

Seventh Series, Vol. XLVII, No. 38

Wednesday, April 18, 1984  
Chaitra 29, 1906 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)



*(Vol. XLVII contains Nos. 31 to 40)*



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

*Price : Rs. 4.00*

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

Wednesday April 18, 1984

Chaitra 29, 1906 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at five minutes  
past Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Over crowding in Jails

\*720. SHRI RAMAKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the inhuman conditions in overcrowded jails in the country; and

(b) whether Government are thinking of trying open jail system for minor offenders to ease the pressure on jails ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) (a) Government of India are aware of unsatisfactory conditions on account of overcrowding in some of the jails of some of the States and Union Territories.

(b) "Prisons" being a State subject, it is for the State Governments to take action in the matter.

SHRI RAMAKRISHNA MORE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the condition in most of the jails seems to be very bad and they are overcrowded. In this context I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether Government is aware that, due

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to overcrowding, three prisoners died recently in Sasaram Jail which has the capacity to keep only 72 prisoners but 549 are being kept.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : As I have already stated, this is a matter for the State Government to take action. It is a fact that in many of the jails there is overcrowding of prisoners. There are 1,023 jails in the country with a total capacity of 1,88,089.

As against this, the total prison population is 169,097. So we have been asking the State Governments to take necessary action in the matter of jail reforms and also to provide more space for the prisoners that are being taken into jails from time to time. As a matter of fact, a committee also has been constituted --the Mulla Committee, and several recommendations have been made in this regard. The Eighth Finance Commission also has made certain recommendations with regard to jail reforms. In this particular instance which has happened in Sasaram in Bihar we do not have the facts at present as to what was the reason for this overcrowding and the matter will be communicated to the Bihar Government for appropriate action.

SHRI RAMAKRISHNA MORE : I want to know whether the Central Government will issue guidelines to the State Government to keep small offenders away from the hardened criminals.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Guidelines already exist and they have to implement the guidelines. It has been stated that conditions of living in most of the prisons are subhuman. Overcrowding of the inmates and the dilapidated conditions of the prison

buildings render sanitary conditions and the state of personal hygiene extremely bad. Shortage of water supply, open drainage system, conservancy latrines and dearth of scavengers make the prison's environs unbearable in a large number of instances. Since the system of quarantine is not effectively followed, a number of contagious diseases also catch the prisoners.

All these factors have been brought to the notice of the State Governments and they have been pleading lack of finance. Financial constraints have been an important factor for inadequate improvement in the prison administration. So, with a view to backing up the efforts of the State Governments loans and grants amounting to Rs. 6 crores were given to the various States during 1977-78 and 1978-79 for repair, renovation and construction of jail buildings, sanitation, electrification, water supply and modernisation of agriculture and industry in the jails.

श्री मूलचन्द डाला : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रोजमर्रा अखबारों में खबर निकलनी है कि जेलों की स्थिति शोचनीय और दयनीय है और आज भारत सरकार यहाँ पर उत्तर दे रही है कि यह राज्यों का विषय है। कमेटी आपने मूहूरं की जिम्मे जांच करके सुधार करने के रास्ते बतलाए और आज भारत सरकार कहती है कि राज्य सरकारों को लिख दिया है। मंत्री जी मेहरबानी करके एक साल के आंकड़े दें कि किस किस राज्य में किन किन जेलों की हालत खराब है, उन राज्य सरकारों को आपने कब कब पत्र लिखे और उन पर उन्होंने क्या क्या कार्यवाही की? साथ ही यह भी बताइये उन्होंने क्या आपसे सहायता माँगी और आपने क्या सहायता की? यह सारी बातें आप बताने की कृपा करें।

श्री गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक ओवर-क्राउडिंग का सवाल है, 16 राज्यों और 6 यूनिवर्सिटी टेरिटोरियल में जिनमें असम, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल

प्रदेश, जम्मू कश्मीर, पश्चिम बंगाल, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, मनीपुर, मेघालय, नागालैंड, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, त्रिपुरा, वेस्ट बंगाल, यूपी०, अण्डमान निकोबार, चण्डीगढ़, दादरा नागर हवेली, डमन, गोवा, डीव, लक्षद्वीप बर्गरह शामिल हैं—इनमें ओवर-क्राउडिंग नहीं है।

जहाँ तक मुत्ला कमेटी रिपोर्ट का सवाल है, हमने सभी राज्यों को उसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए भेजा हुआ है। उनको कुछ फाइनैन्सियल कॉन्ट्रिब्यूटर्स थीं और सेवन्थ फाइनैन्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 48.31 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान जेलों का स्टैंडर्ड अपग्रेड करने के लिए लिया गया था। 11 राज्यों को, जो कि 1979 से 1984 के लिए था।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है। मैं सरकार से दो चीजें जानना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि सरकार ने जो सर्वेक्षण कराया है उसके मुताबिक आपका बतलाया कि इन राज्यों में ओवर-क्राउडिंग है और इन राज्यों में नहीं है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूँगा कि जेलों की टोटल कैपेसिटी क्या है? हम तो हमेशा ही जेल जान का काम करते हैं आपके जुर्मानों के खिलाफ और मेरी जितनी उम्र नहीं है उतनी बार जेल जा चुका हूँ इमलिंग मुझे बहुत अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि जेलों को कंडीशनस क्या हैं लेकिन आज यहाँ पर हम कंडीशन के बारे में चर्चा नहीं कर रहे हैं। कंडीशनस के बारे में हमने पिछली बार बतलाया था और आपने कहा था कि यहाँ पर रिपोर्ट भी रखेंगे परन्तु आपने नहीं रखी। मैं यह भी बताया था कि जेल से कीदी रात में डकैनी करने के लिए छोड़ दिए जाते हैं और सुबह उनकी बन्द कर दिया जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने मुजफ्फरपुर का उदाहरण भी दिया था। लेकिन आज इस समय हमारे सामने ओवर-क्राउडिंग का मामला है। इस

लिए मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूँ कि पूरे देश में जेलों की क्या कैपेसिटी है और अभी उनमें कितने कैदी रखे जा रहे हैं? अभी कल ही "टाइम्स आफ इंडिया" में सासाराम जेल के सम्बन्ध में एक रिपोर्ट छपी है :

The Jailor Mr. Jagannath Prasad said :

"Prisons are over-crowded with 549 against the capacity of 72"

केवल 72 की कैपेसिटी है जिसके अगेंस्ट 549 कैदियों को रखा गया है जिसका नतीजा यह है कि तीन अण्डर-ट्रायल्स मर गए तो ऐसी दुःखद स्थिति है। दूसरी बात यह है कि मंत्री जी सरकार के एक अंग और कैबिनेट की एवाइन्ट रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी होती है, यहाँ पर लाँ मिनिस्टर भी बँटे हुए हैं उन्होंने यहाँ पर जवाब दिया था कि जजेज की पोस्ट भी वेंकेन्ट पड़ी हैं। दूसरी ओर यह जवाब भी आता है कि अण्डर-ट्रायल्स 38 साल तक बिला बजह बन्द रखे जाते हैं। तो तीनों चीजें एक साथ हैं—ओवर-क्राउडिंग भी है, अण्डर-ट्रायल्स बिना कुसूर के जेल में बन्द हैं और तीसरी तरफ जजेज की पोस्ट वेंकेन्ट हैं। इनमें से अगर दो बातें पूरी हो जायें—अण्डर ट्रायल्स का मामला सुलझ जाए, जजेज की बहाली हो जाए तो ओवर-क्राउडिंग को जो समस्या है वह भी सात्व हो जायेगी। मैं जानना चाहूँ कि क्या तीनों मिनिस्ट्रीज आपस में मिस करके कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकालेंगी जिससे कि अधिक से अधिक केसेज का निपटारा हो सके और इस समस्या का समाधान हो सके? साथ ही यह भी बताने की कृपा करें कि अभी कितनी कैपेसिटी है और कितनी नयी जेलों को बनाने जा रहे हैं?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : जैसा कि अभी मेरे साथी ने बताया था कुल मिलाकर 1,88,089 व्यक्तियों के लिए जेलों में स्थान है और उसके मुकाबले 1,69,097 कैदी वहाँ पर हैं इसलिए

कुल मिलाकर तो स्थान की कमी नहीं है। यह बात सही है कि 1023 जेलों में से कुछ ऐसी हो सकती है जिनमें ओवर-क्राउडिंग हो और उसकी बजह से हानत खरगुब है।

जहाँ तक नये कानून बनाने का सवाल है, माननीय सदस्य का मुझाव बहुत अच्छा है, संबधित मिनिस्ट्रीज मिलकर इस बारे में विचार करेंगे। जजेज की बहाली जगहों को भी भेने का प्रयास किया जायेगा।

जहाँ तक जुविनाइल कैदियों को अलग रखने का सवाल है, उसका भी प्रबन्ध किया गया है और उसके लिए हाउसेज भी अलग बनाए गए हैं जहाँ पर उनको रिफार्मर्स के सिल-सिले में शिक्षा भी दी जाती है। जो ऐसे अण्डरट्रायल्स हैं जो कि अवधि से ज्यादा अण्डरट्रायल रह चुके हैं, उनको छोड़ने का निर्देश सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने दिया है और उसका पालन किया जा रहा है।

कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए ली गई आशुलिपिक परीक्षा

\*721. श्री हीरालाल शार० परमार : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कर्मचारी चयन आयोग ने वर्ष 1981, 1982 और 1983 में अनुसूचित जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए कोई विशेष आशुलिपिक परीक्षाएं आयोजित की थीं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन परीक्षाओं में कितने उम्मीदवार बँटे थे; और

(ग) उन परीक्षाओं के आधार पर कितने उम्मीदवारों को सकल चयनित किया गया तथा कितने उम्मीदवारों की नियुक्ति की गई?

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

(a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The number of candidates who appeared in the examinations and who were declared successful has been furnished in the enclosed statement.

Since the Staff Selection Commission only recommends successful candidates to the user Departments for appointment and the actual offers of appointment are made by the various appointing authorities of different offices, the information regarding the number of successful candidates actually appointed by the various Ministries/Departments is not available.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Examination	No. of candidates appeared	No. of candidates who were declared successful
1.	Stenographers Special Examination, 1981—Delhi Zone.	14	6
2.	Stenographers Special Examination, 1982—Eastern Region.	298*	179
3.	Stenographers Special Examination, 1983.	1058	213

\*No. of applications received

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है कि सफल उम्मीदवारों की संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे संसद का एक कानून है, प्रश्न का जवाब देने के लिए 21 दिन का समय दिया जाता है। लेकिन 21 दिन के बाद भी संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी कितना समय और चाहिए और संख्या उपलब्ध क्यों नहीं है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Sir, perhaps the hon. Member has not properly followed what I have said. The recruitment is made by the Staff Selection Commission for the posts vacant throughout the country and we will refer them to those users Ministries and the users Ministries will appoint these

people. Unless we get the report to the contrary, it is presumed that all these candidates who are selected by the Staff Selection Commission have been absorbed by the various users Ministries.

श्री हीरालाल आर परमार : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि सदस्य ने प्रश्न को समझा नहीं है। यह गलत बात है। मैं अच्छी तरह से समझता हूँ। मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि 1300 के करीब इन्टरब्यू में बैठे और इनमें से 398 पास हो गए। जो सफल उम्मीदवार हुए हैं, उनकी नियुक्ति होने का कहीं संकेत मिलता है या नहीं और अगर नहीं मिलता है, तो किस जगह से नहीं मिलता है—यह बताने की कृपा करें।

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र खेड़ी) :  
अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य प्रत्येक साल के

अलग-अलग आँकड़े चाहते हैं। 1980 में 210 शॉर्टलूड कास्ट्स पास हुए और 148 शॉर्टलूड ट्राइडस पास हुए—कुल 358 पास हुए, जबकि कुल मिलाकर 585 लोग बैठे थे। जहाँ अवालिकाइड एग्जामिनेशन का सवाल है, 87 शॉर्टलूड कास्ट्स पास हुए और एक शॉर्टलूड ट्राइडस पास हुआ—कुल मिलाकर 88 पास हुए। जितने भी लोग पास होते हैं, उनके नाम बेरीयस डिपार्टमेंट्स जिनके आफिस विभिन्न राज्यों में फैले हुए हैं, भेज दिए जाते हैं। जितने नाम हमने भेजे हैं, उनके प्रोफाइल्स अभी तक लौटकर नहीं आए हैं, जिनसे यह पता चलता है कि जिन लोगों के नाम भेजे गए थे, उन सब की नियुक्ति हो गई है।

श्री हीरास्वाल द्वार. परस्वार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है कि नियुक्ति के लिए हमारे पास कोई जवाब नहीं है और अब कहते हैं कि उनकी नियुक्ति हो गई है—इन दोनों में से कौन सी बात सच है ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने कहा है कि प्रोफाइल्स भेजी गई है। न तो कैंडिडेट्स की तरफ से कोई शिकायत आई है और न ही उनके प्रोफाइल्स लौटकर आए हैं। जिससे यह अन्दाज लगता है कि सबकी नियुक्तियाँ हो गई हैं।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, the Staff Selection Commission recruits candidates for filling up vacancies in various categories, from the whole country. Now, various groups of people from various part of the country appear for different examinations conducted by the Staff Selection Commission. The candidates are selected and appointed after the results are announced. Now, for instance, different groups of people like Group 'X', Group 'Y', etc. and also other categories of people are selected and appointed. They represent various States. For instance, some belong to West Bengal, some candidates belong to Haryana, some Tamil

Nadu and some other from Maharashtra. So, from various States, they are being selected. Now, after their selection and appointment, if they want transfer to their respective States, they are not at all allowed. Is it not the policy of the Government to accommodate those candidates who want transfer to their respective States after their selection and appointment ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, it does not relate to the present question. If the hon. Member wants to know the facts, he can put a separate question.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I only want to know the policy of the Government in regard to the transfer.

#### Multifunctional Digital Television made by Japan

722. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :  
SHRIMATI JAYANTI  
PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan has made a multifunctional digital television; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress made by India in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Japan has recently started making multifunctional digital TV sets. According to published information, details are as follows :

The Digital TV set has facilities for teletext and videotext applications and has a provision for multichannel viewing

The digital TV set utilises less number of components than the analog and results in a more compact Printed Circuit Boards (PCB) assembly. The digital TV set also offers high reliability, improved resolution and better performance of the set particularly in the fringe areas.

The present cost of a digital TV set is expected to be a little higher than that of an analog TV set, but is likely to come down.

Department of Electronics has set up a Working Group on Digital TV, to study and analyse among other things the techno-economical aspects of a digital TV set. Further action will be taken when report of the Working Group is received.

**SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Thanks to the Government that it has already set up a Working Group on Digital TV, to study and analyse among other things the techno-economic aspects of digital TV set. It is a very new innovation and it is a very nice one.

It is nice that in the same television set, we can see programmes being telecast by two stations at the same time. The wife may observe the embroidery pattern or cooking recipe and at the same time, from the same screen the husband may watch share market or listen to the political news. I think, at the present juncture when there is so much difference of opinion between the husband and the wife, this television must be helpful in their conjugal life.

May I know from the hon. Minister when the Government is expected to have the report of the Working Group? Is there any time limit? If so, how much?

**DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO :** I thank the hon. Member for the compliments, but let me tell him that we are taking adequate measures in this respect. At the same time, I want to inform this August House that this digital T.V. set is just a new invention. It was first

started by I.T.T. Germany and only a few sets have been made by them. Later on, the Japanese from Matsushita have also started this. The integrated circuit involved in this television set is exclusively manufactured by ITT, Germany. Even the Japanese firm imports the integrated circuits from them. We are aware how important it is for the country, because videotext and teletext can be viewed from this, and also with the remote control, 61 operations can be performed for controlling the VCR personal computer, the colour brightness, TV camera etc. Knowing all this, we are closely observing what is going on in this field. At the moment, we do not have facilities for videotext or teletext in the country. And even if we want to manufacture the integrated circuit, it takes time, and the equipment required to fabricate this digital television set will also take more time, but at the same time, we are making efforts. As soon as the report of the Working Group is received, we will take measures to implement the same.

**SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** I do not agree with the Minister regarding the price of the digital television set, that it is going to be higher. According to the particular firm which the Minister mentioned just now,—I have seen a newspaper report as also a booklet—the cost will be much less than the conventional sets, because it requires 30% less components than the conventional sets. I would like to know, whether the Working Group which you have set up will study the cost aspect of this digital television set also.

**DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO :** I have already informed the hon. Member that only I.T.T., Germany have produced the integrated circuits, which have to be installed in the digital Television sets. It is true that the digital T.V. set utilises less number of components than the analog, but it is more expensive. We are sure that with the larger production in Germany and Japan, the price of the integrated circuits will come down. As soon as that happens, we will consider introducing that in our country.



**SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :**

We are glad that like other areas of electronics, television technology is under constant improvement, and we are making advance in this respect, and we are thankful to the Minister that he has already set up a Working Group for this. The hon. Minister has not said about any time limit of the Working Group to submit its report ?

May I know from the hon. Minister whether the working group is going to consider indigenous manufacture ? At the same time, will the working group encourage the component industry, because we find that there are anomalies relating to duty structure on raw materials for components, finished components and sub-assemblies ? In order to see that the component industry does not suffer, what steps are being taken by Government ?

**DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO :** I have informed this August House that this is a new invention. Even the most advanced countries like U.S. have not started manufacturing this digital TV. The important component for this is the integrated circuit which contains most of the passive components like resistors and capacitors incorporated in this integrated circuit. So, since this integrated circuit is custom-built by ITT, Germany, there is no point in our saying that we can build it as of now, because it takes time. We have just now started the Semi-Conductor Complex in Chandigarh i.e. only about 3 or 4 months back, wherein we have started this work. Certainly, I can assure the House that we are looking forward to having design facilities, so that we can manufacture our own integrated circuits; and we are confident that with the talented young man here in our country, we will be able to make those integrated circuits for TV.

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :** The Prime Minister has earlier said that she is very much interested in establishing industries in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir,—those which do not cause any harm to the environmental situation i.e. which do not

produce pollution. So, as and when that technology is developed and we can establish units for producing this digital television, will the Government consider establishing a unit in Jammu and Kashmir ?

**DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO :** Our Government's policy, particularly our Prime Minister's policy, is to see that since electronics is the only industry which needs very little capital, which needs very little power and above all is pollution-free and creates maximum employment potential, we want to introduce as many electronic industries as possible, not only in hilly areas but also in remote areas of our country; and naturally, the digital TV comes under this category.

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :** They will not produce pollution. About Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, you are definite in regard to pollution, because we want to preserve the landscape there.

(Interruptions)

**DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO :** We will consider it at that time. We have first to develop the integrated circuit.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** He wants a name to given to the baby which is still to be born.

**विदेशों में रह रहे भारतीयों पर पुनर्विवाह सम्बन्धी प्रतिबन्ध**

\*723. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विदेश में ऐसे व्यक्तियों द्वारा पुनर्विवाह किये जाने पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है, जो भारत में अपने विवाह के पश्चात् विदेश चले जाते हैं तथा अपनी भारतीय पत्नी के मां बाप से पर्याप्त दहेज न

मिलने के कारण अपनी पत्नी को भारत में छोड़ जाते हैं;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार ने भारतीय महिलाओं के हितों की रक्षा हेतु उन पतियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की है जो विदेश चले गए हैं और जिन्होंने भारत में अपने विवाह में पर्याप्त दहेज न मिलने के कारण विदेश में पुनर्विवाह कर लिया है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) (क) से (ग) पहली पत्नी के जीवन काल में अपर्याप्त दहेज के कारण या अन्यथा पुनः विवाह, जबकि बाद का विवाह व्यक्तिगत कानून के अनुसार रद्द हो जाता है, भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 494 के अधीन एक दंडनीय अपराध है, जिसमें 7 वर्ष की सजा और जुर्माना किया जा सकता है, यदि अपराध भारत के बाहर किया जाता है, तो अपराधी के भारत लौटने के बाद उस पर मुहदमा चलाया जा सकता है।

श्री सज्जन कुमार : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर में बताया है कि सात वर्ष तक की सजा उनको दी जा सकती है लेकिन साथ में यह भी कहा है कि जो अपराधी भारत से बाहर चले जाते हैं, जब भारत लौटकर आते हैं तभी उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जा सकती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग ऐसे हैं कि विदेशों में रह रहे हैं और अबधि बढ़ाते रहते हैं, क्या सरकार उन्हें वहाँ पर बुलाने की कोई व्यवस्था कर रही है, ताकि उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जा सके ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): With regard to extradition, it is a bilateral agreement between the two countries, and we will not be in a position to include it as one of the conditions so

far as extradition proposals are concerned.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATÉ :  
Bilateral agreement between whom—  
husband and wife ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :  
Between the two countries.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATÉ : I  
thought between husband and wife.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :  
There is already a bilateral agreement  
between you two here.

