी लीडरशिप को मिली, उसी की तहत हम भी कह सकते हैं कि आपने लोगों का कॉन्फिडेंस खो दिया उस हलत में सुवाई एलेक्शनस फिर से हों ताकि सेंट्रल और छुबाई सरकारें मिलकर आर्थिक प्रोग्राम को चला सकें। मैं एक बात और बताता हूँ। हमारे कुछ दोस्तों ने, जैसे श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल ने शिकायत की है कि हमारे पुलिस कमीशनर साहब दिल्ली में कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं। इस संदर्भ में मैं एक बात होम मिनिस्टर साहब को बता दूँ और फिर सवाल करके उनसे जानना चाहूंगा। यह बिल्कुल जाहिर है कि दिल्ली आर० एस० एस० का गढ़ रहा है और श्री भिण्डर साहब को उनकी काबलियत की वजह से उन को इस जगह पर लाया गया है। उनके आने से ऐसे-ऐसे अनसिर, ऐसे-ऐसे तत्वों, ऐसे-ऐसे लोगों को खतरा पैदा हो गया है कि अब एक सख्त आदमी आया है, जो इन लोगों को बाहर निकालेंगे। अगर कुछ लुटि है, तो उससे निपटा जा सकता है,

लेकिन साथ-ही-साथ उन्होंने जो अच्छे काम किये हैं, हमें उनकी तारीफ करनी चाहिये। इसलिये मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब आप के जरिये श्री भिण्डर से कहूंगा कि क्या वे ऐसे लोगों का पता लगायेंगे जो 1977 से 1979 तक किसी खास पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखने वाले लोग, पुलिस फोर्स या दूसरे शोबो में भी घुस गये हैं, उनके पिछले करैक्टर को देखकर, कोई कानूनी कार्यवाई की जायेगी, जिससे मुल्क में अमन हो, मुल्क बचे और समाज बचे।

अब आप जरा जरायम की हालत को भी देख लीजिये। 1977 में जब इन लोगों की सरकार थी, उस वक्त शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज पर जुल्म हुए उनकी संख्या 10879 थी। 1978 में संख्या बढ़कर 15070 हो गई। उसके बाद जब हम लोगों ने सत्ता संभाली, अभी सात आठ महीने ही हुए हैं, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज पर 3786 जुल्म के मुकदमे हुए हैं। इससे आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि किस के राज में जुल्म कम हुए हैं।

अब आप दूसरे आंकड़े भी सुन लीजिये। जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी 1977 में उस वक्त मर्डर 312 हुए, ग्रीवस हर्ट के मुकदमें 1294 हुए और रेप के बारे में तो मेरे कान पक गये हैं सुनते-सुनते, वे 310 हुए आसंन के मुकदमे 707 हुए, 1978 में भी जब आपकी सरकार थी तो 443 मर्डर हुए, 1535 ग्रीवम हर्ट के मुकदमे हुए, 517 जिना बिलजब्र हुए, 1794 आसंन के मुकदमे हुए और दूसरे मुकदमें 11123 हुए।

अब आप बिहार को लीजिये।

सभापति महोदय . हर स्टेट के आंकड़े देने की जरूरत नहीं है। शास्त्री जी को आप बाद में भेज दीजिएगा।

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : 1977 में बिहार में 32 मर्डर हुए, ग्रीवस-हर्ट मुकदमे 113 हुए, रेप 70 हुए, जब आपकी सरकार थी। आसंन के 84 मुकदमें हुए और 1978 में 63 मर्डर हुए हैं, 146 ग्रीवस-हर्ट के मुकदमें हुए हैं, रेप के केसेज 76 हुए हैं और आसंन के मुकदमें 260 हुए और 1979 में भी 185 ग्रीवस-हर्ट के मुकदमें हुए हैं, 79 रेप हुए, 337 आसंन के मुकदमें हुए अब इस के बाद घनिक लाल भंडल जी क्या कहना चाहते हैं। इस वक्त वे हाउस में हाजिर नहीं हैं हम जानते थे, वे असलियत को फेस नहीं कर सकेंगे।

आनरेबिल होम मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ से सारे सूबों को एक खत गया था, जिस का नं० है 11011/(4)/80 एन० आई० डी०/एच० एक० ता० 10-3-1980। यह खत उस वक्त भेजा गया था जब कि सूबो में जनता पार्टी और लोकदल की हुकूमत थी, जिस में उन से कहा गया था कि जो मेजर ट्रबल स्पार्ट्स हैं उन को आइडेन्टिफाई

किया जाय, मामलों का फौरन इन्वेस्टीगेशन हो, प्युनिटीव फाइन्ज किये जाय, जैसे जमशेदपुर से हुआ था और विकिटम्ज को फौरन रिहैबिलिटेड करने का काम किया जाय। इस तरह की डायरेक्जन्ज गई थी, लेकिन आप की सरकारों ने, जो लोकदल और जनता पार्टी की सरकारें थी, उन्होंने उन डायरेक्टिवज को नहीं माना

सभापति महोदय : अब टाइम खत्म हो गया।

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : मैं इस मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में पहली बार बोल रहा हूँ, मुझे 5-7 मिनट और दे दीजिये।

चेंबरमैन साहब, बिहार में मेरा जिला पूनिया है, जो एक अमन पसन्द जिला था, लेकिन एक बदनामी का दाग जनता पार्टी की सरकार के जमाने में लगा। पहली बार वहाँ पर कम्यूनल फिसादात हुए। किसने कराये-मैं नाम नहीं लूँगा, कानून के मुताबिक नाम लेना मना है, लेकिन वह बिहार के एक एम. एल. ए. थे, जो इस बार भी लोकदल के टिकट पर जीत गये हैं। इन के बरअक्स अग्रर देखा जाय कि हमने क्या किया? होम मिनिस्ट्री ने वही कप्यूनल हार्मोनी सेल बनाया, स्पेसल पीस टास्क फोर्स बनाया, ड्यू-रेप्रेजेन्टेजन टु मुस्लिम्ज, हरिजनज, आदिवासीज इन फासंज के बारे में कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं। हमने यह भी तय किया कि डिप्रा-टाइट पीस कमेटीज हानी चाहिये। पिछले तीन सालों में क्यूँकि इण्डस्ट्रीयल एग्रियाज में काफी गड-बड पैदा हुई थी, उस को दूर करने के लिये यह जरूरी थी, ताकि मुल्क की पैदावार बढ़े और हमारा माल बाहर जाये, जिस से हमें फारन एक्सचेंज की आमदनी हो और देश के लोग सुखी सम्पन्न हों।

अबद्वारों को लीजिये एन अबद्वार इण्डियन एकस्प्रेस है, जिस ने अपने 7-7-1980 के अबद्वार में एक खबर छपी थी

सभापति महोदय : आप डिटेल्ज को छोड़ दीजिये, अहम चीजों को बतला दीजिये और अपने भाषण को खत्म कीजिये।

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : मैंने आप का हुकम मान लिया, अभी खत्म करता हूँ। हमारे मैनीफेस्टों के मुताबिक काम होता जा रहा है। हमारे मैनीफेस्टों में था कि जहाँ जहाँ उर्दू बोलने वालों की अक्सरियत होगी, वहाँ वहाँ उर्दू को स्टेट जुबान बनाया जायेगा। मैं बधाई देता हूँ डा. जगन्नाथ मिश्र--को, उन्होंने वहाँ उर्दू जुबान को उस का सही हुक अता किया है, उसको दूसरी जुबान बनाया है। इससे उर्दू बोलने वाले तबकों में बहुत खुशी पैदा हुई है। हमारी लीडर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने अलीगढ़ यूनीवर्सिटी को अकलीयती किरदार बहाल किया है, जिस के लिये हम उन के शुक्रगुजार हैं। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि आगे भी जो कदम उठाने जायेंगे, वे हमारे मैनीफेस्टों के मुताबिक होंगे।

अब मैं एक बात दर्ज करना चाहता हूँ—पुलिस फोर्स और दीगर सरकारी दफ्तरों में अकलौयता की बहाली हो रही है और करने की हिदायत दी गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बहाली कमेटी जिले-जिले में जा कर पुलिस और सी० आर० पी० की बहाली करे तीन चार जिलों को मिला कर बहाली की जाय, जिस से मुल्क में अमन और शान्ति कायम हो सके।

17.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

जहां तक पुलिस का ताल्लुक है उन्हें राहत भी देनी होगी। उन के रहने, लिबास और बच्चों के पढ़ने दवा दारू का अच्छा इन्तजाम किया जाय ताकि वे मुस्तीदी से काम कर सकें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस मद में आप ने कितना ह्पया रखा है? जब आप जवाब दें तो इस के बारे में भी बतलायें।

आखिर में, मैं नार्थ ईस्ट रिजन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

श्री जमोल्दूरहमान नार्थ ईस्टर्न रिजन की बात यहां पर कही गई है। इस के बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि यह आज का मामला नहीं है। यह मामला बहुत दिनों से चला आ रहा है और श्री वाजपेयी जी की पार्टी के जैसे लोग जब यहां रहेंगे तो वहां पर मुसलमानों का कत्लेआम होगा। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब की तारीफ करता हूँ आप ने और हमारी बजीरेआजाम श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने आसाम के सिलसिले में जो कदम उठाया है वह निहायत मुनासिब कदम है। यह बात साफ है कि भारत के हर हिस्से पर हर कोने पर हर कोने में, हर इंच जमीन पर सारे लोगों का बराबर का अधिकार है और किसी को यह कहने का अधिकार नहीं है कि वहां पर कुछ लोग गैर कानूनी तरीके से रहते हैं और वे लोग जिन के बाप-दादा वहां पैदा हुए हैं। वहां मरे हैं और वहीं गडे हैं, वे फारेनर्स हैं। ऐसी बात किसी कीमत पर भी बदरिश्त नहीं की जा सकती है इसी सिलसिले में एक शेर अर्ज करता हूँ।

“मशिवरे सब दोस्तों के हमने मन्ने हैं सदा मशिवरों को हम उसूल अपना बना सकते नहीं सारी दुनिया की भलाई चाहते हैं हम मगर सर किसी ताकत के आगे हम झुका सकते नहीं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude. I am going to call your own party member, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

श्री जमोल्दूरहमान: अब मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। कानूनी हालत को मजबूती से सुधारिये।

दूसरा सुझाव है कि सिक्सड पुलिस फोर्स बनाइये, हरिजन, अखिबासियों और मुसलमानों की सिक्सड फोर्स बनाइये ताकि जहां ऐसे गडबडी वाले और रायट-प्रोन एरियाज हैं, वह वहां जा कर अमल बहाल करे और लोगों में कांफीडेंस बहाल करे। ग्राम लोगों की जो जमीने ली गई हैं, उन को वापस दिलाइये। जमीनों के कानूनों को जोर-शोर से लागू कीजिये और हॉर्ड्स और ब्लेक मार्केटियर्स को पकड़ कर बन्द कीजिये और सब से ज्यादा इम्पोर्टेंट चीज यह है कि चीजों के दाम कम कीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad..

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: I am placing the papers..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please give it to the Home Minister.

[شہری جمیل الرحمن (کشن گلج):

قبل اس کے کہ میں بحث شروع کروں میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں محترم چیئرمین صاحب کہ جب میں نے آپ سے انٹرویو کیا تھا یہ جاننے کے لئے کہ میرا نام کس نمبر پر ہے اور آپ ناراض ہو گئے - میرا مقصد، آپ کی اذہورتی کو چیلنج کرنا نہیں تھا - مجھے کچھ ضرورت تھی اس لئے میں نے پوچھا کہ میں کس نمبر پر ہوں - آپ ناراض خواستخواہ ہو گئے - ... (انگریزوں) ...

محترم چیئرمین صاحب ہوم منسٹری کو قیامت پر پانچ بجے بولنے کا جو موقع آپ نے عذارت فرمایا ہے - ... (انگریزوں) ... جب کہ یہ ہمارے فاسٹ کا چورسواں گھنٹہ شروع ہے - آپ مجھے لہجئے کہ اس وقت پورل مزاج کھسا ہوگا - اور چار

[شری جمیل الرحمن]

کہلتے یا تھن کہلتے مجھے فاسٹ کرنے دیں۔ سات بج کر تیس منٹ تک۔ مہرا یہ فاسٹ ہوگا۔

سبھا پتی مہرونے: آپ ناراضی

میں مت ہولتے گا۔

شری جمیل الرحمن: جی ہاں

اسی لئے میں نے کہا آپ سوچ لیجئے گا میرا مزاج اس کھڑی کھسا ہوگا۔

ملک کی حالت ۷۳-۱۹۷۳ ع میں

جیسی تھی وہ بتانے کی اس سہان

میں اب ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ . . .

(انٹرویشن) . . . بات سنئے شاستری جی

آپ کے لئے شعر بھی ایک لکھا ہوا

ہے۔ ایجنٹیشن ہنگامہ پھوپلز ریپریزنٹایٹوز

کو مار پیٹ کرنا بے عزت کرنا اور ہر

وہ حرکت کرنا جس سے ملک کو

نقصان ہو سماج کو نقصان ہو قوم کو

نقصان ہو مثلاً ریل کی بندی صوبے

کی بندی کارخانے کی بندی فرض کہ

جس قدر بھی سارا کاروبار بند ہونا

تھا وہ کیا گیا۔ ۷۳-۱۹۷۳ ع سے شروع

کرنے کے بعد بندھ ہی بندھ ہوئی۔

ٹوٹل ریولوشن کے نام پر یہ ساری بات

شروع ہوئی۔ ملک کے ایک حصے

کجرات سے شروع ہو کر پوری حصے

بہار میں جا کر اس کا معاملہ کسی

حد تک چلا۔ فرض کہ سارے ملک

میں سلسلی پھیلی۔ یہ حالات اس

وقت ملک کے تھے اور انہیں حالات

میں ایمرجنسی لگائی گئی۔ ملک

کے کچھ حالات سدھرے۔ ہمارے

مستادم چوہان صاحب بھی اس وقت

ہمارے ساتھ تھے۔ اس وقت جتنے

عناصر ایسے تھے جو سماج کو

نقصان پہنچاتے تھے۔ بلکہ مارکیٹیرس

اور اینٹی سوشل ایلیمنٹس وفیڈرہ

ان سارے لوگوں کو بند کیا اور ان

کو بند کرنے کے بعد بھس سوتڑے کاریہ

کرم اور پانچ پوائنٹ پروگرام سلجے جی

مرحوم کا شروع ہوا۔ کچھ اچھا کام

شروع ہوا۔ لیکن اسی جگہ شاستری

جی آپ کے لئے ایک شعر ہے۔ جب

بھس سوتڑے کاریہ کرم شروع ہوا تو

یہ کچھ لوگوں کو پسند نہیں آیا۔

ہم نے چاہا تھا کہ بھارت میں

کوئی بھوکا نہ ہو۔

ہم نے چاہا کہ بھارت میں

کوئی ودھوا نہ ہو۔

بھس سوتڑے کاریہ کرم دے کر

جڈنا کو جکایا تھا مگر

چند لوگوں نے چاہا

یہ کاریہ کرم پورا نہ ہو۔

. . . (انٹرویشن) . . .

آپ تو پہلی بار یہاں تشریف

لائی ہیں ذرا سنئے۔

یہ بات ہمارے ایوزیشن کو اچھی

نہیں لگی اور انہوں نے کہنا شروع

کیا کہ ڈکٹیٹرشپ ہو گئی ہے اور

ایک ہی آدمی کا راج ہو گیا ہے -
جمہوریت خطرے میں ہے اور جمہوریت
ختم ہو گئی ہے - ایک سازش کے
تحت یہ سارا وائزرن اور یہ ہوا
چلی -

اس کے بعد آپ نے دیکھا کہ
الیکشن ہوئے ۷۷ میں اور تبھی ماری
کے ذریعہ قذوفتے بھائی تشریف لائے -
وہ کہنے کی کوئی ضرورت نہیں ہے -
کہونکہ وہ وقت بہت چکا ہے - نیا
وقت ہے - اس کے بعد آپ نے جو کام
شروع کیا کہیں وہ کہا تھے - وہ کمیشنوں
کی سرکار تھی - لوگوں نے جو آپ کو
مولدات دیا تھا اس کے برعکس آپ
نے اور کاریہ واہی شروع کی - صرف
اتنا ہی نہیں آپ نے ایسے آدمی کو
چیئرمین بنایا جن کا خاص ایک
پارٹی سے تعلق تھا - جہاں تک کچھ
مجھے معلوم ہے ان چیئرمین صاحب
کے خلاف بھائی لائے صاحب ہوتے تو
تائید کرتے شاید مدھو قذوفتے تائید
کریں ان کے خلاف اسپیکرمنٹ کی
درخواست تھی ۱۹۹ ایم - بی - اور
لیڈرس اس کے سکتھریز تھے - ایسے
آدمی کو چیئرمین بنایا گیا تو
صرف اتنا ہی نہیں انہوں نے دوران
پروسیڈنکس جو سب الفاظ استعمال
کئے وہ ہمارے سارے دوستوں کو باد
ہونگے - اور اس سے ظاہر ہوا وہ چیچ
کی حیثیت سے نہیں بیٹھے تھے ایک
پارٹی ورکر کی حیثیت سے بیٹھے تھے -

بعد میں یہ بات ثابت بھی ہو گئی -
انہوں نے بمبئی سے جلتا پارٹی کا
ٹکٹ مانگا تھا - جب وہ رفیوز ہو
گیا تب انہوں نے جلتا پارٹی کے لئے
کام شروع کیا بمبئی میں - یہ بات
کوئی غلط نہیں ہے - اس لئے میں
جاننا چاہوں گا ملز می جی سے میں
اس کا جواب چاہوں گا کہ جلتے
کمیشن بحال ہوئے فصول بے قصور
لوگوں کے خلاف ان پر کتنا خرچ ہوا
پبلک ایکس چیکر کا - جب سہریم
کورٹ اور ہائی کورٹ کے ٹریبونل ان
سماٹوں پر ہو گئے کہ ساری باتیں
غلط تھیں تو پبلک ایکس چیکر کا
جو روپیہ ناجائز طور پر ان کمیشنس
پر صرف ہوا ہے اس کی وصولی کے
لئے آپ کہا تدبیر اور کیا کام کرنے جا
رہے ہیں - یہ میں جاننا چاہوں گا -

ایک بات میں اور بھی جاننا
چاہوں گا - ہمارے راجیہ سبھا میں
بھی یہ بات آئی تھی وہاں پر
ریزولوشن پاس ہوا تھا - شری کانتی
بھائی ڈیسائی کے خلاف کچھ چارجز
تھے جو کہ ثابت بھی ہوئے اس کے
سلسلے میں کوئی قدم اٹھا کر مقدمہ
چلانے کی بات آپ سوچ رہے ہیں یا
نہیں - اس بات کا جواب بھی آپ
مہربانی کر کے دینگے -

ایک بات اور بھی ہے جس کو
دھان میں رکھنا چاہئے - ۱۹۷۷ ع

[شہری جموں الرحمن]

سے ۱۹۷۸ء تک چاہے پولیس میں بھکاری ہو یا آل انڈیا ریڈیو میں بھکاری ہو اس میں بالکل ایک خاص کمیٹی آر۔ ایس۔ ایس۔ کے طبقے کے لوگوں کی بھکاری ہوئی ہے۔ ایسے لوگ ملک میں اور سماج میں دنگے فساد کرواتے ہیں۔ اور کروائے ہیں۔ تو میں آپ سے جاننا چاہوں گا کہ ایسے لوگوں کو نکالنے کے لئے آپ کیا کر رہے ہیں۔ جو ایسے عناصر ملک کے دشمن ہیں جن کا سیکولورزم سوشلزم پر کوئی وشواس نہیں ہے ان کو ریڈ آؤٹ کرنے کے لئے آپ کیا کرنے جا رہے ہیں۔

پچھلی سرکار کے وقت میں ملک میں جو فتنہ اور فساد ہوئے ہیں ان کے آنکڑے یہاں پر دینا نہیں چاہتا لیکن ایک بات ضرور کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ نیرو کا نام آپ نے سنا ہوگا جب روم چل رہا تھا تو نیرو بیٹھا بانسری بجا رہا تھا۔ اسی طرح سے جب جمشہدیپور میں مسلمانوں کا خون بہہ رہا تھا تب شہری کر پوری تھا کہ وہاں پر گھسٹ ہاؤس میں بیٹھے کھانا کھا رہے تھے۔ (انگریزوں)...

اس طرح سے جب آپ کی پارٹی کی سرکار آئی تو آپ نے سارے ایجنسی سوشل ایلمینٹس کو سارے سزا یافتہ کو چھوڑ دیا۔ سارے اسکول اور سارے پبلک مارکیٹس کو چھوڑ دیا۔

نتیجہ کیا ہوا، سارے ملک میں چاہے کھانے پھلے کے معاملے میں چاہے پھلے کے معاملے میں چاہے سماج میں چھلنے پھرنے کے معاملے میں ماں بہنوں کے چلنے پھرنے کے معاملے میں سبھی کچھ مشکل ہو گیا۔

اتنا ہی نہیں ہم نے اپنے وقت میں فریڈن ہریجنوں کو کچھ زمینیں دلائیں نہیں۔ میں اور اسٹیٹس کی بات نہیں کرتا کم سے کم بہار کی بات میں بتا رہا ہوں اس وقت کے ہمارے چیف ماسٹر ڈاکٹر جگن ناتھ مشرا نے فریڈن ہریجنوں کو زمینیں دلائی تھیں۔ میں نے پچھلی باو بھی یہ بات کہی تھی لیکن سرکار نے اس پر کوئی دھیان نہیں دیا۔ ہمارے حلقے میں میں نے فریڈن کو ہریجنوں کو زمینیں دلوائی تھیں لیکن جب ہم ہار گئے تو ان لوگوں کو بے دخل کر دیا گیا۔ میں لوگوں کو لے کر ڈھنگر کے یہاں گیا لیکن اس نے ان سلی کر دی۔ میں ملنگری جی سے جواب چاہوں گا کہ ہمارے دورے حکومت میں فریڈن ہریجنوں کو جو زمینیں دی گئی تھیں جو کہ بعد میں جلتا سرکار کے وقت میں چھین لیں ان زمینوں کو واپس دلانے کے لئے آپ کیا کرنے جا رہے ہیں۔

میں دھنگ لال جی کی بات یہاں پر سن رہا تھا انہوں نے کہا تھا کہ آپ نے اسمبلی نووٹی۔ ۱۹۷۷ء

میں آپ نے اسمبلی توڑ دی تھی ہم نے بات بیان لی تھی کہ توہمک ہے لوگوں کا فیصلہ ہے چھکے لوگوں کا فیصلہ نہیں تھا۔ اس طریقے سے اس بار میجروریٹی ہمارے سرکار کو ہماری پارٹی کو ملو ہماری لیڈر شپ کو ملی اس کے تحت ہم بھی کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ آپ لوگوں کا گونگھڑیاس کہو دیا اس حالت میں سوویٹو الیکشن پھر سے ہوں تاکہ سوڈنڈرا اور صوبائی سرکاریں مل کر آرتھک پروگرامس کو چلا سکیں۔

میں ایک بات اور بتاتا ہوں۔ ہمارے کچھ دوستوں نے جوسے شری دھنک لال ملڈل نے شکایت کی ہے کہ ہمارے پریوس کمشنر صاحب دہلی میں کچھ نہیں کو رہے ہیں اس سڈنڈرہ میں میں ایک بات ہوم منسٹر صاحب کو بتا دوں اور پھر سوال کر کے ان سے جاننا چاہوں گا۔ یہ بالکل ظاہر ہے کہ دہلی آر۔ ایس۔ ایس۔ کا گروہ رہا ہے اور شری بھنڈر صاحب کو ان کی قابلیت کی وجہ سے ان کو اس جگہ پر لایا گیا ہے۔ ان کے آنے سے ایسے ایسے عناصر ایسے ایسے تہوں ایسے ایسے لوگوں کو خطرہ پیدا ہو گیا ہے کہ اب ایک سخت آدمی آیا ہے جو ان لوگوں کو باہر نکالے گا۔ اگر کچھ تہوتی ہے تو اس سے نہیں جا سکتا ہے لیکن ساتھ ہی ساتھ انہوں نے جو اچھے کام کئے ہیں ہمیں ان کی

تعریف کرنی چاہئے۔ اس لئے میں ہوم منسٹر صاحب آپ کے ذریعہ شری بھنڈر سے کہوں گا کہ کیا وہ ایسے لوگوں کا پتہ لکائیں جو ۱۹۷۷ء سے ۱۹۷۹ء تک کسی خاص پارٹی سے تعلق رکھنے والے لوگ پولیس فورس یا دوسرے شعبوں میں جو گھس گئے ہیں ان کے پچھلے کریڈنٹس کو دیکھ کر کوئی قانونی کارروائی کی جائیگی جس سے ملک میں امن ہو ملک بچے اور سماج بچے۔