We can at best do this : if the proceedings in respect of any offence said to have been committed by the holder of the passport or travel document are pending before a criminal court in India, the passport authority may impound or cause to be impounded or revoke a passport or a travel document.

श्री सज्जन कुमार : यह ठीक है कि एन्टी डावरी सेल बना हुआ है। रोजाना हम अखबार में पढ़ते हैं कि दहेज के कारण कोई न कोई बहन खुदकशी कर लेती है या मार दी जाती है। इसके खिलाफ सरकार ने बहुत प्रभावशाली कदम उठाए हैं, जिनका स्वागत भी हुआ है। जो विदेशों में रह रहे हैं, उनके खिलाफ यदि कोई मुहदमा दर्ज होता है तो उनका पासपोर्ट रद्द किया जा सकता है। आज भी लिखित प्रश्न संख्या-8052 में कहा गया है कि एन्टी डावरी सेल के पास ऐसा कोई भी अधिकार नहीं है, जिससे उन को वापिस बुलाया जा सके। ऐसी बहुत सी बहनें हैं जो तीन-तीन या चार-चार साल से आने घर बैठी हैं और न उनके पास खर्च भेजा जाता है। जब एन्टी डावरी सेल के पास कोई अधिकार ही नहीं है तो कानून में ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए जिससे इस तरह के लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त के सख्त कार्यवाही कर सकें और बहनों की जान बच सके।

**SHRI P. VENKATSUBBAIAH :** The Anti Dowry Cell, as it is constituted today, is only intended to receive complaints and make enquiries and take action against those people who are found to be guilty. So, the Anti Dowry Cell has no such power. But I may inform the hon. House that under section 125 Cr. P.C., a Magistrate of the First Class can order a person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife, if such a person is having sufficient means and he neglects or refuses to maintain his wife. About bringing back people or impounding their passports, I have already answered what appropriate action is taken when a complaint is made against such persons who are misbehaving in this manner. His passport could be impounded. About bringing back people to the country, I had explained to you the position.

**श्री सत्यजन् कुमार :** यदि एन्टी डावरी सेल वाले नहीं बुलायेंगे तो जांच कैसे होगी ?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** We will take into consideration the suggestion of the hon. Member.

**SHRI BHUBAENSWAR BHUYAN :** I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister to an individual case of Shrimati Puja Khanna wife of Shri Birender H. Khanna, resident of E-110, Kamla Nagar, New Delhi. Her husband, Shri Virender Khanna, left for Bahrain some time back just after 6 months of his marriage in India. Then he came to India in the year 1982 and stayed in this country for a period of 3 months. During his stay in India, he never met his wife Kamla Khanna, although he met other relatives. So, under such circumstances, when Mrs. Kamla Khanna lodged a complaint with the Anti Dowry cell, I find that no action has yet been taken on her complaint either to bring him back to this country or to make a rapport with the wife. For what this Anti Dowry Cell is existing if they cannot deal with such problems? Why can't he be forced to come back to this country?

Why has his passport not been impounded ?

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** It is only intended for cases of enquiry into the violation of the Dowry Act. We do not have such power as the hon. Member has mentioned. Already, the Home Minister has said that if such individual cases are brought to his notice, we shall certainly take proper action.

**SHRI A.K. BALAN :** According to the answer, polygamy is an offence punishable under section 494 of the I.P.C. Now-a-days in India polygamy system is existing in certain communities. Is this applicable to those who are possessing 4 wives at a time ?

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** Sir, so far as the Muslims are concerned, they are governed by their personal law. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 applies to Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, Sikhs and all others domiciled in the territory to which the Act applies. All the others who are not Muslims, Christians, or Jains or of other religions, Section 17 of the Act provides that any marriage between two Hindus after the commencement of the Act shall be void if on the date of the marriage either part had a husband or a wife, living.

This is the Hindu Marriage Act. This does not apply to all others. For instance, Muslims are governed by personal law.

**श्री हरीश कुमार शंभार (पीलीभीत) :** सर, दो-दो बार विवाह करने के मामले हिन्दू जाति में सबसे अधिक हैं क्योंकि हिन्दू रीति के अनुसार जितने विवाह होते हैं, उनकी कहीं लिखत पढ़त नहीं होती और उसी का फायदा उठाकर लोग दूसरी शादी बेहिसबक कर लेते हैं। यह देखते हुए कि यह रोक संसद-सदस्यों में घोर राज्यों की विधान सभाओं के विधायकों में भी फैला हुआ है, श्रीमन्, आपने क्या होगा कि यू०पी० विधान सभा में एक \*\* विधायक

हैं और \*\* विधायक हैं, जब कि \*\* की एक शादी पहले ही हो चुकी थी, उसके बावजूद उन्होंने दूसरी शादी भी कर ली, जिसमें आपके सब आफिसर लोग और कई सत्री लोग भी दावत में गए (व्यवधान) श्रीमन्, मैं उस घटना की ओर आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ, मेरा कोई दूसरा अभिप्राय नहीं है (व्यवधान)....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप किसी का नाम मत लीजिए ।

**श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार :** श्रीमन्, आप उसके स्थान पर यू०पी० प्रसंगबली का एक एम०एल०ए० कर लीजिए । मैं तो अपनी बात को क्लेरिफाई करने के लिए कह रहा हूँ, जो सच्ची बात है (व्यवधान)....

**MR. SPEAKER :** Names will not form part of the record.

**श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार :** आप जो चाहें, उसमें कर लीजिए, यदि आप सही नहीं समझें तो उसको कार्यवाही से निकाल दीजिए । मैं तो सिर्फ अपनी बात को क्लेरिफाई करने के उद्देश्य से कहा था, एक एग्जाम्पल दी थी और वह हकीकत है । मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि :

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER :** I do not know whether he is forgetting his leader, \*\* because this applies to him also,

**श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार :** जो सही बात है, मैं उसके बारे में कह रहा हूँ । यदि जगदीश टाइटलर साहब ने भी ऐसा बिया हो तो उन पर भी लागू होती है वैसे इनकी कहानी बड़ी प्रसिद्ध है । (व्यवधान)....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप आगे करने वालों के लिए तो नहीं कहना चाहते....

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :** इस हाउस में तो तीन शादी वाले लोग भी मौजूद हैं ।

**श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार :** मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब इस प्रकार के एम.पी.ए. और विधायक-गण हैं, जब वे इस प्रकार की प्रथा डालेंगे और उनके लिए कोई कानून नहीं होगा, तो बाकी देश में क्या होगा, उसका नतीजा आप खुद लगा सकते हैं । क्या सरकार इस स्थिति पर विचार कर रही है कि ऐसे विधायक और ऐसे संसद सदस्य जो एक बार विवाह ही जाने के बवजूद, एक पत्नी रहते हुए, दूसरा विवाह रचाते हैं, उनको अगला चुनाव लड़ने के लिए डिस्कवालिफाई घोषित कर दिया जाए । क्या सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है । ताकि ऐसे लोग दोबारा चुनाव न लड़ सकें । और जब यह प्रमाणित हो जाए कि किसी ने दूसरी शादी की है उसी दिन से वह हाउस के सदस्य न रहें, संसद सदस्य न रहें । क्या सरकार के विचार में कोई ऐसी योजना है ।

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** Sir, the supplementary made by the—hon. Minister—I am sorry, hon. Member is...

(Interruptions) Perhaps he may become a Minister some time. Sorry for this slip of the tongue. Sir, the Act is very clear. So far as punishment for bigamy is concerned, any marriage between two Hindus solemnised after the commencement of the Act is void if on the date of the marriage either party had a husband or a wife, and the provisions of Section 494, 495 of the Indian Penal Code shall apply accordingly. The question of conviction comes when the wife or anybody closely related to the wife complains, and the punishment is seven years' imprisonment. The law is very clear on this matter. So far as the Members of

Parliament or MLAs are concerned, nobody is above the law. Everybody must get subjected to the provisions of the law and must undergo imprisonment.

श्री हरीश कुमार बंगवार : भाइयार पार्टी कम्प्लेंट कर सकती है, किन्तु वह कम्प्लेंट नहीं कर पाती, उसको दबा देते हैं। पहले वाली बीबी को बुरी तरह से दबा देते हैं, वह कम्प्लेंट नहीं कर पाती, इसमें संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है।

(उपबचान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बीती, सोई बिसार दे, आगे की सुध ले।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Hon. Speaker, Sir, the Government is concerned about the social evil of dowry, the system of dowry and the Government also has established a Dowry Cell. In reply to my hon. friend, the Minister has said that the Dowry Cell has not been fully equipped to take action in such cases. May I know from him, how many specific cases have been referred to them and whether they have evolved a method of approaching such persons through our High Commissioner or Embassies wherever the person is staying, to bring about conciliatory action or am I to understand that the Government's policy is silent on this ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : He is going beyond the question that has been put. I am not prepared to answer it.

#### Production of Paper Based on Bagasse

\*724. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) Government's policy in connection with production of paper based on bagasse;

(b) whether in order to maintain the production, Government would consider to give incentives in excise duty

for the paper mills, based on bagasse; and

(c) whether Government are aware that in view of the revised estimate of sugar production which will not be more than 60 lakh tonnes, how Government will protect the paper production based on bagasse ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) Government are encouraging the utilization of secondary raw materials including bagasse, for the manufacture of paper.

(b) Writing & printing paper, and unbleached varieties of paper (kraft paper), containing not less than seventy five per cent by weight of pulp made from big size, are exempted from the whole of the excise duty leviable thereon.

(c) Since the quantum of bagasse utilised for production of paper may form a only minor part of the total arisings of bagasse, the productions of paper would not be materially affected by a possible fall in sugar production. However, in the long run, fuel conservation measures and substitution of bagasse by coal as fuel would have to be taken up in the sugar mills, to secure more bagasse for production of paper.

श्री बाबा साहिब विठ्ठे पाटिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बगस से पेपर बनाने के लिए सरकार की नीति क्या है, उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई खास नीति रखी नहीं है। क्योंकि हमारे यहां अखबारी काम की भारी कमी है, इसके लिए नई टेक्नोलॉजी इम्पोर्ट करने के लिए सरकार कोई इन्सेंटिव दे रही है या नहीं ?

बजट प्रपोजल में बगास पेपर मिल के लिये काफी एक्साइज रिडक्शन किया है, वैसे छोटे पेपर मिल के लिए भी दिया हुआ है, इसके कारण बगस वेस्ट से चल रहे पेपर मिल के दामों में भी कमी आई है जिसके सभी छोटे पेपर मिल घाटे में जा रहे हैं। इस बारे में सरकार क्या सोच रही है ?

**SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO :** As regards excise duty, it is a matter to be decided by the Ministry of Finance. I have nothing to say on that. Now as it is, enough bagasse is available for production. It is only two or three per cent of the total bagasse produced that is used by the mills.

**श्री बाला साहिब लिखे पाटिल :** मेरा प्रश्न उसी के भाग 'ए' व 'बी' में है, मंत्री जी उमका जवाब दे बाद में बगास कम है या ज्यादा, उसके बारे में पूछूंगा।

**श्री नारायण बल्ल तिबारी :** माननीय सदस्य ने बगास से कागज बनाने के सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न किया है। शासन ने इस सम्बन्ध में काफी सुविधाएं देने की घोषणा की है और वह जानकारी उनको होगी कि अन-कन्वेंशनल रा मॅटीरियल की जो परिभाषा भी गई है, उसमें अगर 50 प्रतिशत तक कागज बनाने का कार्य होता हो तो अन-कन्वेंशनल रा मॅटीरियल, जिसमें वेस्ट पेपर, सीरियल स्ट्राज, बगास, प्रासेज, मॅस्टा, जूट-काटन लिटर आदि सब वस्तुएं आती हैं, इसमें कंसेशनल एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगेगी। जहां 75 प्रतिशत या उससे ज्यादा बगास का इस्तेमाल होगा उसमें एक्साइज ड्यूटी पूरी तरह माफ कर दी गई है। इससे बगास पर आधारित कागज के कारखाने ज्यादा लगेगे ऐसी संभावना है। इस बीच जो लॅटर आफ इन्टेंट दिये गये हैं और जो रजिस्ट्रेशन किये गये हैं, उनकी संख्या भी हमारे पास है, सूची बड़ी लम्बी है, मैं इसे सदन पटल पर रखने की प्रस्तुत हूँ।

**श्री बालासाहिब लिखे पाटिल :** नये बजट प्रपोजल में बड़े और छोटे कागज के कारखानों की एक्साइज ड्यूटी में काफी कमी करने के कारण बगास-वेस्ट पेपर को जो सुविधा मिल रही थी, वह नहीं मिल रही है। कागज के दाम कम हुए हैं और उनको घाटा हो रहा है। क्या उद्योग मंत्री बताएंगे कि उनकी बाधे-बल कैसे बनाया जाएगा ? निकट भविष्य में वे छोटे यूनिट बन्द होने जा रहे हैं।

जब चीनी का उत्पादन कम हो रहा है, तो बगास भी कम होगा। यह सही है कि बगास कम इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। बगास-वेस्ट पेपर मिलों को लम्बी दूरी से चीनी मिलों से बगास लाना पड़ रहा है और ज्यादा कीमत देनी पड़ रही है। मंत्री महोदय ने सुझाव दिया है कि हम उसको कोल से सक्स्टीट्यूट करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोल से सक्स्टीट्यूट करने के लिए क्या सरकार साफ्ट लोन या कोल के दामों में सब्सिडी देने की सोच रही है, जिससे उनको कोल के वायसर लगाने का इनसेम्बल मिले।

**श्री नारायण बल्ल तिबारी :** मैंने अभी कहा है कि जिन स्थानों में 75 प्रतिशत या इससे अधिक बगास का उपयोग कच्चे माल के रूप में होता है, उनमें एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगती ही नहीं है। लेकिन बहुत से छोटे यूनिट 25 टन की स्थापित कैपेसिटी के आधार पर बनाए गए हैं। चूंकि उनकी प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट पहले से ही ठीक तरह से नहीं बनाई गई है और वे अलाभकर हो गए हैं, इसलिए कठिनाई पैदा हुई है। 25 टन के यूनिटों को लाभकर बनाने के लिए जो भी सहायता आवश्यक होगी, वह अवश्य दी जाएगी।

जहाँ तक कोल-फायर्ड बायलर, कोयले के आधार पर चलने वाले बायलर का प्रश्न है, तमिलनाडू के एक संस्थान में उसका

उपयोग हो रहा है। बंगाल के आधार पर जो पेपर प्रोजेक्ट है, उसकी कीमत में कील-फायर्ड बायलर की लागत को शामिल कर लिया जाता है। अगर ऐसे आवेदन पत्र आएँ कि उनको सहायता की आवश्यकता है, तो उनपर अवश्य विचार किया जाएगा।

\*श्री ब्रह्मपाक हुसैन : मेरा प्रश्न खोई से कागज बनाने के सम्बन्ध में है। जैसा कि अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है, खोई का उपयोग दो तीन प्रतिशत ही हो पाता है। मैं उस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, जहाँ खोई की बहुतायत है और चीनी मिलें खोई को जलाकर लकड़ी का काम लेती हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात की जांच करायेंगे कि जहाँ खोई की इफरात है, वहाँ पब्लिक सेक्टर में कागज या दफती का कारखाना लगाया जाए? राज्य सरकारें इस ओर ध्यान नहीं देती हैं, इसलिए केन्द्र पर यह जिम्मेदारी आती है कि जहाँ बेकारी बहुत है और जहाँ खोई की इफरात है, वहाँ पब्लिक सेक्टर में कागज का कारखाना लगाने की योजना बनाई जाए।

### شری اشفاق حسین

برابریشن کھوئی سے کاغذ بنانے کے سبب سے

جیسا کہ ابھی منسٹری ہرود نے بتایا ہے کہ کھوئی کا ایجوگ دو تین پرسنٹ ہی ہو جاتا ہے، میں اس شہر سے آتا ہوں جہاں کھوئی کی بہتات ہے اور یہی سبب کھوئی کو جلا کر لکڑی کا کام لینی ہے، کیا منسٹری ہرود نے اس بات کی جانچ کر لیں گے کہ جہاں کھوئی کی افراط ہے وہاں پبلک سیکٹر میں کاغذ یا دفتی کا کارخانہ لگایا جائے۔ راجہ مہرا میں اس اور دھیان نہیں دیتیں، اس لئے کینڈ پر یہ ذمہ داری آتی ہے کہ جہاں بے کاری بہت ہے اور جہاں کھوئی کی افراط ہے وہاں پبلک سیکٹر میں کاغذ کا کارخانہ لگانے کی یوجنا بنائی جائے۔

श्री नारायण बस तिषरती : जीजन, इस

समय खोई का प्रयोग चीनी मिलों या खंडसारी की यूनितों में कोयले के स्थान पर बायलर में किया जाता है। चीनी मिलों के लिए यह बड़ा आसान होता है कि वे खोई का प्रयोग बायलर में करें, क्योंकि खोई वहाँ पर उपलब्ध होती है। इसलिए चीनी मिलें सामान्यतया खोई का उपयोग चीनी बनाने में करने के लिए तैयार रहती हैं, कागज बनाने के लिए नहीं। तामिलनाडू में यह प्रयोग प्रारम्भ में किया गया। यह जांच करने के लिए एक वर्किंग ग्रुप-कार्यकारी इल बताया गया था कि क्या इस प्रकार के यूनित हो सकते हैं, जिनमें खोई पर आधारित बायलर की जगह कोयले पर आधारित बायलर हो और कोयले का डम्प बनाया जाए। यह प्रयोग तमिलनाडू में हो चुका है। प्राईवेट सैक्टर, पब्लिक सैक्टर और कोऑपरेटिव सैक्टर आमंत्रित किए गए हैं कि वे ऐसी मिलें स्थापित करें, जहाँ कोयले के आधार पर बायलर चल्ने और खोई का उपयोग कागज बनाने के लिए किया जाए। बिहार के लिए फीजिबिलिटी रिपोर्ट बनी है और उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए बन रही है। जहाँ पर मिलें इस प्रकार के बायलर का प्रयोग करने के लिए तैयार होंगे वहाँ पर यह कर सकेंगे।

श्री बन्धुजीत यादव : ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार की नीति बंगाल से कागज तैयार करने वाली यूनितों को सहायता करने की है लेकिन वास्तविक लाभ उन तक नहीं पहुंच पा रहा है। उसका एक कारण यह है कि ये यूनितें छोटी लगी हुई हैं। दूसरा कारण यह है कि उनकी टेक्नालाजी भी माडर्न नहीं है। तो इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि कागज की कमी हमारे देश में है और बंगाल से कागज बनाने की संभावना बड़ी है तो क्या सरकार उसके लिए अपनी ओर से उनको माइडलाइम्स देने की यूनितों की क्या कंवेसिटी होगी चाहिए और किस तरह की कंवेसिटी की

यूनिट लगानी चाहिए? साथ ही जो अन-एकोनामिक यूनिट्स हो गयी हैं वह एकोनामिक और प्राफिटबल हों उसके लिये सरकार कोई विशेष योजना तैयार करेगी और कम से कम उन जगहों पर जहाँ पर कि 50 प्रतिशत बगास का इस्तेमाल हो रहा है कागज बनाने के लिये उनकी एक्साइज ड्यूटी नहीं माफ है, क्या उनको भी वह इस कैटेगरी में लाएगी जिसमें एक्साइज ड्यूटी पूरी माफ है?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि मुख्य कठिनाई चीनी मिलों के आन्तरिक उत्पादन के लिए, चीनी के उत्पादन के लिए ब्यायलर में खोई का जो इस्तेमाल किया जाता है उसके कारण है। क्योंकि खोई उनको वहीं मिल जाती है अपने कोटे पर, वहीं अपनी मिल में ही वह खोई पैदा करते हैं और उसको सुझाकर उसका इस्तेमाल ब्यायलर में कर लेते हैं। फिर कोयला मिले न मिले, उसमें तमाम कठिनाइयाँ होती हैं, किसानों को भी कठिनाइयाँ होती हैं, मजदूरों को भी कठिनाइयाँ होती हैं, इसलिए खोई का इस्तेमाल चीनी के ही उत्पादन में वह करना चाहते हैं। तो इस दुविधा को कम करने के लिए यह तय किया गया कि कोल फायर्ड ब्यायलर हम वहाँ लगायेंगे नयी मिलों में खासतौर पर तो उसका प्रयोग किया जाय। जैसे महाराष्ट्र का प्रश्न उठाया गया तो महाराष्ट्र में इसके लिए महाराष्ट्र इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन को एक लाख टन की इजाजत दी है ताकि जो ब्याबहारिक भी हो, जिसकी क्षमता भी हो और जिसमें लाभकर भी हो, इसलिए उसको एक लाख टन की इजाजत दी है।