اب آپ ذرا جرائم کی حالت کو بھی دیکھ لیجئے۔ ۱۹۷۷ء میں جب ان لوگوں کی سرکار تھی اس وقت جو شہدایولڈ کاسٹ اور شہدایوات ٹرانڈوس پر ظلم ہوئے ان کی سنکویا ۱۰۸۷۹ تھی۔ ۱۹۷۸ میں سنکھیہا بڑھ کر ۱۵۰۷۰ ہو گئی۔ اس کے بعد جب ہم لوگوں نے سٹا سلہوالی ابھی سات آتہ مہیلے ہی ہوئے ہیں شہدایوات کاسٹ اور شہدایولڈ ٹرانڈوس پر ۳۷۸۶ ظلم کے مقدمے ہوئے ہیں۔ اس سے آپ اندازہ لگا سکتے ہیں کہ کس کے راج میں ظلم کم ہوئے ہیں۔

اب جب آپ دوسرے آنکڑے بھی سن لیجئے۔ جب جلتا پارٹی کر سرکار تھی ۱۹۷۷ء میں اس وقت مقرر ۳۱۲ ہوئے کریوس ہرٹ کے مقدمے میں ۱۲۹۳ ہوئے اور نیپ کے بارے میں تو میرے کان پک گئے ہیں سنکے سنکے وہ ۳۱۰ ہوئے آرسن کے مقدمے

[شری اجپیل الرحمن]

۷۰۷ ہوئے - ۱۹۷۸ء میں بھی جب آپ کی سرکار تھی تو ۳۳۳ مرتبہ ہوئے ۱۵۳۵ گریوس ہرت کے مقدمے ہوئے ۵۱۷ زنا بالجبر ہوئے ۱۷۹۳ آرسن کے مقدمے ہوئے اور دوسرے مقدمے ۱۱۱۷۳ ہوئے - اب آپ بہار کو لیجئے -

سبھا یعنی مہودے: ہر استہمت

۷۰۷ کے آنکڑے دینے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے - شاستری جی کو آپ بعد میں بھیج دیجئے گا -

شری جمیل الرحمن: ۱۹۷۷ء

میں بہار میں ۳۲ مرتبہ ۷۰۷ گریوس ہرت کے مقدمے ۱۱۳۳ دیپ ۷۰ ہوئے جب آپ کی سرکار تھی آرسن کے ۸۳ مقدمے ہوئے اور ۱۹۷۷ء میں ۶۳ مرتبہ ہوئے ہیں ۱۲۶ گریوس ہرت کے مقدمے ہوئے ہیں دیپ کے کھسز ۷۶ ہوئے ہیں اور آرسن کے مقدمے ۴۶۰ ہوئے ہیں اور ۱۹۷۹ء میں بھی ۱۸۵ گریوس ہرت کے مقدمے ہوئے ہیں ۷۹ دیپ ہوئے ۳۳۷ آرسن کے مقدمے ہوئے - اس کے بعد دھلک لال مندل جی کیا کہا چاہتے ہیں - اس وقت وہ ہاؤس میں حاضر نہیں ہوں ہم جانتے تھے وہ اصابت کو فہل نہیں کر سکتے تھے -

آنریبل ہوم منسٹر صاحب کی طرف سے سارے صوبوں کو ایک

کہا گیا تھا - جس کا نمبر ہے - ۱۱/۱۱/۳/۸۰ - آئی - قی ایچ - ایم مورخہ ۱۰-۳-۱۹۸۰ یہ خط اس وقت بھیجا گیا تھا جب کہ صوبوں میں جلتا پارٹی اور لوک دل کی حکومت تھی جس میں ان سے کہا گیا تھا - کہ جو مینجر - ٹریبل اسپتاس ہیں ان کو انڈیا ہائی کیا گیا - ان کا فوراً انسٹوٹیشن ہو یونٹ خانز کئے جائیں جیسے جمشید پور میں دوا تھا اور وکٹمز کو فوراً ہی ہیڈکوارٹرز کرنے کا کام کیا جائے - اس طرح کی ڈائریکشن گئیں تھیں - لیکن آپ کی سرکاروں نے جو لوک دل اور جلتا پارٹی کی سرکاری تھیں انہوں نے ان ڈائریکٹوز کو نہیں مانا۔ :

سبھایتی مہودے: اب ٹائم ختم

ہو گیا -

شری جمیل الرحمن: میں اس

منسٹری کے بارے میں پہلی بار بول رہا ہوں مجھے ۵-۷ منٹ اور دے دیجئے -

چیئرمین صاحب بہار میں میرا ضلع پورنیہ ہے جو ایک امن پسند ضلع تھا - لیکن ایک بدنامی کا داغ جلتا پارٹی کی سرکار کے زمانے میں لگا - پہلی بار وہاں پر کمیونل فسادات ہوئے - کس نے کرائے - میں نام نہیں لوں گا - قانون کے مطابق

نام لینا منع ہے لیکن وہ بہار کے ایک ایم - ایل - اے تھے جو اس بار بھی لوک دل کے ٹکٹ سے جیت گئے ہوں - ان کے برعکس اگر دیکھا جائے کہ ہم نے کیا کیا - ہم ماسٹری نے وہاں کمونل ہارمونی سیل بنایا اسپیشل پریس - تاکہ فورس بنایا دیو - ریورژنیشن - تو مسلم ہریجنڈ آدی واسھز ان فورسز کے بارے میں کاروائی کرنے جا رہے ہیں - ہم نے یہ بھی طے کیا ہے کہ تری پارٹیاٹ پریس کمیٹی ہونی چاہئے - پچھلے تین سالوں میں چونکہ انڈسٹریل ایریاز میں کافی کوپہ پھدا ہوئی تھی اس کو دور کرتے کے لئے یہ ضروری تھی تاکہ ملک کی پھداوار بڑھے اور ہمارا مال باہر جائے جس سے ہمیں فارن ایکسچینج کی آمدنی ہو اور دیس کے لوگ سکھی سہیں ہوں -

اخباروں کو لہجئے - ایک اخبار انڈین ایکسپریس ہے جس نے اپے ۷-۷-۱۹۸۰ کے اخبار میں ایک خبر چھپی تھی

سہا پتی مہودے : آپ قیتہاز کو چھور دیکھئے اہم چھوزوں کو پسا دیکھئے اور اپنی سماعت کو ختم کھجئے -
شری جمیل الرحمن - میں نے آپ کا کہا مان لیا ابھی ختم کرتا ہوں -

ہمارے مہادیستو میں تھا کہ جہاں جہاں اردو بولنے والوں کی اکثریت ہو گی وہاں وہاں اردو کو اسٹیٹ کی دوسری زبان بنایا جائے گا - میں بدعائی دیتا ہوں ڈاکٹر جگن ناتھ مشر کو انہوں نے وہاں اردو زبان کو اس کا صحیح حق دلایا تھا ہے اس کو دوسری زبان مانا ہے - اس سے اردو بولنے والے طبقوں میں بہت خوشی پھدا ہوئی ہے - ہماری لیڈر شریمتی اندرا گاندھی نے علیگڑھ یونیورسٹی کا اقلیتی کردار بحال کیا ہے - جس کے لئے ہم ان کے شکرگزار ہیں - ہم عہد کرتے ہیں کہ آگے بھی جو قدم اٹھائے جائیں گے وہ ہمارے میدی فیسٹو کے مطابق ہوں گے -

اب میں ایک بات عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں - پولیس فورس اور دیگر سرکاری دفتروں میں اقلیتوں کی بھالی ہو رہی ہے اور کرنے کی ہدایت دی گئی ہیں - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ بھالی کمیٹی ضلع ضلع میں جا کر پولیس اور سی - آر - پی کی بھالی کریں توں چار ضلعوں کو ملا کر بھالی کی جائے - جس سے ملک میں امن اور شانسی قائم ہو سکے -

17. 14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

[شری جمہل الرحمن]

جہاں تک پولیس کا تعلق ہے - انہیں راحت بھی دیلی ہوگی۔ ان کے رہنے اور لباس اور بچوں کے پڑھنے، دوا - دارو کا اچھا انتظام کیا جائے تاکہ وہ مستعدی سے کام کر سکیں - میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس مد میں آپ نے کتنا روپیہ رکھا ہے - جب آپ جواب دیں تو اس کے بارے میں بھی بتلائیں -

آخر میں میں نارتھ ایسٹ ریجن کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں -

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

شری جمہل الرحمن : نارتھ ایسٹ

ریجن کی بات یہاں پر کہی گئی ہے اس کے بارے میں میرا کہنا یہ ہے کہ یہ آج کا معاملہ نہیں ہے - یہ معاملہ بہت دنوں سے چلا آ رہا ہے اور شری واجپتی جی کی ہارٹی کے چہرے لوگ جب وہاں رہیں گے جو وہاں پر مسلمانوں کا قتل عام ہوگا - میں منسٹر صاحب کی تعریف کرتا ہوں آپ نے اور ہماری وزیر اعظم شری مائی اندرا گاندھی نے آسام کے سلسلے میں جو قدم اٹھایا ہے یہ نہایت مناسب قدم ہے - یہ بات صاف ہے کہ بھارت کے ہر حصے پر ہر کونوں میں ہو ان پر سارے لوگوں کا برابر کا ادھیکار ہے دور کسی کو یہ کہنے کا اختیار نہیں ہے کہ وہاں پر

کچھ لوگ تانوفی فہر طریقے سے دیتے ہیں اور یہ لوگ جن کے باپ - دادا وہاں پر پیدا ہوئے ہیں وہاں سرے میں اور یہیں گڑھے میں وہ فارنرس ہیں - ایسی بات کسی قوم پر ہی برداشت نہیں کی جاسکتی ہے - اس سلسلے میں ایک شعر عرض کرتا ہوں -

مشورے سب دوستوں کے ہم نے
مانے ہیں سدا

مشوروں کو ہم اصول اپنا بنا
سکتے نہیں

ساری دنیا کی بھلائی چاہتے

ہوں ہم مگر

سر کسی طاقت کے آئے ہم چہکا

سکتے نہیں -

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude. I am going to call your own party member. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

شری جمہل الرحمن : اب میں

کچھ سچہاؤ دینا چاہتا ہوں - قانونی حالات کو مضبوطی سے سدھارنے - دوسرا سچہاؤ ہے کہ مکسٹ پولیس فورس بدلتے ہریٹروں آدی واسوں اور مسلمانوں کی مکسٹ فورس بدلتے تاکہ جہاں ایسے گڑبڑی والے اور رائٹ یورن ایڈیاز ہوں وہاں چاکر امن بچال کریں اور لوگوں میں کانفیڈینس بچال کریں عام لوگوں کی جو زمینیں لی گئی تھی وہیں ان کو واپس لائے - زمینوں کے قانونوں کو زور شوو سے لاگو کیجئے اور ہارڈ اس بلک مارکیٹوں

کو پکڑ کر ہلاک کیجئے اور سب سے
 زیادہ اہم و اہمیت چھڑ بہ سے کہ
 چھڑوں کے دام کم کیجئے -

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad..

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: I am placing the papers..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please give it to the Home Minister.

श्री गुलाम नबी अजाद (वाशिम) : माननीय डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आज सुबह से यहाँ पर गृह मंत्रालय की मागों पर बहुत चर्चा हुई और एट्रोमिटोज के बारे में भी कहा गया ।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पहली दफा नहीं हो रहा है । मैं आप का ध्यान पिछले 30 साल ही नहीं बल्कि पिछले 300 साल और 3000 साल से मारे हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं बल्कि मारी दुनिया में ऐसी वारदातें हुआ करती रही है लेकिन इस के यह माघने नहीं कि मैं यह कह कि अगर पहले भी हुआ करती थीं, तो आज भी हानि चाहिए । ऐसा कहने का मेरा बिल्कुल मतलब नहीं है । आप ब्रिटेन में देखिए, आप अमेरिका में देखिये, स्वीटजरलैंड में देखिए, वहाँ भी रेप होते हैं, वहाँ भी उकाप्र-टोज होती है, कत्ल होने हैं और वहाँ भी गरीब लोगों की हत्याएँ होती हैं लेकिन फर्क सिर्फ इतना है कि उन मुल्कों में जो कानून हैं, वे बहुत मजबूत हैं और बहुत मजबूती से ऐसे अपराधों से निपटा जाता है । हमारे मुल्क में कोई भी इस प्रकार के सख्त कानून नहीं हैं जिससे कि अपराधियों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सजा दी जा सके ।

लेकिन आज सबाल इस बात का है कि पिछले दिनों से, पिछले 6 महीने से ये रेप, डेकैटीज और दूसरी तमाम बातें क्यों हो रही हैं और इनकी इनकी चर्चा क्यों हो रही हैं ? इसकी सब से बड़ी वजह है, जैसा कि हमारे दोस्त जगदीश टाइलर ने कहा कि पिछले दो-ढाई साल तक जो सरकार यहाँ रही, उसकी जो कमजोरियाँ थीं, उनसे जो तीन साल तक सारे मुल्क में वातावरण बना, माहोल बना, उसी का आज भी असर दिखायी दे रहा है । डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जब कोई भी सरकार बनती है, चाहे वह केन्द्र की सरकार हो या राज्य की सरकार हो, उसकी जो नीतियाँ होती हैं चाहे वे अच्छी नीतियाँ हों या बुरी नीतियाँ हों, उन नीतियों का, उस सरकार के जाने के बाद भी 6 महीने और 1 साल तक असर रहता है ।

जिस सरकार ने गलत नीतियाँ बनायी हों या बुरी नीतियाँ बनायी हों उनसे जो वातावरण और माहोल बनता है उसका असर तो उस सरकार के जाने के बाद और काफी घसे तक रहता है । इसलिए पिछली सरकार के जमाने में ढाई साल तक जो सारे मुल्क में डाकेजनी हुई, कत्लोगारद हुई, हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख, ईसाई के नाम से लड़ाई-मगड़े होते रहे, हरिजनों और गरीब लोगों का कत्लेआम होता रहा, गरीब तबके के साथ बहुत बुरा सलूक होता रहा, आज जबकि जनता पार्टी की सरकार खत्म हो गयी है, उसके बाद भी आज मुल्क में उसका थोड़ा-सा असर और हमारे राज्यों में भी दिखाई देती है ।

मैं समझन हूँ कि इस की सब से बड़ी वजह यह है कि जनता पार्टी के शासन में, जनता पार्टी के हुकूमत में, चाहे वह राज्यों में रही हो या केन्द्र में रही हो, जनता पार्टी के लोगों का एक ही प्रोग्राम था कि जनमज और आर० एम० एम० के लोग किस तरह से ज्यादा से ज्यादा पुलिस में भर्ती किए जाएं । बडकिस्मती की बात है कि आज मुल्क के अन्दर जो कुछ भी हो रहा है वह उन्हीं की वजह से हो रहा है । आज पुलिस के अन्दर उनके जो कार्यकर्ता हैं, वर्कर्स हैं, वे ऐसा काम करते हैं, जैसा कि हमारे साथी ने कहा, कि जब भी कोई वाकया होता है, या कोई चोरी होती है तो मज से पहले अपोजिशन के लोगों को मालूम हो जाना है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उनको ही पहले क्यों मालूम हो जाता है, सरकार को पहले क्यों नहीं मालूम होता है ? इसलिए इतने ताफ जाहूर है कि जो ऐसे लोग पुलिस में हैं या और बाकी डिपार्टमेंट्स में हैं, वे डिपार्टमेंट्स चाहे मरकज से ताल्लुक रखते हों, चाहे स्टेट्स से ताल्लुक रखते हों, वे सब स पहले इनको जानकारे होते हैं । तो मैं डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब आपका ध्यान और होम मिनिस्टर साहब का भी ध्यान इस तरफ दिनाऊंगा कि इस बात को जाव कराया जानी चाहिए कि क्यों इस तरह के वाकयात होते हैं ?

इस तरह के वाकयात जो प्रेम में आते हैं, इस बात की भी इन्वायरी होनी चाहिए कि क्या वे सब के सब शोक होते हैं या कुछ पत्नों या कुछ लोगों के कड़ने की वजह से वे प्रेम में आते हैं । मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी वाकया होता है, चाहे वह डाकेजनी की बात हो या कुछ और बात हो, वह फ्रान्ट पेज पर आती है । लेकिन जब सरकार उसमें कुछ आगे काम करती है, या लोगों

को पकड़ती है, या उन्हें सजा देती है तो उसके लिए अखबार में कोई भी जगह नहीं पायी जाती। इस तरह आपका ध्यान दिलाते हुए और इस बारे में ज्यादा डिटेल्स में न जाते हुए मैं सुझाव देता हूँ—

सब से पहले मेरा सुझाव है कि हमारे मुल्क के अन्दर, जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा कि विदेशी मुल्कों में इस तरह के अपराधों के लिए बहुत सख्त कानून है, हमारे मुल्क में उस तरह के कानून या नियम नहीं हैं, इसलिए मैं गुजारिश करूंगा कि यहां भी ऐसे स्पेशल इन्वेस्टीगेशन सेल बनाए जाएं कि जो भी शकस किसी रेप या किसी और केस में अपराधी पाया जाए तो उस केस को 15 दिन के अन्दर अन्दर वह सेल इन्वेस्टीगेट करके स्पेशल कोर्ट के हवाले कर दे और एक महीने के अन्दर अन्दर उस अपराधी को सख्त से सख्त सजा दे दी जाए।

यही वजह है कि मुल्क में ऐसी घटनाएं होती हैं, बाकात होते हैं, तो उनके इन्वेस्टीगेशन में दो-दो और पांच-पांच बरस लग जाते हैं। अपराधी को पता होता है कि तब तक पुलिस वाले भी भूल जाएंगे और सरकार भी भूल जाएगी और उसका कुछ नहीं बिगड़ेगा इस वास्ते इस तरह से अपराध बढ़ते जाते हैं। इस वास्ते मेरी प्रार्थना है कि स्पेशल इन्वेस्टीगेशन सेल के साथ साथ स्पेशल कोर्ट्स भी ऐसे केसिस को एक्सप्रीडिट करने के लिए होनी चाहिये।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि कुछ इंसैटिज भी पुलिस को दिए जाने चाहिये।

कुछ जगहों पर जहां हरिजन और गरीब तबके के लोग हैं वहां पर ऊंची जाति के लोग या गुण्डा गर्दी करने वाले लोग राइफलें ले कर इन गरीब लोगों को मारते हैं। ऐसे गांवों में और ऐसी जगहों पर उनके बन्दूकों के लाइसेंस जप्त कर लिए जाने चाहिये।

रेप केसिस जो होते हैं या दूसरे इस तरह के किस्से होते हैं इस में सी आई डी और आई वी जो है इसकी एक स्पेशल ब्रांच होनी चाहिये। हमारे देश में पुलिस अफसर को थाने से उठाकर आई वी में लगा दिया जाता है और आई वी से उठाकर सी आई डी से उठाकर उसे एस एच ओ बना दिया जाता है। एक एस एच ओ जब सी आई डी में या आई वी में जाता है वह बड़े सरकारी अफसर के खिलाफ एक्शन नहीं ले सकता है क्योंकि उसको मालूम होता है कि कल को उसे थाने में ही जाना है और जब वह जाएगा तो जो बड़े अफसर है वे उसके साथ बुरी तरह से पेश आएंगे। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि पुलिस और आई वी और सी आई डी को अलग अलग रखना चाहिये ताकि बड़े से बड़े आदमी के खिलाफ भी कार्रवाई हो सके।

पुलिस थानों की जो सीमा है इसके बारे में भी आपको विचार करना चाहिये। साउथ एवेन्यू में अगर कोई सीमा पड़ती है और कनाट प्लेस के किसी पुलिस अफसर को फोन किया जाता है उस अवस्था में जब साउथ एवेन्यू का फोन नहीं मिलता है तो कनाट प्लेस का आदमी यह जवाब देता है कि यह उसकी सीमा में नहीं है। तब तक जो वारदात होनी है वह हो चुकती है, जो कत्ल होना है वह हो चुकता है इसकी मैं एक-दो मिसालें देना चाहता हूँ। 1971 में मिस्टर जे० एस० बोधकर, पी०एस०आई० नागपुर में थे। इनकी ड्यूटी थाने में थी तब उसने सोने गांव में स्मगलर को देखा। वह शराब का स्मगलर था। वह शराब ले जा रहा था वह ले जाई नहीं जा सकती थी, शराब ले जाना उस दिन बन्द था। उसका उसने पीछा किया और सोनेगर, दूसरे थाने के अन्तर्गत पहुंच कर उसने उसको गिरफ्तार किया। बजाय इसके कि सरकार उसकी कुछ सहायता करती, इमदाद करती, प्रीमोशन देती, उसको आज तक उसने डिसमिस कर रखा है और उसका आज तक बहाल नहीं किया गया है गवर्नमेंट ने यह पनी दी कि यह उसकी जुरिसडिक्शन में नहीं था। कोई कत्ल करे, बुरा काम करे और कोई उसका पीछा करे और उसको जाकर पकड़े और आप कहे कि यह उसकी सीमा में नहीं था तो यह उचित बात नहीं है—उसको आपने ऐसे सजा दे दी जैसे उसने कोई कत्ल किया हो, गुनाह किया हो। आज तक उसको डिसमिस किया हुआ है।

एक पेरिस बेकरी का थोनर था नागपुर में। यह 1978 की बात है। उसने थाने में फोन किया कि उसके यहां गुंडे आ गए हैं और कह रहे हैं कि जो भी पैसा है हमें दे दो। उसके छोटे भाई ने फोन किया, लेकिन पुलिस स्टेशन के लोगों ने कहा कि यह जो आपका एरिया है यह हमारी सीमा में नहीं आता है। जब तक वह उस थाने में जिस की सीमा में उसका एरिया आता था इत्तिला दे पाता, उसकी हत्या कर दी गई। इस तरह से जो कानून में व्यवस्था है उसमें सुधार होना चाहिये। पुलिस थानों की कोई सीमा नहीं होनी चाहिये। जो भी पुलिस का सिपाही या अफसर हो, वह जब यह देखे कि क्राइम किया जा रहा है उसकी यह ड्यूटी होनी चाहिये कि वह उस क्रिमिनल को पकड़े चाहे वह उसकी सीमा में आता हो या न आता हो।

एक सजैश्वन मैं यह दूंगा कि जो जेल के अन्दर व्यवहार किया जाता है, उसकी तरफ बहुत सख्ती से देखने की जरूरत है जनता पार्टी की सरकार में मुझे जेल में जाने का इत्तिफाक हुआ, वहां जो जेल में लोगों के साथ व्यवहार किया जाता है, उसकी तरफ देखने की सख्त जरूरत है। मैं माननीय होम मिनिस्टर का इस तरफ ध्यान दिलाऊंगा कि खास तौर से जो औरतें होती हैं, वहां उनके साथ बेहतरमती की जाती है। जेल के अन्दर यह नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। जेल में जिस आदमी को बन्द किया जाये, उसके साथ शहजादे

का सलूक करें। यह मैं नहीं कहता, लेकिन कम-से-कम बेहुरमती नहीं की जानी चाहिये। उसको जो जेल में रखा है, उसका नाजायज फायदा उठाकर उसको तंग नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। मैं होम मिनिस्टर से गुजारिश करूंगा कि उसमें पार्लियामेंट की एक कमटी बनाई जाये और खास तौर से जो औरते हैं, बच्चे हैं या बाकी लोग हैं, उनके साथ अच्छा व्यवहार होना चाहिये।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं, जैसे हमारे शर्मा जी ने कहा कि जो गवर्नर्स होते हैं, जब सरकारें तबदील होती हैं, तो उसके साथ-साथ उन को भी इस्तीफा देना चाहिये, ताकि जो नई सरकारें बनें, उन्हें पूरा ओपेशन मिलना चाहिये कि वह अपनी मर्जी के गवर्नर बनायें, ताकि चीफ मिनिस्टर और गवर्नर के बीच जो तालमेल हो उससे अच्छी तरह से सरकार चल सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो होम मिनिस्ट्री की जो आन्टस हैं, इनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am beholden to you for the opportunity afforded to me to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry.

It is a matter of deep concern to all of us that the law and order situation in the country particularly in the City of Delhi is very much unsatisfactory. Citizens have no security of their life and property and they live under constant fear today. Just now, Mr. Makwana, the Minister of State for Home Affairs has made a speech. He has narrated the steps taken by the Ministry to arrest the crime wave in the City of Delhi; together with that, he has also asserted that the law and order position has improved in the City of Delhi. I must say that this certificate must come not from the Minister or the Home Ministry but from the citizens of Delhi who are spending sleepless nights. I am sorry, this assertion by the Home Minister will not be and cannot be substantiated by the people of Delhi today. In the circumstances I welcome the reported news in the papers that our Home Minister Shri Zail Singh has taken a very strong view about the deteriorating law and order situation prevailing today, and has consulted the Lt. Governor and

senior police officers in this connection. I am told that the Home Minister was very much perturbed over this that he had pulled up police officials for the unsatisfactory law and order position. I am sure this effort of the Home Minister will bear fruit and will have positive results and the people of Delhi will have comfortable nights in future as a result of the efforts of the Home Minister.

Sir, I must say that the conscience of the people of this country is deeply shocked at the atrocities committed on the SC&ST and particularly against offences committed against women. The offences against women which are increasing in number day by day have been discussed in this House and much light has been thrown on these offences against women. Therefore, I don't think it is necessary for me to go into details in this matter. But one thing I must say that the tragedy of the whole episode is that the custodian of law and order, the protector of law and order, that is the policemen are getting more and more involved in these crimes against women. This must be stopped and the Home Ministry must act very effectively and swiftly in this connection. I am happy that the Central Government is seized of the matter and steps have been initiated to enable the State Governments to tackle law and order situation more effectively and especially to prevent and control occurrences of atrocities and offences against harijans and women. I wait for the results anxiously. Offences against women, I must emphasise, is a shame, a slur and a disgrace on the entire society. It is high time that all people get fully involved in finding measures to tackle this very grave and shameful evil and put an end to the same.

The recommendations with regard to amendments to IPC and CRPC have been placed on the Table of the House. The Home Minister and the

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Law Minister have also consulted the Leaders of the Opposition on the proposed amendments. I hope very soon comprehensive legislation will be brought forward to give deterrent punishment to criminals who perpetrate atrocities against Harijan and Women and that such a legislation will be passed in this session itself.

Sir, it is a matter of great pain and anguish that the situation in Assam is getting serious day by day and is getting from bad to worse. In this explosive situation is allowed to continue it will definitely destroy the unity and integrity of the country which we love and cherish. I am afraid in this whole episode the hands of morbid, militant communal elements is very much visible. I also understand that foreign forces are also involved in this agitation. It has to be considered with all seriousness. With the killing of people and setting fire to their houses, with the completely partisan attitude of the administration and the police, with continuous agitation and the disastrous economic blockade, the government in Assam stands paralysed today; life is completely at a standstill and the people of Assam, particularly the minorities live in constant fear. That is the situation in Assam today. The efforts of the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and appeals of national leaders to make the leaders of the agitation see reason, have not had any positive response. It is clear that the agitators have become today virtual rulers in Assam. Such a situation cannot be allowed to continue in the interest of the people and in the interest of the country.

It is a matter of great relief today that after having completed the three phased, agitational programmes in Assam—Assam bandh, operational stoppage of air and train ser-

vices, and picketing of State, Central and semi-government offices, it is reported in today's papers that the All Assam Students Union and the Gana Sangram Parishad have now decided to suspend the agitation for two weeks from 22nd July to 3rd August. I welcome this. I am sure that this will not be for the breathing time for the agitator nor is it intended to be an eye-wash. Of course the economic blockade continues. This also should have been withdrawn. This has done more damage. I hope the agitators in Assam are really serious in withdrawing the agitation and that they will rise to the occasion and demonstrate that they are really patriots. I hope that they will now agree to come and sit round the table for negotiation in a calm atmosphere and settle this very vexed problem of foreigners in Assam in the best interest of the people of the country. That has to be done; if that is not done, the country is going to suffer very seriously. I am sure the Prime Minister will take advantage of this situation and see that a settlement is reached through negotiations and proper judicial process will be evolved. The decisions will have to be acceptable to all parties and that all parties should be taken into confidence before coming to a final solution of this problem.

I must say and reiterate at this juncture that there should not be any compromise on the question of unity and integrity of the country and the future of the minorities should be protected. This is the commitment of the Central Government. For this purpose I must insist that the CRP, BSF and the military should remain in Assam until the situation becomes completely normal. If it is not done, there is danger for the security of minorities in Assam because the minorities have no confidence in the partisan police in Assam. I must emphasise here: there cannot be any going back on 1971 as the cut-off date. In case you go back from 1971, it is going

to be brutal, impracticable and disastrous and it will go against all international commitments. It is therefore not possible to accept even the recommendation of Gandhi Foundation because they want to go beyond 1971. Starting from 1951 as cut off year is completely impractical and disastrous and therefore unacceptable. Even if you are able to detect foreigners, where will they be sent? Who is going to accept them? Therefore I have also to emphasise that it is a problem which has to be considered on humanitarian considerations also. The anti-minority character of the agitation has to be given up. None can deny that the agitation has an anti-religious minority and anti-linguistic minority character; that has to be given up. Any talk of session should be put an end to once and for all. I must insist that any settlement can be only on the basis of constitutional provisions and international commitments. In case these factors are ignored there cannot be any settlement. The settlement which is a forced one will become infructuous.

Sir, it is really tragic that the communal riots have been cutting at the very roots of our secular character and tarnishing our image abroad for the last thirty years. Thank God for the last. So many months we did not have holocausts like the one we witnessed at Varanasi, Jamshedpur and aligarh, in 1978 and 1979. But I am sorry to say that the country has not been completely free from the communal riots. We have had communal riots recently at Allahabad, Hyderabad, and Chamrajpet and to-day's papers talk of tension at Badaun in U.P. I urge that question of communal riots should be tackled at national level. All the political parties should join and put their heads together to see that communal riots are put an end to for all time to come.

I remember a Conference was held in December, 1978 and a National level Committee on Communal harmony was set up in January 1979 by the then Prime Minister Shri Morarji under the Chairmanship of Shri Jagjivan Ram,

the then Deputy Prime Minister. The Committee was asked to examine the recommendations of National Integration Council and various other enquiry commissions. Nothing has come out of this Committee so far. There has not been any progress. Now, Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had convened a Conference of Chief Ministers and other officers and Governors in April 1980, to discuss the issue. A number of suggestions were made. These important recommendations have been given on page 9 of the Home Ministry's Report. I quote:

"(a) frequent recourse to punitive fines or recovery of the cost of quartering additional police;

(b) prompt investigation and prosecution of cases;

(c) revival of Integration Committees or Ekta Committees in various States;

(d) taking of strict action against rumour-mongering and publication of alarming news;

(e) adequate representation of minority communities in services under Government, Public Sector Undertakings and other bodies and institutions.

(f) promotion of religious and communal amity at the grass-root level, etc."

I want to know what has been done about these recommendations. Have minorities got adequate representation in military, in judiciary and in executive and in Government establishments and various public sector undertakings? After having made these recommendations what has the Government done, I want to know? This is very important.

To put down communal riots, we have to take strong measures—suspension of police officers, especially District Magistrates and District Superintendents wherever communal riots take place has to be made a must as a law.

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We must put it down that full compensation will be paid to the riot victims. A ridiculous position prevails to-day, if a person dies on account of air crash he is given Rs. 2 lakhs as compensation, but if a person dies of communal incident he gets nothing as compensation. If a person dies in a train accident, he gets Rs. 5,000, again if he dies in a communal riot he gets nothing. This difference in the value of persons lives should be stopped. It is nothing but discrimination. The riot victims should necessarily, therefore, get full compensation.

Sir, Janata Government established Minorities Commission with great fanfare in January, 1978. But this had no statutory or Constitutional status. It had come into existence by an Executive Order. The Constitution (46th) Amendment Bill 1978 was introduced for according Constitutional status to the Minorities Commission. But this could not get through as requisite majority could not be secured in the House. I would, therefore, urge upon the Home Minister, Sardar Zail Singh, to see that this Minorities Commission is given constitutional and statutory status as early as possible. A Constitution Amendment Bill should be introduced during this session itself for that purpose so that this Minorities Commission can be clothed with statutory powers and also given a Constitutional status. Also, today the Minorities Commission is not a full-fledged commission. Some members had resigned and there are some vacancies on the Commission. Therefore, I would urge upon the Home Minister to see that suitable persons enjoying the confidence of the minorities are nominated on the Minorities Commission. As I said, this Commission should be given statutory powers and Constitutional status so that it can function effectively and serve the cause of the minorities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call upon Shri Yellafah, I remind hon. members that they should take not more than 10 minutes. Otherwise, other members will not have opportunities to speak. (Interruptions). If the Chair

rings the bell, the hon. member who is speaking must stop. Of course, it is an unpleasant task to ring the bell. We have to do it in a pleasant manner. Therefore, we may not ring the bell every now and then, but request the hon. members to conclude.

श्री नन्दी बेल्लैया (सिद्दीपेट) : उपोध्यक्ष महोदय, आज गृह मन्त्रालय के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में जो चर्चा हो रही है मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। गृह मन्त्रालय एक ऐसा मन्त्रालय है कि समाज के अन्दर जो कुछ भी हो रहा हो उन तमाम चीजों पर निगरानी रखने के लिए और जनता की तमाम समस्याओं को दूर करने में इसका बड़ा महत्व है। एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती कि जनता सरकार के समय में इतनी घटनाएँ और हरिजनो पर अत्याचार हो रहे थे उनका इतना प्रचार नहीं होता था, जितना कि अब हो रहा है। मेरी राय में इसके पीछे कोई राजनीतिक उद्देश्य हो सकता है। हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी द्वारा दोबारा मत्ता सम्भालने के बाद ऐसा मालूम होना है कि विरोधी दलों द्वारा न केवल दिल्ली बल्कि सारे देश में श्रीमती गांधी की सरकार को बदनाम करने के लिये एक माहौल पैदा किया जा रहा है। इससे पहले यहाँ पर जब चौधरी चरण सिंह की काम चलाऊ सरकार थी तब भी हम सुनते थे कि वे अपने आपको समाजवादी कहते हैं। मैं लोग यहाँ पर आज भी हरिजनो के उत्थान के भाषाण देते हैं, लेकिन इस हेमोनेटिक क्रांटी में आज भी हरिजन भाइयो को अपनी राय देने से रोका जाता है। हरिजनो और आदिवासियों पर यह दबाव सदियों से है, यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक जमाना आयेगा, जब हरिजम जातियों पर जो गाँवों में और शहरों में रिजर्वेशन में नाइन्साफी होती है, वह पूरी होगी। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने जिस वक्त देश में इमरजेंसी का एलान किया था, उस वक्त देश की हालत बहुत ही खराब थी, देश में विभिन्न प्रकार के खतरे थे। मैं आज दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि 30 साल अजादी के बाद अगर हरिजनो में जागरूकता आई है अगर हरिजनों में परिवर्तन हुआ है, तो वह केवल इमरजेंसी के शासन काल में ही हुआ है। पहले गाँव में रहने वाला हरिजन तहसीलदार के पास नहीं जा सकता था, पटवारी के पास नहीं जा सकता था, और उनको वोट डालने के अधिकार से वंचित रखा जाता था, उनको वोट डालने नहीं दिया जाता था, वहाँ का पटवारी यदि बैल पर कहता था, तो बैल पर निशान लगाते थे और यदि गाय पर कहता था तो गाय पर निशान लगाते थे। यह स्थिति किसी जमाने में थी। इमरजेंसी लगाने के बाद जमीनों के बदवारे के काम में भी काफी परिवर्तन हुआ था। लेकिन जनता पार्टी के राज में मैं समझता हूँ कि हरिजनों के उत्थान के लिए, हरिजनों के विकास के काम में रुकावटें आई हैं। मैं गृह मन्त्री की से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि हम हरिजनों की तरफकी करना चाहते हैं, समाज

के अन्दर उनके ऊपर जितने अन्याय हो रहे हैं, ना-इत्साफी ही रही है, उसका कारण यही है कि उनके अन्दर भिक्षा बर्षा है, इसके बिना समाज में हम उन की तरफकी नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि हरिजन आदिवासियों को मैट्रिक्युलेशन तक कम्प्लेरी शिक्षा दी जाए, तभी वे समाज के अन्दर जो नाइत्साफियां ही रही है, उनका मुकाबला कर सकते हैं, ठोस मुकाबला कर सकते हैं।

आज हम क्या देख रहे हैं, देश में लां एंड ग्रांडर के मिलामिले में बहुत सी बातें कहीं जाती हैं और श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल, हमारे भूतपूर्व गृह राज्य मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि इस देश में छोटे आदमी का कोई स्थान नहीं है। लेकिन मैं उन को बनाना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हीं छोटे आदमियों की वजह से उन्हीं बोकल सेक्शन माइनोरिटीज की वजह से हमारी सरकार सत्ता में आई है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब देश में जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी, तो आपने क्या किया? आपने केवल श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के खिलाफ और स्व० संजय गांधी के खिलाफ शाह कमीशन बनाए, जिनमें देश का लाखों रुपया बर्बाद किया गया। आपने शासन के दौरान आप लोग आपस में लड़े आपके पास शासन की कोई नीति नहीं थी। जैसा कि हमारे गृह मंत्री श्री जैल सिंह जी ने कहा—एक दल के टुकड़े हजार हुए, कोई यहा गिरा कोई वहा गिरा। इस तरह की बातें चली। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, यह माननीय गृह मंत्री जो ने अपने भाषण में कहा था। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जनता शासन काल में भारत के अन्दर हमारे समाज की जो परिस्थिति थी उस में लोग बहुत निराश हो चुके थे। लेकिन श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के आने के बाद उस में काफी सुधार हुआ है, परिवर्तन हुआ है और लोगों में यह विश्वास पैदा हुआ है कि ये गरीबों के लिये कुछ कर सकती हैं और कर रही हैं। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जहां पर ऐसी चीज होती है, ना-इत्साफी होती है, औरतों पर अत्याचार होते हैं, उन के मुजरिमों को खासतौर पर दण्ड दिया जाना चाहिये। हमारे विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्य यहा पर बहुत सी बात कहते हैं लेकिन बाहर जा कर देखें कि क्या हो रहा है, इस के लिय जिम्मेदार कौन है कौन करा रहा है, इस का कलर क्या है? वे अखबारों को ले कर आते हैं और यहां पर पेश कर देते हैं; ला एंड ग्रांडर की सिचुएशन को ठीक करने में मदद करना सभी राजनीतिक दलों के माननीय सदस्यों की जिम्मेदारी है। हर एक आदमी का फर्ज है कि वह इस काम में सरकार की मदद करे। आज हर एक आदमी की रक्षा करना सरकार का फर्ज है और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सरकार जरूर इस में कामयाब होगी।

मैं ज्यादा बोल न लैते हुए आप को अन्याय बताने का मौका दिया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The golden example of Mr. Yellaiah should be followed by all.

Now, Mr. Janardhan Poojary.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry.

I heard with rapt attention the speech of the former Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal. At the outset, he has stated that he was against granting a single naya paisa to the Ministry of Home Affairs. I just ask him whether it is because of the crimes or the sins committed against the people of this country during their regime. I can say that the Janata Party people did not understand the implication and also the importance of the Home Ministry. They did not understand that the Home Ministry is the backbone of the governmental structure. They did not understand that the performance of the Home Ministry depends on the security, peace, prosperity and also the progress of the nation.

Sir, it is the responsibility of the Home Ministry not only to frame the rules, but also to redress people's grievances and also to bring justice to the common man. They thought it is the responsibility of the Home Ministry only to maintain law and order. There they have utterly failed. You know the era of despondency, the era of frustration, and the era of demoralisation. Further, I would submit that, you know the people reiterated their faith in the democratic values, they asserted their right to reject the people's representatives when they came to know that these leaders were misusing the powers given to them by the people of this country themselves. Now, we have found that there is a conspiracy prevailing in this country to overthrow the present Government. How they are doing it? There is a conspiracy, there is a trap laid by the Opposition people—not only the Opposition people, but some other elements also in this country. Why are they doing it? We have to dissect the conspiracy we have to analyse as to why they are doing. First of all, I would bring to your notice the Assam situation. I am just

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

referring to the report that has appeared in the Hindustan Times, which says:

"Assam stir costs Rs. 10 crores a day. The country is losing Rs. 300 crores per month on account of a prolonged Assam agitation, Rs. 100 crores by way of petroleum products and Rs. 200 crores indirectly through the loss of essential products like fertilizer, cement, steel, according to the official estimate"

Now, I am just bringing to your notice that we have lost so far Rs. 3,000 crores because of this agitation in Assam. I am asking the opposition people whether this factor is not going to affect the economy of the country, whether with this amount we could not have wiped out the deficit in our rational budget, whether we could not have prevented inflation in this country with this amount?

18.00 hrs.

You know what is going on in Assam. These misguided students and also anti-social elements are ruining the life and property of the people. Thousands of shops and houses have been burnt. People have been put to great difficulty. But that has been done with deliberate intention. If at all the opposition parties are interested in the economy of the country, in the integrity of the nation, in the security of the nation, why can't they go to Assam and tell the students there...

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): We are fighting there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is 6 O'Clock now. There are 25 to 30 hon. Members to speak from the ruling party and 10 Members from the opposition have also got to speak. What is the sense of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUB-BAIAH): May I make a submission

through you to the House? Since this is a very important Ministry and many Members want to participate from both sides, I only request that the time be extended up to 8 O'Clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister is going to reply only tomorrow. First we will extend up to 8 O'Clock. Even if we extend up to 9 O'Clock, I am afraid nobody sticks to time.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Nine O' Clock will be too much.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you are not in a position to sit, others will sit.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Only those who want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You agree till 8 O'Clock now.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: As I stated earlier, if at all the opposition people are interested in the integrity and the security of the nation, if at all they have the courage, let them go to Assam and tell the students and the anti-social elements that they are doing something which is not only injurious to the security and integrity of the country but also to the country's future.

As so many Members have stated earlier, a large number of houses and shops have been set on fire, and a large number of people have been murdered, causing disorder and chaos in that part of the country. So, it is the duty of the Home Ministry to ask the misguided students and anti-social elements to behave properly. It is also the duty of the Home Ministry to tell them that they must abide by the Constitution, that all citizens have the right to live in any part of the country. Otherwise, linguistic minorities will be put to hardship and the integrity and the security of the nation will be jeopardised. If this agitation is continued for another two months, the country is going to lose Rs. 3,600 crores. If this aspect is neglected, our country will be brought into an economic precipice and nobody will be able to save us. I

am therefore requesting the Home Minister to deal with the agitationists sternly. He must tell the students that this is not the proper way.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): One clarification. The hon. member in his speech has said that the members in the Opposition had a hand in Assam agitation. There are so many opposition parties. I would like to know—otherwise, it would go on record and it would appear as though we have consented and we have not opposed—as to which party the hon member is referring.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am not yielding.

That is one conspiracy. What was the statement of Mr. George Fernandes before the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Home Affairs. He has gone to the extent of saying that there is a nation of 2.3 crores of people and you cannot overlook the fact that here is a man....

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur): I may clarify that Mr. Fernandes does not know Hindi well. He has picked up Hindi from the roadside. He used the word 'Kaum' which has different meanings. It means, 'Janata', 'people', it also means 'country'. That was explained in the meeting itself and the Home Minister has accepted it. The hon. member should not doubt the integrity and patriotism of Mr. Fernandes. How can he say this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He can express his views.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: If that is the case, Mr. Fernandes should have contradicted the press report, which he has not done so far. We cannot forget the Baroda dynamite case. Mr. Fernandes himself had confessed that he was responsible for those 53 explosions. There is a conspiracy to overthrow the present Government. We must be careful about it. There is another aspect of the conspiracy—demoralisation of the police

force. The police are always being criticised both inside and outside Parliament. That naturally leads to demoralisation in the police force. Uncertainty and fear has gripped the police. They are agitating to let them adopt the conventional methods of interrogation in dealing with the hardened criminals. Now they do not know as to what methods of interrogation they should adopt. Sitting in a very pleasant and safe environment, we can criticise them. But we should not forget that the police have to deal with the hardened criminals of every kind and they have also to deal with the, violent, indisciplined mob. They have to control the unruly mob. By demoralising the police, they are encouraging the lawlessness, bringing chaos in the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, you please sit down.

Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Just 2-3 sentences.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will not be recorded. Whatever Mr. Poojary speaks will not go on record. I am not permitting him. When I ring the bell, the hon. Member will sit down. Otherwise, I will call the next member. You must excuse me.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: (Badagara): First bell or second bell?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When I ring the first bell, you will immediately sit down or else I will call the next member. I have to accommodate all the members.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Normally, it is always after the second bell.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your suggestion is accepted.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It is not a suggestion It is a practice of the House.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : मुझे आपने जो समय दिया है उस में से एक मिनट निकल चुका है। इसलिए जब आप चन्दी बजाएँ तो एक मिनट उस में और जोड़ लेने की कृपा करें। -

सब से पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश में कानून और व्यवस्था नाम की कोई चीज नहीं रह गई है। न यहां गृह मंत्री उपस्थित हैं और न राज्य मंत्री। कोई इस बात की परवाह ही नहीं करता है कि सुना जाए कि क्या बोना जा रहा है। कोई कैबिनेट रैंक का मंत्री इस समय यहां नहीं है। इसके लिए इस सरकार की जितनी बड़ी निन्दा की जाए कम है। इस सरकार को मैं इस बात के लिए निन्दा और भत्सना करता हूँ।

जिस शासन में प्रधान मंत्री तक सुरक्षित न हों, धर्म गुरु तक सुरक्षित न हों वह शासन भी क्या शासन है? क्या सचमुच में आज देश में कोई कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति है? प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर इन्हीं पार्लियामेंट हाउस के बाहर ह्म फेंका या। धर्म गुरु, निरंकारी लोगों के प्रमुख धर्म गुरु की हत्या कर दी गई। आज लोग कानून और व्यवस्था की बात करते हैं। लेकिन वास्तव में इस देश में कोई कानून और व्यवस्था नाम की चीज इस समय नहीं है।

जिस शासन में संसद सदस्यों के घरों में चोरियां हो रही हों, प्रो० मधु दंडवते, प्रो० सोम नाम चटर्जी, श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु और आज जो कांग्रेस आई के संसद सदस्य जो 22 मीना बाग में रहते हैं उन्हीं के घर में भी चोरी हो गई है, वह शासन भी कोई शासन है? आप लोग सदस्यों को भी सुरक्षा प्रदान नहीं कर सकते हैं तो जनता को कैसे करेंगे? मैं जानता हूँ कि मेरी बात आप को कड़वी मिर्च की तरह लगती है किन्तु उसे सुनिये। जिस शासन में मंत्री के साथ पुलिस का दरोभा सही ढंग से व्यवहार न करता हो वह भी शासन कोई शासन है? मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं मकवाना साहब। वह चाणक्य पूरी के घाने में गए और उन्होंने कहा कि वहां के दारोगा ने उनके साथ कटियसली बिहेव नहीं किया.....

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: For your information and benefit, I may point out that there was no misbehaviour on the part of the police officer. But it was only because he took action late that he was transferred.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : जिस शासन में विधायक ताला तोड़ कर लोगों के मकानों पर कब्जा कर रहे हों वह भी शासन कोई शासन है? उस शासन में क्या कोई कानून और व्यवस्था नाम की

चीज है? लखनऊ के अन्दर एक विधायक ताला तोड़ कर मकानों पर कब्जा कर रहे हैं। जिस शासन में पुलिस महिलाओं पर अत्याचार कर रही हो, माहिलाओं के साथ बर्बरता के साथ पेश आ रही हो वह शासन भी कोई शासन है? उस शासन के लिए यह एक महान धर्म की बात होनी चाहिये। मैं घटनाओं में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ क्योंकि समय का अभाव है। बागपन कांड हुआ है। बाराबंकी में हुआ है। झांसी में हुआ है एक पी ए सी के अकसर ने एक महिला के ऊपर अत्याचार किया है। पूर्णिया के अन्दर एक हरिजन महिला के साथ बलात्कार हुआ है। उन्नाव के अन्दर हुआ है। बादा में हुआ है। दरभंगा सी आर पी और बिहार मिलिटरी पुलिस के लोगों ने एक हरिजन पर अत्याचार किया। दिल्ली में जय प्रकाश नारायण अस्पताल में एक महिला के ऊपर अत्याचार हुआ है। मुरादाबाद के पुलिस स्टेशन में महिला के ऊपर अत्याचार हुआ है। इस तरह के कांड चारों तरफ हो रहे हैं और बहुत ज्यादा हो रहे हैं लेकिन पुलिस के विचार आप कोई कार्रवाई नहीं कर रहे हैं। आज तक बागपन कांड के लिए दोषी पुलिस कर्मियों को मनाउड नहीं किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वास्तव में पुलिस के अत्याचारों को रोकथाम करने के लिए जैसा हमारे भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री श्री धनिक लाल मंडल जी ने कहा है एक स्थायी आयोग की स्थापना आपको करनी चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस शासन में हरिजनों पर पुलिस अत्याचार कर रही हो, इनके जितने बनाये हैं उनमें बहुत से हरिजनों के मामले हैं, उनके अलावा हरिजनों पर कितने अत्याचार हो रहे हैं--कफकथा कांड, हाथरम कांड, कानपुर में अनेक हरिजनों के घर जलाये गये, बलिया में एक हरिजन महिला की हत्या हुई, आंध्र प्रदेश में 4 हरिजन मारे गये, बगलौर में हरिजनों पर लाठी चार्ज हुआ, मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत से हरिजन मारे गये, बिहार में हरिजनों पर घोड़ा दौड़ाकर हत्या की गई और फिर गोली मार दी गई।

आज जब कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने इस सवाल को यहां उठाना चाहा, तो माननीय स्पीकर साहब ने इसकी अनुमति नहीं दी और कहा इसी समय बोलने के लिये, इसलिये बोल रहा हूँ। इस प्रकार करमुनमा में यह घटना हुई है, जो कि बहुत ही दर्दनाक है। हरिजनों पर पुलिस ने घोड़े दौड़ाये और बाद में जब वह चोट से कराह रहे थे तो उन्हें गोली से उड़ा दिया गया। आज इस शासन में यह काम हो रहा है, यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

जो शासन चुनाव में धांधली करता है, इलेक्शन में भयंकर रैगिंग हुई है। उत्तर प्रदेश का मैं एक कांड बनाना चाहता हूँ। वहां के देवरिया जिले के अधिकारी ने चुनाव में बहुत भ्रष्टाचार किया। जब वोटों की गिनती के समय

कुछ बैलट-बाक्स की सील टूटी पाई गई, तब कई लोगों ने, जिनमें उम्मीदवार भी सम्मिलित थे, आपत्ति उठाई तो उस जिलाधिकारी ने उम्मीदवार सहित बहुत से लोगों को पिटाया और प्रचंड तरीके से बोटों की गिनती करवाई। क्या सरकार उस मामले की जांच करेगी और दोषी जिलाधिकारी को सजा देगी ?