अब छोटी छोटी यूनिट्स जो लगी हैं वह दो तीन प्रकार की हैं, एक तो 25 टन की है, कोई 100 टन की है। सम्मानित सदस्य ने कहा कि 50 प्रतिशत जो बगास इस्तेमाल करते हैं उनको भी एक्साइज ड्यूटी में पूरी रिलीफ

दी जाय तो उस पर हम विचार करेंगे कि क्या उनको रिलीफ एक्साइज ड्यूटी में दी जा सकती है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं मुख्य मंत्री से परामर्श करूँगा ताकि छोटी यूनिटों को भी इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ अधिक लाभ मिल सके।

जहाँ तक फीजिबिलिटी रिपोर्ट बनाने का प्रश्न है इस सम्बन्ध में स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन जो राज्यों के हैं और जो हमारा एस०आइ०एस०आइ० है वह प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट बनाने में पूरी सहायता करते हैं। अगर कोई सहायता इस प्रकार की मांगी जायगी तो अवश्य दी जायगी।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : यह जो पेपर मिलों के बारे में बातचीत चल रही है पेपर मिलों को जरूर मदद और प्रोटेक्शन देना चाहिए। मेरा सवाल दूसरा है। जैसे बगास का निर्माण होता है वैसे ही मोलेसिस भी शूगर मिलों में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर होता है। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि मोलेसिस में इंडस्ट्रियल अल्कोहल बनता है और उससे शराब भी बनती है, तो क्या सरकार की यह नीति रहेगी कि आगे चलकर मोलेसिस से सिर्फ इंडस्ट्रियल अल्कोहल बनेगा, शराब बनाने की इजाजत नहीं दी जायगी। यह हमारे डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्स के खिलाफ भी है। इसलिए इस प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध हीना बहुत आवश्यक है।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : प्रश्न तो खोई और कागज से सम्बन्धित था। शराब से उस का कितना सम्बन्ध है, यह माननीय सदस्य महोदया समझा सकती हैं।

राजस्थान में नमक बनाने के लिए सहकारी समितियाँ।

\*725 श्री बनवारी लाल बेरबा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि साँभर साल्ट्स लिमिटेड, हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट्स लिमिटेड की



सहयोगी कम्पनी के रूप में राजस्थान में नमक बनाने और नमक के खनन कार्य में लगा हुआ है ;

(ख) सांभर साल्ट्स लिमिटेड के अधीन नमक बनाने और नमक के लदान के काम में लगी हुई सहकारी समितियों और ठेकेदारों के व्यौरे क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या उन्हें वहाँ पर यह कार्य सौंपने के लिए कोई नियम हैं ; और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या सांभर साल्ट्स, लिमिटेड में राजपूताना साल्ट्स सोल्वेंज को-ऑपरेटिव लेबर एण्ड सेविंग्स सोसाइटी लिमिटेड को भी इस कार्य पर लगाया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) जी, हाँ। किन्तु नमक का उत्पादन सौर वाष्पीकरण द्वारा खारे पानी से किया जा रहा है न कि खनन द्वारा।

(ख) विद्यमान में कम्पनी विभागीय रूप से कार्य कर रही है।

(ग) जब कभी कार्य को विभागीय रूप से नहीं किया जाता है तब उसे टेंडर मंगाकर तथा/अथवा बातचीत करके कराया जाता है।

(घ) विगत में यह कार्य राजपूताना साल्ट सोल्वेंज को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी लिमिटेड को भी दिया गया था। सोसाइटी को सितम्बर, 1984 तक के लिए नमक का निस्सारण करने तथा उसका भण्डारण करने का कार्य देने हेतु अभी बातचीत चल रही है।

श्री बनवारी लाल बरवा : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय द्वारा मेरे प्रश्न के भाग—ख और ग का उत्तर बड़ी होशियारी से दिया गया है। सांभर राजस्थान में एक ऐसी जगह है, जहाँ पर नमक बनता है। वहाँ

पर राजपूताना लेबर सोसाइटी सन 1923 से बराबर काम करती आ रही है। इसके अन्धर 1440 सदस्य हैं, और पाँच हजार आदमियों के परिवारों का भरण-पोषण होता है। एक तरफ हमारी नेता, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, के 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने का कार्यक्रम चल रहा है और दूसरी तरफ पिछले आठ महीने से वहाँ के मजदूर मैनैजमेंट की बजह से परेशानी की हालत में हैं। इसके साथ ही उनको हर तरह की परेशानियाँ पंदा की जा रही हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन सब चीजों की बजह से नमक के उत्पादन में कोई फर्क पड़ा है ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : श्रीमन, मैं सम्माननीय सदस्य को आश्चर्य करना चाहूँगा कि हमारा किसी भी प्रकार का अभिप्राय या मशा इस प्रश्न के उत्तर को टालने की नहीं है। जो तथ्य हमारे सामने आए हैं, उन्हें बिनाअतापूर्व सम्माननीय सदस्य के सामने रखने का अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूँ। जहाँ इस सोसाइटी का प्रश्न है, जैसा मैंने कहा है कि दिल्ली में इस संबंध में बातचीत चल रही है। अभी कुछ ही दिन पूर्व 6 अप्रैल को यहाँ दिल्ली से श्री गोयल, जो उपसचिव हैं, को जयपुर भेजा गया था, ताकि वह सोसाइटी से बातचीत करें और समझौता हो जाए और एक समझौता हुआ भी है। जिसके आधार पर यह मत है कि सोसाइटी और कम्पनी के बीच में समझौता हो जाएगा तथा सोसाइटी के लोगों को काम मिलने लगेगा। मेरा सम्माननीय सदस्य से आग्रह है कि वे सोसाइटी के पदाधिकारियों को यह सुझाव दें कि वे समझौते को स्वीकार कर लें, जो उन्होंने मान लिया है। उसी के मुताबिक करारनामों के ऊपर हस्ताक्षर कर लें।

श्री बनवारी लाल बरवा : अध्यक्ष जी, मैनैजमेंट की तरफ से सोसाइटी से को-ऑपरेटिव

ब्यूह रखकर जो भी करारनामा करवाया जा रहा है, उनका हठधर्मी का कोई विचार नहीं है। मैं सरकार से सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सोसायटी को कब तक काम दिलाया जाएगा ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : श्रीमन, जैसे ही समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर हो जायेंगे, वैसे ही काम शुरू हो जाएगा। मैं यह भी आप्रह ककंग कि मैंने हठधर्मी शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं किया है। हठधर्मी का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : अध्यक्ष जी, इस सोसायटी के 1440 सदस्य हैं, जिसमें ज्यादा शौड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और माइनोरिटीज के हैं। इनको 1923 से साल्ट बनाने का काम मिलता आया है, लेकिन जब से श्री शुक्ला मॅनेजिंग डायरेक्टर आए हैं, उनको काम देना बन्द कर दिया गया है। यह काम मिलीभगत द्वारा ठेकेदारों से करवाया जा रहा है। क्या सरकार की यह मंशा है कि को-आपरेटिव सोसायटीज और श्रमिक को-आपरेटिव सोसायटीज को छोड़ कर ठेकेदारों द्वारा इस काम को करवाया जाएगा ? सोसायटी के सदस्य अब भी संसद सदस्यों और अध्यक्ष महोदय के पास भी आए हैं, अभी तक उनको काम नहीं मिला है। जबकि हमारी सरकार का इरादा बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वीकर सैकशन्स को सहायता देने का है। लेकिन इसमें यह मालुम पड़ता है कि हम उनकी मदद नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से साफ तौर से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे उनकी किस तरीके से मदद कर रहे हैं ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : श्रीमन, मैं सम्माननीय वरिष्ठ सदस्य की भावना का आदर करता हूँ। हमारा कतिपय भी यह उद्देश्य नहीं है कि सोसायटी के सदस्यों को कार्य न मिले। इसी लिए हमें 6 अप्रैल को अपने उपसचिव को जयपुर भेजा था, ताकि इस

संबंध में कोई राजीनामा हो सके। रेट्स का मामला भी उस एग्रीमेंट में तय हो गया है। एग्रीमेंट नं० 7,8,9,10 में यह मामला तय हो गया है। झणोग, देवदानी और रियोर ये सब एग्रीमेंट हैं, मैं इसके विवरण में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। यह समझौता लागू करने की बात है। जहाँ तक काम का ताल्लुक है, अब तक ठेकेदारी प्रथा से नहीं, विभागीय आधार पर कराया जा रहा है, जैसे कि सूचना मेरे पास है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। विभागीय आधार पर नहीं कराया जा रहा है, ठेकेदारों को कान्ट्रैक्ट देकर करवाया जा रहा है। आप इन की जांच कराइये, मॅनेजिंग डायरेक्टर के खिलाफ एक्शन लीजिये।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नमक वह वस्तु है जिस के लिये महात्मा गांधी ने आन्दोलन किया था। यह सभर में अन्तता है और इस से हजारों लोगों को रोजगार मिलता है। मुझे भी इस सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें मिली थीं और मैंने भी इस सम्बन्ध में आप को पत्र लिखा था, जिस की प्राप्ति की सूचना मुझे प्राप्त हो गई है।

यह बात सही है जैसे उपर में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कभी यह काम डिपार्टमेंटली होता है, यदि वह नहीं होता है तो टेण्डर्स मंगाये जाते हैं। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस के सम्बन्ध में कोई नीति तय होनी चाहिये। डिपार्टमेंटली करने का मतलब है—प्राइवेट कान्ट्रैक्टर्स को काम दिया जाता है। यह को-आपरेटिव सोसायटी बहुत पुरानी है, हजारों लोग इसके सदस्य हैं और ये लोग इस काम में बहुत कुशल हैं। इस लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप व्यक्तिगत रचि ले कर इस काम को करायें तथा इस को प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल न बनने दिया जाय।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : इस सम्बन्ध में मैं पहले ही आश्वासन दे चुका हूँ। मैं फिर से दोहराना चाहता हूँ—हमारा यह उद्देश्य नहीं हो सकता है कि किसी को उजाड़ा जाय। जो परम्परा से काम करते आ रहे हैं उन को अवसर मिलना चाहिये।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : इस झगड़े में पिछले साल 75 लाख रुपये के नमक का सत्यानाश हो गया।

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### U.P.-Bihar Boundary Dispute

\*726. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have shown their interest in solving the U.P. and Bihar boundary dispute on some villages transferred to each other's territory due to changes in the course of Ganga; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) and (b) Prior to the commencement of the Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1968 on the 10th June, 1970, the inter-state boundaries between these two States were determined by deep-streams of the rivers Ganga and Ghaghra which fluctuated with change in the course of these two rivers. The two State Governments agreed to the disputes in regard to the fluctuating boundary being examined by an Arbitrator appointed by the Central Government. Based upon his Award, which was accepted by both the State Governments, above mentioned law was enacted to replace the fluctuating inter-state boundaries by fixed boundaries. There is now no boundary dispute between them.

However, inspite of the replacement of fluctuating boundaries by fixed boundaries there have been occasional disputes between private parties involving contending claims in respect of rights of ownership and cultivation of land in some of the territories transferred from one State to the other. Such rights of individuals are governed by the relevant revenue laws of the respective States. Section 26 of the said Act provides for continuance of laws which were in force in the territories transferred from one State to the other immediately before the date of such transfer, unless otherwise provided by a competent Legislature or other competent authority. Disputes between private parties with regard to their rights in land comprised in the transferred territories are to be determined by the courts of law.

##### U.S. Offer of Used and Reconditioned Machines

\*727. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to State :

(a) whether a Trade Mission from organisation of the United States has recently visited India to offer used and reconditioned industrial machines to find a market in India;

(b) If so, the details regarding the interest of Indian Government in purchasing these old machines and whether any guarantees have also been declared in case the machines go out of order; and

(c) if so, details regarding the deal and agreement, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATI TIWARI) (a) to (c) A Trade Mission visited India in March 1984 but it did not make any formal proposal to the Government of India. The Mission, however, did call on the Director General, Technical Development and indicated the availability

of the used equipment in the USA for export to India.

Import of Capital Goods including second-hand equipment during the current year is governed by the Import & Export Policy which has been announced by the Government on 12th April, 1984:

बंगलादेशियों का राजधानी में बसना

728. \*श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंगला देश के नागरिकों ने दिल्ली में भी बड़ी संख्या में आना और बसना शुरू कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दिसम्बर, 1983 को उनकी संख्या क्या थी ;

(ग) दिल्ली के किन-किन क्षेत्रों में वे बड़ी संख्या में बस गये हैं ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

गृहमंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) : (क) हाल के वर्षों में ऐसे कोई मामले नहीं हुए हैं ।

(ख) से (घ) लगभग 1200 बंगला देशी पिछले कई वर्षों से दिल्ली के नयी सीमा पुरी क्षेत्र में रह रहे हैं । जो 25 मार्च 1971 के बाद आये हैं, उन्हें निष्कासित किया जाता है । ऐसे व्यक्तियों का पता लगाना और उन्हें निष्कासित करने के लिए कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ।

Preparation of National Project by Neerl

\*729. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any national project has been prepared by the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute and is under the consideration of Planning Commission;

(b) its main contents and the Planning Commission's views on each of them; and

(c) programme-scheduled intended to harness the utilities mentioned in the project ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) (a) No, Sir. No National project prepared by the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute is under consideration of the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में खनिज

\*730 श्री हरीश रावत : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में अब तक किन-किन महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों का पता चला है ;

(ख) वहाँ पर अनुमानतः कुल कितनी मात्रा में खनिज निक्षेप उपलब्ध है ; और

(ग) क्या इन खनिजों को निकालने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन. के. पी. साहू)

(क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न खोजी एजेंसियों द्वारा किए

गए सर्वेक्षणों के फलस्वरूप महत्वपूर्ण खनिज पाए गए हैं, जिनकी अनुमानित मात्रा निम्नलिखित है :—

खनिज	अनुमानित मात्रा (मि० टनों में)
1. सभी ग्रेड लाइमस्टोन	693
2. अबर्गीकृत श्रेणी का डोलोमाइट	114
3. सीसा-जस्ता-तांबा अयस्क	1.03
4. मँगनेसाइट	173
5. राक फास्फेट	31.32
6. टैंक/सोपस्टोन/स्टेटाइट	5.80

इसके अलावा टंगस्टन और सोना के अयस्क शीलाइट का भी पता चला है।

(ग) लाइमस्टोन, मँगनेसाइट, टैंक, राक फास्फेट जैसे खनिजों का पहले से ही दोहन किया जा रहा है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के उपक्रम भारत इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लि० ने मँगनेसाइट के दोहन हेतु विशाल क्षेत्र पर खनन पट्टा लिया है। अल्मोड़ा जिले में मँगनेसाइट तथा सोप-स्टोन आधारित उद्योग स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर कुमायूँ मण्डल विकास निगम विचार कर रहा है। इस प्रयोजन हेतु निगम ने 10 वर्ग कि०मी० क्षेत्र पर पूर्वेक्षण लाइसेंस के लिए आवेदन किया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के उपक्रम पाइराइट्स, फास्फोट्स एण्ड केमिकल लि० प्राकृतिक उर्वरकों के रूप में सीधे उपयोग के लिए फास्फेट चट्टानों का दोहन कर रहा है, इसके अलावा कुछ निक्षेपों का प्राइवेट पार्टियाँ भी दोहन कर रही हैं।

#### Modernisation of Automobile Industry

\*731. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have granted certain relaxations for the development and modernisation of automobile industry;

(b) if so, the liberalisations made in the policy of Government to pave the way for the modernisation of automobile industry; and

(c) the performance of automobile industry in last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY  
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The following steps have been taken by the Government for development and modernisation of the automobile industry :—

(i) Excise duty on medium & heavy commercial vehicles reduced from 15 to 10 per cent advalorem to stimulate demand;

(ii) Import of critical components for manufacture of commercial vehicles, fuel efficient cars and two wheelers at concessional rate of 40 per cent customs duty;

(iii) Concessional rate of excise duty on scooters upto 100 cc engine capacity;

(iv) Concessional rate of excise duty on fuel efficient cars;

(v) Technology upgradation through indigenous research and design as well as selective import of know-how;

(vi) Eligibility for diversification, re-endorsement, and automatic growth for improved capacity utilisation;

(vii) Approval of additional capacities through establishment of new units as well as expansion of existing units (including MRTP/FERA units) to meet projected demands of automobiles.

The automobile industry, in the last two years, has not only registered substantial growth in production and sale of vehicles but has also made a quantum leap towards modernisation to contemporary technologies and designs. As a

result of the above measures, results are likely to be more significant from 1984-85 onwards. The production of automobiles during the past two years has been as under :—

Sl. No.	Type	Production, Figures (in '000)	
		1982-83	1983-84
1.	Commercial vehicles	86	88
2.	Passenger cars	43	46
3.	Jeeo-type vehicles	21	23
4.	Scooters	264	279
5.	Motor-cycles	134	165
6.	Mopeds	233	343
7.	Three-wheelers	31	38
8.	Tractors	62	75

Sale of Commercial Vehicles in 1983-84 increased by 4.4% over 1982-83 by liquidation of inventories.

**Committee on Development of Himalayan Region**

\*732. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 648 on 23 February, 1983 and No. 7204 on 13 April, 1983 and states :

(a) the resume of work done by the Committee set up in December, 1982 for the development of the Himalayan region on systematic and scientific line;

(b) whether that Committee is also playing any role in the formation of the Approved Paper for the preparation of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the nature of this role; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the utility of the Committee for Hill region ?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) (a)** The Advisory Committee for securing development of the Himalayan Region on systematic and scientific lines held its first meeting on 24 February, 1983 and discussed the various problems of the region. The Committee was of the view that special attention should be paid to programmes relating to bridle paths, foot-bridges, drinking-water, fuel, fodder, education, energy efficiency and micro-hydel units in the development of these areas.

(b) to (d) The Committee's views have been taken into consideration in preparing a draft paper on the development of hill areas during the Seventh Plan period. Meantime, a Working Group has been set up to draw up a policy framework and strategy for long-term integrated development of the hill areas. The Working Group which comprises officials, non-officials and experts has some members on it who are members of the Advisory Committee. The Group will take into account the views of the Advisory Committee.

**Import of Second Hand Machinery by  
M/s. Poddars.**

\*733. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8824 on 27 April, 1983 regarding import of machinery for manufacturing Gillette Blade and state :

(a) whether Government have since approved import of second hand/reconditioned machinery by M/s. Poddars consisting of strip grinding machines, stropping machines, etc; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY  
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI)**

(a) and (b) Government have approved the import of new plant and machinery required by the House of Poddars. The machines included three numbers of new strip grinding machines with stropping attachments, built on used castings and frames since it was clarified that base castings being non-moving and stationery part, its age would not in any way affect the performance of the machines. M/s. Gillette have confirmed in writing that in terms of design, speed and efficiency the machines mounted on old castings and frames were identical to new machines built on new castings.

**Implementation of Pension Scheme for  
the Workers of Steel Industry**

\*734. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had agreed to implement a pension scheme for the workers in the Steel industry during the wage agreement negotiations in May, 1983;

(b) if so, whether the said scheme is not being implemented as yet; and

(c) if so, the details and reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES  
(SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) (a) No, Sir.**

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Determining Age of Children sent to  
Tihar Jail**

\*736. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recent reports that several children below 16 years were sent to Tihar Jail at Delhi, instead of being sent to juvenile reformatory schools;

(b) if so, steps taken to identify the age of such children and send them to reformatory schools; and

(c) steps taken to prevent such practices as have been referred to in part (a) above ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI P.C. SETHI) (a) Yes, Sir.**

(b) and (c) The Delhi Administration have informed that each juvenile prisoner is subjected to a medical examination for purpose of determining the age of the prisoner before admission to

the Jail. Where the Medical Officer records the age of a prisoner as below 16 years in the case of a boy and 18 years in the case of a girl, the Jail authorities refer the case back to the concerned trial court for the transfer of the prisoner to the Observation Home/Special School as per the provisions of the Children Act, 1960.