इसी प्रकार से चारों तरफ चुनाव में घांघली हो रही है, लेकिन यह रोकना नहीं चाहते। मैं चुनाव में घांघली का एक और किस्सा बताना हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश के ही गोंडा जिले में एक विदेशी पादरियों का मिशन है, उस मिशन के फादर पीटर व फादर डीबी नार्वेड कई चुनावों में मतदाता बने रहे और कांग्रेस को बोट देते रहे। जब इन लोगों के बारे में जानकारी हुई कि ये वास्तव में भारत के नागरिक नहीं हैं, जब गोंडा के जिले के लोगों ने इस सवाल को उठाया और उन्होंने देखा कि अब कि बार बोट नहीं दे पाएँगे, तो किसी तरह से मतदाता सूची में नाम कटवा लिया। क्या सरकार सुनिश्चित करेगी कि ऐसे लोगों का नाम जो कि भारत के नागरिक नहीं हैं, मतदाता सूचियों से हटें ? यह नहीं हटाना चाहेंगे क्योंकि ऐसे ही लोगों से इनको वोट मिलता है, तभी इनकी सरकार बनी हुई है।

जो सरकार अर्धों पर लाठी चार्ज करवाये, क्या वह शासन देश में कानूनी व्यवस्था दे सकता है। अन्धे प्रधान मंत्री से मिलने जा रहे थे उस दिन जब कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दिवस विकलांगों का मनाया जा रहा था। उसी दिन इस शासन के लोगों ने पुलिस द्वारा अर्धों पर लाठी चार्ज करवाया।

जब इस तरह के तमाम समाचार अखबारों में निकलते हैं तो हमारे सूचना प्रसारण मंत्री कहते हैं कि प्रेस के लोग आजकल रेप के केसेज को इतना महत्व क्यों दे रहे हैं। इतना दर्दनाक और भयंकर अत्याचार महिलाओं पर हो रहा है और जिसके लिये शासन का सिर घुमें से शुकना चाहिये, वहाँ के मंत्री ऐसा कहते हैं। प्रेस के लोगों को हम सभी को प्रत्यक्ष देना चाहिये कि वह ऐसी बातें प्रकाश में लाते हैं। आज कहा जाता है कि प्रेस के लोग क्यों इस तरह की बातें सामने लाते हैं।

इस शासन में ट्रेन में डकैतियां पड़ रही हैं, जगह-जगह लोगों के घर लुट रहे हैं, हत्याएं की जा रही हैं, चारों तरफ साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हो रहे हैं, चाहे इलाहाबाद हो, मुरादाबाद हो, अहमदाबाद हो या हैदराबाद हो। हर जगह कांग्रेस (वाई) की सरकारें हैं और हर जगह दंगे चल रहे हैं। यह सारी चीजें आज हो रही हैं उनको रोकने के लिये ये क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

देश पूरी तरह से भराजकता की तरफ जा रहा है। उत्तर-पूर्वी भारत को ले लीजिये। कोई भी राज्य शायद ही ऐसा इस समय बचा है जहाँ कि स्थिति खराब न हो गई हो। त्रिपुरा के अग्रकर नर-संहार हुआ है, वहाँ की सरकार ने पुलिस मांगी, लेकिन आपने पुलिस नहीं दी। आपकी इंटेलिजेंस एजेंसी बिल्कुल फेल रही। अगर उन्होंने सूचना आपको दी तो आपने कोई सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की। 5,000 श्राव्यों लगभग मार दिये गये हैं, इस बात की क्या गारंटी है कि दूसरे प्रदेशों में आप इस चीज को रोक सकेंगे। असम की क्या स्थिति है, सारे लोग जानते हैं। मणिपुर की विधान सभा के अर्हाते में डकैती पड़ी। उसमें कितने ही लोग मारे गये और डाकू तथा विद्रोही कितने ही बंदूकें छीन कर ले गये। सरकार ऐसी घटनाओं की रोक-थाम नहीं कर पाई है। नागालैंड के एक संगठन ने कहा है कि नागालैंड की लिबरेशन के लिए एक प्रोटेक्टिव वार शुरू करनी चाहिए। सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है।

SHRI P. A. SANGMA (Tura):
I rise to support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I was thinking whether I should make a speech at all before I put myself and you, Sir, to embarrassment. I think I will take less time than you have allowed me and leave whatever is left of my time to my friend here, Shri Manoranjan Bhakta as coming from a Union Territory he wants more time.

Shri Ram Jethmalani spoke very eloquently of insecurity and the uneasy feeling of fear in the minds of people of this country after our government came into being. But I think he left the House without telling the most important thing which he wanted to tell and that was that during the 2½ years of the Janata rule the people of this country felt very secure and very safe! That part he forget to tell.

Now he also speaks about the act of irresponsibility by the present government. I want to give only one example of how responsibly the Janata government acted during their regime. Many members of the opposite side have brought out many points about the atrocities on Harijans and all that. Now, the Belchi incident took place on 27-5-77 and the hearing of the case started on

[Shri P. D. Saugma]

5-2-1980, that is, after 2½ years whereas in the case of an incident which has recently happened in Pipra, the incident took place on 25-2-80 and the hearing started on 8-4-80, that is, only after 1½ months. Therefore, I do not know how they are going to justify this. that they are acting very responsibly and our government has been acting very irresponsibly.

Mr. Jethmalani also spoke that the turmoil in the north-east started only after Mrs. Gandhi came into power. I do not know how much he knows about the north-east. For his information, the turmoil in the north-eastern region started much before this government came into being. He forgets that except two Members, we do not have any representatives from Assam in this House. This turmoil started before the last Lok Sabha election. I do not know how he has said that this turmoil started after this government came into being.

We must tell this House that we the people from the North-east region really feel that we have been neglected for many years. But one thing I want to put on record. Whatever status we enjoy to-day in the political, social or economic field, I must say, is because of Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. You remember that we the people in the north-east was a component part of Assam. My community never had any representation in this House. So also Mizoram. And it was Assamese people who were representing the entire north-eastern region in this House. But it was Prime Minister Indira Gandhi who gave separate statehood for Meghalaya. It was she who created Mizoram. It was she who created Arunachal Pradesh. It was she who created Manipur and it was also Shrimati Indira Gandhi who gave statehood to Tripura. So, if we have any political status or social status to-day in this country, it is because of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

I want to give a few suggestions. As I said, I do not want to take much time of the House. As far as North-Eastern region is concerned, I have some serious suggestions to make for the consideration of the Home Minister. My hon. friend, Shri Chingwang Konya had suggested a few hours back that in order to solve the problem of the North-Eastern region, a separate ministry should be created for this part. I support this suggestion. In fact this had been voiced by the people of the north-eastern region for quite some time. Therefore, I would urge upon the Prime Minister to create a separate ministry for the North-Eastern region. For some reason or the other, if it becomes difficult for the Government of India not to do so, I would give an alternative suggestion that there should be a separate ministry under the charge of the Prime Minister, for the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other minorities. In that ministry, there should be a separate cell to look after the North-Eastern region because a major portion of that region is inhabited by the people belonging to the scheduled tribes.

Another important point that I want to make is this. There are five States in the north-eastern region and for these five States, we have a Common Governor. Under the present conditions that are prevailing in that region to-day, I would earnestly urge upon the Government of India to appoint a separate Governor for these five States because it is very difficult for one person to look after such big areas. The population in that part of the country may be less but because of transport bottlenecks it is really difficult for a single person to look after the whole of the north-eastern region.

Then, there is a difficulty from the constitutional point of view. Mr. Chingwang referred to the boundary dispute between Assam and Nagaland, between Assam and Meghalaya and between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh and between Assam and Mizoram. With all these States, we have got

boundary disputes. It so happens that the Governor will address the Assam Assembly talking against Meghalaya and in Manipur he may speak against Nagaland and when he addresses the Nagaland Assembly he may speak against the Assam Government and vice-versa. While so doing, he may contradict himself in the other Assembly. So, from the constitutional point of view, it is somewhat impractical for all the five States to have a common Governor in the North-Eastern Region. Therefore, I would again urge upon the Government to appoint separate Governors for different states in the North-Eastern region. Government of India was very kind to constitute the North-Eastern Council for looking after the development of the entire region. Somehow I have doubts about the smooth functioning of the North-Eastern Council. Now in many of the regional councils and other bodies, Members of Parliament are associated. But, in this particular North-Eastern Council, no member of Parliament is associated so far.

I would urge upon the Government—Home Ministry—to see if it would be possible to have a representative or two from among the Members of Parliament, belonging to the North-Eastern Region in that Council.

Many Members have spoken about the Mizoram problem. Well, I am happy that Government of India, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister are taking keen interests in the development of Mizoram. There have been talks in that regard. According to newspaper report, talks are on between Mr. Laldanga and Government of India for finding a peaceful solution to the Mizoram problem. I welcome this move. But, I want to warn the Government of India that there are people who are trying to see that these negotiations do not materialise.

I think that this group is represented by no less a person than Brigadier Sailo himself who is the Chief Minis-

ter. Therefore, I would caution the Government of India that there should be no person standing in the way of peaceful negotiations.

One more point I want to make. That is regarding the Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Orders of 1951 and 1976. There are many communities who had been recognised as Scheduled Castes and Tribes in one State but they have not been recognised as such in other States. I urge upon the Government to remove this area restriction. For example, my community, Garo community, is recognised as a scheduled tribes community in Meghalaya, in Nagaland and even in West Bengal but we are not considered as scheduled tribes in Assam. We have got one lakh population of Garos in Assam but we are not recognised as scheduled tribes in Assam. In Assam Hajang are not recognised as scheduled tribes but they are recognised scheduled tribes in my State. There are communities in my place like Rava and Koch which have been recognised as scheduled tribes in some other places but in my place they are not recognised as scheduled tribes. So, I would like the Government to consider this point and bring legislation towards the amendment of this order and remove the restrictions so that everybody is treated on an equal status through out the country.

With these words I support the demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now unfortunately in this House when we are talking we are not speaking to each other, we are talking to the entire world. Everyday in some form or the other rape and other things are brought in the House and discussed. I am disgusted, the whole world thinks that this nation consists of all rapists. Therefore, I want that Members should have some restraint

[Shri M. Gopal Reddy]

and whenever there is a genuine complaint they should write to the concerned Minister. I wrote once to Shri Zail Singh when he was Chief Minister. The house of one Mr. Jagga was demolished during Emergency time and he approached me and in that connection I wrote to him. I quote here the reply sent by him:

"I am in receipt of your letter dated 6th September, 1976. On your letter handed over to me, in January a regular inquiry was conducted by the local self-government department and it was decided that full compensation be paid to Shri Chanan Ramji Jagga of Muktsar for the damages caused to his house by the Municipal authorities of Muktsar. I have asked the Inspector General of Police to give protection to Shri Jagga."

Now, this is the way how Members of Parliament should function. So, I request the Members whenever such things come to their notice a simple letter to Shri Zail Singh is enough and all these speeches are unnecessary. We should have full faith in him. Unfortunately, he has become Home Minister of this country in very adverse circumstances and I appeal that the House should appreciate the good work that he is doing.

श्री शिव प्रसाद स्मृ (रांची) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से, माननीय गृह मंत्री द्वारा इस सदन में प्रस्तुत अनुदान की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। जैसा कि आपको मालूम है, हमारे देश का एक प्रान्त बिहार है और छोटा नागपुर उस प्रान्त का एक भाग है। छोटा नागपुर में क्या चीज नहीं है, वहाँ पर ताबा, कोयला, यूरेनियम, लोहा—यह सारी चीजें हैं। लेकिन मैं वहाँ की जो दर्दनाक कहानी सुनाने जा रहा हूँ वह आपको इस देश के किसी भी कोने में सुनने को नहीं मिलेगी। छोटा नागपुर में दो जिले हैं—रांची और पलामू। वहाँ पर बहुत ही गरीबी और अज्ञानता है, मैं खासकर पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की बात कर रहा हूँ, महर की बात नहीं करता, रांची तथा पलामू जिले में खासकर उराव जाति के लोग हैं, मण्डा जाति के लोग हैं, उन में शिक्षा का बिल्कुल ही अभाव है। मैं समझता हूँ 25 प्रतिशत भी उनमें शिक्षा नहीं है तथा वहाँ पर इतनी गरीबी है कि लोग दाने दाने को मोहताज रहते हैं।

इसी वजह से बाहर के लोग नज्दियन कामदे उठा रहे हैं। हमारे जिले में पंजाब से, कानपुर से, असम से, बंगाल से, बड़े-बड़े ठेकेदार आते हैं और वहाँ की महिलाओं को, वहाँ के लोगों को झूठा आश्वासन देते हैं कि तुम हमारे साथ काम करने के लिये चलो, हम तुम्हें काफी समझदारी देंगे। नासमझ लोग उनके साथ जाना नहीं चाहते हैं, लेकिन ठेकेदार लोग उनको रुपए का लालच देते हैं और जबाम लड़कियों को बहकाया जाता है। इस तरह से प्रति वर्ष दो लाख से अधिक आदमी नवम्बर से जनवरी महिने तक, रांची और पलामू के कुछ हिस्सों से उन ठेकेदारों के साथ चले जाते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि उनके पिता नही होते, उनके गारजीयन नहीं होते और वे बनारस, इलाहाबाद, पंजाब, त्रिपुरा आदि राज्यों में चले जाते हैं। वहाँ हमारी जवान बहनों के साथ इतना भयंकर दुर्व्यवहार होता है इतना ज्यादा उनके साथ खराब व्यवहार होता है, जिसको बयान यहाँ नहीं किया जा सकता है।

मैं "हिन्दुस्तान" पेंपर का एक उदाहरण आपको पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ—"अधिवृत्त सूत्रों के अनुसार त्रिपुरा की पुलिस ने एक विशेष-अभियान चला कर उन 212 आदिवासी महिला श्रमिकों को अनैतिक व्यापार के दलालों के पजे से बचवाया है, जिन्हें त्रिपुरा में यहाँ उक्त व्यापार के लिए लाया गया था। इनमें से 120 महिनाये हैं और अधिकांश अविवाहित हैं।

सूत्रों ने बताया है कि मुख्य रूप से मण्डा और उराव कबोलों के इन महिला श्रमिकों को बिहार के सूखाग्रस्त जिले छोटा नागपुर के बर्मर भागों से दक्षिण त्रिपुरा में ईंटों के भट्टों पर लाया गया था। इनमें से कुछ लड़कियों को तो रांची के इलाके से अपहृत करके लाया गया था और कुछ को असम के चाय बागानों में रोजगार दिलाने के बहाने से फूसला कर लाया गया।"

ऐसी बहुत सारी बातें हैं। अभी हरिजन महिलाओं के साथ जो काण्ड हुआ, उस पर सदन में इतना बड़ा हंगामा हुआ, लेकिन उधर त्रिपुरा के एक गाँव में 120 महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार हुआ, क्यों हुआ? इस पर किसी ने आवाज नहीं उठाई। वे लोग पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं, उन के अन्दर शिक्षा का अभाव है—इस तरह की सारी बातों को देखना चाहिए। आप नवम्बर महीने से बनारस से शुरू करें और पंजाब तक चले जाय, उधर बंगाल के हिस्से में चले जाय, जितने भी ईंट के भट्टे हैं उन सब में उराव और मण्डा जाति के लोग काम करते हैं और उन के साथ जो दुर्व्यवहार होता है, यह कितनी शर्मनाक बात है। अगर यही स्थिति रही तो उराव और मण्डा जाति का जनरेशन ही बेज हो जायगा। नवम्बर के महीने में होटलों में

आप देखिएगा तो हजारों-हजार जमान बहनें खड़ी रहती हैं और ठेकेदार आते हैं, पुलिस के कर्मचारी खड़े रहने हैं, उन बहनों के साथ बलात्कार होता है। ट्रक के ट्रक उन को भट्टों में ले जाते हैं। मुझे पुराना जमाना याद आता है जब अरब में गुलामों की बिक्री होती थी। ये बातें नहीं रोकी गई तो बड़ी मुश्किल हो जायगी। मैं क्या कह सकता हूँ। इस का कारण—बेरोजगारी, भूखमरी और शिक्षा का अभाव है। उन के लिए रोजगार मुहिया कराना होगा, शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करनी होगी।

ये दोनों जिले रत्नदुर्गा का इलाका हैं, लोहारडगा और पलामू के कुछ हिस्से हैं जहाँ एशिया का बाक्साइट का सब से बड़ा भण्डार है, देश का 75 प्रतिशत बाक्साइट वहाँ से निकलती है। लोग वहाँ पर फैक्टरी खोलना चाहते हैं, लेकिन बड़े रेनवे लाइन के अभाव में खोल नहीं पाते हैं। इस प्रश्न को मैंने कई बार यहाँ उठाया है। यदि आप रेल की सुविधा देंगे तो लोग वहाँ पर अपने कारखाने खोलेंगे। जिस से उन इलाकों के लोगों को काम मिलेगा। यदि यह नहीं हुआ तो लोग भूखमरी के शिकार होंगे। मैं आप से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में दूसरा कोई इलाका नहीं है जहाँ के 2 लाख लोग दूसरी जगहों पर भाग कर काम पाने के लिए जाते हैं। संसार में कहीं ऐसा उदाहरण नहीं मिलेगा। अगर यह शोषण और अन्याय नहीं रोका गया, तो वहाँ पर स्थिति बहुत भयंकर हो जायगी।

अब मैं कुछ सुझाव आप को देना चाहता हूँ। छोटा नागपुर की आबादी तकरीबन 1 करोड़ है और छोटा नागपुर से बिहार को रेवेन्यू तकरीबन 70 प्रतिशत मिलता है, लेकिन आदिवासियों पर केवल एक-बीघाई खर्च होता है। सभी कल-कारखाने वहाँ पर हैं, जैसे टाटा, एच० ई० सी० का कारखाना या दूसरे कारखाने। इन सभी में नौकरियों में उन के लिए 25 प्रतिशत रिजर्वेशन रखा गया था। जहाँ तक मुझे जानकारी है, उन कारखानों में एवं सरकारी नौकरी में अभी तक 5 परसेन्ट लोगों को भी रोजगार नहीं दिया गया है। पुलिस में, रैंजर में और दूसरे महकमों में इन को नहीं लिया जाता है। ऐसा क्यों होता है यह देखने की बात है। कुछ हमारे मिशनरी भाई हैं, उन में काफी लोग शिक्षित हैं, लेकिन जो उराब और मुंडा कबीलों के लोग हैं, उन में शिक्षा का बहुत अभाव है और बहुत गरीबी है। इसी लिए वहाँ बराबर डकैतियाँ होती हैं, क्योंकि एक्क बेकार हो रहे हैं। हमें इन सारी बातों को देखना होगा, अन्यथा बहुत सी कठिनाइयाँ पैदा हो जायेंगी—यह सर्वव्यापक बात है।

आज बेकारी की वजह से छोटा नामपुर में अलगाव की भावना पनप रही है। जिस तरह से असम और दूसरे हिस्सों में अलगाव पैदा हुई है, उसी तरह से छोटानागपुर में भी यह भावना पैदा हो गई है कि उस का भी अलग प्रान्त बने। समय रहते इस को नहीं देखा गया और शोषण नहीं रोका गया तो एक बड़ा भयंकर तूफान उठने वाला है—जिस की ओर मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

कल के पेपर में निकला है—श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने भी स्वयं इस बात को माना है कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिए जो रूपाया मुहिया किया जाता है, अधिकारीगण उस को ठीक तरह से खर्च नहीं करते हैं, दूसरे मदों में खर्च कर देते हैं। ये अधिकारी पहारों पर जाना नहीं चाहते। उन के साथ ठीक तरह से मुलूक नहीं करने। इन लोगों के साथ इतना खराब मुलूक किया जाता है कि उन को “अरे उराब, अरे मुंडा”— इस तरह से पुकारते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने अधिकारियों को हिदायत दें कि वे भी मनुष्य हैं, उन के साथ मनुष्यता का व्यवहार होना चाहिए और वहाँ ऐसे अधिकारियों को भेजिए जो उन की भावनाओं को समझें। वे पढ़े-लिखे लोग नहीं हैं, वहाँ ऐसे अधिकारियों की जरूरत है जो उन के जज्बात को समझें, उन के हृदय की आवाज को समझें। मैंने आपके सामने एक बहुत ही गम्भीर बात रखी है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप इस पर जरूर विचार करेंगे तथा जो आदिवासी भाई-बहन दूसरे प्रदेशों में काम करने जाते हैं उन के सुरक्षा के उपाय होने चाहिए। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस काम के लिये रांची में एक स्पेशल आफिसर बहाल किया जाय। रांची में ठेकेदार वहाँ आते हैं, उन से पूछा जाय कि तुम कहां से आये हो, उन के स्टेशन का नाम, उन के भट्टे का नाम और पूरा पता, कितने भाई-बहनों को ले जा रहा है, सब कुछ उन के पास लिखा जाय। यह भी पूछा जाय कि क्या मजदूरी दोगे। अक्सर ऐसा होता है कि उन को यह लालच देते हैं कि तुम को प्रति हजार ईंटों की कीमत 25-30 रुपए हजार के हिसाब से देंगे। लेकिन जब वहाँ जाते हैं तो 10-12 रुपए हजार से ज्यादा नहीं देते, यदि वह बोलता है तो उसे बांध कर पीटा जाता है। हमारे राज्य मंत्री श्री कातिक उराब के रिश्तेदारों के साथ भी जो घटना घटी है, उस को मैं कह नहीं सकता हूँ। श्रीमन् बड़ी भयंकर स्थिति है। इस लिए स्पेशल आफिसर रांची में और पलामू में जरूर बहाल किए जायें। जितने श्रमिक लोग सपनाई हों, बिना उस अधिकारी या एस० डी० धो० की अनुमति के तथा बिना रिजिस्ट्रेशन के न भेजे जायें। यदि श्रमिक जायें तो जितना पैसा तय किया है, उसना पैसा उन को मिला या नहीं मिला, इस की भी पक्की जानकारी मिलनी चाहिए।

[श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू]

मेरा सुझाव है कि हरिजन आदिवासियों के लिए मंत्रालय में एक विशेष रूल खोला जाय, जिस के अन्दर ऐसे अधिकारी रखे जाय जो यह देखें कि कितना खर्चा इन पर खर्च होता है, किस तरह से खर्च होता है, उन को ठीक से नौकरियां मिलती हैं या नहीं, उन के हर काम की समुचित वृत्ति देख-रेख करें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

DR. R. ROTHUAMA (Mizoram):

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs. I come from Mizoram and I represent Mizoram which is the most trouble-ridden area in the North-Eastern region. The crisis in the North-Eastern area has in fact its origin in Mizoram following the arrest of Mr. Lal Denga by the then Janata Government on the advice of the Brigadier T. Sailo, the present Chief Minister. If you look into the history of Mizoram, you will find that there had been perfect peace and tranquility from August 1977 till May 1979, that is, when the present Ministry came to power. But suddenly there arose a sudden and abrupt outburst of law and order problem and violent incidents only after 1979. Brig. Sailo had advocated strong measures against these violent incidents. He has circulated a Memorandum on how to tackle the Mizo problem by 'Strong Armed measures' to the Prime Minister, Central Ministers, the Home Minister and M.Ps. This is precisely the main cause for the abrupt outburst of violent incidents that have been happening from May 1977. The initiative on a peace move by the present Government is most welcomed by all Mizo people except the ruling party. The present Government has been utilising Mizoram Police to create artificial law and order problem in Mizoram. Brig. Sailo, the Chief Minister of Mizoram gave thousands of copies of the memorandum to the Prime Minister, Central leaders and Members of Parliament in the first week of July advocating strong measures

against the MNF. He has been pursuing very vigorously these strong measures soon after he came to power. Consequently, there has been serious law and order problem and killing of local and non-local people in all walks of life. This is the root cause of the whole crisis in the North-Eastern Region. I know this very well. If the Central Government want to solve this problem in Mizoram particularly, you cannot do this with the present Government there. Brig. Sailo has been proceeding with the idea of sabotaging the present peace talks. You cannot go ahead with the peace initiative successfully keeping the present Ministry in power. I can say that very definitely. The Mizoram Chief Minister, Brig. Sailo has been using Mizoram Police Special Forces in creating artificial law and order problem there and I will give you the examples. I am sure, the Minister of Home Affairs who is in direct charge of the Union Territories will give serious consideration to this situation.

I will give you examples where Mizoram special police force is being involved to create law and order problem. On the 24th August, 1979, Mr. Lalnunthara, a driver attached to the Agricultural Department was shot dead at 7.30 in the evening at Chandmary by somebody. The Mizoram Government gave out the information that he had been killed by the MNF. The general public, however, did not believe it. The opposition parties took up the case in the State Assembly after some time and on investigation it was found out that the real culprit for this was one Mr. Rohmingthana, a CID constable under the Chief Minister's own portfolio. But he was kept in the police custody only for about two months and now he is being employed again in the special force to create law and order problem in the name of undergrounds. This I know very well. It does not mean that I support the Mizo undergrounds. But I must tell this House that we have suffered enough and we are fed up

with this suffering and killings every day.

Now, I would tell you the second incident. On 29th March, 1980, Mr. Parliano Sailo was sent by the authorities of Mizoram Government to Lungdai with the idea of killing one Mr. Shanker, a Bengali gentleman, who has married a local girl. Mr. Parliano Sailo, who is an ex-underground and has a certificate of surrender and also carrying a pistol, knocked at the door of Mr. Shanker's house. Mr. Shanker was away to Silchar. His wife was very much apprehensive. She told him that her husband was in the other house and that she would call him. Mrs. Shanker, however, secretly reported the matter to the security force and told them that he had come to kill her husband. The security forces come under the command of Maj. Gupta. They surrounded the house and arrested Mr. Parliana Sailo with a pistol. He told Maj. Gupta that he had no right to arrest him because he had been sent by the authorities of Mizoram Government, and that Mizoram police were coming to take him out. As he had said, the special force of Mizoram under Sub-Inspector C. Lalruata came to take him out in the very same evening. That Sub-Inspector of Sailo who came to take out Mr. Parliana had bitter encounter with Maj. Gupta. Major Gupta said, "Who are you" The Sub-Inspector said, "I am Mizoram Police. Then Major Gupta said, "Why are you carrying two arms? One is a foreign arm. No Indian police can carry foreign arm. Therefore, you must be underground." So, he arrested them and took away their guns and his police batch. Then he took them to the security post. On contact with Mizoram Government or IGP, they were all released. His main mission was to finish Mr. Shankar, a Bengali and two-non-local high school teachers. An incident took place on 20th March, 1980, when 4 BRTF personnel were killed by the Mizoram Police.

This was also confessed by Mr. Van Lalzuia, one of the Special Forces of Mizoram Police. You had to take note of what Mr. Mandal said yesterday regarding the present Ministry in Mizoram. He said, "He welcomes the peace move but warned you not to distrust Sailo's Ministry." Now, as long as Sailo Ministry is there in power, your honest effort to bring peace to Mizoram will again misfire. Secondly, Brig. Sailo's Party lost the people's mandate. They have no right to continue in power. You have rightly dissolved the previous Punjab Ministry of Prakash Singh Badal on the ground that he lost in the election for M.P. In the same way as in Punjab, some action should be taken with respect to this present Ministry of Mizoram.

Secondly, since Sailo Government is pursuing a strong arm policy, it would not be possible on your part to solve the Mizoram problem by peaceful means. Therefore, in the interest of bringing peace through the present dialogue, the Sailo Ministry should be dissolved straightway. The Mizoram people, except the present ruling party, are having very high hopes in the initiative of Mrs. Indira Gandhi for starting peace talk with Mr. Laldenga. Therefore, if the Mizoram problem is solved, it will have far-reaching beneficial effects on the problems of the North Eastern Region as a whole. All the problems and crisis in the northern area are directly as a result of the mishandling of Mizoram problems by the previous Janata Party. Mr. Charan Singh and Mr. Laldenga had reached some understanding in November 1977 and they called top four underground leaders to Delhi to approve that understanding before 1977 Christmas but they could not come down to Delhi due to the destructive role played by Brig. Sailo; and for his interference in the underground, the underground became split in 1978. Otherwise, our problems would have been solved.

There had been complete peace in Mizoram from August 1977 to May, 1979. There was not a single violent incident, but suddenly, soon after the present Ministry of Saino came to power in May 1979, there was an upsurge of violent incidents involving killing of a girl, CRP personnel, teachers, both local and non-local. The reason is the strong arms policy of Brig. Saino which they have been pursuing vigorously with the help of Mizoram Police. When the peace talk was started on 20th March, 1978, even then the underground had not reacted in violent activities. Why? Why should there be a sudden upsurge of violent activities from May 1979? All the opposition leaders in Mizoram including Congress-I have been appraising the Home Minister, the Prime Minister of the violent incidents in Mizoram, but no action has been taken. Mr. Saino has lost the confidence of the people.

Now Mizo people everywhere in Mizoram are most apprehensive, afraid of Mizoram Police in the villages, in the town also; they are not afraid of army personnel, CRP. I have verified this in the course of my recent visit to many interior places in Mizoram. I am asking the hon. Home Minister and hon. Minister of State whether they are going to do something about the present Ministry which does not have the people's mandate. Are they going to keep that ministry in power at the sacrifice of the peace effort? If they keep him in power. I want to warn that it will misfire again. Brig. Saino had submitted a memorandum in July this year advocating strong arm policy against MNF. We all believe in Mizoram including many organisations there that if the present Ministry is dissolved, the current law and order problem in Mizoram will end because it is the creation of the Mizoram police. I want that the hon. Minister should come with a definite answer regard-

ing what the Government are going to do with the present P.C. Ministry. In Mizoram they are using the state police forces to create law and order problem and Non-Mizos feel very insecure. With these words I thank you for this opportunity.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Home Ministry. One of the most gratifying things that the present government have done soon after resumption of power is to give number one priority for law and order. Soon after the first and brief session of Parliament, they held a conference with all the concerned officials from different states and also another conference with the Chief Ministers and clearly impressed upon all the states the urgent need to restore public confidence in the ability of the administration in maintaining law and order in the country. As a result, it can be clearly seen that the implementation of intensive patrolling had already been started. The speed in investigation to tackle crimes and the promptness in disposal of cases has resulted as has also been pointed out by my hon'ble friend from Meghalaya, Mr. Sangma.

Another important changed aspect which we can clearly see from the government point of view is this; they have clearly realised the twin objectives; tackling the problem of Indian Police Force, that is creating a modern police force; and improving the living conditions of the police. In this respect they have already taken some important steps. They have realised the significance of providing them housing facilities. For that they have earmarked sufficient funds as suggested by the 7th Finance Commission. Even then it is not sufficient that even till today, there are 3,66,198 police personnel who have not been provided with

any accommodation. Unless we provided the need-based requirement of the police it is meaningless to expect honestly in discharging their duties. Probably that is the reason why Indian Police frequently figure in the columns of crime. It is quite disheartening to know about their active involvement in indiscriminate, unlawful activities. Some of the inhuman crimes reported against them may not be correct but all cannot be wrong. In a way the Indian police are losing their credibility and morale. We are proud of our military personnel; they are held in high esteem and dignity in our country and they win the applause and the highest respect of the nation, always in the hour of need whereas the police personnel have started shaking even our basic faith in them. The police who are supposed to be the custodians of law and order are losing public confidence as their morale is very badly affected because of their involvement in inhuman and unexpected crimes.

19 hrs.

The Prime Minister, on visiting Narainpur, made a pertinent observation urging upon the Government to find out the gap between the training and performance of the police personnel and to rectify them. I would, therefore, humbly request the hon. Home Minister to find out the same and rectify these gaps at the earliest. Above all, the police personnel should be clearly made to realise that it is not the mechanical discharge of their duties. What the nation expects from them is a clear sense of their involvement in the dignity of our nation-building.

Here in this House I have been listening to the Members sitting on the other side. They were discussing about atrocities on Harijans. Members from the Opposition argue that atrocities committed on Harijans are more in Congress(I) rule whereas

our Party Members prove with facts and figures that the atrocities on Harijans were more during Janata Rule. One say, they are more while the other say, they are less. This conception of more or less in a way implies to me as if certain amount of atrocities on Harijans is allowed in this country. Otherwise how can they translate inhuman acts into percentages? No less a person than Shri Charan Singh, when he was the Minister of Home Affairs specifically said in this House, when I was sitting on the other side, during his rule the atrocities on Harijans stood at 1 per cent. Probably, he was thinking, an other 14 per cent of atrocities were allowed on the Scheduled Castes in this country. Unfortunately, while the founding fathers were incorporating a clause 15 per cent reservation for the Scheduled Castes in the Constitution, had they also permitted 15 per cent atrocities on Harijans in this country, there would not have been any kind of this regular ritual here for shedding a lot of crocodile tears and expressing their vain wrath and anger. The crux of the problem is, why should they be committed on Harijans alone. Are the Harijans not human being? Why should they be discriminated like this?

While intervening in this discussion, the Hon'ble Minister of State Mr. Makwana, made it clear that the atrocities are not sporadic and I agree with him. Therefore, they cannot be dubbed as a party issue. The real case lies in the social set up of society. So, as the Prime Minister has correctly emphasised more than once that even a single case of atrocity against scheduled Castes is shameful for the Nation. So, the whole issue should be looked at from this angle but not as more or less.

Besides this, atrocities—due to social or economic causes should not be treated as ordinary violation of law and order assigned to the States list. The

plea that atrocities being a law and order problem could be tackled by the State Government only and the Central Government would only provide the guidelines may not be tenable under the proper appreciation of Article 46 of our Constitution which enjoins upon the State (means the Nation) the protection of weaker sections and in particular the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Article 46 finds a significant place among the fundamental principles governing our nation. Therefore, the problem of atrocities on Harijans can be, in a way, tackled in the following manner. The hon. Minister while writing to States specifically emphasised the need for immediate special recruitment in the police force "at cutting edge levels" by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled tribes and thereby, the discrimination of any type against the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes could be tackled first at the grass-root level. This suggestion should be implemented forthwith for the benefit of the nation.

Apart from this, another important aspect of this issue is that so many forces have been created by the Union Government so far for security purposes. For instance, there are Border Security Force, Industrial Security Force and so on. Therefore, a kind of para-military force with the special objective of preventing atrocities should be created. It can be named as "Social Security Force" and it should be specifically assigned the task of preventing atrocities on Harijans in this country.

The performance of the Home Ministry regarding implementing reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is quite discouraging and unsatisfactory even till today. First of all, I would like to impress upon the Government the urgent need to revise the lists of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes so that their real strength can be found. Twice attempts have been made in this matter and they were, however, not successful so far. This time such an urgent problem

should be tackled on a priority basis. Apart from that, from 1951 onwards, various rules and regulations have been issued regarding reservation in their service matters but as on 1-1-1978, the representation of scheduled castes in various services stood as follows; Class I, 4.49 per cent, Class II, 6.93 per cent and Class III, 11.46 per cent. For scheduled tribes, the corresponding figures are 0.84 per cent, 0.87 per cent and 2.01 per cent respectively whereas their percentages were constitutionally fixed at 15 per cent and 7½ per cent for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, respectively. This is quite disgraceful. The representation in public sector undertakings was not made available by the Bureau of Public Enterprises in spite of the repeated reminders by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Bureau of Public Enterprises is not responding to these reminders.

The University Grants Commission Act may also be suitably amended to provide for reservation in teachers' posts upto the level of lecturers in all the Universities. In order to clear the heavy backlog in the total strength of each cadre, there should be a definite programme of special recruitment confined to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Secondly, there should be a clear provision for punitive measures against erring officials for violating the rules of reservation in article 335.

The Home Minister made it very clear that 'Manusmriti' was the root cause of all the social evils like casteism and untouchability. There are laws like 1955 Acts and 1976 Act. But laws are not enough to conscientise the nation when the problem to be attacked concerns a perpetuating national shame, that is, practice of untouchability. Besides strict enforcement of laws, the development of the social conscience should be earnestly done. Their basic attitude can be changed by a mass movement at the national level.

श्री वीर भद्र सिंह (मंडी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलने का मौका दिया। चूँकि समय बहुत कम है, इस लिए मैं संक्षेप में अपने विचार आपके सामने रखूँगा।

सामान्य स्थिति में भी गृह मंत्रालय एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय है, क्योंकि देश की सुरक्षा और शांति तथा व्यवस्था बनाये रखने की जिम्मेदारी उस पर है। परन्तु आज जब देश विकट परिस्थितियों में से गुजर रहा है, देश के कुछ भागों में चिन्ताजनक घटनाएँ घट रही हैं और देश की सुरक्षा तथा एकता के लिए खतरा पैदा हो रहा है, तो इस मंत्रालय की ग्रहणियत और भी बढ़ जाती है, उसका रोल और भी ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण हो जाता है।

आज देश में जो हालत है, वह हमें जनता पार्टी और लोक दल की सरकारों से विरासत में मिला है। जिन्होंने 27 महीनों तक देश पर शासन किया। उस अवधि में यह मुल्क कमजोर बना, आगे बढ़ने के बजाय पीछे हटा, शासन-तंत्र कमजोर हुआ, प्रभावहीन हुआ और सारे देश में हर एक क्षेत्र में अष्टाचार बढ़ा। इस दौरान कानून और व्यवस्था खत्म हो गई—कानून और व्यवस्था जैसी कोई चीज रही ही नहीं। स्वयं जनता पार्टी के नेताओं ने कई दफा कहा कि हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और कमजोर वर्गों पर जितने अत्याचार जनता पार्टी के शासन में हुए, उतने पहले कभी नहीं हुए। यह बात कई दफा इस सदन में और बाहर कही गई। गृह मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में भी लिखा है कि 1979 में जितने साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए, उतने पहले कभी नहीं हुए। इन रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि 1979 में 304 साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए, जिनमें 261 व्यक्ति मरे और 2379 जख्मी हुए? इसमें साफ जाहिर होता है कि जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार हटी, तो इस मुल्क में क्या परिस्थिति थी और मौजूदा सरकार को क्या चीज विरासत में मिली। इस सरकार को बने कुछ महीने हुए हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि आज भी कुछ परिस्थिति खराब है। कानून और व्यवस्था की परिस्थिति जहाँ पहले के मुकाबले में बेहतर है वहाँ उस में और सुधार करने की आवश्यकता अभी है। मगर जो इन लोगों ने तीन सालों में मुतातर देश की हालत को खराब किया है उस के लिए हम से यह उम्मीद करें कि हम एकदम जादू की छड़ी घुमा कर उस को ठीक कर दें, यह मुमकिन नहीं है। उन्होंने इतना काम बिगाड़ा है कि उस बिगड़े हुए काम को ठीक करने में अभी कुछ समय लगेगा। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि चाहे वह कानून और व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, चाहे लोगों की आर्थिक दशा को सुधारने का प्रश्न है, इस तरफ हम आगे बढ़ें। इस में कुछ सुधार हुआ है।

मगर अभी इस में और काम करने की आवश्यकता है।

अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने आसाम के बारे में यहाँ पर जिज्ञासा किया। आज देश के उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र में विशेषकर मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा और आसाम में जो स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है उस से सारा देश चिन्तित है। आसाम में पिछले कई महीनों से विदेशी नागरिकों के प्रश्न को ले कर आन्दोलन चल रहा है। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि चाहे वह आसाम के लोग हैं, मणिपुर के लोग हैं, त्रिपुरा के लोग हैं या सारे उत्तर पूर्वी अंचल के लोग हैं उन की कुछ जायज मांगें हैं, उन मांगों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। उन की एक शिकायत यह है कि वहाँ पर विकास के काम कम हुए, वहाँ यातायात के साधन कम हैं, रोजगार के साधन कम हैं। इन चीजों को मुहैया करने के लिए सरकार को कदम उठाना चाहिए। इस के साथ साथ वहाँ पर जो एक प्रश्न है कि बंगला देश से बहुत से लोग आसाम के क्षेत्र में आगे और आ कर वहाँ पर बस गए, इस के बारे में सरकार को यह देखना चाहिए कि जो बंगला देश और आसाम की सीमा है उस पर सुरक्षा का इंतजाम कड़ा करें ताकि बंगला देश से लोग आसाम में न घुसने पायें।

जहाँ तक आसाम का प्रश्न है इस में कोई दो राय नहीं है कि यह एक राजनैतिक प्रश्न है और इस का हल भी सर्वसम्मत राजनैतिक हल के आधार पर हो सकता है। इस हल को ढूँढ़ने में न केवल सरकार को काम करना है बल्कि हमारे जो विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्य और नेता हैं वह भी इस में महत्वपूर्ण रोल भूदा कर सकते हैं। मगर आज हम देखते क्या हैं कि जो हमारे विपक्ष के सदस्य या नेता हैं वे बजाय इस के कि उस समस्या के समाधान के लिए सरकार का हाथ बटाएँ, बजाय इस के कि जो सारे उत्तर पूर्वी अंचल में आग फैली है उसको बुझाने के लिए कुछ काम करें, वे उलटे, वहाँ उस आग में घी डालने का कार्य कर रहे हैं। वे उस आन्दोलन को और उकसाने और बढ़ाने का काम कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं है। वहाँ का जो प्रश्न है, सिर्फ एक ही ढंग से उस का समाधान हो सकता है। बातचीत के जरिए वहाँ की समस्या का समाधान ढूँढ़ा जाय। वह बातचीत कैसे हो? बातचीत के लिए अनुकूल वातावरण पैदा होना चाहिए। इसलिए हम से पहले कि वहाँ पर कोई बातचीत हो वहाँ के जो आन्दोलनकारी हैं चाहे वे वहाँ के छात्र हैं या गण-संग्राम परिषद् के लोग हैं, उनको चाहिए कि आन्दोलन को वापिस लें और फिर बिना

शर्तें वहाँ पर सरकार के साथ बातचीत करने के लिए सामने आएँ। ऐसा शांत और अनुकूल वातावरण वहाँ पैदा करें जिस से कि इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए बातचीत हो सके। अभी उन्होंने 15 दिन के लिए आन्दोलन को आंशिक रूप से स्थगित करने की घोषणा की है। यह एक सही कदम है। मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूँ। मगर मैं यह चाहूँगा कि बजाय इस के कि आंशिक रूप से वे इस आन्दोलन को स्थगित करें, पूर्ण रूप से इस को स्थगित कर के शांत और अनुकूल वातावरण इस के लिए पैदा करें। मैं सरकार से भी प्रार्थना करूँगा कि जहाँ हम यह देखते हैं कि आसाम में आन्दोलन हो रहा है वहाँ कुछ विदेशी ताकतें भी हैं, अन्दर के लोग भी हैं जो हिन्दुस्तान को कमजोर करना चाहते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के टुकड़े टुकड़े करना चाहते हैं और आसाम के अन्दर लोगों का आन्दोलन हो रहा है उस का नाजायज़ फायदा उठा कर मारे के सारे पूर्वांचल को मिलाकर एक स्वतंत्र देश की रचना करने की साजिश कर रहे हैं। इस का भी हमें मुकाबिला करना पड़ेगा।

जहाँ तक पथकतावाद का सवाल है जो हमें मणिपुर या आसाम में नजर आता है वह महज उस इलाके तक ही महदूद नहीं है, उस का असर कई दूसरे क्षेत्रों तक भी पहुंच रहा है। अभी आप ने देखा होगा हाल ही में पंजाब के कुछ लोगों ने तथाकथित खालिस्तान सरकार के बनाने की घोषणा की। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ सरकार से कि इस बारे में क्या किया गया? वह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है जिमको हम हंसी में टाल दें कि किसी मनचले आदमी ने कोई घोषणा कर दी जिसको नजरन्दाज कर दिया जाए। हिन्दुस्तान की सवायल पर कोई तथाकथित स्वतन्त्र सरकार की घोषणा करता है—यह कोई हंसी मजाक का सवाल नहीं है, यह देश-द्रोही है और इसके खिलाफ वही कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए जो कि एक देश-द्रोही के साथ की जाती है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाया है?

अभी हाल ही में काश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री, शेख अब्दुल्ला ने एक बयान दिया जिमको पढ़कर बड़ा अफसोस हुआ। मैं उनको बड़ा देशभक्त मानता था। सेक्यूलरिज्म के प्रति उनका कमिट-मेन्ट भी रहा है, वे एक नेशनलिस्ट रहे हैं लेकिन जब मैंने उनका बयान पढ़ा—जिमका अभी तक कोई खण्डन नहीं आया है—तो कम से कम मुझे उससे बड़ा दुःख हुआ। उनका यह सारा बयान अखबारों में छपा था। उन्होंने अपने बयान में क्या कहा है, वह मैं 15 तारीख के "पैट्रियाट" से उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ जिममें उन्होंने कहा है :

"In a highly emotional outburst against his "traitor" detractors, Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minis-

ter, Sheikh Abdullah, asserted here yesterday that "we will never let other dictate terms to us."

Shaheed Bazar on the occasion of Martyrs' Day composed mostly of youth, the Sheikh said: "We will not allow anybody to become arbiters of our destiny, be it Gen. Zia-ul-Haq or Mrs. Gandhi. The people of Kashmir will not let others play with their destiny whether it is India, Pakistan or the U.N."

इस तरह का बयान शेख साहब ने दिया और उनकी तरफ से कोई खण्डन नहीं आया है। मैं समझता हूँ यह बड़ा सीरियस मामला है। इस बयान को पढ़कर ऐसा गलता जैसे कोई हिन्दुस्तान के किसी राज्य का मुख्य मंत्री नहीं, बल्कि किसी स्वतन्त्र देश का प्रधान मंत्री बोल रहा हो। इस बयान से ऐसा लगता है जैसे काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का कोई राज्य नहीं है बल्कि कोई स्वतन्त्र देश है। सबसे बुरी बात यह है कि उन्होंने अपने बयान में इंडिया और पाकिस्तान को इक्वैट किया, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और जियाउल हक को इक्वैट किया। मैं कहता हूँ यह ट्रीज्न नहीं है तो क्या है? मैं गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या आपने इस बारे में शेख साहब से स्पष्टीकरण मांगा है या नहीं? अगर नहीं मांगा है तो आपको स्पष्टीकरण मांगना चाहिए कि उन्होंने किस प्रसंग में इस किस्म का बयान दिया जो कि भारत की एकता के खिलाफ है, भारत की अखण्डता के खिलाफ है और भारत की सुरक्षा के खिलाफ है। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप उनसे स्पष्टीकरण मांगें ताकि आइंदा किसी भी मुख्य मंत्री को इस किस्म का बयान देने की हिम्मत न हो जिस से भारत की सुरक्षा एवं एकता को धक्का न लगे।

आखिर में मैं दो बातें और कहना चाहता हूँ जहाँ तक हरिजन तथा आदिवासियों का सम्बन्ध है, उनके प्रति गृह मंत्रालय की सीधी सांविधानिक जिम्मेदारी है। अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस सम्बन्ध में जिक्र किया कि आज जगह जगह गांवों में झगड़े हो रहे हैं। यदि आप इसका विश्लेषण करें तो आप पायेंगे अधिकांश झगड़े जमीन से शुरू होते हैं। इस बात को मानना पड़ेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के हर राज्य में पिछले कई वर्षों में बड़ी भारी तादाद में हरिजन आदिवासियों को उनकी भूमि से वंचित किया गया है। कई जगह ऐसे कानून बने हैं कि हरिजन आदिवासियों की जमीनें ट्रांसफर नहीं हो सकती हैं लेकिन वह कानून काफी नहीं है। कानून बनाने से पहले ही बहुत सी जमीनें ट्रांसफर हो चुकी थीं और आज कानून बनने के बाद भी ट्रांसफर हो रही हैं। इस बात को हमें रोकना होगा। जिन

लोगों की जमीनें छिन गई हैं उनके लिए सरकार को कदम उठाना पड़ेगा कि उनकी वह जमीनें वापिस मिलें ताकि सही रूप में हमारे गांवों में शांति स्थापित हो सके और इन लोगों को सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक न्याय मिले ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करना हूँ । मैं जानता हूँ आज की कठिन परिस्थिति में काम चलाना आसान नहीं है लेकिन मुझे खशी है कि आज ज्ञानी बेल सिंह जैसे तजुर्बेकार व्यक्ति हमारे गृह मंत्री हैं जो कि मुख्य मंत्री भी रह चुके हैं, वे अपने तजुर्बे के आधार पर समस्याओं को हल कर सकते हैं । उनके राज्य मंत्री श्री मकवाना साहब और श्री बेंकटसुबैया भी सुलझे हुए व्यक्ति हैं और मुझे उम्मीद है उनके परस्पर सहयोग से इन समस्याओं को सुलझाने में सफलता मिलेगी ।

*SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am speaking in Bengali. Here we are discussing Demand Nos. 47 to 57 under the Ministry of Home Affairs on the subject of Police, census, other expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs, etc. I will speak something only on the allocations made for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the tribals and other backward communities, since my time is very short.