#### **Implementation of Industrial Policy**

\*737. **SHRI BISHNU PRASAD :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how far the guidelines issued by the Ministry to the States under Industrial Policy of Government of India have been adhered to; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY  
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI)**

(a) and (b) The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 provides the Government's basic policy frame for securing the industrial development of the country. The Government has, from time to time, made statements, including the Industrial Policy Statement of July 1980, in order to amplify, clarify and implement the provisions of the Resolution.

The 1956 Resolution, as also the subsequent Policy Statements, provide guidelines for the Central Government for securing the planned development of the industrial sector. It also gives guidance to the State Governments in this regard. The State Governments have generally fulfilled the role assigned to them by providing infrastructure financial assistance and other facilities for establishing industrial enterprises.

#### **Bomb Explosion in Border Town of Rajauri in Jammu Region.**

\*738. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a powerful bomb exploded in the border town of Rajauri in the Jammu region on 14 February, 1984;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the main purpose of the explosion appeared to be to blow up the nearby power house;

(c) whether it is suspected that the bomb was planted by saboteurs who had come across the border;

(d) whether some foreign link is also suspected;

(e) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken in this regard; and

(f) the views expressed by the army experts about the bomb ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI P.C. SETHI)** (a) to (f) According to information furnished by the Jammu and Kashmir Government on the morning of 14th February, 1984, a bomb blast occurred causing extensive damage to a car parked in the premises of the Electrical Sub-Station at Rajauri. There was no damage to the Sub-Station nor was any one injured. The motive appears to be professional rivalry involving the car owner. Investigation into the case is continuing. The army experts, whose assistance was obtained by the State Government, have advised that the bomb used in the incident was a crude one made by welding iron pieces together.

#### **"Quarrying Activities in Mussoorie"**

\*739. **SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that lime stone quarrying has been going on unhampered in the hill areas of Mussoorie, resulting in loss of forests and disturbing the environment; and



(b) if so, the steps being taken to stop such quarrying activities ?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI)** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is before the Supreme Court and a decision is awaited.

**Recruitment of Examiners in Calcutta Customs**

7942. **SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) year-wise number of vacancies reported to Staff Selection Commission for the posts of 'Examiners' in Calcutta Customs since 1978 till date and the number of candidates recommended against such vacancies;

(b) whether at any time between 1978 and 1982 the Calcutta Customs authorities refused candidates sponsored by Staff Selection Commission;

(c) whether Finance Department has notified that no minimum qualifying marks be fixed for recruitment of 'Examiners' in Customs in viva voce; and

(d) if so, date of such notification and action taken by Government against those responsible for not complying with such order ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI P.C. SETHI)** (a) : Statement is enclosed.

(b) Collector of Customs, Calcutta, has reported that during the period from 1978 to 1982, no such nominees were refused appointment.

(c) and (d) According to the procedure adopted for recruitment of 'Examiners' by Staff Selection Commission, no minimum qualifying standard is fixed for interview and marks obtained by the

candidates in interview are added to those obtained by them in the written part and candidates are declared qualified for appointment on the basis of aggregate marks of written examination and interview, taken together.

**Statement**

Year	No. of vacancies reported	No. of candidates recommended
1978	Nil	Nil
1979	6	6
1980	Nil	Nil
1981	3	3
1982	4	4
1983	21	17*

\* 4 posts were withheld for being filled up by surplus employees through Surplus Cell.

**Lathi Charge on Personnel of Heavy Water Project, Talcher**

7943. **SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an incident of lathi-charge on both employees and the management personnel of Heavy Water Project, Talcher (Orissa) by the Personnel of Central Industrial Security Force on 28 February, 1984;

(b) whether Government have called for report from State Government on the incident;

(c) whether the Management of Talcher Project has demanded investigation into the matter; and

(d) the number of employees and management who were injured as a result of lathi charge by CISF Personnel in Heavy Water Project, Talcher on 28 February, 1984 ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI)** (a) : Government's attention has been drawn to the incident which took place at the Heavy Water Project, Talcher on 28 February, 1984 when on CISF's insistence for a proper security check at the main gate, some Project workers became violent and had to be dispersed by use of 'lathis'.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No demand for any investigation has been made with the C.I.S.F. by the Management of Heavy Water Project, Talcher.

(d) 14 employees of the undertaking and 3 C.I.S.F. personnel received injuries in the incident.

**Expansion sought by Siemens**

7944. **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention had been drawn to the news item captioned 'Elec-

tronic Invasion' Government winks as Siemens short-circuit local units" appearing in the Bombay weekly 'Current' dated 17 March, 1984;

(b) if so, the facts about expansion sought by the company for manufacture of the items and their capacity;

(c) the reasons for the D.G.T.D. favouring the Siemens;

(d) which are the other units—big and small—engaged in the manufacture of process control instrumentation for power and process industries—and their capacity; and

(e) how did the Indian subsidiary of the Siemens happen to virtually capture this field ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO)** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. Siemens India Limited submitted an Industrial Licence application for effecting substantial expansion for the manufacture of process control instrumentation from 1300 Nos. to 7500 Nos. per annum as indicated below :—

Item of manufacture	Present licensed capacity	Expansion proposed	Annual capacity after expansion
1. Process Controllers and Accessories	400	1600	2000
2. Electrical Valves and Damper Drives Electric Actuators.	600	1900	2500
3. Electronic Measurand Convertors	300	700	1000
4. Indicator, Integrators & Recorders	—	1500	1500
5. Electro Pneumatic Convertors and Positioners	—	500	500

The company also made a corresponding application to the Deptt. of Company Affairs under Section 21 of the MRTP Act and this was referred to the MRTP Commission on 22.3.1983 for conducting an enquiry and report. The Commission submitted its report to the Deptt. of Company Affairs on 29.6.1983. A final decision is yet to be taken by Government on both the applications.

(c) Process Control Instrumentation is an item which is open to large houses and FERA Companies. The Working Group for Instrumentation Industry while assessing the demand for the Sixth

Plan Period had recommended that preference should be given for expansion of the existing units. In addition to the letters of intent granted to a few new units, substantial expansion has been allowed to four existing units. Since, M/s. Siemens India Limited are also an existing manufacturer of process control instrumentation, DGTD have recommended favourable consideration of their application.

(d) Other units in the organised sector and their licensed capacity are as under :

Name of the unit	Licensed capacity
1. M/s. Instrumentation Ltd., Kota	58,640 Nos.
2. M/s. KELTRON, Trivandrum	20,200 Nos.
3. M/s. Taylor Instruments Company, Faridabad	16,500 Nos.
4. M/s. Bells Controls Ltd., Calcutta	22,434 Nos.
5. M/s. Mohindra & Mohindra Ltd.	6,520 Nos.
6. M/s. Toshniwal Industries Private Limited	3,500 Nos.
7. M/s. E.C.I.L., Hyderabad	Rs. 430 lakhs
8. M/s. Vass & Bernard Actuators Private Limited	2,000 Nos.
9. M/s. Hein Lehman India Private Limited	2,500 Nos.
10. M/s. Bharat Brakes & Valves Limited	1,600 Nos.
11. M/s. Best & Crompton Ltd., Madras.	1,600 Nos.

(e) The existing capacity of M/s. Siemens India Limited for process control instrumentation is only a small fraction of the existing licensed capacity. If we take into consideration the capacity established in the small scale sector and the capacity under implementation, the share of M/s. Siemens India Ltd. in the total approved capacity will come down further.

**Alleged Atrocities Against Mine Workers By CISF Posted At Bankola Area**

7945. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDER HALDER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a copy of memorandum dated 13 February 1984 from the O.C.P. workers of Kumardih 'A' Colliery, Burdwan District (West Bengal) about alleged atrocities against mine workers by the CISF posted at Bankola Area;

(b) the action taken by Government on the memorandum;

(c) whether Government have called for a report from the State Government on the matter;

(d) if so, the salient features of State Government's report; and

(e) in view of the increasing reports of alleged CISF activities in ECL area, whether Government are considering the utility of appointing a parliamentary committee of all parties to study the situation ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI)** (a) and (b) The Home Minister has received a copy of a memorandum dated 10th February, 1984 by some Open Cast Project workers of Kumardihi 'A' Colliery alleging atrocities by CISF. A report was called for from CISF which reveals that the allegation of assault on workers of the Open Cast Project by C.I.S.F. is not substantiated.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

**Manufacture of Telecommunication Equipment in the Country.**

7946. **SHRI K. PRADHANI** : Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to refer to the policy statement made in the House on 23 March, 1984 and state :

(a) The names of the Private sector units, which are in the run for the manufacture of various types of equipment like telephones, telephone cables,

telegraph and wireless apparatus, switching and transmission equipment for installation at the subscribers' premises such as telephone instruments, automatic private branch exchanges, teleprinters and data communication equipment etc., their location capacity and foreign tie-up;

(b) whether the Department of Electronics will set up its own inspection Organisation to test these equipment before it is made available to the public or purchased by the Telephone and Telegraphs Department; and

(c) whether any co-ordination will be established by them with the State units like the I.T.I., Hindustan Teleprinters, Hindustan Cables and P & T Department Units ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES. (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO)** (a) The names of the private sector units which have applied for manufacture of various types of telecommunication equipment like telephones, telephone cables, etc., their location, capacity and foreign tie-up are given in Statement.

(b) and (c) The Communication Equipment Specification Committee is being set up to decide on these aspects.

**Statement**

List of applications received from private companies for the manufacture of communication instruments etc.

Sl. No.	Name of the party	Item of manufacture	Location	Foreign tie-up
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s Industrial Development Consortium(P) Ltd. Bangalore-25 dated 30.3.1984	Telephone Instruments 1,00,000 nos., PABX Teleprinters & Data Comm. Eqps-1.0 lakhs	Bangalore	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
2.	M/s. Binatone Electronics (P)Ltd., Sahibabad 201007. dated 4.4.84	1. Telephone Instruments 2,00,000 nos. 2. Paging Equipments 1,00,000	Sahibabad (U.P.)	Nil
3.	M/s. Universal Electronics Limited, New Delhi dated 4.4.1984	1. Telephone Instruments 5.0 lakhs 2. PABX Exchange 50,000 lines 3. Teleprinters 5,000 nos. 4. Data Comm. Equipment 50 nos.	Category 'B' Gujarat	Nil
4.	M/s. Usha Microprocess Controls Ltd., New Delhi dated 4.4.1984	1. Telephone Instruments 1,00,000 nos. 2. PABX Systems, Teleprinters & Data Comm. Equipment —5000 nos.	Dadri (U.P.)	Nil
5.	M/s. Usha Rectifier Corpn. India (P) Ltd., New Delhi. dated 4.4.1984	1. Telephone Instruments —50,000 nos. 2. PABX Systems Teleprinters & Data Comm. Equipments —7500 nos.	Faridabad	Nil
6.	M/s. Unitron Limited Faridabad dated 4.4.1984	1. Telephone Instruments —5,00,000 nos. 2. PABX Exchange— 50,000 nos. 3. Teleprinters— 50,000 nos. 4. Data Communications equipment— 50 Systems	Ballabgarh Faridabad	Nil
7.	Shri A.R. Dahiya Chandigarh—160022 dated 10.4.1984	Telephone Instruments —5,00,000 nos.	Kalka Distt. Ambala Haryana	Nil

## Steel Import Pool Fund

7947. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to tap the steel import pool fund to provide some amount for financing the International Price Reimbursement Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof as the amount granted for this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir. An amount of Rs. 3 crores has been released recently to EEPIC for making payment of claims.

## कफ्यू लागू करना

7948. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान (वर्ष वार) धारा 144 के कफ्यू को राज्य-वार कितनी बार लागू किया गया ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : विधि व व्यवस्था बनाए रखना मूलतः राज्य सरकारों से संबंधित है और जब आवश्यक समझा जाता है वे दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 144 के अधीन आदेशों की उद्घोषणा करने और कफ्यू लागू करने सहित उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करती हैं। इसलिए इस संबंध में यथा अपेक्षित राज्यवार, वर्ष-वार सांख्यिकीय सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

मंदिर में पाए गए मांस के टुकड़े

7949. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 12 मार्च, 1984 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में "मंदिर में मांस

के टुकड़े मिलने से तनाव" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार सही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस कार्य के लिए जिम्मेदार लोगों को इस बीच गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही का ब्योरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) 11-3-1984 को लाजपत नगर थाने में श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण मंदिर, लाजपत नगर के परिसर में मांस का टुकड़ा मिलने के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त हुई थी। स्थानीय पुलिस ने घटनास्थल का निरीक्षण किया और उक्त अपराधिक सामग्री पाई।

(ख) और (ग) लाजपत नगर थाने में भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 295क के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया गया है। इस संबंध में एक महिला को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और मामले की जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

## National Committee on Environment

7950. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National Committee on Environment has recommended a new forest policy to maintain ecological balances;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement it in the country and particularly in Tribal belt ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

(SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) (a) Yes Sir.

- (b) The proposed policy aims at :
- (i) Protection and enhancement of existing natural forests alongwith their flora and fauna;
  - (ii) Rapid increase in forest and grass cover on all degraded and denuded lands unfit for permanent agriculture; and
  - (iii) Environmentally compatible and efficient management of the forest resources.

This approach is suggested to meet the following vital needs :

- (i) Maintenance of environmental stability;
- (ii) Conservation of natural heritage through preserving flora, fauna and rich biological diversity;
- (iii) Safeguarding the welfare of the Tribal communities;
- (iv) Generating productive employment for the people in the rural areas;
- (v) Meeting the needs of fuel, fodder and minor forest produce for the rural and tribal people.

(c) The draft policy is still under consideration.

#### Terms of Warranty for Maruti Vehicles

7951. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) terms of warranty and after sales service offered by Maruti Udyog Limited to its consumers;

(b) for what period of time will (i) free after sales service (ii) free replacement of spare parts be provided to purchasers; and

(c) the salient features of the company's policy relating to pricing of spare parts, servicing after warranty period and availability of imported spare parts ?

#### THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) (a) and (b)

The warranty on the Maruti car is for a period of 12 months from the date of delivery, or until the vehicle has been driven for 20,000 kilometres, whichever occurs earlier. The warranty on the van is also for 12 months from the date of delivery, or until the vehicle has been driven for 16,000 kilometres, whichever occurs earlier. For the pickup type vehicles, the warranty is for six months from the date of delivery, or until the vehicle has been driven for 16,000 kilometres, whichever occurs earlier. In addition, Maruti is providing a free pre-delivery inspection servc, as well as three more free inspection services. These three services have to be completed within the prescribed kilometrage, the last service being within 5,500 Kms. Free replacement of parts would be possible, in terms of warranty policy, within the period of warranty.

(c) The company policy is to make available all necessary spare-parts, including imported spare-parts, and to price them in accordance with reasonable commercial norms. Servicing facilities, after the warranty period, would be provided through dealers and other approved service outlets.

#### राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3 (3) का क्रियान्वयन

7952. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3 (3) में उल्लिखित 14 राज्यों को देश के "क" "ख" और "ग" क्षेत्र के सभी राज्यों में द्विभाषिक रूप में क्रियान्वित किए जाने का प्रावधान है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो महासागर विकास विभाग और "क" "ख" और "ग" क्षेत्रों में स्थित उसके सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों द्वारा वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान धारा 3 (3) के राज्यवार और वर्षवार कियान्वयन के प्रतिशत का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) तीनों क्षेत्रों में उपरोक्त 14 मदों का कार्य शत-प्रतिशत द्विभाषिक रूप में करने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं; और

(घ) इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं अथवा उठाये जाने का विचार है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा अंतरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज जी० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) से (घ) महासागर विकास विभाग ने एक पृथक विभाग के रूप में मार्च, 1982 से कार्य करना शुरू किया है । देश के "क" "ख" और "ग" क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में इस विभाग के कोई सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालय नहीं हैं । राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3 (3) में उल्लिखित 14 मदों में से 7 मदों पर शत-प्रतिशत कार्य द्विभाषिक रूप में किया जा रहा है । शेष 7 मदों के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक ऐसा कोई भ्रवसर नहीं आया है जब इस विभाग को अधिनियम में अपेक्षित अन्य मदों से सम्बन्धित कार्य द्विभाषिक रूप में करने की जरूरत पड़ी हो ।

**Declaring of Shri Narayana Jayanti and Samadhi days as Holidays for Central Government Offices in Kerala**

7953. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :-

(a) whether the Government of India have issued direction declaring Shri Narayana Jayanti and Samadhi days as holidays for the Central Government Offices and undertakings in Kerala for this year;

(b) if so, details of the direction;

(c) whether Government also propose to issue direction declaring these days as holidays for the Central Government Offices and undertakings in Kerala for all the coming years; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI P.C. SETHI) (a) and (b) The Central Government Employees Welfare Coordination Committees in Kerala have been advised to declare the birthday of Sree Narayana Guru as an additional holiday in Central Government Offices during this year, (1984). Holidays in Public Undertakings are not regulated by these orders.

(c) and (d) Future policy in this regard has not yet been formulated.

**Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons of Alumina Plant at Damanjodi in Orissa**

7954. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rehabilitation and other facilities of displaced persons of Alumina plant at Damanjodi in Koraput district of Orissa has been included as part of the project by the NALCO;

(b) if so, the project report prepared by the NALCO for rehabilitation and other related matters, details thereof;

(c) funds provided for rehabilitation, compensation and minimum facilities



etc. since starting of the project work and the progress made in details; and

(d) total number of unskilled persons among the displaced persons who got employment in the project so far and the steps taken to produce skilled workers among the displaced persons by NALCO ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) National Aluminium Company Limited (NELCO) has taken several steps to assist in the rehabilitation and provision of employment opportunities etc. of displaced persons due to the setting up of the Alumina Plant at Damajodi of Koraput district of Orissa.

(c) In addition to compensation for acquisition of land, the following amounts have been made available by NALCO towards rehabilitation of displaced persons :

- (i) Rs. 5 lakhs for construction of residential units for displaced persons. 46 transit sheds have been built and 30 more are under construction, out of this fund;
- (ii) 50 temporary sheds have been constructed at an approximate cost of Rs. 2 lakhs for the displaced families;
- (iii) ex-gratia amount of Rs. 2500/- to each of the displaced families to enable them to construct their residential units.

(d) Out of 581 displaced families, 567 persons have been provided with

employment—523 through contractors and 44 directly by NALCO as on 20.3.1984.