Sir, I feel that the allocations made for the tribals and the Scheduled Castes/tribes is very meagre. As a result of such meagre allocations over the years, there has not been very marked improvement in the standard of living of the tribals, the Scheduled Tribes and other backward communities for the last 33 years. I will draw the attention of the House to Demand No. 48 wherein Rs. 9 lakhs have been allocated for entertainment and hospital expenses in Prime Minister's office. But in Demand No. 57, major head 288, the amount allocated for post-matric scholarships to inter State Scheduled Castes; Scheduled Tribes and economically backward class students is only Rs. 2,39,000. Therefore we see that the amount allocated for the entertainment of people in the Prime Minister's office is several times more than the allocation for such scholarships to the tribal, Scheduled Castes/Tribes and other backward community/students

all over the country. If we work out the per capita allocation for scholarships to these students we will find that the amount is even less than the price of a slipper which many hon. Members are wearing on their feet. In some States the rate of scholarship is Rs. 40 and in some States is Rs. 50 or 60. This is the stipend that the poor students in India are getting from the Government. As a result of this attitude, the students from poor classes who have received some education in the last 33 years, belong to such families only where their parent, could provide them with some education after undergoing immense hardships and making great sacrifices. Otherwise the poor students cannot get any education. Government help is pitifully meagre. Their level of education remains as before. I don't believe that the present Government is sincere about raising the economic standards of these backward classes and communities and the tribals. That is why I do not support them.

Sir, about the law and order problem in Tripura, many hon. Members of this House have expressed their views. Members of the opposition parties have tried to place a factual and true picture of the occurrences there. For example hon. Member Shri Kishore Singh Deo visited Tripura a few days back as a member of a delegation, and he has placed a true picture here about what has happened in Tripura. But I regret to say that many members of the ruling party have placed a distorted and twisted version before this House in the many discussions that has taken place in the form of calling attention motion or discussion on the North-Eastern States etc. They have done that only to encourage the miscreants and mischief mongers in Tripura. Their versions have no relation to the truth and the factual position. Many members have said that the CPI (M) has instigated these incidents,

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Bajju Ban Riyan]

some have said that the Bengalis have instigated these incidents and some others have said that the Tribals have instigated these incidents. I don't accept any of these contentions. Today we are running the Government there. But our party the CPI(M) have existed in that State for the last 30 years or more. Our party is functioning there since the days Tripura was a princely State and monarchy was prevailing there. Now we have formed a left front Government along with the R.S.P., the Forward Bloc etc. In the last assembly elections, out of 60 seats we have won 56 seats the remaining 4 seats have gone to the Yuva Samiti. The Congress party that have ruled the State for long 30 years have failed to win a single seat. Not only that, their condition is such that they cannot even hold a meeting in Tripura democratically. The people there say that these thieves have come to hold a meeting we will not attend them. They have burgled for long 30 years we will not permit them any more. In this situation they took to other methods. What was that? The Bengalis who supported, who the Congress agitated "We are Bengalis" and the tribal supporters formed the 'Yuva Samiti'. In this way two extremist organisations were formed. The tribal Yuva Samiti raised the slogan "All hill tribes of the world unite". The 'We are Bengalis' organisation raised the slogan "All Bengalis of the world unite." In the midst of this slogan-mongering and tense atmosphere our left front Government is trying to proceed with various developmental programmes. Already we have provided employment to many tribals. We have granted pension to many poor Bengalis. We have increased the emoluments of the employees and workers which was payable to them under the Constitution. Corruption was curtailed to a great extent and there was improvement in the law and order situation.

Sir, under the Tripura Land Reforms and Land Revenue Acts, written permission of appropriate authority

was necessary for the transfer of land by tribals to non-tribals. Ignoring this provision of Law much land was transferred to non-tribals illegally during the Congress rule in Tripura. From 1969 onwards it was decided to restore all illegally transferred land to the tribals. The left front Government made provision for payment of compensation to non-tribals for restoration of such land to the tribals. In our regime no such illegal transfer of land has taken place.

One of the main causes for the misunderstanding between the tribals and non-tribals. Only a handful of trouble-makers. One gratifying thing is that in the recent massacre in Tripura there was no mass involvement of Tribals and non-tribals. Only a handful of trouble-makers from both sides are behind all this. The democratic unity between the two sections still exists. As I was saying, Sir, there was all-round improvement in Tripura and the left front Government was functioning very smoothly and effectively. In this situation some miscreants and trouble-makers started conspiring and aggravated the situation. If you go to Tripura, any person will tell you who is behind all these disturbances. We have heard the speech of the hon. Minister and the answers given to many questions. The hon. Minister of State who is sitting here has said that about 500 people have lost their lives in the disturbances in Tripura and a few hundreds have been wounded, and many houses have been burnt. But some members of the ruling party have stated that thousands of people have been killed, some said it was 3000, some said it was 5000 and so on. I will expect that such irresponsible statements would not be made in the House, and the people of India should not be misled in this way.

Sir, our left front Government is trying to raise the standard of living of the tribals through a series of new legislations. Our Government has given the tribal language of Tripura the status of a State language. I would like to know whether any other

State Government has done that! Will the Congress Governments in any State be able to do that? In the last 30 years has any of the 500 and odd colloquial languages been given recognition? It has not been done anywhere also. I fail to understand how the economic standards of the tribals and other backward communities can be improved with this attitude of the Government.

I will hope that the Central Government will provide the relief that is necessary for the people in Tripura after the disturbances, and for reconstruction of the State. The relief provided so far by the Centre is indeed praiseworthy and I am thankful for that. I hope the Centre will help us in tracing and punishing the miscreants who are responsible for these disturbances. I will request you to enquire into the activities indulged in by those people in Tripura who call themselves Congressmen. Are they trying to defuse the situation and bring about peace or are they trying to fan the fire! So far as I know the members of the Congress party in that area are only trying to aggravate the situation. I can name a few persons in this connection. Have you heard of *** This gentleman has given statements at various places.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): He has mentioned the name of a person. He is not present in the House; he cannot defend himself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings and see if anything has been mentioned.

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, since you object I withdraw the name that I have mentioned. Even then I will request them to make enquiries what their party members are doing there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Very kind of you.

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: I will request you only to enquire what your party members are doing there. It they are aggravating the law and order situation, I will hope the Central Government will help the State Government in punishing them. Here I conclude Sir, thank you.

श्री अरविन्द नेतान (काकेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

राज्य मंत्री श्री देवकेतुवबया ने अपने विभाग की जो रिपोर्ट पेश की है, उस में उन्होंने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की नौकरियों के सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट में कुछ फीगर्स दिये हैं। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि जो पेज 16 में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की प्रथम वर्ग का, क्लाम 1 की पोस्टो की कैटेगरी है, उस में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की 2.03 और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स 0.47 प्रतिशत नौकरियां ही हैं इस के अलावा क्लाम 2 में कम है और नीचे की कैटेगिरिज में भी कम है हालांकि मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इस में वृद्धि हो परन्तु मैं एक बात आपको माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री श्री मकवाना साहब की जानकारी में शायद यह चीज हो कि यह बात सही है कि सरकार की तरफ से प्रोमोशन और एपाइंटमेंट में रिजर्वेशन है और उसमें वह काफी मदद कर रही है पर मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को और खासतौर पर मकवाना साहब को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के रिजर्वेशन के खिलाफ करीब 23 कैसज पेन्डिंग है और इस देश का हाई कोर्टों में करीब 150 कैसज पेन्डिंग है। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो आदिवासी और हरिजन शासकीय कर्मचारी हैं, वे अपने विभाग में लड़ें या सुप्रीम कोर्ट या हाई कोर्टों में लड़ें इस सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्रालय या गृह मंत्री जी क्या कदम उठाने के लिए सोच रहे हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहूंगा जब गृह मंत्री जी बहस का जवाब दें।

इस के अलावा इस सदन में काफी चर्चा हुई है कि खासकर हरिजन और आदिवासियों के अत्याचारों के सम्बन्ध में एटोसिटीज के सम्बन्ध में मैं ज्यादा कुछ न कह कर गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान जो रिपोर्ट है, कमिश्नर की 25 वी रिपोर्ट है और उस में जो 9वां चैप्टर है कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट का, उस में कुछ सुझाव दिये गये हैं और करीब करीब 11 सुझाव दिये हैं, जो समय

के अभाव के कारण मैं पठना नहीं चाहता। बड़े अच्छे सुझाव उममें दिये गये हैं और मैं यह चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी जो सुझाव दिये गये हैं उन पर यदि अमल करें तो यह जो समस्या अनाचारों की है, वह बहुत कुछ हल हो सकती है। यह जो होम मिनिस्ट्री की मैन रिपोर्ट है, उसमें पेज 3 पर यह बात कही गई है :

“The Constitution has provided various safeguards for the protection and promotion of the interests of the Scheduled Tribes. Till the end of the 4th Plan, the pace of development in the tribal areas was rather slow.”

यह गृहमंत्रानय ने स्वीकार किया है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना तक प्रगति बहुत स्लो रही है। इसमें प्लान की योजना मारे आदिवासी क्षेत्र के लिए लागू की गयी। इस रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा है —

“Working Group for Monitoring and Evaluation of Tribal Development of Backward Classes was constituted by the Ministry. The Working Group submitted its report in July, 1979, and the State Governments have been requested to adopt the form as suggested by the Group for implementation.”

तो मैं अमर में जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस वर्किंग ग्रुप ने क्या निष्कर्ष निकाले, उन पर क्या निर्णय लिया गया? यह कम से कम सदन में बताना चाहिए, ताकि सदन को भी मालूम हो कि सब प्लान के बारे में, पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी प्रगति हुई? इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री जी बताएं।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसी सदन में मैंने खास तौर से इसके बारे में कहा था कि पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आपने पैसे की व्यवस्था की, सब कुछ किया लेकिन एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव स्ट्रक्चर के अभाव में वह प्रगति नहीं हो पा रही है जो कि होनी चाहिए थी। वर्किंग ग्रुप ने जो रिपोर्ट सबमिट की है। This Working Group submitted its report in October, 1979.

इस रिपोर्ट के बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो सब प्लान के बारे में प्रगति हुई है उस के बारे में वर्किंग ग्रुप ने क्या निष्कर्ष निकाले है। माननीय मंत्री जी जब जवाब दे तो इसके बारे में

बताएं। क्योंकि उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरी पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना खत्म हो गयी परन्तु एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव स्ट्रक्चर के अभाव में जितनी योजनाएं सफल होनी चाहिए थी वे नहीं हो पा रही हैं।

मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि राज्य सरकारों का यह एटीच्युड रहा है कि छोटे छोटे कारपोरेशन या बड़े बड़े कारपोरेशन हो सभी के लिए आई० ए० एस० अफसर नियुक्त किये जाते हैं। चाहे 10 करोड़ का कारपोरेशन हो या 10 लाख का कारपोरेशन हो। लेकिन ट्राइबल डवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन के काम के लिए राज्य सरकारों के पास आई० ए० एस० अफसर नहीं है। दस लाख के कारपोरेशन के लिए भी जब राज्य सरकार आई० ए० एस० अफसर की व्यवस्था कर रही है तो जो नये नये आई० ए० एस० अफसर हों उन्हें ट्राइबल एरियाज में भी लगाया जाना चाहिए ताकि सब प्लान का काम ठीक प्रकार से चल सके और ट्राइबल एरियाज का ठीक ढंग के विकास हो सके।

आपने रिपोर्ट में एक बात कही है कि पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुल 590 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान था। छठी योजना में 2 हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने की योजना थी। उम्मीद है कि आपने शेड्यूल्ड कामेंट्स के बारे में सौ करोड़ का प्रावधान रखा है। मुझे अभी भी शक है कि आपने क्या गाइड लाइस दी है, क्या आपने एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव स्ट्रक्चर दिया है, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहूंगा कृपया गृह मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 23 जून, को एक क्वेश्चन के जवाब में छुपि मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है कि प्रपोजल फोर नेशनल फोरिस्ट पालिसी रिव्यू कर रहे हैं। यह कृषि मंत्री ने स्वीकार किया है। इसके बारे में यह मंत्री जी का पालिसी मेकिंग में क्या रोल है, यह बताएं। 1894 में जो पालिसी बनी थी, जिसका की 1952 में रिव्यू किया गया और उसमें फर्क हो गया है। यह जो रिपोर्ट आफ द शिड्यूल्ड रियाज एण्ड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइबल कमीशन की है, जो कि देवर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के नाम से जानी जाती है, इसमें है—

“Thus the tribal who formerly regarded himself as the lord of the forests, was through a deliberate process turned into a subject and placed under the Forest Department. Tribal villages were no longer an essential part of the forests but were there merely on sufferance. The traditional rights of the tribals were no longer recognised as rights. In 1894 they became ‘rights and privileges’ and in 1952

they became 'rights and concessions'. Now they are being regarded as 'concessions'".

यह इम्पैक्ट है। इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर आप नेशनल पालिसी जा बना रहे है उस में इनका रोल क्या है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। मकवाना साहब ने बड़े ही सुन्दर ढंग से कहा है कि हम ने राज्यों को गाइड लाइज दी है। तीस साल की आजादी के बाद भी केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों को गाइड लाइज दे रही है लेकिन उन पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है। क्या आप कोई कदम उठाएंगे क्योंकि काम ठीक इसके विपरीत हो रहा है राज्यों में? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पालिसी के सम्बन्ध में आप थोड़ा सा इंटरैस्ट लें और इस में थोड़ा सा सुधार लाने की कृपा करें।

मेरे साथी श्री राम प्यारे पानका का एक सुझाव है बहुत सी जातियां आज भी छूट गई है जो शेड्यूलड कास्ट और शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्ज में नहीं जुड़ी है। मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। एक जाति है जो महाराष्ट्र में महार के नाम से पुकारी जाती है एम०पी० में उसको महार कहा जाता है। प्रोमिशन का ही फर्क है। महाराष्ट्र में वह शेड्यूलड कास्ट में आती है और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी शेड्यूलड कास्ट में उसकी गणना होती है लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश के बोर्डर पर वह शेड्यूलड ट्राइब बन जाती है। महाराष्ट्र में शेड्यूलड कास्ट और पूर्वी मध्य प्रदेश में, छत्तीसगढ़ में उसको शेड्यूलड कास्ट में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है उनकी जो ब्यां-उपजातियां है वह भी उस में शामिल नहीं की गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक बार फिर इस पर रीथिकिंग कर के संविधान में संशोधन करने पर विचार होना चाहिये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सारा सदन मानेगा और सारा देश तो मानता ही है कि आज देश में कानून और व्यवस्था की जो हालत है और जितनी वह खराब है, उतनी खराब इससे पहले कभी नहीं थी। ऐसी हालत जनता सरकार में भी नहीं थी। मैं उन आदमियों में से हूँ जो यह मानते हैं कि जनता सरकार के जमाने में कुछ चीजों की मान्यता घटी थी लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी जिस तरह से आज फ्राइम्ज बढ़ रहे है उस तरह की हालत जनता सरकार के वक्त भी नहीं थी।

यह ठीक है कि फ्राइम्ज जहां तहां हुआ करते थे और अखबारों में भी आया करते थे। लेकिन आज एक नया फिलोमिनन देखने में आ रहा और वह यह है कि बहुत ज्यादा रक्षक ही भक्षक हो रहा है पुलिस हमारी सुरक्षा के लिये

बनी है लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि वही भक्षक हो रही है, सुरक्षा को खतरे में डाल रही है। इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

कानून व्यवस्था की हालत क्यों गिरती जा रही है इसकी तह में जाने की जरूरत है। मैं इसके दो तीन मुख्य कारण बताना चाहता हूँ और भी इसके कारण हो सकते है लेकिन दो तीन जो मुख्य कारण मेरी समझ में आए है उनको मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

पहला कारण तो यह है कि देश की जनता और शासन के बीच में विश्वसनीयता में कमी आई है। जिस दिन वर्तमान शासक दल सत्ता में आया उसी दिन से इसने खुद-ब-खुद कहना शुरू कर दिया कि हम बदले की भावना से काम करना नहीं चाहते है। लेकिन आप देखें कि सत्ता में आते ही इन्होंने लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर को बदला, पुलिस कमिश्नर को बदला, एटर्नी जनरल को बदला, सालिसिटर जनरल को बदला। ये सब बातें यह कहने के बावजूद हुई कि हम बदले की भावना से काम नहीं करेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सी० बी० आई० के एक डी० आई० जी० ** जो हमारे क्षेत्र से आते हैं। उन्होंने गुनाह इतना ही किया था कि इन्दिरा जी को जेल ले गये थे और मारत के मामले को इन्वेस्टिगेट कर रहे थे। जो इन्स्पेक्टर या डी० एस० पी० पुलिस अनुशासन के तहत डी० आई० जी० के सामने आ नहीं सकते, वह दो-दो गाइडों में आर्म्ड फोर्स लेकर सुबह उनके पास पहुंचे। अगर विरोधी दल के सदस्य नहीं होते तो शायद ** इस देश में न रहे होते, दुनिया में न रहे होते। यह स्थिति इनकी है कि किस तरह से बदले की भावना से काम कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav, you mentioned the name of a person who is not a Member of this House. You should not mention the name of the person who cannot defend himself.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: I can say D.I.G. That is all. I am not alledging anything. So, there is no question of his defending himself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is better you avoid this.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : आप देखें, अभी जून दिन हुए इस देश के माने हुये हृदय रोग के विशेषज्ञ **, उनको बिना कहे-सुने इस लिए

तबादला कर दिया गया क्योंकि सन् 1977 में इन्होंने कहा था कि श्री जगजीवन राम को तुम बीमार करार दे दो। इन्होंने कहा कि यह मैडिकल एथिक्स के खिलाफ है, मैं नहीं करता। उनका ऐसी जगह पर इन्होंने तबादला कर दिया है कि वह वहां जा नहीं सकते, उनको नाकरो से बाहर जाना पड़ेगा। यह इनकी मंशा है आर बदले की भावना से काम करने का तरीका। आप अन्दाजा कर सकते हैं कि किस तरह से काम करने की इनकी भावना है।

आप जानते हैं, जैसा हमने कहा कि यहा पुलिस कमिश्नर भिडर साहब को बहाली हुई है। ये 208 पुलिस अफसरों को सुपरसोड करके ऊपर गये हुए हैं आप उन पुलिस अफसरों की भावना का ध्यान कीजिए, वे कहते हैं कि ये कल तक हमसे आर्डर लेते रहे, हमारे निर्देश पर चलते रहे, आज हम इनके निर्देश पर कैसे चलें। यही कारण है कि दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था जो इतनी अच्छी थी देश में उदाहरण था, आज रोज-ब-रोज इसलिए गिर रही है कि पुलिस आफिसर्स, पुलिस फोर्स डिमोरलाइज हो गई है। इनके पुलिस कमिश्नर आर्डर पर काम नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसीलिए रात दिन चोरियां और डकैतियां बढ़ रही हैं।

गृह मंत्री तो यहां पर हैं नहीं, लेकिन मैं एलेज करता हूं, कि क्या यह बात सही है कि दिल्ली में ऐसे एस० एच० ओज०, को पुलिस फोर्स में लगाया गया है जो वांगडू हैं जिनकी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कैपेसिटी नहीं है, उन लोगों को यहां बहाल किया गया है। गृह मंत्री के क्षत्र से यहां पर पुलिस वालों की भर्ती को जा रही है, और भिडर साहब की पत्नी जो यहां सदस्य हैं, उनके क्षेत्र से लोगों को लाया जा रहा है जिनकी कोई एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एबिलिटी नहीं है, कैपेसिटी नहीं है। एस० एच० ओज० में ऐसे लोग हैं जो बहाल नहीं हो सकते, पुलिस में आम तौर पर ऐसे लोगों को बहाल किया गया गया है। आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि उनसे कानून व्यवस्था की हालत क्या ठीक होगी ?

देश में 9 प्रान्तों में चुनाव हुए। मैं ऐसे प्रान्त में आता हूँ जहां इलेक्शन कमिश्नर के निर्देशों के बावजूद माम स्केल पर डी० एम० से एस० डी० ओ० तक और एस० पी० में लेकर दारोगा तक ट्रांसफर किये गये यही कारण है कि उन लोगों ने इनके मन के मुताबिक छापे मारे और इनको जिताया। आज ये चाहते हैं कि उन पर शासन करें। वे कहते हैं कि हम तो तुमको शासन में लाय हैं, तुम कौमहोते हो, हम पर शासन करने वाले—यही कारण है कि देश में आज यह हालत हो रही है। न कानून है, न कायदा है। यह बहुत खतरनाक बात है, इस और सरकार को ध्यान विशेष तौर पर देना चाहिये। यहां के पुलिस आफिसर्स और सरकारी अधिकारी अगर यह चाहेंगे कि जब हम शासन में आपको लाये हैं, तो जो हम चाहेंगे, बही होगा। यह एक चेतावनी है कि सरकार देखे कि कोई इस

तरह का काम न हो जिससे जनता पर खतरा आ जाये।

बिहार में उन्होंने वही प्रकार की आनयमिततायें की, आनय किये। आपको जान कर हैरत होगी कि सात दिन तक 81 जगहों के रिजल्ट्स रोक रखे गए। अगर ऐसा न किया गया होता, तो बिहार में इनकी मैजोरिटी नहीं हो सकती थी।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, the matter had been raised and the Law Minister has already replied on this matter.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: Even then I have got every right to raise it here again.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Law Minister has replied to all these charges.

श्री राजन्ध्र प्रसाद यादव : अगर ईमानदारी से सब काम होता, तो बिहार में इनकी सरकार नहीं बनती। जितनी जगहों को जीतने से इनकी सरकार बन सकती थी, वहां रीपोल करवाया गया और जबर्दस्ती वॉलट-पेपर्स पर स्टैपिंग की गई। इस प्रकार मैजोरिटी प्राप्त करके इनकी सरकार बनी है।

इस देश में कानून और व्यवस्था की हालत बिगड़ रही है, उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण हम माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को मानते हैं। इस मुल्क का शासन गृह मंत्री करते हैं। यदि गृह मंत्री चाहें, तो देश में कानून और व्यवस्था की हालत सुधर सकती है। लेकिन हमारी बर्दाकस्मती है कि जिस दिन मंत्री महोदय बड़े अफसरों की मीटिंग करते हैं, उसी रात कहीं न कहीं डाका पड़ता है। इससे आप उनकी चुस्ती का अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं। इतने बड़े मुल्क के लिए बड़ी चुस्ती और काबिलियत की जरूरत है, लेकिन माननीय गृह मंत्री उसके लायक नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। इसलिए उनको स्वेच्छा से त्यागपत्र देना चाहिये। उन्हें इस पद को सुशोभित करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

आज उत्तर-पूर्वी भारत में जो हालत हो रही है, उसको देखकर कोई भी कह सकता है कि देश का वह हिस्सा जल रहा है। जब तक सब लोग मिल कर इस समस्या के बारे में बिचार नहीं करेंगे, तब तक उसका समाधान नहीं होगा। यह सरकार वहां पर रिप्रेजेशन बन्द करे और सब लोगों को टेबल पर बिठा कर इस समस्या का समाधान करने का प्रयास करे।

मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि यह सरकार जान-बूझ कर इस देश में इस तरह के हालात पैदा करना चाहती है, ताकि लोग कहे कि बिना इमर्जेंसी के इस मुल्क में कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है। यह सरकार जानबूझ कर 1974 जैसी स्थिति की तरफ जा रही है। इन्दिरा कांग्रेस के कई माननीय सदस्यों ने सुझाव दिया है कि वर्तमान स्थिति में इमर्जेंसी के सिवाय और कोई इलाज नहीं है। मेरा चार्ज है कि ये लोग जान-बूझ कर देश में इस तरह के हालात पैदा कर रहे हैं। ये चाहते हैं कि इस तरह के हालात बने रहें, वे दिन-गति-दिन बिगड़ते जायें और 1974 की हालत फिर से हो, ताकि ये मुल्क में फिर से इमर्जेंसी लागू कर सके और लोगों के मुँह पर ताला लगा सके।

श्री कुंवर राम (नवादा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हमारे यादव जी ने कई ऐसी बातें इस सदन में रखी हैं जिन के ऊपर जनता को भी विश्वास नहीं होगा। जनता को गुमराह करने के लिए ऐसी बातें रखा जाती हैं। देश की जनता को गुमराह करने के लिए इस तरह की बातें इन्होंने कही हैं। इस का जोना जागता मूकन 74 का आन्दोलन है। हमारे कई साथियों ने 1971 के आन्दोलन का जिक्र किया। टोटल रेवोल्यूशन के नाम पर जब कि मारा देश टोटल प्रगति पर जा रहा था और हर स्तर पर चाहे श्रौन रेवोल्यूशन को मान रही हो इडस्ट्री की मान रही हो। शीकर सेक्शन को फाइनैन्शियली डेवतप करने की बात रही हो पोलिटिकल स्टेबिलिटी की बात रही हो या दुनिया के सभी मुल्कों में हिन्दुस्तान की चर्चा एक मजबूती के साथ चलने की बात रही हो, सभी दिशाओं में देश प्रगति पर जा रहा था जब कि यह 74 का आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ और यह 74 का आन्दोलन किस नाम पर हुआ था? आज यादव जी क्या बता सकते हैं इस बात को और साबित कर सकते हैं कि 74 का आन्दोलन जो हुआ और जो सरकार बदली, उस से कितना फायदा हिन्दुस्तान को हुआ? क्या इस का आंकड़ा वह दे सकते हैं? क्या पिछली हुकमत वाले इस का आंकड़ा दे सकते हैं? वे आंकड़ा नहीं दे सकते हैं। इतनी बड़ी क्षति उस से इस मुल्क को हुई कि आज उस को मरम्मत करने में अपने को मक्षम महसूस करना पड़ता है। जब हम भी ईमानदारी से बैठते हैं और यह सोचते हैं पार्टी से ऊपर उठ कर तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि 74 के आन्दोलन को ले कर इस मुल्क को गुमराह कर दिया गया, इस मुल्क को बर्बाद कर दिया गया। नहीं तो हम इस अवधि में कितने शीकर सेक्शन के लोगों की तकदीर को बदल सकते थे और उस रास्ते पर हम चल रहे थे। हम यह कहेंगे कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में देश एक ठोस तरीके से चल रहा था तो कुछ विरोधी पक्ष के लोग मजाक उड़ायेंगे। लेकिन अभी तो आप ने देखा है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अग्रिम ने श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को वोट दिया। मैं जब

जाता था धोत्र में और लोगों से यह कहना था कि मैं कांग्रेस (आइ) का उम्मीदवार हूँ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now it is nearing 8 P.M. There are some more hon. Members desiring to speak. We have already extended the time up to 8 o' clock. Now, what shall we do? Are we to extend the time further? Tomorrow the Minister will reply. It has been announced. Today this discussion must be over.

SHRI K. P. UNNKRISHNAN: Sir, if it is necessary time can be extended. The House can always revise it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Anything can be done with the approval of the House. Now, what was decided in the morning was that this discussion would be over today. The two State Ministers have already intervened. Tomorrow the hon. Minister will reply. We have already extended time by two hours. Now, may I know the sense of the House?

SHRI N. G. RANGA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, are we to understand that it will go on till mid-night? For how many hours are we to sit like this? (Interruptions)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, we want to continue our discussion. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, may I make a suggestion? Of course, it has been extended upto 8 O' clock and there are some Members also who are very keen to participate in the discussion. So, we can meet the wish of the Members half-way, that is, we can further extend the House by half-an-hour so that some more Members are accommodated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In half-an-hour we may not be able to complete the list of Members who are yet to speak.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): Sir, subject to the condition that nobody should speak for more than 5 minutes.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, there is a suggestion to extend it by half an hour and no Member will take more than 5 minutes. (Interruptions) All right, we will extend it by one hour. That is the sense of the House and nobody shall speak for more than 5 minutes.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: How can you say that it is the sense of the House? Did you put it to the vote of the House?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has come out with that proposal and I am putting it before the House. If you want, I will take the sense of the House.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You put it to the vote of the House. You cannot bully us. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will put it to the vote of the House. What is your proposal, Mr. Unnikrishnan?

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:**

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. You are casting some aspersions. You must withdraw this. It is improper. You must not cast aspersions on the Chair. I am very sorry, Mr. Unnikrishnan you are a very senior Member. You should have brought it to the notice of the House at that time. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Sir, how many Members are still there to speak?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All the Members who have been allotted time have exhausted their time except the ruling party. This is the position. All the Members on the Opposition side have spoken. But I want to give chance to all again.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Now, with the extended time, everybody should be given the opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you go through the records, you will find that I have given chance to speak to all. You can verify from the records,

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, is it the sense of the House that the House may sit up to 9 O' clock?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, agreed.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, first you expunge the remarks made by Mr. Unnikrishnan from the proceedings.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, it is left to me.

Now, Mr. Kunwar Ram to continue.

श्री कुंवर राम : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि हम जब विरोधियों से कहते हैं कि अगर यह देश सही दिशा में चल सकता है तो वह श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में ही चल सकता है और इसको इस देश के अग्राम ने साबित भी कर दिया है। विरोधियों के माननीय सदस्य श्री रतनसिंह राजदा ने आरोप लगाया कि सात महीने की हुकूमत में इस सरकार ने क्या किया।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सात महीने में तो बच्चा पैदा हो जाता है।

श्री कुंवर राम : सात महीने में जो बच्चा पैदा होता है, वह जिन्दा नहीं रहता है। (व्यवधान) मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि लॉ एंड आर्डर राज्यों का सवाल है। राज्यों में जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत अप्रैल तक रही और फक्त दो-तीन महीने का लॉ एंड आर्डर का सवाल हमारे सामने आता है। तो यह जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार पर कैसे आ सकती है। अगर लॉ एंड

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

आर्डर की जवाबदेही केन्द्रीय सरकार पर थोपी भी जा सकती है तो उस पीरीयड में, उस अवधि में राज्यों में जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत थी। उसने यह जान लिया था कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का लोकसभा के चुनाव में बहुत बड़ा तहुमत मिल चुका है, बहुत बड़ा मेंडेट मिल चुका है, और अब राज्यों में भी उसकी हुकूमत बनेगी। इस स्थिति को देखकर उन्होंने केन्द्र में हुकूमत को कमजोर करने के लिए षडयन्त्र रचना शुरू कर दिया। इधर केन्द्र से राज्यों की हुकूमत को स्पष्ट रूप से लॉ एण्ड आर्डर को मेटेन करने के लिए आदेश जाते रहे, सर्कुलर जाते रहे, चिट्ठियाँ जाती रहीं, लेकिन राज्यों ने उनको कोई दैल्य नहीं दी, तो क्या श्री रत्नसिंह राजदा साहब का आरोप उन बातों को देखते हुए सही सिद्ध होता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार के एक-दो महीने की हुकूमत में कोई खास परिवर्तन नहीं लाया जा सकता है। लेकिन जनता पार्टी के लोगों ने केन्द्र की हकूमत को बदनाम करने के लिए, केन्द्र की फाउन्डेशन को कमजोर करने के लिए षडयन्त्र रचना आरम्भ कर दिया था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी को कांग्रेस (आई) पार्टी ने नहीं तोड़ा। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने हमें भारी बहुमत देकर, हम लोगों के कंधे पर केन्द्र की सरकार को चलाने की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी है। जब इनकी पार्टी टूट गई और ये जनता के पाथ वॉट मागने के लिए गए, तो जनता ने पूछा कि हमने आपको पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए देटाया था और आप दो-ढाई वर्ष में हमसे वोट मागने के लिए क्यों चले आए? यह आपका दोष था कि आप हुकूमत को सभाल नहीं पाए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप फिर हमारी जीव को कमजोर करना चाहेंगे, तो मैं यह ऐलान करता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी, जो पहले ही कई पार्टियों में विभक्त हो गई है, के सामने यह प्रश्न फिर उठेगा। मैंने एक हुकूमत का मौका तुम को दिया, लेकिन तुम ने नहीं सभाला, अब हम को सिर्फ इन्दिरा गांधी में आस्था है, हम उन के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को देखेंगे। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने श्रीमती गांधी में विश्वास रखते हुए उन को प्रबल बहुमत दे कर इस सदन में हिन्दुस्तान का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन सभालने के लिए भेजा और यह कह कर भेजा कि जनता पार्टी ने हिन्दुस्तान में अशांति फैला दी है, लॉ एण्ड आर्डर सिचुएशन को तबाह कर दिया, मंहगाई को चरम सीमा पर पहुंचा दिया है। आप कहेंगे कि मंहगाई इधर भी बढ़ी है। मैं प्रछता हूँ—क्या इस में पिछली हुकूमत की देन नहीं है? यह पिछली हुकूमत की देन है, जिस के कारण आज मंहगाई इस तरह से बढ़ती चली जा रही है।

जब तक यह हुकूमत नहीं बदली थी, उन से पहले की हालत आप को बतलाता हूँ। हम

बाजार में जाते थे—यह ट्रेण्ड बन गया था कि जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत व्यापारियों की हुकूमत है, जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत भ्रष्टाचारियों का हुकूमत है, स्मगलर्स का हुकूमत है। खुले आम जो आलू सुबह 1 रुपये किला बिकता था, शाम को उसी आलू के दाम वा रुपये हो जाते थे और उस को कोई रोक नहीं सकता था। इस तरह की विरासत हम को मिली है। इस बिगड़ा हुई परिस्थिति को सुधारने में आज हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी लगी हुई है, लेकिन इस काम में भी हमें इन लोगों का सहयोग नहीं मिल रहा है। आप जिस तरह की आवाजे उठा रहे हैं, उन से देश का भला होने वाला नहीं है। जनता में जिस तरह की आवाजे आप उठा रहे हैं, वे आवाजे श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व से दबेंगी। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को बदनाम करने से कुछ नहीं होगा, जनता आप के हथकण्डों को समझ चुकी है। आप ने उन को जेल में डालने की कोशिश की, लेकिन आप असफल रहे। आज मैं दावा करता हूँ कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी मंहगाई को कंट्रोल करेंगी, लॉ एण्ड आर्डर सिचुएशन को अपने कब्जे में करेंगी—अब वह समय दूर नहीं है।

मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन क्यों कर रहा हूँ? वजह यह है कि हमारे धनिक लाल जी मंडल एक दम पीछे से दौड़ते हुए आगे आये और फिर आगे से दौड़ते हुए पीछे गये और कहा कि इस विभाग को एक पैसा न दो। मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम उन की करनी के फल को ही भोग रहे हैं, आज उन की करनी के कारण ही इस तरह की कठिनाइयाँ हमारे सामने आ रही हैं। हम ने उन को दुरुस्त करने का वायदा किया है। हम हिन्दुस्तान के लॉ एण्ड आर्डर को सुधारेंगे, मंहगाई को ठीक करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am going to call the next speaker.

श्री कुंवर राम : अभी कन्क्लूड नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Already you have concluded. Nothing will go on record.

श्री कुंवर राम : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं हरिजन हूँ और ऐतः क्षेत्र से आया हूँ, जहाँ हरिजन ज्यादा संख्या में हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can speak tomorrow on some other subject. Whatever he speaks shall not go on record.

(Interruptions)**

श्री चन्द्रपाल सिंह : (अमरोहा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ और उस के लिये जैसा वातावरण यहां पर बनाया जा रहा है, वह पड़ा दुखद है। सिर्फ इन्दिरा जी की तारीफें हो रही हैं, यह नहीं देखा जा रहा है कि कमी कहां पर है। वह किस तरह से दूर हो सकती हैं। जब कांग्रेस पार्टी शासन में आई तो वह जनता पार्टी को दोष देती है और जब जनता पार्टी आई थी, तो वह कांग्रेस पार्टी को दोष देती थी। यही होता चला आ रहा है... (व्यवधान)... लोक दल भी कह लीजिए। मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात देखने की है कि यह व्यवस्था, दुर्व्यवस्था जो बनी है, वह किस तरह से बनी है। अगर देश में शान्ति नहीं है, तो देश विकास नहीं कर सकता। ऐसा क्यों होता है उम के इतिहास में आप को जाना होगा और सब से बड़ी बात यह देखने की है कि इस सब का कारण क्या है। आज पुलिस पर से जो आस्था लोगों में कम हो गई है, उस के लिए हम क्या करें। अगर पुलिस में आस्था नहीं रहेगी, तो देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। उस के लिए आज का जो पुलिस का बंग बना हुआ है, उस को देखने की जरूरत है। आज पुलिस का जो सब से छोटा कर्मचारी है, सिपाही है, उसको ऊपर उठाने के लिए विशेष उपाय करने पड़ेंगे। आज हम देखते हैं कि एक पुलिस सिपाही में और एक बड़े अफसर में जमीन आसमान का अंतर है। उस को कम करने के लिए हमें उन की तन्खाहें बढ़ानी चाहिए, उन के लिए होस्पिटल, मेडिकल फॅसिलिटीज की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, उन के बच्चों के लिए कुछ करना चाहिए। इस गरीब देश में हम जितना उन के लिए कर सकते हैं, उतना करना चाहिए और सरकार को उन पर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए क्योंकि आज सिपाहियों की संख्या पुलिस फोर्स में 80 फीसदी है। अगर उन को प्रोमोशन नहीं देंगे, तो पुलिस में रिजेंटमेंट रहेगा जैसा कि आज वह बना हुआ है।

इस के अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे आज साइंस आगे बढ़ रही है, उसी तरह से पुलिस को भी आधुनिक यंत्रों से लैस करना चाहिए। पुलिस के लिए अच्छे हथियारों का इन्तजाम होना चाहिए और पुलिस के इन्तजाम की सारी व्यवस्था अच्छी होनी चाहिए। इस के अलावा आज जितनी आबादी बढ़ गई है, उस के हिसाब से पुलिसमैनो की संख्या नहीं बढ़ी है इस तरफ भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए कहने को तो कहा जा सकता है कि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है लेकिन मैं यह कहूंगा कि आपको भी रचनात्मक कार्य उन के लिए करने चाहिए ताकि वे मुख से रह सकें। चारों तरफ एक वाबेला मचा हुआ है कि यज्ञ जो सरकार बनी और विधान सभाओं में जो यह सरकार आई, तो उस में पुलिस का पूरा इन्तेजाल किया गया है और आज सब जगह हम की चर्चा रहती है। जब शासकीय

दल अपने लाभ के लिए पुलिस से काम लेगा, तो जैसा कि हमारे एक भाई कह रहे थे कि वे लोग यह कहते हैं कि गद्दी पर बैठने के लिए जब हमारा इस्तेमाल किया है, तो क्या हमें दबाने के लिए ऐसा किया है। अभी बागपत का केस हुआ। वहां पर पुलिस के अत्याचार की भावना प्रकट होती है और उस के बारे में बहुत से लोगों ने कहा है लेकिन जिस तरह की बात वहां पर हुई है और जैसा वातावरण वहां पर बना हुआ है, उसे सरकार को गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए और बैठ कर उस समस्या का समाधान करना चाहिए, न कि उस बात को दबाना चाहिए। इस तरह से जो समय का दुर्पयोग हो रहा है उस को बचाना चाहिए और मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि आप को बागपत की घटना के उपर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए और शानी जैल सिंह जी और माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, जो यहां बैठे हुए हैं, उन को इस को प्रेस्टिज का प्वाइन्ट नहीं बनाना चाहिए और यह नहीं कहना चाहिए कि वहां उस समय दारोगा नहीं था और डी.एम. ने यह कह दिया और वह कह दिया। इस तरफ, आप को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए और जो आप का पैना है और जो आप की शक्ति हैं, वह देश के दुनरे लाभकारी कामों में लगनी चाहिए।

एक दूसरी बात मैं यह और कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो लाइसेन्स प्रणाली है, जो हथियार देने का एक तरीका देश में बना हुआ है कि खराब आदमी को लाइसेन्स मिल जाता है और अच्छा आदमी उस से महहम रह जाता है, इस को फ्री कर देना चाहिए। जो लेना चाहे, वह हथियार ले ले। आज दूस्रे मुल्कों में सब में यह प्रणाली है कि सब को लाइसेन्स मिल जाता है।

आप ने जो मुझे समय दिया था, उसी में मैंने अपनी बात कह दी है और मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जो मैंने सुझाव दिये हैं, उन पर ध्यान दिया जाए।

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKHTA
(Andaman and Nicobar Islands):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to speak on the Home Ministry's Demands for grants. There is a long list of objects for this ministry but I would like to deal with only three points: law and order situation in the country, the

department of personnel, and the Union Territories. So far as law and order situation is concerned, you will appreciate that it is part of a conspiracy which is going on in this country. I caution the Union Home Minister to be vigilant and take action because it is not simply a matter of lawlessness in this country. In this country a situation came up in 1977, when there was a new Government under the leadership of Shri Morarji Desai; it was a weak Government. At that time, finding the weakness of the Government, they tried to create instability, chaos and lawlessness and thereby tried to lead the country towards a situation of civil war. What is going on in West Bengal? West Bengal comes on my way from my Constituency to Delhi. Moreover, every day I am receiving a number of letters. A large number of political workers are murdered. Their houses are burnt. Many things are happening. The police is not registering their cases. The analysis or figures shows that the number of crime cases is on the decline day by day but in Tripura, in West Bengal and in some such patches, the number is increasing. Therefore, I say, you must make it a point that it is not a simple process of lawlessness in the country. It is a part of conspiracy. Even, it may have link with international conspiracy, to have chaos in this country and to lead the country towards civil war.

Many people talk about rape and atrocities on the Harijans. This is a heinous crime and in civilized society, this sort of activity should be condemned. I would like to say if any lady, any women, and mother or sister of ours is stripped in any place, by an individual or by some political group, the culprit should be severely punished. At the same time I would also like to appeal through this House to our sisters in the country that they must try to avoid mini and Provocative dresses so that they can help law and order enforcing authorities to check the crimes.

Whatever decision is taken by the Government or the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, that decision must be implemented. Whatever decisions you take, those decisions must be implemented. But what is your implementing machinery? Implementing officers are police and other forces. If these forces are not efficient and sufficient in number and if they are not in tune with the needs of the day and they are not ready to implement, it is very difficult to ease the situation. A deep thought has to be given by the Government how to increase the efficiency.

I am proud, as I have seen the employees of this Parliament House, of their efficiency. They are one of the most efficient sets of persons working in India and I must say that if half of this efficiency is given to any of the Government Departments and other workers, I am sure there will be definite improvement in the law and order situation. Not only that, whatever decisions we take, those can be implemented.

Unless you remove the anomalies, you give wages and other things properly and unless you look into the grievances of employees—workers and policemen and senior Officers-Class I and II and the clerks and the people working in the lower level, we will not be able to do anything in this country.

Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible to provide good Government in the Union Territories. They are responsible for the development of the Union Territories. I come from the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar which is directly administered by the Union Home Ministry. I am sorry that Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal is not here now. He was in charge of the Union Territories and looked after the Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the Lok Dal and Janata rule. I just wanted to quote some of the examples of how that Government worked. What was the situation that

prevailed there in the Union Territories then. We do not have any Assembly or elected forum except this House. There was one advisory committee associated with the Union Home Minister as well as the Chief Commissioner. They used to discuss some matters of public grievances. The village panchayat pradhans used to be members and they could ventilate the peoples' grievances there. But as soon as the Janata Government came to power, only one meeting was held under the chairmanship of Chaudhari Charan Singh and later on this committee was discontinued. They talk about democracy. But whatever democratic right we had, they snatched it away from us. Now Mr. Makwana has promised that something would be done so that the people of that territory may be properly looked after. I am grateful for that.

Coming to development activities, water scarcity is very much there. We are always representing to the Government of India for more money for water supply schemes. Regarding this, the reply I got to an unstarred question on 15-7-78 was this:

	No. of water taps	Expendi- ture
		Rs. in lakhs
Mayabunder	278	6.00
Diglipur	183	4.60
Rangat	207	3.81

Out of these, Government quarters got 234, 154 and 189 water connections but private quarters got only 23, 3 and nil respectively. This was the reply given on 15-7-78 by Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal.

In reply to another parliamentary question, it was stated that Rs. 7½ crores were surrendered to the Gov-

ernment of India back, because they could not implement anything. I am not biased, but during the three years of Janata-Lok Dal rule, they have completely stopped the development activities in that far flung territory. This is the situation that prevails and they feel insecure. I went on a fast for 14 days in the territory with a 90 point charter of demands addressed to the then Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai. This amount of money was returned back because they could not implement the development schemes.

Coming to employment, young people are every day running about for employment. But it was said in a reply on 2-7-80 that since the last 1½ years, 635 posts were lying vacant in the different departments there. This is what the Janata regime did in that far flung Union Territory.

I am now asking the Government, what are you going to do in that territory? On the one side there is Indonesia, only 92 miles away. On the other side, there is Burma, only 150 miles away. In between we have 319 big and small islands having tribal population and people from different parts of the country. Perhaps we can claim that this is the part of the country where there is true national integration. Anybody from this House can go there and see how people of all kinds, irrespective of caste, creed, religion and language, are living together. It is a mini-India. In that territory, we are getting natural resources like gas and petroleum products and there is a bright future. What is the Government of India going to do in that territory? That is my question. At the same time, if you only have district development plans, that will not help. The Home Ministry must take the initiative. You must have some special plan for the accelerated development of these areas. The grievances of the people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands should be properly looked after. What is happening in the North-Eastern region and other places should not be

repeated in that peaceful territory. My earnest request is that whatever has been mismanaged and undone by the Janata Government, our Government should set things right. Indiraji has got a very soft corner for the small territories. She has her good wishes for us. She wants to do something.

I would like to appeal to the Home Ministry and the Home Minister In-charge to kindly look into the grievances of this far flung Union Territory for the sake of this country.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been waiting with the greatest patience and have been listening to what—have been said about the North-Eastern region. I am not going to refer to any other part because they have all been well represented. But I would like to mention what is happening and transpiring in that region, particularly in my State.

My friend from Meghalaya stated, in his enthusiasm that Manipur was also represented in Parliament by the representatives of Assam. That is not correct. Manipur has always been having her own representatives' right from the First Lok Sabha. This may be taken note of.

There has been a lot of reference to our region. Some are condemnatory, some are with certain idea, with certain wish to do something good to solve the problem that has been aging there. Some of my friends have tried to say in milder terms that they were going to solve the problem. But at the very outset, I would like to mention before the House that the problem is not such which can be solved by any sort of tinkering. There is a common belief there in Manipur that whatever feelings are there they are because of the neglect of that area by the successive Governments at the

Centre. During the last 32 years—I do not want to enter into any debate—my small State, Manipur, has seen not only successive changes of abortive Governments but also long, medium and short spells of President's rule with nothing achieved. It may also be mentioned for the information of the hon. Home Minister and the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs that Manipur was under the rule of their Ministry till 1972 when we got our full statehood. Therefore, the Home Ministry had and have every reason to take responsibility for what had been and is happening there. Uptil 1972, we were directly under the rule of the Home Ministry. Even a mere Joint Secretary was our God, was our President, was our Prime Minister, was our everything and God knows what those Secretaries have been doing! Of course, some of my friends have said that the Home Ministry was adorned by eminent personalities which India had over produced. Even then I would submit that perhaps none of those Ministers had any acquaintance with the problems obtaining there throughout these 32 years. Even now I challenge, they do not know. They do not know what is happening there. There are bureaucrats assisting the Minister in the Home Ministry. It is the Home Minister or for that matter the Home Ministry which tries to be spoon-fed by those bureaucrats. Of course, I am not going to dig into the affairs of the Home Ministry, but there are some bureaucrats in the Home Ministry who must have been advising on the affairs of Manipur and the North-Eastern region. What have they been doing? I met the Governor, Mr. L. P. Singh, a civil servant of eminence, as is said the moment insurgency began in that State. Of course, I was not an M.P. then. He said: 'Oh, this is nothing. Some 30 or 40 boys are doing all this.' What then is happening there now? Perhaps the Home Ministry must have heard some such utterances not very responsible ones from Mr. L. P. Singh or some central Secretaries here. There is a common

belief in Manipur that some bureaucrats in the Home Ministry are concerned more with the promotions, appointments and transfers of certain personalities like IAS and IPS officers who think themselves to be God-sent. They are in power.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: God's avtar.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA:

Yes, The moment I became M.P. I am seeing that at least 90 per cent of these Secretaries/Commissioners visit Delhi at least three times in a fortnight! What type of consultation they are having either with the Home Minister or with the Prime Minister, God knows. They are here perhaps in connection with their children's education or something like that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Please conclude.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA: If you want me to step ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. You can continue for another two or three minutes.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA: Now, I want to give an account of the five-month old Congress (I) Government. It is not an insinuation. Nor am I demanding dissolution. I have been hearing in this august House in the first Session that very many important personalities who are now Ministers, and who were not Ministers but M.Ps. then, demanding the dissolution of certain Legislative Assemblies. The reason being worsening of the law and order situation in those States. If this criterion is to be adopted, Manipur Ministry deserved dissolution long long ago. But I am not demanding it. I am only stating it as a matter of fact.