NALCO also trains local displaced persons in various trades and through contractors/sub-contractors. On 20.3.1984, 17 unskilled persons were receiving training through different contractors/sub-contractors of NALCO and 32 unskilled persons recruited directly by NALCO were receiving training in different technical trades at Damajodi. Depending on the number of vacancies and their suitability, NALCO eventually plans to provide employment to one able bodied person from each displaced family.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग में ग्रेड और पदोन्नति

7955. श्रीमती बिंसावती बतुबेड़ी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए क्या पद-वार ग्रेड बनाए गए हैं; और

(ख) उन सभी पदों और ग्रेडों के लिए पदोन्नति के क्या अवसर हैं;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों के लिए सृजित पद-वार ग्रेड निम्नलिखित हैं:—

क्रम सं०	पद का नाम	वेतन-मान
1.	प्रबंधक	1200-1600 रु०
2.	सहायक प्रबंधक	660-1200 रु०
3.	लेखा अधिकारी	660-1200 रु०
4.	वरिष्ठ प्रभादी	550-900 रु०

5. लेखाकार-I	550-900 रु०
6. पेंटर्न-सह-डिजाइन-सह कटर मास्टर	425-700 रु०
7. प्रभारी	425-700 रु०
8. आधुनिक	425-700 रु०
9. डेकोरेटर (सज्जाकार)	380-640 रु०
10. सहायक सज्जाकार	380-640 रु०
11. रोकड़िया	380-640 रु०
12. लेखाकार-II	380-640 रु०
13. सेल्समैन-I	380-640 रु०
14. सहायक कटर मास्टर	380-640 रु०
15. सहायक प्रभारी	380-640 रु०
16. उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	330-560 रु०
17. सेल्समैन-II	330-560 रु०
18. अवर श्रेणी लिपिक	260-400 रु०
19. सेल्समैन-III	260-400 रु०
20. ड्राइवर	260-350 रु०
21. हैल्पर/पंकर	210-290 रु०
22. दफ्तरी	210-270 रु०
23. चपरासी/स्वीपर/चौकीदार	196-232 रु०

(ख) बरिष्ठता सूची के आधार पर पदोन्नति का लाभ 550-900/-रु० के वेतन मान वाले पदों सहित सम्बद्ध उप-संवर्ग के अन्तर्गत आने वाले पदों को भी दिया जाता है तथा इस बारे में सम्बद्ध भवनों की एक अखिल भारतीय बरिष्ठता सूची संचालित की जाती है। भवनों की बरिष्ठता सूची में दिये गए उप-संवर्ग निम्नलिखित हैं:—

(क) प्रशासनिक-सह-तकनीकी ।

(ख) तकनीकी लेखा ।

(ग) मंत्रालयीय ।

(घ) विविध ।

550-900/-रु० से कम वेतनमान वाले पदों की एक बार बरिष्ठता सूची में सम्बन्धित उप-संवर्गों के सम्बद्ध छोटे पदों के लिए पदोन्नति की सुविधा प्रदान की गई है। पदोन्नति के सम्बन्ध में की गई व्यवस्था नीचे दी गई है:—

## (1) प्रशासनिक-सह-तकनीकी

पद का नाम		
1. प्रबंधक	1200-1600 रु०	} अखिल भारतीय वरिष्ठता
2. सहायक प्रबंधक	650-1200 रु०	
3. वरिष्ठ प्रभारी	550-900 रु०	
4. प्रभारी	425-700 रु०	
5. सहायक प्रभारी	380-640 रु०	
6. सेल्समैन-I	380-640 रु०	
7. सेल्समैन-II	330-560 रु०	
8. सेल्समैन-III	260-400 रु०	

## (2) तकनीकी लेखा

1. लेखा अधिकारी	650-200 रु०	} अखिल भारतीय वरिष्ठता
2. लेखाकार—I	550-900 रु०	
3. लेखाकार—III	380-640 रु०	

## (3) मंत्रालयीय

1. प्रभारी (बिक्री लेखा/सरकारी आपूर्ति)	425-700 रु०
2. उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	330-560 रु०
3. अवर श्रेणी लिपिक	260-400 रु०

## (4) विविध

इसमें कटर मास्टर सज्जाकार आदि के पद सम्मिलित हैं। जहां तक 380-640/-रु० के वेतनमान में रोकड़िया के पद का संबंध है यह बताया गया है कि उपर्युक्त को उप-संवर्ग लेखा, तकनीकी अथवा विविध श्रेणी में सम्मिलित किए जाने सम्बन्धी मामला विचारणीय है। विद्यमान स्टाफ ठांके और पद्धति को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रत्येक स्वीकृत पद को पदोन्नति का लाभ देना संभव नहीं है।

किन्तु उपसंवर्ग में अथवा विविध में सम्मिलित कुछ पद अर्थात् कटर मास्टर तथा समूह "घ" के अंतर्गत आने वाले सभी पदों के लिए उसी लाइन में पदोन्नति की सुविधा उपबन्ध नहीं है।

यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया  
लिमिटेड का विस्तार कार्यक्रम

7956. श्री सुजीत भट्टाचार्य : क्या  
प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड ने आगामी वर्षों के लिए एक बड़े विस्तार कार्यक्रम को चलाने का प्रस्ताव किया है;

(ख) क्या हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड के शांखा कापर प्लांट के कापर टेलिंग से एक यूरेनियम रिकवरी प्लांट को पहले ही उत्पादन के लिए आरंभ किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या बिहार के मोसाबनी में हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड के कापर कन्सट्रेटर के समीप एक यूरेनियम रिकवरी प्लांट को शीघ्र ही स्थापित किया जा रहा है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और महासागर विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल) :

(क) और (ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) मूसाबनी में हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड के तांबे को सांद्रित करने वाले संयंत्र के साथ एक प्रायोगिक संयंत्र काम कर रहा है ।

#### Revision in Royalty Rates

7957. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) details of the provisions by which the State Government can vary the royalty rates on minerals;

(b) whether any change is being contemplated to enable the State Government to revise the royalty rates earlier than the present; if so, the details thereof;

(c) details of the changes made by the State Governments like Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal in the royalty rates on the principal minerals from the States in the last 15 years;

(d) whether Central Government have received any representation in this regard from the above States; and

(e) if so, facts in details and the steps taken thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) The State Governments can only vary the royalty rates on minor minerals like building stones, gravel, ordinary clay etc. Section 15 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act 1957 confers power on the State Governments to frame rules for regulating the grant of quarry leases, mining leases or other mineral concessions in respect of minor minerals, prescribe rates of royalty thereon and to revise these rates once during any period of four years.

(b) As part of the amendment proposals to the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act 1957, a proposal is under examination to amend the periodicity for revising the royalty rates on minor minerals.

(c) The State Governments have no power under the Act to vary the rates of royalty on major minerals. Such a power is available only to the Central Government under section 9 (3) of the Act.

(d) and (e) The Governments of Bihar and Orissa have been representing for expediting the revision in the royalty rates on iron ore, manganese ore, copper ore, magnetite and mica and this is under examination of the Central Government.

#### Demand and Production of Zinc

7958. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate annual demand and production of Zinc in the country;

(b) The details of area in which zinc is explored;

(c) the steps being taken to meet the demand of zinc;

(d) whether it is a fact that the price of zinc has been hiked recently;

(e) if so, by how much and the details of its effects on other industrial products in which zinc is being used; and

(f) the steps being taken to produce zinc in the country to meet the demand and to check the rising prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) The demand and production of zinc during 1984-85 are estimated at about 1,40,000 tonnes and 70,000 tonnes respectively.

(b) The zinc deposits are mainly located in the Districts of Udaipur and Bhilwara in Rajasthan besides smaller deposits in other parts of the country including West Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa etc.

(c) Shortfall in indigenous production vis-a-vis, demand is met by import of zinc metal through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.

(d) and (e) Zinc price increased during the year 1983-84. The price increase may affect the consuming industries like Galvanising, Paints, Chemicals, etc. However, there are other raw materials besides zinc, which are also consumed by the above industries. Quantification of any impact due to rise in zinc price alone is not practicable.

(f) With a view to increasing indigenous production of zinc metal further, an integrated proposal for the development of new mines (Rampura-Agucha and Baroi) and setting up a new zinc-lead smelter complex with a capacity of 70,000 tonnes of zinc and 35,000 tonnes of lead per annum alongwith a captive

thermal power plant of 3×30 MW capacity at Chittorgarh and a gas turbine set of 1×15 MW capacity at Debari Zinc Smelter, all in Rajasthan, is under consideration of the Government for an investment decision.

M/s. Cominco Binani Zinc Ltd., a Public Limited Company, has also taken up the modernisation/expansion programme to achieve their licensed capacity of 20,000 tonnes of zinc per annum.

The price of zinc imported by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is determined by a Pricing Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and indigenous producers are required to sell their products at the same MMTC ruling price. The prices fixed by the Committee are linked to the fluctuations in the prices of zinc in the international market and, therefore, any increase or decrease of zinc price in the world market will be reflected in the domestic selling price of the metal.

#### Republic Day Celebrations

7959. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Republic Day celebrations in Delhi and other State Capitals are intended to foster the spirit of nationalism and unity of the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the proposal to garland the statues of national leaders in Delhi and elsewhere on the eve of Republic Day Celebrations ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Republic Day is celebrated every year on 26th January, to commemorate the day on which the Constitution of India came into force and India became a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic and the celebrations on this day are intended to foster the spirit of

nationalism, unity and integrity of the country.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

**पिछड़े क्षेत्र के विकास संबंधी समिति**

7960. श्री छीतू भाई गामित : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय समिति और उद्योगों के विकेन्द्रीकरण की सिफारिशों पर अंतिम निर्णय ले लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में कब तक निर्णय लिए जाने की आशा है ?

योजना मंत्री (एस० बी० चव्हाण : (क) से (ग) विकेन्द्रित औद्योगिक विकास से संबंधित (1) औद्योगिक संगठन (2) ग्राम और कुटीर उद्योग और (3) औद्योगिक प्रकीर्णन की रिपोर्टों में दी गई सिफारिशों की संबंधित मंत्रालयों, राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ परामर्श करके जांच की गई है। इन परामर्शों के फलस्वरूप ग्राम सहमति को सातवीं योजना के लिए कार्य-नीति तैयार करते समय ध्यान में रखा जाएगा।

“Establishment of Environment Research Committee”

7961. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Environment Research Committee has been established, if so, the main functions of the Committee; and

(b) how far it is successful in regard to solve the problem of air pollution and industrial waste ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : (a) Yes, Sir. After every two years, the Committee is reconstituted. The main functions of the Committee are :

- (1) To identify the priority areas for research;
- (2) To evaluate research proposals and make recommendations to the Department of Environment on the suitability of such proposals for financial assistance; and
- (3) to give advice regarding formulation of projects on a national basis.

(b) Research projects supported in the areas of pollution, water quality, industrial waste treatment and their effects on environment have given an indication of the existing levels of specific pollutants in the areas of study and resultant impacts. Such studies have helped in formulation of guidelines, in devising methods of treatment for specific liquid wastes and in considering possibilities of waste re-use.

**Entitlement of LTC to Dependent Parents-in-law**

7962. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the dependent husband of a Central Government employee is entitled to Leave Travel Concession;

(b) whether the dependent parents-in-law of such a Lady Central Government employee like the dependent parents of male Central Government servant are not entitled to LTC concession;

(c) if so, the reasons for such a discrimination;

(d) the steps Government propose to take to remove this discrimination; and

(e) in case these dependent parents-in-law are entitled to such LTC, the relevant rule or order under which they are entitled ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir, provided he is residing with the Central Government employee.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As both male & female Central Government employees are entitled to LTC for their wholly dependent parents residing with them but not for their respective parents-in-law, no discrimination is involved.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

#### Texturising Machines

7963. SHRI L. S. TUR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) number of draw texturising machines manufactured and delivered by Himson in 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 & 1984 of SDS-3; SDS-3/600; SDS/8; DCS-1000; DCS-1200;

(b) whether Government allow the importation of second hand draw texturising machines in component form for being used in the manufacture of equipment to be supplied to India users; and

(c) the precautions Government propose to take to prevent any such imports into the country including imposition of penalty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The production is not monitored in terms of model or quantity. The Co. have been reporting production of crimping and draw-texturising machines in terms of value. Their production of machines during 1979 to 1983 was reported as under :-

1979	—	Rs. 172.06 lakhs
1980	—	Rs. 591.76 lakhs
1981	—	Rs. 127.00 lakhs
1982	—	Rs. 998.13 lakhs
1983	—	Rs. 465.81 lakhs

(b) No, Sir,

(c) Import of components (prime quality components) is regulated in accordance with the approved phased manufacturing programme in favour of units licensed to manufacture the equipment. However, any contravention of the approved phased manufacturing programme will render the units liable to action under the import trade control regulations without prejudice to any other action that the sponsoring authority can take under its own powers.

#### Attacks by Jarawas in A and N Islands

7964. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many times the Jarawas in Andaman and Nicobar Islands attacked during the past three years; details of each attack separately and the number of persons killed/injured;

(b) whether Government have sanctioned any ex-gratia payment to the kith and kin of the victims;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government will consider the cases of rehabilitation of the families of such victims ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d) : The information has been called

for from A & N Administration and the same will be laid on the Table of the House later.

#### **Bogus Visa Issuing Rackets**

**7965. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some bogus visa issuing rackets are operating in the country which have the patronage of political leaders; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to apprehend them and the number of such rackets unearthed so far and the details in this regards ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :** (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Deputationists of Cement Control - Organisation**

**7966. SHRI R.N. RAKESH :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9912 on 4 May, 1983 regarding deputationists of Cement Control Organisation and state :

(a) whether a final decision to grant of allowance in terms of Resolution of 22 July, 1976 to such of those employees retained on deputation beyond permissible period of two months has since been taken; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :** (a) and (b) The question of grant of allowance in terms of the Resolution dated 22-7-1976 to such of those employees who were retained on deputation in the Cement

Control Organisation beyond the permissible period of two months is being considered in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. They had raised certain points for clarification which have since been furnished. Final advice of the Ministry of Finance is awaited.

#### **Finalisation of Select List (Seniority Quota) 1983 of Section Officers Grade**

**7967. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Personnel and A.R.) have asked all the cadre controlling authorities to furnish the particulars of eligible officers for finalisation of Select List (Seniority Quota) 1983 of Section Officers Grade by 7 April, 1984;

(b) if so, total number of candidates covered in the zone fixed by Department of Personnel and A.R. at (a) above for Section Officers Grade (General as well as SC/ST separately);

(c) number of cadres, which have not furnished the information so far

(d) the steps Government have taken to collect the requisite information from Cadres referred to in part (c) above in time; and

(e) whether Government would be in a position to issue the list, referred to in part (a) above, within the fixed period viz. by the 1 July, 1984 ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following zones (ranges of seniority) have been fixed for making additions to the select List for Section Officers' Grade for the year 1983 :

(i) For General candidates :

All officers upto S.No. 700 of the Supplementary Common



Seniority List of Assistants issued on 21-8-1980.

(ii) For SC/ST candidates :

All eligible officers included in the Supplementary Common Seniority List of Assistants issued on 21-8-1980 and all permanent SC/ST Assistants who were included in the Select List of Assistants on 1-7-74 or earlier and all permanent direct recruit SC/ST Assistants senior to them.

(c) and (d) 23. They have already been reminded demi-officially to expedite the information.

(e) The Government is keen to issue the Select List as early as possible.

**Shooting of two Persons in Capital**

7968. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "TWO SHOT DEAD BY ROBBERS IN CAPITAL" appearing in the Indian Express of 1 April, 1984;

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take to strengthen the security and safety of the people living in DDA flats in trans-Yamuna areas;

(c) whether the robbers have been arrested and how much compensation has been given by Government to the bereaved families including Government job; and

(d) whether his Ministry propose to ask the Works and Housing Ministry to shift some of the Central Government offices to trans-Yamuna areas to uplift the standard of the area; if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two police Assistance Booths have been set up in the Yamna Vihar Colony. Day and Night patrolling has been intensified. Checking of vehicle/vendors in the area is being done. Known bad characters have been rounded up. The verification of character and antecedents of chowkidars and domestic servants working in the area has been undertaken.

(c) Two of the culprits have been arrested and efforts are continuing to apprehend the remaining accused. The Delhi Administration have sanctioned an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 5000/- each to families of the deceased. A reward of Rs. 2000/- has been given by the Commissioner of Police, Delhi to the family of late Shri Bundu Khan in recognition of gallant act in chasing the culprits.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration, because shifting of Central Government offices to trans-Yamuna areas will hardly be of any help in handling the law and order situation.

**Purchase Policy of Matches, etc**

7969. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5157 on 28 March, 1984 regarding reservation of safety matches for small scale industries, and state :

(a) whether copies of the instructions that have been issued to the Ministries/Departments and Financial Institutions and Banks for implementing the Central stores purchase policy will be laid on the Table;

(b) whether the instructions cover cooperative institutions like Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandars in Delhi; and

(c) the safeguards available to the small scale industries manufacturing safety matches if the instructions are not implemented by the agencies concerned ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :** (a) Relevant extracts of the instructions issued to Ministries/Departments/Financial Institutions and Banks for implementing the Central Stores Purchase Policy will be laid on the Table of the House. These instructions are guidelines for the purchasing organisations subject to normal audit requirements.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As and when such instances are brought to the notice of the Government these are taken up with the agencies concerned.

**Expansion of Boiler Plant of BHEL  
Tiruchi**

7970. **SHRI N. SELVARAJU :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the expansion programme sanctioned by Government for the Boiler Plant of BHEL at Tiruchi ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :** An expansion programme for the Boiler Plant of BHEL at Tiruchi, at a total cost of Rs. 29.83 crores was sanctioned by Government in June 1979.

**Supply Position of Aluminium in the  
Country**

7971. **SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any concrete and long term steps to ease the aluminium supply position in the country to provide relief to

thousands of user industrial units falling sick;

(b) the reasons as to why Government are not allowing MMTC to keep buffer stock of aluminium, as is allowed in respect of Zinc, Nickel and other metals in view of fast increasing demand and continued short-fall; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop exploitation by some section of the society in view of the high premium prevailing in Indian markets for the last 14 months ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) :** (a) Owing mainly to inadequate power supply, the capacity of the aluminium smelters in the country continues to be under-utilised, and the availability of aluminium for domestic use has been affected adversely. The concerned State Governments have been requested to ensure supply of adequate power to the aluminium smelters for increasing production. As a long term strategy, captive power plant for Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. has been planned, and a new Aluminium Complex in Orissa with a captive power plant is under construction.

(b) MMTC will maintain suitable buffer stock depending upon availability of foreign exchange.

(c) In order to bridge the gap between demand and production, the Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India, the canalising agency, was authorised to import 30,000 tonnes of aluminium in 1983-84 and 15,000 tonnes in the first quarter of 1984-85. The aluminium producers and the MMTC have sold aluminium at the administered price to the consumers.

**Recruitment Rules for the Post of Hindi  
Officers/Sr. Hindi Officers by Ministries/  
Departments**

7972. **SHRI T.S. NEGI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 10-15 years back, his Ministry had advised certain other Ministries/Departments not to frame their recruitment rules for the post of Hindi Officers/Senior Hindi Officers on the plea that his Ministry had been constituting a common service for all such posts in the Central Secretariat;

(b) whether any circular was issued by his Ministry to this effect; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Broad out-lines of the Central Secretariat Official Language Service were circulated in November, 1975. Thereafter whenever any Ministry/Department proposed to either frame fresh recruitment rules for its Hindi posts or amend existing recruitment rules for such posts, they were advised against doing so in the wake of the proposed constitution of the Service.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

नरोरा परमाणु बिजली परियोजना में चोरी

7973. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र :

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नरोरा परमाणु बिजली परियोजना में चोरी हुई है ; यदि हाँ, तो मशीनों के चुराये गये पुर्जों और चोरी गये सामान का ब्योरा क्या है तथा उनकी मात्रा कितनी है और इससे परियोजना को कुल कितना नुकसान हुआ है ;

(ख) चोरी का कारण और समय क्या है और इस संबंध में लापरवाही के लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में अभी भी कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है और इस चोरी से संबंधित अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं ?

बिज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु उर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रानिकी और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज जी० पाटिल) :

(क) से (ग) जनवरी, 1984 में सामान्य रूप से की गई जांच के दौरान यह पाया गया था कि स्टोर यार्ड से केबल के चार ड्रम गायब थे, जिनमें लगभग 14,000 रुपए मूल्य के 2509 मीटर लम्बे इंसुलेटिड तांबे के केबल थे। मामले की सूचना पुलिस को जांच के लिए दे दी गई है। इस बीच, सुरक्षा व्यवस्था को और मजबूत बनाया जा रहा है।

Raising of DA to Home Guards

7974. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tripura Government have sent any proposal to the Central Government to raise the DA of the Home Guards to Rs. 16 per day;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in this respect ;

(c) considering the present soaring prices, whether the Central Government feel that the present daily allowance of Home Guards in different States is meagre and it requires immediate enhancement of daily allowance of Home Guards; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to raise the DA of Home Guards to Rs. 16 per day as minimum as proposed by the Tripura Government and instruct all the State Governments accordingly ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) National Police Commission had recommended for review of the rates of duty allowance for Home Guards. As the duty allowance is basically payable by the State Governments, views and recommendations of the State authorities have been called for in the matter.

**Computers from U.K. for Schools**

7975. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to import computers costing Rs. 300 crores from United Kingdom for school children (E.T. 12-3-1984);

(b) whether it is a fact that this follows gifts of 5 sets of six computers to India by United Kingdom;

(c) whether Government consider imported computers to be more essential considering the serious poverty and hunger specially in our rural areas;

(d) whether it is not possible to go in for indigenous computers gradually; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that even existing imported computers are not performing satisfactorily as in case of Computer imported by NDDB ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No, Sir. Government have not decided to import computers costing Rs. 300 crores from the United Kingdom for school children. However, Government may import a limited number of computers from the UK for the pilot project covering 250 schools in 1984-85.

(b) The gift of computers to India by the United Kingdom has no bearing

on the Government of India's decision to introduce computers in schools and the import of limited number of computers for the pilot project.