Now, during the last 5 months, there have been over 90 broad daylight murders, all by shooting in the

board light. murder of security personnel, policemen, Manipur rifles, BSF civilians and what not and of these at least 20 during the last 5 months of the Congress (I) rule. Again, broad day-light robberies of banks have been the alternate-day incidents throughout these 5 months of the Congress (I) rule. I do not say that they are encouraging. But it is happening during their rule.

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप एक-एक माननीय सदस्य को बीस-बीस मिनट दे रहे हैं तो श्रीरो का क्या होगा ? (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will conclude by 8.42. He has got two more minutes.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA: I have been attending this House, and I have never interrupted anybody. My learned friend seems to be a little elderly also. I hope he will reciprocate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has agreed.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA: Not a single miscreant involved has been arrested. Of course, there may be some sort of hanky panky publication saying that five suspects have been arrested etc. but in reality not a single miscreant directly or indirectly concerned with the incidents has been arrested.

Many of our friends have been complaining about political assassinations elsewhere. For us the year 1980 opened with the murder by shooting of a veteran communist leader Comrade Bira Singh, who was himself a candidate in one of the Assembly constituencies. But not a single murderer has been traced till now. Therefore I submit for the consideration of the two Ministers in the Home Ministry to find out whether any of the officers, and for that matter, any of the Ministers are hobnobbing with any of the factions of the so-called hostile leaders. Nowadays so many

sonorous alphabetical combinations are there to indicate these clandestine organisations adequate mention of which had been made by other members and I need not repeat them

It will be surprising to you to know that there are nine intelligence agencies functioning in Manipur with all sorts of names, RAW, PAW and so on, all perhaps giving conflicting information. The Home Minister or somebody in the Home Ministry may know it. Let them deny it if untrue.

There is also the feeling that whoever goes from here, right from the Prime Minister, whether in office or out of office, makes so many promises. So, I was amused to listen to the prescription of a lot of panaceas by our hon. Minister of State to cure the ills of the northeastern region. But I fail to persuade myself to believe in all these things because we have all along been promised many things, only to be forgotten and only to be broken with impunity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude. You have spoken very well.

AN HON. MEMBER: He should have been given an opportunity earlier.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA: This is the lot of the small States.

So, something must be done to tone up these God-sents from here. With the exception of one or two, they are all unwanted. With all respects to them, they may be generally very good in Delhi, but they are very bad there. That is not only my opinion, but it is the general comment in Manipur.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can meet the Home Minister and give your points to him.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA: Another surprising feature is that Manipur has been made the

rendezvous for the meeting of these big officials. Something happens and the Director General of the CRP will fly from Delhi to Manipur, then the Commander of the Eastern Army, some Lt. General, will fly from Calcutta, then L. P. Singh will fly from Shillong, and some other person from somewhere else. They will discuss the matters without any of our representatives including their own Chief Minister. That is what happened the other day. I was going with the Deputy Chief Minister, and I told him that something was going on and asked him if he knew anything about it. He said "no". So, when things are being done or decided without us, the result is quite obvious. (Interruptions) If it is unpalatable. I cannot help, I am stating stark realities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA: Manipur became a part of India or was merged with India by the Merger Act of 1949. Before that, we had our own Assembly, we had our own Constitution making body, we had our own elected Assembly there; whether it was good or bad, that is different. But after the merger, we are bogged down and we are trailing far behind other Indian States.

I will read out Article 8 of the Merger Act.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not relevant to the subject proper. You need not read that. Please conclude.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA: My nature is very docile. I will conclude. We must try to get at the root of the problem and for that, I draw the attention of the Home Minister to the unemployment and industrial backwardness.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Some more Members are to speak. Please conclude.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA : Unemployment and industrial backwardness in a State, where the literacy is more than 40 per cent in a population of 15 lakhs must be taken note of. The time bomb of educated unemployed is only beginning to burst in a State, which had been comparatively quite for three decades. Any strong arm methods will not do.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can meet the Home Minister and mention to him the rest of the points. I am now calling the next Speaker.

Shri Hiralal Parmar.

श्री हीराल पारमार (पाटन) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं गृह मंत्रालय की बांगों का समर्थन करते हुए इस देश में सामाजिक असमानताओं की प्रासोचना करना चाहता हूँ। मैं इतना भाग्याशाली हूँ कि मुझे रात के 9 बजे बोलने का अवसर मिला है और 540 सदस्यों की लोकसभा में तीन प्रतिशत से कम सदस्यों की हाजिरी में बोलने का मौका मिला है।

मैं एक गम्भीर बात की ओर आपका ध्यान केन्द्रित करना चाहता हूँ। मैं जब संसत्सदस्य नहीं था और जनता पक्ष का शासन चलता था उस समय प्रखबारों में हरिजनों की हत्याओं की खबरें पढ़कर मुझे बहुत दुःख होता था। हमें सोचते थे कि इस देश में हमारे लिए क्या होने वाला है, क्या हम इनसान नहीं हैं और क्या हम इस देश के नागरिक नहीं हैं। इस देश में हमारी क्या दशा होगी? संसद् में आने के बाद सात महीने में मैंने कुछ देखा, कुछ सुना तो मुझे लगा कि संसद् में बैठने वाले हमारे सारे माननीय सदस्य, सभी जाति के बनिया, पटेल, क्षत्री, ठाकुर, ब्राह्मण सभी वर्गों के लोग हम हरिजनों के लिए रो रहे हैं। वह बात सुनकर बहुत खुशी हुई कि अब हमें बबखाने की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के सब दल के लोग हमारी रक्षा करने के लिए पूर्ण रूप से जागृत हैं, लेकिन फिर भी मैंने विचार किया जब सब लोग हमारी रक्षा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं तो फिर क्या पाकिस्तान, चाईना, अमरीका, जर्मनी या जापान के लोग हम लोगों को मार रहे हैं? हमारी हत्या करने वाले आखिर कौन लोग हैं? इन सब चीजों को देखने के बाद मैं इस नवीजे पर पहुंचा कि इस संसद् में हमारे लिए जो लोग रो रहे हैं, हमारे लिए आसू बहा

रहे हैं वही लोग हमको खतरे में डाल रहे हैं। हमारे गुजराती में एक कहावत है—

बगल में छुरी, मुह में राम ।

है हरिजनों की हत्या करने का काम ॥

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबन में एक बात जरूर बताना चाहता हूँ कि सब दल के सदस्य क्यों रो रहे हैं। मैं जानता हूँ हमारा देश स्वतन्त्र है, हमारा देश आजाद है, यहां लोक शाही से शासन चलता है। देश में हमारी 25 प्रतिशत आबादी है और ये लोग हमारी तरफदारी लेकर शासन पर बैठना चाहते हैं, इसीलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि वे गलत आसू बहा रहे हैं। अब 33 साल की आजादी के बाद हमारा दिमाग भी कुछ काम करने लगा है, ऐसे लोगों का अब हम सम्बंध देने वाले नहीं हैं। इस संबंध में भी अब सोचना जरूरी है।

अब मैं हरिजनों और पिछड़ी जातियों के लोगों की आर्थिक दशा सुधारने के लिए और उन लोगों की रक्षा करने के लिए कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। अंगर मैं सारी बात कहूँ तो रामायण जैसे सैकड़ों ग्रन्थ हो जायें, महाभारत के सैकड़ों ग्रन्थ बन जायें। सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के लिए कुछ कानून बनाए हैं और रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा सर्कुलर भी भेजे गए हैं कि देहातों में पिछड़ी जातियों के लोगों को ग्रामोद्योग के लिए 5 हजार २० बिना जामिन क दिए जायेंगे, लेकिन उस कानून पर राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक अमल नहीं करते हैं और हरिजनों को इस उद्देश्य से जो रुपया दिया गया है वह जीरो प्रतिशत है। ढाई साल के जनता पार्टी के शासन में हरिजनों को लोन नहीं दिया जाता था, क्यों कि जनता पार्टी के शासन में बैंकों में ऐसे मैनेजर घुस गए थे, जो हरिजनों और आदिमजाति के लोगों के साथ अन्याय करते थे। इसलिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में जिस स्टेट का जो मैनेजर काम कर रहा है, उसको दूसरे स्टेट में ट्रांसफर कर दिया जाए।

दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि अब छुआछूत के बारे में भी हम ध्यान देना होगा। आवास के लिए जो जमीनें हरिजनों को दी जा रही हैं, वह सबके साथ दी जायें। हरिजनों के लिए अलग जमीन देने के ऊपर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाना चाहिए।

इन्डस्ट्रीज के लिए भी कोई सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है। इन्डस्ट्रीज में हरिजनों की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिए हरिजनों को इन्डस्ट्रीज में लाने की जरूरत है। मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि छोटी इन्डस्ट्रीज की ग्रान्ट के लिए हरिजनों को 80 प्रतिशत रुपया 4 प्रतिशत ब्याज पर दिया जाए और 20 प्रतिशत रुपया सन्निवृद्धी के रूप में दिया जाए।

एक बात मैं पुलिस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे गुजरात में डी० एस० पी० और एस० पी० रैंक के घाठ दस आदमी हरिजन जातियों के हैं लेकिन उनको समाज में जाने का मौका नहीं दिया जाता है, वे लोग दफ्तर में ही बैठकर काम करते हैं। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इन लोगों को भी दूसरे लोगों की तरह से समाज में जाने का और काम करने का मौका दिया जाना चाहिए।

ग्रामोद्योग, छोटे उद्योग और चमड़ा उद्योगों को जो सुविधा सरकार दे रही है, वह बहुत कम है। इस पर ध्यान दिया जाय और इन सुविधाओं को बढ़ाया जाय।

आप की आवास के बारे में न० 219 की स्कीम थी, जिस को जनता पार्टी के आसनवालों ने डेढ़ साल पहले बन्द कर दिया था। यह स्कीम हरिजनों के आवास के लिये है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस को फिर से चालू किया जाय।

जै जयादा वक्त न लेते हुये, आप ने मुझे रोने का मौका दिया है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के लिये आभार प्रकट करता हूँ।

श्री एन० ई० होरो (बुन्टी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं सरकार से इस समय केवल एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ जो नीति के सम्बन्ध में है। नार्थ-ईस्ट रिजन एवं आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिये जो नीति सरकार चला रही है, उसको सुधारने की जरूरत है। आप पुराने अंग्रेजों के समय की कोलोनियल-इम्पीरियलिस्ट टाइप की नीति को अभी भी चला रहे हैं और जैसा कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा, उस से साबित होता है कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में जहाँ अशान्ति है, वहाँ की समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिये सरकार के पास कोई ठोस नई नीति नहीं है। आप स्ट्रॉंग आर्म्ड मेजर्स के आधार पर काम करना चाहते हैं और आप के विभाग के अफसर भी उसी पुरानी लकीर के फकीर बन कर चलना चाहते हैं... उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी मेरी बात को सुन नहीं रहे हैं...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your speech is being recorded.

AN HON. MEMBER: They are giving thought to your speech.

श्री एन० ई० होरो : जो नीति आप नार्थ-ईस्ट इण्डिया के लिये चला रहे हैं, उसको सुधारने की जरूरत है। यह कालोनियल इम्पीरियलिस्ट नीति है, इस को सैकेन्ड लुक दीजिए और इस पर नये ढंग से नीति बनाइये।

सरकार के जितने बयान आते रहे हैं और आज भी दोनों राज्य मंत्रियों ने जो बयान दिये हैं तथा--परसों प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी जो कहा है उसमें यही कहा गया है कि जो आन्दोलन पूर्वी क्षेत्र में चल रहा है, वह एन्टी नेशनल है, एन्टीसीशल है, मिसक्रिप्टस उस को चला रहे हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने यह नहीं देखने की कोशिश की है कि वे मांग क्या कर रहे हैं। उन की मांग जायज है या वे क्या राजनीतिक बात कर रहे हैं--इस पर आप को नये ढंग से विचार करना चाहिये। बिना सोचे समझे उस पर अपने विचार प्रकट नहीं करने चाहिये। आप उनकी मौलिक समस्याओं पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार नहीं करते और लाठी और गोली लेकर उन का मुकाबला करना चाहते हैं। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये।

स्टेट मिनिस्टर ने अपनी स्पीच में कहा है कि छोटा नागपुर और संथाल परगना के लोग अलग प्रान्त बनाने की बात कर रहे हैं, इस से फिस्ती फेरस टेण्डेंसीज को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। मैं पूछता हूँ, जब गुजरात बन रहा था, तब आप ने अलगवावाली शक्तियों को बल मिलेगा ऐसा नहीं कहा था। जब महाराष्ट्र बना, आन्ध्र बना, पंजाब बना, उस वक्त कोई भी इस बात को कहने वाला नहीं था, लेकिन जब आज आदिवासी क्षेत्र में नये प्रांत बनाने की बात निकली है तो आप कहते हैं यह सिसेशनिस्ट टेण्डेंसी है, इससे फिस्ती फेरस टेण्डेंसीज को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। इस लिये आप को अपने दृष्टिकोण को बदलना होगा। आप को अपनी नीति को सुधारना चाहिये। आप इस बात को मान्यता दीजिये कि आदिवासी क्षेत्र में जहाँ भी संघर्ष चल रहा है जहाँ ऐसी बातें हो रही हैं, उस के पीछे एक इतिहास है वे अपने अधिकार के लिये अपनी जुबान और संस्कृति एवं मौलिक मान्यताओं के लिये लड़ रहे हैं--इस बात से कोई भी इन्कार नहीं कर सकता।

बहुत सारे कमीशन बने, डेवर कमीशन बना, दूसरे कमीशन बने, लेकिन आप ने उन की सिफारिशों पर अमल नहीं किया। आपके पास कमीशनों की रिपोर्टें हैं, लेकिन जो आप के विभाग के अफसर हैं, ब्यूरोक्रेसी है उन का मन एक ढंग का बना हुआ है और आप उसी ढंग से सोचते हैं। आप इस पर गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार करें। हम लोग जो अलग आरक्षण प्रान्त की मांग कर रहे हैं वह जायज मांग है और इस क्षेत्र को वह दिया जाना चाहिये, इसमें वे सारी बातें मौजूद हैं जो एक अलग प्रान्त के लिये आवश्यक हैं आप को मालूम होना चाहिए कि अंग्रेजों ने 1911 से 1936 के बीच में आरक्षण को चार टुकड़ों में बांट दिया। यह आदिवासियों का एक अलग क्षेत्र था। जिसमें नेशनल इनट्रेशन का प्रोसेस चलता रहा है मगर एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव यूनिट के आधार पर उसको चार टुकड़ों में 1911 और 1936 के बीच में बांट दिया गया था। इस का

कन्सोलीडेशन होना चाहिए इस पर यदि आप विचार नहीं करेंगे और सिर्फ यह कहेगे कि वहाँ जो बेकवर्डनेस या अससन्नता है उसके लिए आर्थिक पिछड़ापन जिम्मेदार है। तो समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा कुछ बुनियादी मुद्दे हैं, जिनको मैंने कहा है उसे आपको देखना पड़ेगा आप इनको नजरान्दाज नहीं करें।

21.00 hrs.

मैं कुछ आसाम की बात कहना चाहना हूँ जहाँ पर फारेनर्स की बात कही जाती है। आज वहाँ पर 50 लाख आदिवासी और हरिजन ऐसे हैं जिनको आदिवासी और हरिजनों की लिस्ट में नहीं रखा गया है। 1950 से आज तक उन की समस्या को हल नहीं किया गया है। कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार, जो 30 साल तक पहले थी, उसने इन्हें आदिवासी हरिजन माने जाने का बराबर विरोध किया है, उसने यही बार-बार कहा है कि आसाम के चाय बगान के जो मजदूर थे और जो आज भी काम कर रहे हैं, उनको आदिवासी और हरिजन नहीं माना जा सकता है। ये आदिवासी और हरिजन 45 लाख हैं इनके अलावा 5 लाख दमरी जातियाँ हैं, जिन को आप की पार्टी के मेमबरने कहा है कि उनको आदिवासी नहीं माना गया है। इस मामले को आप को देखना होगा क्योंकि यह एक भयंकर रूप लेती जा रही है। उस मामले को आप हल नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप इसी कोशिश में हैं कि कांग्रेस (आई) की सरकार आसाम में फिर से बन जाए। आसाम में जो मूवमेंट चल रहा है, उसका सामना करने के लिये एक काउन्टर मूवमेंट आप करना चाहते हैं। आप को चाय बगान के एवं अन्य आदिवासियों के अस्तित्व की रक्षा करने के लिए शेड्यूल्ड कास्टम और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की लिस्ट में परिवर्तन करना चाहिये। आसाम के इन आदिवासियों का प्रतिनिधि मंडल आपमें मिला। उनकी बात स्वीकार कर उन्हें आदिवासी हरिजन लिस्ट में शामिल कीजिये। मैं ऐसे मुद्दे उठा रहा हूँ, जो आदिवासी क्षेत्रों से सम्बन्धित हैं उनको आप नजरान्दाज मत करिये। इन पर गहराई से विचार न होगा तो देश को तोड़ने का काम होगा। आप देश को तोड़ने का काम मत कीजिए। जो कुछ हो रहा है वह 30 साल से हिन्दुस्तान में कांग्रेस सरकार की गलत नीति के कारण हो रहा है। सरकार ने अपनी जिम्मेदारी ठीक से नहीं निभायी है। इसी कारण इनका विकराल रूप इस समस्या ने ले लिया है। आज अगर आसाम और लोग देश से निकलना चाहते हैं तो इस के लिए कांग्रेस की नीति जिम्मेवार है। आपने ऐसी स्थिति पैदा की है कि अमेरिकन शक्ति, चाइना शक्ति और दूसरी शक्तियाँ वहाँ आ रही हैं। उनको क्या किसी ने बुलाया है, किसी ने न्यौता दिया है। आपने ही ऐसी स्थिति पैदा की है। जिससे बाहरी शक्ति घुसपैठ कर रही है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप को अपनी इस नीति को बदलना होगा और नये ढंग से काम करना होगा। जो लोग लोकतंत्र की आवाज

उठा रहे हैं उनको आप एन्टीनैशनल कहते हैं। ऐसी बात मत कहिये। उन्हीं से आप को बातचीत करनी है और मामले को सुलझाना है, या यदि उनको आप सुबह शाम एन्टीनैशनल और सेशेसेनिस्ट कहेंगे, तो उनका दिल जल जाएगा और बात बिगड़ जाएगी। इसलिए मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप लूज टाक मत कहिये और समझबूझ कर समस्या को हल कीजिये। होता क्या है कि जो आप के विभाग से बात बन कर आती है वही आप कह डालते हैं। आदिवासी क्षेत्र से नये प्रांत बनाने की बातें उठ रही हैं उन पर विचार करने के लिए आप एक नेशनल कमीशन बनाइये। नेशनल कमीशन बनाकर गहराई से वहाँ की प्राबलम्स को स्टेडी करना चाहिए। उत्तराखण्ड, झारखण्ड और छत्तीसगढ़ की बात देश के सामने आई है। आप ऐसा मत कहिये कि यह अलगाव की बात है। द्वारा मजबूत बनाने तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों को साटेड उन्हे प्रगति पथ पर लाने में सहाय्य होगी।

If you go on sweeping the problems under the carpet. It is not going to solve the problems.

आप को वि नेशनल इन्स्ट्रुमेंट में उन की प्राबलम्स को देखना चाहिए। हम चाहते हैं कि देश के टुकड़े नहीं। नये प्रांत बनाने से देश के टुकड़े नहीं हो रहे हैं। अगर गुजरात अलग बन सकता है पंजाब बन सकता है तो झारखण्ड, उत्तराखण्ड, छत्तीसगढ़, क्यों नहीं बन सकता, इससे देश के टुकड़े नहीं हुए पर जब वे अलग प्रांत मांगते हैं तो आप कहते हैं कि ये फिसीपेरस टेन्डेन्सी है। इन गरीब आदिवासियों को हजारों साल से दबाया गया है और जब वे कुछ कहते हैं तो इनको आप इन्हें अलगाववादी या राष्ट्रद्रोही कहते हैं। आप ने अंग्रेजों से हिन्दुस्तान का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन संभाला है। मैं आपकी पार्टी का नहीं हूँ फिर भी मैं आपसे चाहूँगा कि जरा इसको आप गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार कीजिये। अपनी पुरानी नीति को बदल कर नये दृष्टिकोण अपना कर आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में उठते हुए नेशनललिस्ट के प्रश्नों को सुलझाने के लिये झारखण्ड आदि नये प्रांतों का गठन कीजिये। डरा कर या धमका कर के आप आदिवासियों की प्राबलम सोल्व नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप आदिवासियों की प्राबलम को सिम्पेथेटिकल्लो विचार कर सोल्व करें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. S. B. Sidnal will be the last speaker. You will be given only three or four minutes. And then the discussion will be over.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL (Belgaum): Even one minute will be enough.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are so many demands that are coming up. The others may speak on

them. Since your party members have already spoken, I cannot accommodate the rest.

Now, Mr. Sidnal.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL (Belgaum): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs.

I would first like to discuss the point on the political sufferers, that is, about the freedom fighters. The State Minister has already stated that he has already granted pension to 1.80 lakhs of persons and the rest are refused. (*Interruptions*)

I want to draw your attention to a document. It says that the M.L.A., M.L.C or M.P. who lived as a co-prisoner for the moment has to give a certificate which is of necessity. But all of them are dead. If we ask for the documents, they cannot be produced. There are hardly a few who live and that they too are old and they may die in five, six or two years. That is why I suggest to Government that they should be asked only to produce a co-prisoner's certificate and not the co-prisoner who was an M.L.A., M.L.C. or M.P.

In our district, Belgaum, they are not available. For want of documents their pension has been suspended. Our Minister stated that there are bogus freedom fighters whose pensions had been stopped. They may be 5 or 6 per cent. Sir, you know that under the Indian Evidence Act, ten may be accused, but even one innocent should not be punished. In the same way, even one innocent freedom fighter should not be punished by not granting him the pension. I request the Home Minister to grant them the pension with a local enquiry with a certificate from a co-prisoner who lived with him. Suppose a man has not got a birth certificate. He may file an affidavit in the court. That is taken for granted in a court of law.

Similarly, when a co-prisoner files an affidavit that 'X' was living with him as a prisoner at that moment why not that be taken? Otherwise also among the political sufferers, may be 5 to 10 per cent may be bogus. Even that can be scanned properly with the vigilance of our government machinery.

Lastly much has been said. I do not want to repeat anything. But only in regard to atrocities and repeated rapes and repeated dacoities committed in this country it is not out of any political reason or motivation but it is because of economic disparity that we have had so far. If we study the situation all over the world, in China even before Mao came the same thing was prevailing in China—there was economic disparity there; there was educational disparity there and there was social disparity prevailing in China. Such blunders in the society are still there. They cannot be rooted out. But, we can reduce them to the maximum level by the efficiency of our officers. By way of a suggestion, I would like to state that there should be increase of police force; there should be more of them especially in harijans and adivasi areas. There the officers of the same community must be posted to reduce such atrocities. In my district there was one district judge from the scheduled caste community and, during his regime, for three years, there were no atrocities committed. Only they feared that they might go and report. Even they did not know who is the person belonging to scheduled caste or scheduled tribe. I think it will help the morale of the people if this is done.

They will not commit atrocities because there is some man to ask them. So, my suggestion would be that District Judge, Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police must be of the same community where more atrocities are committed on the poor harijans. It is high time that we take recourse to it and redress it

Lastly, Sir, the IPS and CrPC should be amended. A cheat who is a standing danger to society is awarded very little punishment whereas a murderer who has committed a murder and has only one personal enemy is given capital punishment. Sir, murderer has only one enemy whereas a cheat is enemy to the whole society. He should be given more punishment. For instance, five persons died due to consumption of spurious liquor. The man behind this illicit liquor should be awarded capital punishment.

Sir, I thank you for having given me the opportunity to speak

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR
(Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy Speaker,

Sir, I may be allowed to say only one sentence.

Now that there is no time to speak I would request the hon'ble Minister in his reply to make a mention about the solution of the Maharashtra-Karnataka problem which is a burning issue for the last so many years.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs is over. Tomorrow the hon'ble Minister will reply. The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

21.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 22, 1980/Asadha 31, 1902 (Saka).