(c) Proper use of computers can help to alleviate poverty and hunger in our rural areas by improving productivity and assisting rapid economic development. Computers have applications in food production, management and distribution, agriculture and education.

(d) It is Government of India policy that computers from indigenous sources are used wherever appropriate and possible. Imported computers are only used whenever local computers are not able to meet the specification required. The Government of India is constantly endeavouring to increase the level of manufacture in the country so that more and more of our computer requirements are not indigenously. In fact it is planned that computers for our schools programme except for the pilot project should be from indigenous sources.

(c) No, Sir.

**Foreign Agencies Working in Tribal Areas**

7976. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of foreign agencies which are working as socio-economic development organisations in the tribal belts of India;

(b) nature of their activity, the name of the country to which they belong and the sources of their financial assistance;

(c) whether some cases of unrest in the tribal belts have come to the notices of Government regarding the foreign agencies working in the tribal belts in the context of their involvement in border areas; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :** (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Village Sarpanch Shot Dead by Terrorists**

**7977. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news item in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 25 March, 1984 saying that terrorists shot dead a village sarpanch in Kapurthala and robbed a cold-storage owner in Ferozepur at pistol-point; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :** (a) Government have seen the news-item.

(b) On 23rd March, 1984, some unknown persons shot dead Shri Kartar Chand in his house located in his fields at village Khanpur. A case u/s 302/148/149 IPC and 25 Arms Act, PS Kotwali, Kapurthala, has been registered in connection with this incident.

Shri Amarjit Singh Sethi resident of Ferozepur city was returning from his cold Storage at about 7.45 PM on 23rd March, 1984 in his car. He was way-laid by three unknown armed persons who snatched Rs. 900/-, a gold 'Kara' and a ring. A case u/s 382 IPC, PS City Ferozepur has been registered in connection with this incident.

**Ban on Import of Generator Sets**

**7978. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided by the DGTD that due to virtual dumping

of generation sets by foreign companies, hereafter all requests for imports would be routed through the Association of Indian Engineering Industry; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in banning the import of generator sets and bare alternators sets and bare alternators upto 4000 KVA ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Import of power generation equipments is regulated by the provisions of the Import-Export Policy of the Govt., with due consideration to indigenous availability.

**Capacity Utilisation by Tyre Companies**

**7979. SHRI B.K. NAIR :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tyre companies operating in the country;

(b) their production capacity and the extent of its utilisation during the past five years;

(c) whether tyre production is often deliberately kept down by these companies to be able to raise prices; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :** (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

## Statement

Name of the Unit	1979				1980		
	Installed Cap. (Lakh Nos.)	Production (Nos.)	Utilisation %	Installed Cap. (Lakh Nos.)	Production (Nos.)	Utilisation %	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1. Dunlop Sahaganj	11.41	10,17,200	89	11.41	11,31,800	99	
2. Dunlop Ambetur	5.80	5,58,800	96	5.80	6,53,100	112	
3. Bombay Tyres	11.00	7,70,100	70	11.00	7,79,900	71	
4. Ceat Tyres	8.50	10,37,000	122	8.50	11,56,400	136	
5. Goodyear	6.00	4,63,900	77	6.00	6,39,400	106	
6. Premier	3.00	3,00,900	100	3.00	2,03,700	68	
7. Inchek	3.00	87,800	29	3.00	89,000	29	
8. MRF, Madras	6.10	5,11,700	84	6.10	5,86,100	96	
9. MRF, Goa	6.10	3,13,000	78	4.00	3,15,200	79	
10. MRF, Arkonam	2.50	55,700	22	2.50	1,43,800	57	
11. Modi Rubber	4.00	7,17,200	179	4.00	9,02,600	225	
12. J.K. Industries	4.00	5,43,900	136	4.00	3,78,300	94	

13. Appolite	4.00	1,74,500	44	4.00	2,51,100	63
14. Falcon	3.00	4,48,100	149	5.00	5,09,200	102
15. Vikrant	4.00	—	—	4.00	1,08,600	27
16. Stallion	1.80	—	—	1.80	—	—
17. U.P. Tyre	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Tanfort	2.00	—	—	2.00	—	—
19. Srichakra Tyres	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	84.11	69,99,800	83	84.11	78,48,200	93

Sl. No.	1981			1982			1983			Utilisation %
	Installed Cap. (Lakh Nos.)	Production (Nos.)	Utilisation %	Installed Cap. (Lakh Nos.)	Production (Nos.)	Utilisation %	Installed Cap. (Lakh Nos.)	Production (Nos.)	Utilisation %	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1.	12.91	11,41,001	88	12.91	10,49,483	81	12.91	9,86,014	76	
2.	6.30	6,84,739	108	6.30	7,98,137	127	6.30	7,46,330	118	
3.	11.00	5,13,302	47	11.00	8,66,284	79	11.00	11,85,139	108	
4.	10.10	12,37,957	122	10.10	14,19,598	140	10.10	15,64,289	155	
5.	6.00	7,43,164	124	6.00	6,77,555	113	7.50	6,22,743	83	
6.	3.00	3,51,538	117	3.00	2,81,714	94	6.00	1,82,536	30	
7.	5.00	68,499	14	5.00	34,499	7	5.00	10,291	2	
8.	6.10	6,13,969	100	7.50	5,73,394	76	7.50	5,49,850	73	
9.	4.00	1,63,696	41	8.00	3,66,007	46	8.00	3,32,350	41	
10.	2.50	2,91,963	117	2.50	2,75,503	110	2.50	3,37,576	135	
11.	4.00	9,32,752	233	7.64	9,82,432	128	7.64	11,21,593	147	
12.	4.00	4,98,738	125	4.70	3,77,180	80	6.95	5,07,403	73	
13.	4.00	1,26,191	31	4.00	3,03,783	76	4.00	2,97,737	74	



14.	7.00	6,14,012	88	8.00	5,52,300	69	8.00	5,04,254	63
15.	4.00	3,37,404	84	4.00	2,89,683	72	5.00	3,44,354	69
16.	1.80	—	—	1.80	—	—	1.80	1,13,919	63
17.	—	—	—	5.00	91,741	18	5.00	51,004	10
18.	2.00	—	—	2.00	—	—	2.00	—	—
19.	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.00	2,129	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>93.71</b>	<b>83,20,565</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>109.45</b>	<b>89,39,293</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>123.20</b>	<b>94,59,511</b>	<b>77</b>

मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्र में  
आदिवासी उपयोजना का  
कार्यान्वयन।

7980. श्री बिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या गृह मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में आदिवासी उपयोजना को संतोषजनक रूप से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने उप-योजना क्षेत्रों में आदिवासी उप-योजना कार्यक्रमों का प्रभावी कार्यों का प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई सक्षम तंत्र स्थापित नहीं किया है;

(ग) क्या इन क्षेत्रों में नियुक्त परियोजना अधिकारियों के पास उपयोजना कार्यक्रमों पर निगरानी रखने और उनके कार्यान्वयन के लिए अपना स्वतंत्र तंत्र नहीं है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबन्धी पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान्।

(ख) जी नहीं श्रीमान्।

(ग) जी नहीं श्रीमान्।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Number of Nuclear Scientists working in  
Foreign Countries

7981. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) total number of Nuclear Scientists in the country and number of such Indian scientists working in foreign countries;

(b) whether Government have any information as to how many of them are working in which of the foreign countries;

(c) whether all the Nuclear Scientists have been properly employed;

(d) how many such scientists have come back home in response to efforts of Government of India; and

(e) whether Government are running short of Nuclear Scientists to operate India's Nuclear Development Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) : No list of Indian nuclear scientists in the country as well as working abroad is maintained.

(d) and (e) While no shortage of nuclear scientists for India's nuclear development programme is being experienced, Government have always welcomed Indian nuclear scientists living abroad to return and work in India.

Production of Graphite Electrodes

7982. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of companies manufacturing graphite electrodes, their licensed and installed capacities and annual production during last three years;

(b) whether production of graphite electrodes is monopoly of Bangur and Jhunjhunwala groups and whether they are charging huge black market price;

(c) whether prices of graphite-electrodes in India are higher than the prices prevailing in many other countries;

(d) whether Government are not allowing licences for setting up more factories for production of graphite—electrodes and some applications have been rejected or are kept pending, if so, details thereof and reasons for rejections, pending and action proposed on pending applications; and

(e) steps taken to remove artificial shortage and eliminate black-market therein, apprehend black-marketeers and recover Government taxes due from them.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) (a) : A list of names of companies in the organised sector manufacturing graphite electrodes, their licensed and installed capacities and annual production during last three years is attached.

(b) M/s. Graphite India Limited & M/s. Hindustan Electro Graphite belong to Bangur & Jhunjunwala group respectively. This Ministry has not received any complaint regarding charging of huge black market price.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No further capacity is being granted for setting up more factories for production of graphite electrodes in view of capacity constraint. At present there is also a High Court interim injunction restraining grant of further capacity for manufacture of Graphite electrodes & annodes for internal sale. M/s. Hindustan Electro Graphite and M/s. Graphite India have recently been allowed to set up units under 100% export oriented scheme. Following four applications have been rejected mainly on the ground of capacity constraint :-

1. M/s. Component & Machinery Corporation.
2. M/s. Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.
3. M/s. Hindustan Electro Graphite Ltd. (Expansion scheme).
4. M/s. Graphite India Limited.

No application for manufacture of Graphite electrodes is pending with the Government.

(e) No complaint has been received regarding creation of artificial scarcity and charging of huge black market price.

#### Statement

The names of the Companies Manufacturing Graphite Electrodes their Licensed and installed capacities and annual production during last three years.

Name of the Company	Approved capacity	Installed capacity	Production in tonnes		
			1981	1982	1983
1. M/s. Graphite India Ltd.					
Durgapur unit	4590	4590	3465	2871	3407
Bangalore unit	10083	10083	5053	3668	2707
100% export oriented unit	2500	—	—	—	—
2. M/s. Hindustan Electro Graphite Limited	8500	8500	9172	8403	10274
Manideep (M.P.)					
100% export oriented unit	4500	—	—	—	—
3. M/s. Carbon Corporation	10000	5000	2270	2748	3294

**Allocation For Drinking Water And  
Roads For Rajasthan**

7983. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : SHRI CHATURBHUI : Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission have neglected the State of Rajasthan and have not effected any increase in its Annual Plan for the year 1984-85 and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission have substantially reduced the allocation for drinking water and roads;

(c) whether Central Government will bring this poor State at par with other States; and

(d) if so, how and full details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) (a) : In view of the severe constraint on resources, the outlay for the Annual Plan 1984-85 could not be increased beyond the final level of 1983-84. In fact even to ensure this size, special accommodation like non-adjustment of the deficit at the end of 1983-84 etc. had to be given.

(b) The sectoral outlays for the year 1984-85 will be shown in the Annual Plan document for 1984-85 which will be laid before Parliament, soon after all the State budgets are finalised.

(c) and (d) The Annual Plans are finalised keeping in view the overall resources of the State Government. As regards Central Assistance, it is distributed on the basis of formula suggested by the National Development Council, which takes into account the backwardness of States on the basis of certain accepted economic criteria.

**संत भिडरवाला के विरुद्ध मामले ।**

7984. श्री रामबिलास पासवान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस

समय संत भिडरवाला के विरुद्ध कितने मामले चल रहे हैं और कितने मामलों में संत भिडरवाला के विरुद्ध वारंट जारी किए गए ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : श्री जरनैल सिंह भिडरवाला के विरुद्ध ग्यारह मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं जिनकी जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है। इन मामलों में उनके विरुद्ध अब तक कोई वारंट जारी नहीं किए गये हैं।

**Representation from Bailadila Mazdoor  
Union**

7985. SHRI M. ISMAIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a representation BMU/d 5/84/209, dated 16 March, 1984 from Bailadila Mazdoor Union (CITU), Bachel Hill Top (Madhya Pradesh);

(b) whether they have complained of serious irregularity in the despatch of lump ore from the stock of Bachel mines;

(c) whether Government are taking action to enquire into the complaint; and

(d) if so, the nature of enquiry ordered into the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The matter has been referred to National Mineral Development Corporation for their comments on the point raised in the representation. After getting the factual report from National Mineral Development Corporation, further action will be taken.

**Setting up of Industries in Orissa**

7986. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the steps taken by Government to set up industries in the non-industrial districts of the country and particularly in backward and tribal areas Orissa;

(b) whether nucleus industrial projects as decided by Government in Orissa have started functioning;

(c) the names of the districts covered during the years 1984 under the scheme;

(d) the detailed programme of Government for establishing industries in public sector and private sector in non-industrial district of Orissa; and

(e) whether Bhawani Pope, Kalahandi in Orissa having no major industry not included in no industry district, if so, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) to (e) Concessions and incentives for identified No-Industry Districts and Backward Areas together with criteria for certification of Nucleus Plants and additional concessions therefor have been announced *Vide* Press Not dated 27. 4. 83 (copies of which are available in Parliament Library). The Government of India does not have any information on whether any Nucleus Plant has started functioning in Orissa. During 1982 and 1983, fifteen and eight Letters of Intent respectively have been granted to the three 'No-Industry Districts' of Orissa.

Kalahandi district is not a 'No-Industry District' because it does not fulfill the criteria for being declared as 'No-Industry District'.

**Threat of Environment Pollution From The Rivers**

7987. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any threat of environment, pollution from the rivers of our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps which Government have taken or propose to take to save the environment from the river pollution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) (a) and (b) According to the Central Board for Prevention & Control of Water Pollution, the pollutional status of the major rivers in the country is as given below :

THE GANGA : The Ganga Water is polluted in the downstream stretches of Kanauj, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna and Calcutta.

THE YAMUNA : The Yamuna Waters are polluted in the stretch starting from Delhi to Etawah flowing through Mathura and Agra.

OTHER INTER-STATE MAJOR RIVERS :

THE SABARMATI : The river Water was found polluted in the downstream of Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

THE NARMADA : Near Ganudeshwar in Gujarat the Water quality of the Narmada was observed as polluted.

THE GODAVARI : Water in the main river is polluted at Dhalegaon, Maharashtra. In the Wainganga, a tributary of the Godavari the water is polluted at Ashti, Maharashtra.

**THE KRISHNA :** Water of the Bhima a tributary of the river Krishna, in downstream of Pune was found polluted at Takal in Maharashtra.

**THE TAPI ;** The water is polluted near Barhampur, Madhya Pradesh.

(c) The Central and State Pollution Control Boards are regulating the industries to provide adequate treatment to the industrial effluents before discharging in to the rivers and others water bodies. Wherever necessary legal action is also being taken.

**White Paper on Agitators And Extremists in Punjab**

7989. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have at any stage considered the need to bring not a 'white paper' dispelling the much propaganda being made by the present agitators and extremists in Punjab about the self-professed disabilities and excesses being committed against that community ;

(b) if so, when it is proposed to publish it; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :** (a) Government have not considered it necessary to issue a white paper.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) : Information in this regard is furnished to the House from time to time.

**उत्पाद लागत को कम करने के लिए उद्योगों से अपील**

7990. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : श्री रविन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्पादन लागत को कम करने तथा उत्पादन क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग करने के लिए उद्योगों से विशेष अनुरोध किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या हैं;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या ठोस कदम उठाये गये हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिक एककों द्वारा भी इस दिशा में कोई प्रगति की गई है; और

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

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) से (ग) अधिकतम क्षमता का इष्टतम उपयोग करना, उत्पादन को अधिकतम करना तथा उत्पादन लागत में कमी करके अधिक उत्पादकता प्राप्त करना जुलाई, 1980 के औद्योगिक नीति विवरण के महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक उद्देश्य हैं।

अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ औद्योगिक लाइसेंस देने और आयात नीतियों में उपयुक्त परिवर्तन करने के अतिरिक्त आर्थिक और वित्तीय उपाय करके तथा अवस्थापना में सुधार करके इन उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त किया जा रहा है।

(घ) और (ङ) : केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के विनिर्माण/उत्पादन बर्ग की उत्पादन लागत में वर्ष 1981-82 की तुलना में वर्ष 1982-83 में गिरावट आई है जिसे इस तथ्य

से भी देखा जा सकता है कि उत्पादन मूल्य से उत्पादन लागत का प्रतिशत 1981-82 में 98 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 1982-83 में 97 प्रतिशत रह गया है तथा बिक्री में उत्पादन लागत का प्रतिशत 1981-82 के 92.5 प्रतिशत से कम होकर 1982-83 में 91.5 प्रतिशत रह गया है।

**Non-approval of Agreement between M/s. Gillette and M/s. Poddars for manufacture of Blades**

7991. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA ROSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have not approved the agreement between American Multinational Gillette and M/s. House of Poddars for the manufacture of razor blades;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether M/s Poddars propose to use foreign brand name in an indirect form so as to defeat Government's policy and practice followed in all other cases of not allowing the use of foreign brand names on articles of mass consumption for domestic sale ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) (a) : Government have approved the foreign collaboration proposal of Messers House of Poddars with the Gillette company of U.S.A. for the manufacture of razor blades.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The foreign collaboration agreement provides :—

“The Joint Venture Company will use a new Indian brand name (to be decided upon between the parties thereto) consisting of a distinctive Indian or other name in conjunction with the “7”

O' CLOCK” trade mark in order to characterise it clearly as an Indian brand name.”

हिप्पियों के बारे में आंकड़े

7992. श्री ए० आर० मल्लु : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने देश में दिन-प्रति-दिन हिप्पियों की संख्या में वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनके बारे में कोई आंकड़े एकत्रित किए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्यवार उनकी संख्या क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि नशीले पदार्थों के वशीभूत होकर अश्लीलता में लिप्त रहने वाले हिप्पियों से भारतीय युवा लड़कों और लड़कियों के चरित्र पर उसका प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा भारत में उनके आने पर रोक लगाने अथवा उनके अनैतिक कर््यों पर रोक लगाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) और (ख) “हिप्पी” शब्द की ठीक-ठीक परिभाषा न होने के कारण, ऐसे विदेशियों के आने के बारे में कोई विश्वस्त सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) ऐसे व्यक्तियों के भारत में प्रवेश को सीमित करने की दृष्टि से, जो नशीले पदार्थों के उपयोग, अश्लील व्यवहार, आचारागर्दी, भिक्षावृत्ति आदि में लिप्त होने के कारण समाज के लिए मुशकिल बने हों, विदेशों में स्थिति भारतीय मशीनों को ऐसे व्यक्तियों को बीजा मंजूर करते समय विशेष रूप से सतर्क बनाने के स्थायी आदेश हैं।

राज्य सरकारों को भी उपयुक्त रूप से यह सलाह दी गई है कि वे ऐसे विदेशियों की गतिविधियों पर सावधानी पूर्वक नजर रखें और कानून की कोई अवहेलना किए जाने पर तुरंत दंडात्मक कार्रवाई करें।

**Pak Spies in Guise of Nihangs in Punjab**

7993. SHRI K. MALLANNA :

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government about intrusion of some Pakistani spies into India;

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

(c) whether any Pakistani spies in the guise of Nihangs have been found in Punjab or near border areas; and

(d) whether Government of India had received any indication as to which agency is active in Pakistan and sent spies to Punjab and their mission ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) : According to the information received from the Government of Punjab 11 (eleven) Pakistani spies were arrested for espionage activities during the period from 1.1.83 to 30.11.83.

(c) : No, Sir.

(d) : It is not in the public interest to discuss such sensitive matters affecting the national security.

**Posting of under Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries of Central Secretariat Services**

7994. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether officers of the Central Secretariat Service (CSS) are supposed to man all posts of Secretariat upto the level of Director in the interest of continuity in the Central Secretariat;

(b) whether officers of CSS empanelled for appointment as Under Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries for the year 1983 are awaiting posting when officers of other services are being inducted against vacant post;

(c) whether Government propose to issue posting orders for all those officers who have not been adjusted in their own Ministries/Departments for the last two months as being done in all other services of the Central Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) (a) : No, Sir. The posts of Under Secretary and above in the Central Secretariat are not reserved for members of any particular Service. These posts are filled keeping in view the educational qualifications, service, experience and special training required for effective performance of the job.

(b) : The CSS Grade I/Selection Grade Select List Officer are invariably considered alongwith other Organised Services Officers for vacant posts of Under Secretary/Deputy Secretary keeping in view the job requirements of each post and the final choice of selecting an officer from amongst the various Organised Services Officers, including the C.S.S. lies with the administrative Ministry/Department concerned.

(c) and (d) : Since the posts of Under Secretary and above are not reserved for members of any particular service, the question of issuing posting orders in respect of C.S.S. Officers does not arise unless and until they are selected by other Ministries/Departments and finally approved by the competent authority, if they are not absorbed in their own Ministries/Departments.



**Indo-Japanese Cooperation**

7995. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indo-Japan bilateral economic cooperation which was very low so far has improved to a greater extent as far as industrial scene is concerned;

(b) whether the collaborations since 1982 have acquired a new dimension with increasing Japanese participation in technical and financial areas comparison from 1958 to 1981;

(c) if so, to what extent the industrial cooperation between India and Japan has improved; and

(d) the other improvements that are being considered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) (a) to (d) : A Statement containing number of collaboration approvals—both technical and financial with Japan from 1958 to 1983, year-wise, is appended.

**Statement****Total Approvals with Japanese Parties**

Year	Financial	Technical	Total
1958	3	3	6
1959	9	6	15
1960	3	47	50
1961	2	43	45
1962	5	24	29
1963	4	40	44
1964	2	35	37
1965	5	26	31
1966	2	16	18
1967	8	13	21
1968	1	11	12
1969	1	16	17
1970	4	11	15
1971	6	29	35
1972	2	25	27
1973	2	34	36

1	2	3	4
1974	4	24	28
1975	3	20	23
1976	—	—	10
1977	—	—	20
1978	2	26	28
1979	—	—	12
1980	5	29	34
1981	4	23	27
1982	5	46	51
1983	7	51	58

**Reorganisation of Electronics Commission**

7996. SRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Electronics Commission has been reorganised recently;

(b) when the term of last Electronics Commission expired and when it was reorganised and for how many years; and

- (1) Dr. M.S. Sanjeevi Rao  
Deputy Minister for  
Electronics.
- (2) Dr. P.P. Gupta  
Secretary, Department  
of Electronics.
- (3) Shri S.K. Bhatnagar  
Secretary, Department  
of Indl. Development
- (4) Professor S. Dhawan  
Chairman, Space  
Commission, Bangalore

(c) names of members of the commission and the powers of the re-organised commission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) (a) and (b) : The previous term of the Electronics Commission expired on September 30, 1983 and it was reconstituted for one year with effect from October 1, 1983.

(c) : Names of the Members of the Commission as on 1st April, 1984 are as follows :—

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| — | Chairman |
| — | Member   |
| — | Member   |
| — | Member   |

(5) Shri R. Ganapati Secretary, Department of Expenditure	—	Member (Finance)
(6) Shri K. Thomas Kora Secretary, Ministry of Communications.	—	Member
(7) Professor S. Sampath Director, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur	—	Member

#### Powers of the Reorganised Commission

The powers of the Commission are the same as of the previous Commission. A copy of the Resolution dated February 1, 1971 (as amended on July 9, 1976 and November 11, 1982) about setting up of the Electronics Commission which *inter-alia* indicates the powers of the Commission, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT—8202/84]

#### राजस्थान में पिछड़े जिलों की घोषणा

7997. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शबतावत : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में कितने जिलों को औद्योगिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़ा जिला घोषित किया गया है;

(ख) किसी जिलों को औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा घोषित करने के लिए क्या मानदंड निर्धारित किए गए हैं;

(ग) चित्तौरगढ़ के औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा जिला घोषित न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या चित्तौरगढ़ जिले का विकास सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सविष्य में उसे औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा घोषित करने संबंधी

कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) और (ख) औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का "क", "ख" और "ग" तीन श्रेणियों में वर्गीकरण करने के लिये अपनाया गया मानदंड निम्नलिखित हैं:—

(1) वर्ग "क" के जिलों में "उद्योग रहित जिले" अर्थात् वे जिले जिनमें कोई बड़ा या मझौला उद्योग नहीं है और "विशेष क्षेत्र" अर्थात् पहाड़ी, दूर-दराज और दुर्गम क्षेत्रों वाले जिले शामिल हैं।

(2) वर्ग "ख" के जिलों में वर्ग "क" में शामिल किए गए जिलों को निकालकर पहले के केन्द्रीय राजसहायता पाने वाले जिले शामिल हैं।

(3) वर्ग "ग" के जिलों में वर्ग "क" और "ख" में शामिल किए गए जिलों को निकाल कर पहले के रियायती वित्त पाने वाले जिले शामिल हैं।

इस मानदंड के आधार पर राजस्थान के निम्नलिखित जिलों को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिले माना गया है:—

वर्ग "क"—जैसलमेर और सिरौही ।

वर्ग "ख"—अलवर, जोधपुर, भीलवाड़ा, चुरू, नागौर और उदयपुर ।

वर्ग "ग"—बांसवाड़ा, बारमेड़, डूंगरपुर, जालौर, झुंझनू, झालवाड़, सीकर और टोंक ।

(ग) से (ङ) चित्तौड़गढ़ को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा नहीं माना गया है क्योंकि यह उपयुक्त मानदंड को पूरा नहीं करता । चित्तौड़गढ़ को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा घोषित करने के लिए सरकार के पास इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

मंत्रालयों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ता

7998. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रियों के साथ संबद्ध स्टाफ कार चालकों को 23 दिसम्बर, 1982 से बढ़ी हुई दरों पर समयोपरि भत्ते की अदायगी की जा रही है जबकि मंत्रालय में काम करने वाले अन्य कर्मचारियों का मामला चौथे वेतन आयोग को भेज दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त मामला संयुक्त परामर्शादात्री तंत्र की रजामन्दी से वेतन अयोग को भेजा गया है और क्या वेतन आयोग ने अन्य कर्मचारियों के लिए भी दिसम्बर, 1982 से समयोपरि भत्ते भी संशोधित दरें लागू करने की सिफारिश की है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) तथा (ग) संयुक्त परामर्श तंत्र की योजना में यह व्यवस्था है कि विवाचन बोर्ड के अधिनियमों में प्रस्तावित आशोधनों अथवा उसे अस्वीकार करने के कारणों को संसद के समक्ष रखने के पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियमों में आशोधन किए जा सकते हैं अथवा उसे अस्वीकार किया जा सकता है । इस मामले में, संसद के समक्ष वित्त मंत्री द्वारा इस आशय का एक बयान दिए जाने के पश्चात् यह विषय चतुर्थ वेतन आयोग को भेजा जा रहा है । उन्हें लागू किए जाने की तारीख का निर्णय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों प्राप्त होने पर ही किया जा सकता है ।

**Cases Handled by the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution**

7999. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases handled by the Central Board for prevention and control of water pollution under Act 6 of 1974 from 1974; year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the results thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) (a) The Central Board for Prevention & Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi acts as State Board for the Union Territories only. The number of cases handled by the Central Board, year-wise is given in the statement,

(b) and (c) Out of 60 cases indicated at (a) above 20 have been decided in favour of Central Board; 16 have been dropped as these were against small units having comparatively lower pollution potential; and 24 are still pending in various courts of law at various stages of legal process.

Statement showing number of cases handled by the Central Board for Prevention & Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi.

Name of the Union Territory	Number of Cases										Total
	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	
Delhi	—	—	—	1	8	15	2	—	23	—	49
Goa Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	5
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	6
<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	1	12	17	2	—	26	2	60

**Setting up of a Product Design and Development and Service Centre in Andhra Pradesh**

8000. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the request of Andhra Pradesh Government is pending with Government regarding the establishment of a field station for product, Design and Development and Service Centre at Rajamandy in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) (a) : A proposal of Andhra Pradesh Government for setting up a Product and Process Development Centre for graphite and ceramic industry at Rajamandy was received.

(b) State Government has been requested to revise the proposal which is awaited.

**स्कूटर्स इण्डिया लिमिटेड द्वारा  
'सेन्टो' स्कूटर का निर्माण**

8001. श्री अनवर अहमद : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र की कम्पनी स्कूटर्स इण्डिया लिमिटेड, लखनऊ गत कई वर्षों से घाटे में चल रही है;

(ख) क्या इस कम्पनी ने वर्ष 1982 में एक नए स्कूटर 'सेन्टो' का निर्माण किया;

(ग) क्या कम्पनी ने इस स्कूटर की प्रत्येक बुकिंग के लिए 500 रु० की धनराशि बयाने के रूप में प्राप्त की थी;

(घ) क्या अनेक व्यक्तियों ने बयाने की अपनी राशि क वापिस लेने का अनुरोध किया

है, क्योंकि यह स्कूटर मार्केट में सफल नहीं रहा है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है तथा ब्याज सहित धनराशि वापिस करने में अधिक से अधिक कितना समय लिया जा रहा है और इस स्कूटर में क्या मुख्य दोष/कमियाँ हैं तथा उन्हें कैसे दूर करने का विचार किया गया है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी :  
(क) से (ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) और (ङ) लगभग 45 हजार व्यक्तियों ने सेन्टो स्कूटरों की बुकिंग रद्द करने के लिए आवेदन दिये हैं। लगभग 20,000 आवेदकों को राशियाँ लौट दी गई है और बाकी आवेदनों पर कार्यवाही हो रही है। कठिन अर्थोपाय स्थित के कारण राशियों को लौटाने में कम्पनी को समय लग रहा है। स्कूटर में कथित खराबियों का सम्बन्ध ईंधन की अस्थिर खपत, अपर्याप्त पावर और कम्पनों से है। कुछ खराबियों को ठीक कर दिया गया है और अन्य खराबियों को भारतीय मोटरगाड़ी अनुसंधान संघ, पुणे की तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता से ठीक किया जा रहा है।

**Changes in Cement Policy**

8002. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to make certain changes in the cement policy;

(b) if so, the changes proposed to be made in the existing policies; and

(c) the details of the changes proposed to be made in 1984-85 ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO)** (a) to (c) : The policy of partial decontrol of cement introduced on 28.2.1982 is closely monitored and reviewed and the cement industry are duly advised of the policy changes, if any, decided upon by the Government. It is too early at this stage to indicate the details of changes, if any, proposed to be made in the policy.

#### Task Force on Water Resources

**8003. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN** : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission have set up a task force on water resources; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) A copy of the Notification is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 8203/84]

#### Raising of Women Police Force in States to deal with Crimes against Women

**8004. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the increase in the number of crimes against women all over the country, Government have advised the States to increase the number of women police force at all levels and special cells/courts to deal with such crimes against women;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals in this regard; and

(c) whether any of the States have responded to the advice in this connection ?

**THE MINISTER OF THE HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI)** (a) to (c) The State Governments were advised to review the strength of women police and take necessary steps to implement the policy of recruiting more women in the State police force. As 'Police' is a State subject it is for the State Governments to raise the women police force to deal with crimes against women according to their requirements.

2. The Delhi Police has set up a special cell to investigate dowry death cases and the cell is headed by the Dy. Commissioner of Police, who is a woman officer. In Delhi one Court has also been set apart exclusively for trying cases of crimes against women.

#### Meeting of Kashmir Liberation Front with Anti-National elements

**8005. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Press report appearing in the 'Telegraph' dated 12 March, 1984 regarding the Kashmir Liberation Front Plan to strike within India and their secret meetings with the anti-national elements in Srinagar recently; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI)** (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have noted the contents of the press report and are vigilant.

#### Impact of Science and Technology on Socio-Economic Conditions of Rural Areas

**8006. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD** : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any evaluation has been made to know the extent to which Science and Technology has improved the socio-economic conditions in the rural areas in the country since Independence and have achieved a balanced rural urban growth narrowing the gap between the incomes of urban and rural populations; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and steps contemplated by Government keeping in view the result achieved so far in this direction ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL)** (a) and (b) : Consistently substantial investments have been made in science and technology and in creating highly qualified, trained and skilled manpower which is the primary resource for applying science and technology for development. There has been a large increase in infrastructural facilities such as communications, transport, electricity, education, health, agricultural extension, etc. There has been a substantial increase in agricultural productivity because of irrigation facilities extending to considerably larger areas, availability of fertilizers pesticides, improved seeds and development and dissemination of improved agricultural practices. Improvement in health services has led to an increase in life expectancy and in elimination of communicable diseases such as small pox and cholera. There has been substantial improvement in animal health, nutrition and quality. Special attention has been given to fisheries, dairy development, production of fruits, vegetables, pulses and oil seeds. Attention has also been paid to dry land farming and social forestry. Modern methods of tissue culture are being utilised. Attention has been paid to flood control. Under the 20-point programme, special programmes for rural development such as those relating to generation of biogas, production of oil seeds etc. have been started.

Agencies such as KVIC and other voluntary organisations are implementing schemes for dissemination, promoting and upgrading rural technology. Educational institutions and research institutions such as CSIR are engaged in development and dissemination of rural technology. The National Research Development Corporation, a non profit public sector company, also disseminates rural technology. Through the use of the geo-stationary satellites, the entire country, including remote areas, will now be brought into a national communication net work. A Council for the Advancement of Rural Technology (CART) has been set up to support the development and application of rural technology.

These measures have reached a very large number of people including those living in rural areas resulting in generation of employment and improving the quality of life of the rural people.

### देश में घड़ियां और कम्प्यूटर बनाने वाली कम्पनियां

8007. श्री विरदा राम गुलशारिया : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक घड़ियों और कम्प्यूटर बनाने वाली कारखानों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) इन कारखानों में वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना होता है;

(ग) क्या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक घड़ियां और कम्प्यूटर बनाने वाले ये कारखाने विदेशी कम्पनियों के सहयोग से चल रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग में तथा साह्य और नागरिक प्रति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डॉ० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) वर्ष 1983 के दौरान 8 कंपनियां इलेक्ट्रॉनिक घड़ियां का



और 50 कंपनियों कम्प्यूटरों का विनिर्माण कर रही थीं।

(ख) प्राप्त जानकारी के आधार पर, वर्ष 1983 में कुल उत्पादन नीचे दिए अनुसार हुआ;

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक घड़ियाँ	4.4 करोड़ रुपए
कम्प्यूटर	78 करोड़ रुपए

(ग) और (घ) उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स और हैदराबाद अलिवन नामक कंपनियाँ क्रमशः जापान की मेसर्स सिटिजन कंपनी और जापान की मेसर्स सीको कम्पन के सहयोग से नयर्टिज एनालाग घड़ियों का विनिर्माण कर रही हैं जहाँ तक अंकीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक घड़ियों के विनिर्माण का सम्बन्ध है, 3 जुलाई, 1980 को इलेक्ट्रॉनिक घड़ी उद्योग पर घोषित की गई

औद्योगिक तथा प्रौद्योगिक नीति के पश्चात् किसी भी विदेशी सहयोग को अनुमादन प्रदान नहीं किया गया है।

अभी तक मेसर्स आई० सी० आई० एम०, पुरे (2904 कम्प्यूटरों के विनिर्माण के लिए) और मेसर्स एम० एम० सी०, कलकत्ता (सूक्ष्मसंसाधित्र माइक्रोप्रोसेसर) पर आधारित आंकड़ा संसाधन उपस्करों के 100% निर्यात के लिए इस मामले में ही विदेशी सहयोग को अनुमादन प्रदान किए गए हैं।

जहाँ तक वित्तीय साझेदारी का सम्बन्ध है, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक घड़ियों के विनिर्माण के लिए अनुसोदित कंपनियों में किसी भी विदेशी कंपनी की कोई साम्या-पूजी (इक्विटी) नहीं है। कम्प्यूटरों का विनिर्माण करने वाली 50 कंपनियों में से, 6 कंपनियों में विदेशी साम्या-पूजी (इक्विटी) की साझेदारी है। इसके ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण

विदेशी साम्या-पूजी वाली कम्प्यूटर विनिर्माणकारी कम्पनियों के बारे में इसने बाला विवरण-पत्र

क्रम सं०	कम्पनी का नाम	भौद्योगिक लाइसेंस/आश्रय-पत्र सं० तथा तारीख	विनिर्माण की वस्तु	विदेशी साम्या-पूजी की प्रतिशतता	विदेशी साम्य-पूजी की सह-भागी कंपनियां
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	मेसर्स नेल्को, बम्बई	भौद्योगिक लाइसेंस : 52 (77) 7-2-77	अंकीय दूरभाषन तथा दूरनियंत्रण प्रणालियां 1-40 नग	39.91%	मेसर्स सेल्युलरबॉर्गर लिमिटेड, फ्रांस
		भौद्योगिक लाइसेंस : 282 (77) 22-9-77	उच्च गति आंकड़ा अक्षिग्रहण तथा नियंत्रण प्रणालियां -17 नग		
		भौद्योगिक लाइसेंस : 340 (80) 24-11-80	लघु कम्प्यूटर/सूक्ष्म संसाधित (गाइको-प्रोसेसर) पर आधारित प्रणालियां 2.00 करोड़ रुपये		
2.	मेसर्स एम० एम० सी० लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता	भौद्योगिक लाइसेंस : 71(79) 30-3-79	सूक्ष्म संसाधित (माइक्रोप्रोसेसर) पर आधारित आंकड़ा संसाधन उपस्कर-250 नग	3.15%	विदेशों में पंजीकृत कंपनियों, अनावासी भारतीयों तथा अनावासी नागरिकों द्वारा 3.15% अग्रत्यक्ष विदेशी शक्ति
		(100%निर्यात)			

6

5

4

3

1. मेसर्स मर्फी इण्डिया लिमिटेड, थाणा  
 2. मेसर्स बुवा इण्डिया लिमिटेड, बम्बई  
 3. मेसर्स आई० सी० आई० एम०, बम्बई  
 4. मेसर्स आई० सी० आई० एम०, बम्बई  
 5. मेसर्स आई० सी० आई० एम०, बम्बई  
 6. मेसर्स ए० एम० ई० ए० लिमिटेड, बम्बई
- आ० पत्र : 329 (81)  
 दिनांक 27-5-81
- औद्योगिक लाइसेंस : 175 (81)  
 दिनांक 10-7-81
- औद्योगिक लाइसेंस : 291 (81)  
 दिनांक 14-10-81
- औद्योगिक लाइसेंस : 75 (79)  
 दिनांक 7-4-79
- संशोधन  
 दिनांक 30-12-83
- आ० पत्र : 1037 (83)  
 दिनांक 31-12-83
- आ० पत्र : 137 (82)  
 दिनांक 1.3.82
- लघु-कम्प्यूटर/सूक्ष्म-संसाधित्र पर  
 आघारित प्रणालियाँ-2 करोड़ रुपये
- लघु-कम्प्यूटर/सूक्ष्म-संसाधित्र पर  
 आघारित प्रणालियाँ-2 करोड़ रुपये
- लघु-कम्प्यूटर/सूक्ष्म-संसाधित्र पर  
 आघारित प्रणालियाँ-2 करोड़ रुपये
- लघु-कम्प्यूटर/सूक्ष्म-संसाधित्र पर  
 आघारित प्रणालियाँ-2 करोड़ रुपये
1. अंकीय कम्प्यूटर प्रणालियाँ-30  
 2. कार्ड रीडर-100 नग  
 3. लाइन मुद्रक-100 नग
- लघु-कम्प्यूटर/सूक्ष्म-संसाधित्र पर आघारित प्रणालियाँ एम० ई०-2 करोड़ रुपये से 6 करोड़ रुपये तक के कारखाना बाह्य मूल्य
- लघु-कम्प्यूटर/सूक्ष्म संसाधित्र पर  
 आघारित प्रणालियाँ 2 करोड़ रुपये
- 33.30% मेसर्स रैंक रेडियो इन्टरनेशनल, लंदन
- 40.00% मेसर्स रैंक बुवा मर्फी लिमिटेड, लंदन
- 40.00% इन्टरनेशनल कम्प्यूटर लिमिटेड, ग्रेट-ब्रिटेन
- 40.00% ए० एम० ई० ए०, ए० बी०, स्वीडन

**“Ecological study about utilisation of Firewood for curing Tobacco”**

8008. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether any ecological study has been done about the utilisation of vast amount of firewood for curing tobacco, leading to depletion of forests ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) No such study has so far been undertaken.

**Allocation of Group ‘B’ Services to Candidates Selected Through IAS Examinations**

8009. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI) : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5215 on 28 March, 1984 regarding allocation of Group ‘B’ Services to candidates selected through IAS Examinations and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in number of cases candidates do not give preference;

(b) if so, what is the criterion for allocating Group ‘B’ Services to candi-

dates who do not give any preference and if the allocation is on merit, then what is the order of the various Group ‘B’ services to which candidates are allotted serialwise by merits; and

(c) whether details of candidates who have not given any preference during the last five years and to the services to which they were allotted be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI (a) : Generally, the candidates appearing in the Civil Services Examination give preferences for the All India Services and the Central Services Group ‘A’ and some of the Central Services Group ‘B’ In a number of cases, the candidates do not give preferences for Group ‘B’ Services.

(b) Such candidates as well as candidates who cannot be allocated to the Services of their preferences in their turn for want of vacancies in those Services are allocated, according to their rank, to the left over vacancies in the Services arranged in the order in which they are notified in the Civil Services Examination Rules.

(c) A statement giving the number of such candidates is laid on the Table of the House.

## Statement

*Allocation of Group 'B' Services to Candidates selected through IAS Examinations*

Year of Examination	Total No. of candidates who could not get Services of their preferences or did not give preference for Group 'B' Services	Services to which Allocated												
		Central Secit.	Railway Board Sectt.	IFS (B)	Armed Forces Hdqrs.	Customs Appraisors	Dani Civil	Goa, Daman & Diu Civil	Dani Police	Pond. Police	R.P.F.	Goa, Daman & Diu Police		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1978	68	—	—	—	66	—	—	—	1	—	1	—		
1979	113	18	1	—	78	7	8	—	1	—	—	—		
1980	105	9	—	—	80	6	1	1	7	—	—	1		
1981	132	13	1	—	111	2	1	—	4	—	—	—		
1982	Allocation of Candidates is not yet Finalised.													

**Identification of Scheduled areas in Madhya Pradesh**

**8010. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether scheduled areas have been identified to take up developmental works in different States; and

(b) if so, the names of the Scheduled areas in Madhya Pradesh and the details of the developmental works taken up in those areas in the Sixth Plan period (year-wise) so far ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) (a) :** Yes, Sir.

(b) : The Scheduled areas in Madhya Pradesh and the developmental works taken up in those areas is as per statement enclosed.

**Scheduled areas in Madhya Pradesh**

1. Jhabus district
2. Mandla district
3. Surguja district
4. Bastar district
5. Sardarpur, Dhar, Kukshi and Manawar tahsils, in Dhar District
6. Barwani, Rajpur, Sendhwa, Bhikangaon, Khargone and Maheshwar tahsils in Khargone (West Nimar) district
7. Khalwa Tribal Development Block of Harsud tahsil, and Khaknar Tribal Development Block of Burhanpur Tahsil in Khandwa (West Nimar district)
8. Sailana tahsil in Ratlam district
9. Betul tahsil (excluding Betul Community Development Block)

and Bhainsdehi Tahsil in Betul district

10. Lakhnadon tahsil and Kura? Tribal Development Block of Seoni Tahsil in Seoni district
11. Baihar tahsil in Balabhat district
12. Kesla Tribal Development Block of Hoshangabad tahsil in Hoshangabad district
13. Pushparajgarh and Sohagpur tahsils, and Jaisingh Nagar Community Development Block of Beohari tahsil, in Shahdol district
14. Kusimi Tribal Development Block of Gopadbanas tahsil in Sidhi district
15. Jashpurnagar, Udaipur and Gharghoda tahsils, and Kharsia Tribal Development Block of Raigarh tahsil in Raigarh district
16. Katghora tahsil and Marwahi Tribal Development Block, Gorella Tribal Development Block and Gorella Community Development Block, and Kota Revenue Inspector Circle Bilaspur tahsil in Bilaspur district
17. Dondi Tribal Development Block of Balod tahsil in Durg district
18. Manpur and Mohla Tribal Development Blocks and Chowki Community Development Block of Rajnandgaon Tahsil in Rajnandgaon district
19. Gariaband, Mainpur and Chhura Tribal Development Blocks of Bindranaswagarh tahsil, and Sihawa Community Development Block of Dhamtari tahsil in Raipur district

20. Kerahal Tribal Development Block of Shoopur tahsil in Morena district.
21. Tamia and Jamai Tribal Development Blocks, Patwari Circle Nos. 63 to 68 and Nos. 72 to 73 villages Seergaon Khurd and Kirwani of Patwari Circle No. 62 villages Mainawari and Gaulie Parasia of Patwari Circle No. 69 and village Bamhani of Patwari Circle No. 97 of Chhindwara tahsil; Harrai Tribal Development Block and Patwari Circle Nos. 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 41 to 44, 48, 49, 50-B and 60 of Amarwara tahsil; Bichhua Tribal Development Block and Patwari Circle No. 1 to 19, 25 to 30, 32 to 37 villages Nandapur of Patwari Circle No. 20, villages Nilkantha and Dhandikhapa of Patwari Circle No. 24, villages Ramudhana, Silora and Jobni of Patwari Circle No. 31 and all villages, excluding villages Muli of Patwari Circle No. 39 Saunsar tahsil of Chhindwara district.

#### Developmental Works

A number of families benefiting schemes and schemes of infrastructure development are under implementation in Agriculture, Horticulture, Soil Conservation, Animal Husbandry, Fishsries, Forests, Sericulture, Industries, Roads, Drinking Water Supply, Education, Rural Electrification, Irrigation, Cooperation and Health Sectors.

#### Steps to increase Indigenous Paper Pulp

8011. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to increase indigenous paper pulp for paper mills in India to avoid costly imports;

(b) whether any incentive is being given to the growers of trees required for producing paper pulp; and

(c) whether Social Forest Scheme includes the type of trees required for paper mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) (a) The paper mills in the country generally possess captive pulping facilities. Secondary raw materials such as waste paper, cereal straws, bagasse etc. are being increasingly utilised to supplement forest raw materials. The import of paper grade pulp is very nominal as compared to the installed capacity for paper in the country. However, the production forestry programme which includes raising of plantations for meeting the raw material requirement of different forest based industries, has been intensified during the various Five Year Plans.

(b) and (c) There are no special incentives given to growers of trees required specifically for producing pulpwood. Under the Social Forestry Scheme, emphasis is given on growing fuelwood and fruitbearing trees. However, other trees including those producing pulpwood are also planted under the Social Forestry programmes.

#### मंडल आयोग की रिपोर्ट का कार्यान्वयन

8012. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा मण्डल आयोग की रिपोर्ट को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) सरकार का विचार उपरोक्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट को कब तक कार्यान्वित करने का है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र खेड़ी :

(क) और (ख) मंडल आयोग की रिपोर्ट सरकार के विचाराधीन है। रिपोर्ट को

कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कोई निश्चित समय सीमा बतलाना कठिन है।

**Allocation of money for some programmes in Madhya Pradesh for 1984-85**

8013. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA** : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money allocated to Madhya Pradesh for various schemes under the Dry Land Farming and Drinking Water Supply Programmes during the first three years of the Sixth Five Year Plan and the amount allocated for these Programmes for the year 1984-85; and

(b) the comparative figures of allocation for these Programmes to other State and Union Territories ?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN)** (a) and (b) The information regarding allocations under Dry Land Farming during 1980-83 is being collected from the States and Union Territories and will be placed before the House as soon as available.

A statement indicating the outlay for Drinking Water Supply Programmes during the first three years of the Sixth Five Year Plan for Madhya Pradesh and other States and Union Territories is enclosed.

Details of allocations under the two programmes, namely, Dry Land Farming and Drinking Water Supply Programmes for 1984-85 would be indicated in the Annual Plan document which will be placed before Parliament as soon as possible.

**Statement**

**Approved Outlays for Drinking Water Supply\***

(Rs. Crores)

S. No.	States/UTs	Approved outlay		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.13	25.00	28.00
2.	Assam	7.70	8.00	10.00
3.	Bihar	18.00	18.00	18.42
4.	Gujarat	20.40	21.42	30.50
5.	Haryana	9.25	12.00	14.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7.25	8.50	9.60
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	17.00	17.00	17.00
8.	Karnataka	18.92	23.10	25.53
9.	Kerala	14.49	14.50	14.50

\*Includes outlays for Sewerage and Sanitation.



1	2	3	4	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	20.00	23.00	25.00
11.	Maharashtra	71.05	138.00	140.00
12.	Manipur	6.50	6.50	5.50
13.	Meghalaya	7.87	7.50	7.80
14.	Nagaland	3.59	3.00	3.14
15.	Orissa	7.75	8.25	9.15
16.	Punjab	22.00	24.60	17.00
17.	Rajasthan	21.69	22.54	21.00
18.	Sikkim	1.61	1.90	1.93
19.	Tamil Nadu	30.49	38.00	57.90
20.	Tripura	2.91	3.00	3.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	53.50	49.59	45.85
22.	West Bengal	10.01	15.00	16.00
	<b>Total States</b>	<b>396.38</b>	<b>488.40</b>	<b>520.82</b>
1.	A & N Islands	0.65	0.70	0.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.75	2.75	3.35
3.	Chandigarh	1.57	3.00	3.75
4.	D & N Haveli	0.09	0.10	0.22
5.	Delhi	20.81	24.50	28.42
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2.98	3.30	4.60
7.	Lakshadweep	0.03	0.04	0.04
8.	Mizoram	2.00	2.01	2.35
9.	Pondichery	0.80	0.90	1.25
	<b>Total UTs</b>	<b>30.68</b>	<b>37.90</b>	<b>44.85</b>
	<b>Total—States &amp; UTs</b>	<b>427.06</b>	<b>525.70</b>	<b>565.67</b>

**Modernisation and Technology Upgradation  
of Cement Industries**

8014. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large segments of the cement industries will be condemned unless the creeping sickness of these units is quickly arrested;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these units are at present working at a low level of efficiency; and

(c) if so, the steps which are being taken for modernisation and technology upgradation of these units to improve the production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) (a) to (c) It is a fact that sickness in the industry has to be arrested to ensure its healthy growth and efficient functioning. In accordance with this objective, the scheme of partial decontrol of cement envisages certain concessions in regard to cement units which are designated as sick. The units designated as sick are required to supply a reduced quantum of levy cement viz. 50% (instead of 66.6%) of installed capacity at controlled prices. The additional quantum of cement allowed to be sold in the non-levy market free from price and distribution control has provided additional realisation to such units for investment in schemes of technology upgradation and modernisation.

**Trial Drilling by National Aluminium  
Company Ltd. in Orissa**

8015. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether trial drilling had been undertaken by National Aluminium Company Limited in Orissa.

(b) if so, when was the trial drilling undertaken; and

(c) the details of the progress and performance of trial drilling ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) (a) to (c) Pre-production drilling in Panchpatmali bauxite mine in Orissa was started by Nalco on 3rd May 1983, by the use of rotary vacuum drilling system.

The drills commissioned at Panchatmali have performed well achieving a maximum drilling rate upto 20 metres/hour. Upto March, 1984, 4000 metres of drilling was the target and Nalco has completed this target. The depth drilled has gone to a maximum of 52 metres against the required drilling depth of 40 metres. Sample recovery has been achieved at 98-100% in all the boreholes.

**Orders/Instructions on Helping of Parents/  
Relatives in their Business etc. by Govern-  
ment Servant During Leave and  
Spare Times**

8016. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no restriction on a Government servant to help his parents and other near and dear relatives in their professions, avocations, business without detriment to the performance of his official duties and responsibilities in any way during leave and spare time; and

(b) if so, whether copies of the orders/instructions existing on the subject will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI P.C. SETHI) (a) and (b) In terms of Fundamental Rule 11 the whole time of a Government servant is at the disposal of the Government which pays him. Further Rule 15 of

the CCS (Conduct) Rules governing the Government employees provides that they should not engage directly or indirectly in any trade or business or undertake any other employment. This restriction would cover even the time outside office hours. A Government servant can undertake only occasional work of a social or charitable nature or occasional work of a literary, artistic scientific character or participate in sports activities in his spare time subject to the condition that his official duties do not thereby suffer. In the circumstances the question of a Government servant helping his relatives in the conduct of their business during his spare time does not arise. This Conduct Rules also provide that a Government servant should not canvas in support of the business or his relatives and that he shall report to the Government, if any member of his family is engaged in a trade or business or owns or manages an insurance agency or a commission agency.

युवा और नाबालिग लड़कियों का  
गैर-कानूनी व्यापार

8017. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या युवा और नाबालिग लड़कियों के गैर-कानूनी व्यापार को रोकने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कोई योजना तैयार की गई है;

(ख) क्या पुलिस का उदासीन रवैया इस व्यापार के फलने-फूलने में सहायक है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस समस्या के साथ सख्ती से निपटने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) से (ग) युवा और नाबालिग लड़कियों में गैर-कानूनी व्यापार को रोकने के लिए राष्ट्रीय

स्तर पर कोई योजना नहीं है। फिर भी 1978 में यथा संशोधित महिलाओं और लड़कियों में अनैतिक व्यापार दमन अधिनियम, 1956 में अनैतिक व्यापारियों को दंडित करके, वैश्याओं की गतिविधियों को नियंत्रित करके और इस बुराई से बचाई गई महिलाओं का पुनर्वास करके महिलाओं और लड़कियों में अनैतिक व्यापार के दमन के लिए एक विस्तृत योजना पर बल दिया गया है। इस अधिनियम के उपबंधों को कार्यान्वित करने और प्रवर्तित करने का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों का है। यह निष्कर्ष निकालने के लिए सरकार के पास कोई विशिष्ट सूचना अथवा रिपोर्ट नहीं है कि पुलिस का उदासीन रवैया युवा और नाबालिग लड़कियों में गैर-कानूनी व्यापार के फलने-फूलने में सहायक है।

मध्य प्रदेश में खादी ग्रामोद्योगों को  
प्रोत्साहन

8018. श्री फूल चन्द्र वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में विशेष कर देवास और शाजापुर क्षेत्रों में खादी ग्रामोद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इन क्षेत्रों में उपलब्ध प्राकृतिक संसाधनों को उपयोग करके वहां पर ग्रामोद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के बारे में विचार करेगी और इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) और (ख) खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (के० वी० आई० सी०) पहले से ही राज्य खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड, पंजीकृत

संस्थानों और पंजीकृत सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से देवास तथा शाजापुर जिलों सहित मध्यप्रदेश में खादी और ग्राम उद्योगों के संवर्धन के लिए अनेक क्रियाकलापों/कार्यक्रमों को करने में लगा हुआ है।

बिद्यमान में खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के कार्यों में निम्नलिखित उद्योगों को शामिल

#### देवास

##### उद्योगों के नाम

1. पोलीवस्त्र
2. बर्तन बनाना
3. बड़ईगीरी व लुहारगीरी
4. बेंत और बांस
5. अन्न और दालों का परिष्करण
6. ग्रामीण तेल
7. चमड़ा
8. चूना
9. खादी।

#### कोटा जिले में अनुसूचित जनजातियों का विकास और कल्याण

8019. श्री जतु भुज : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली जनवरी, 1984 तक राजस्थान के कोटा जिले में किशनगंज शाहाबाद में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विकास और कल्याण के लिए कौन-कौन सी परियोजनाएं आरम्भ की गईं;

(ख) पहली जनवरी, 1984 तक इन परियोजनाओं पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया; और

किया गया। जिन्होंने देवास और शाजापुर जिलों में क्रमशः 1.90 लाख और 23.36 लाख रु० मूल्य का उत्पादन किया है तथा 202 और 784 व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्रदान किया है:—

#### शाजापुर

1. बर्तन बनाना
2. बड़ईगीरी और लुहारगीरी
3. ग्रामीण तेल
4. चमड़ा
5. खादी।

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन क्षेत्रों में रहने वाली अनुसूचित जनजातियों के जीवन स्तर को सुधारने के लिए कोई मापदण्ड निर्धारित किए हैं और यदि हां, तो प्रति अनुसूचित जनजाति कितना व्यय किया गया तथा उनकी प्रति व्यक्ति आय में वृद्धि के सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) राजस्थान के कोटा जिले में शाहाबाद और किशनगंज पंचायत समिति में शाहाबाद सहा-रिया आदिम जनजातीय व्यक्तियों के कल्याण के लिए वर्ष 1977-78 में सहा-रिया विकास परियोजना आरम्भ की गई थी।

(ख) 1 जनवरी, 1984 तक 109.79 लाख रु० का कुल खर्च किया गया है।

(ग) जी हां, श्रीमान।

अगुसूचित जनजातियों पर प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय 804 50 रु० होता है। प्रति व्यक्ति आय का कोई विशेष सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है।

**Abolition of Column From Annual Confidential Reports of Government Servants in Central Secretariat Service**

8020. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the column which required the grading of the Government Servants working in the Central Secretariat Service, as Outstanding, Very Good, and Good etc. has been abolished from the form of the Annual Confidential Report;

(b) if so, from which year this change has been made; and

(c) the reasons for making this important change?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From 1968 onwards.

(c) The column relating to grading in Annual Confidential Report forms was abolished, as it was considered appropriate that reporting and reviewing officers should confine themselves to assessing the performance of the Government Servant concerned under the various columns provided in the Confidential Report from and the job of grading a Government Servant on the basis of his performance as reflected in the Confidential Report should be

left to the Committee assessing him for promotion.

**Allotment of Maruti Cars on Priority Basis**

8021. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state : -

(a) criteria for allotment of Maruti cars on an out of turn priority basis, out of manufacturers quota; details thereof;

(b) the number of such priority allotments vis-a-vis the number of allotments as per normal turn thus far made by Maruti Udyog Ltd;

(c) the break-up of VIPs, Government employees, businessmen and other individuals who have so far been allotted Maruti cars on priority basis out of manufacturer's quota; and

(d) whether Scheduled Caste/Tribe applicants will be included for Maruti cars in the priority list for allotments prepared under manufacturer's quota, if so, when and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The criteria adopted for allotment from manufacturers' quota are :

i) Promotion of commercial interests of the company ;

ii) Promotion of public interest;

iii) Avoidance of individual hardship; and

iv) Facilitation of company work by use of vehicles by company employees.

(b) 34 cars have been allotted on priority out of a total of 840 cars allotted till 31. 3. 1984.

(c) it will not be an appropriate commercial practice to disclose particulars of transactions between Maruti and its customers.

(d) Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe applicants are also eligible for allotment of cars from the manufacturers' quota.

#### Grass Root Planning For Removal of Rural Poverty

8022. SARI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to make grass root level planning for the removal of rural poverty;

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter during the Sixth Plan; and

(c) the measures proposed to be adopted to implement grass root planning during the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAWAN) : (a) Government have always been keen to decentralise planning and take up integrated planning at the district level with a view to ensuring smooth implementation of poverty alleviation and other plan programmes.

(b) and (c) A scheme for strengthening of planning machinery at the district level has been put into operation from 1982-83. Under this scheme, the expenditure on the district-level planning machinery is shareable equally between the Centre and the States. Also a Working Group has been constituted by the Planning Commission to work out a suitable and up-to-date methodology for district planning.

#### Report of The Secretaries Committee on The Recommendations of The Mandal Commission

8023. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased

to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 30 on 16 November, 1983 regarding implementation of Mandal Commission Recommendations and state :

(a) whether the Cabinet Committee has since, completed consideration of the report of the Secretaries Committee on the recommendations of the Mandal Commission, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons for delay ; and

(b) whether the Mandal Commission's recommendations are to be modified on the lines of the Bihar formula adopted during the Chief Ministership of Shri Karpooji Thakur on the criteria of social-cum-economic backwardness, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) The Mandal Report is still under the consideration of Government.

#### Complaints of Attacks by CISF

8024. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Number of complaints of attacks by CISF in various industrial/colliery/vital national installations received by Government during the last 15 months;

(b) whether Government have called for reports from concerned State Governments on these incidents: and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Complaints pertaining to seventeen incidents alleging attacks by CISF personnel in various industrial undertakings, collieries and vital national installations have been received by the Government during the last 15 months.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The duties and powers of CISF are well-defined and appropriate norms for their functioning have been prescribed by Government. On receipt of a complaint a report is called for from CISF authorities and appropriate action taken.

#### Development of Primitive Tribes

8025. SHRI K. PRADHNI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since received from the state Government of Orissa the names of primitive tribes identified, their population and area they inhabit and a micro-project for the developmental programmes for these primitive tribal people;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) the assistance which Government propose to give financial and other, for the implementation of the developmental programmes for these tribal groups during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir; detailed project reports have been received in respect of Dongaria Kondh, Lanjia Souras, Lodhas and Paudi Bhuyans groups. Programmes are however, taken up for all the 12 groups identified, the details of which are given in the statement attached.

(c) During 1984-85 a Central assistance of Rs. 52.04 lakhs is proposed to be given to the Government of Orissa for primitive tribal group programmes.

#### Statement

S. No.	Project	Location	Estimated population (1971 Census)
1.	Bondo (Poroja)	Mudulipada, Koraput	5338
2.	Dongaria Kondh	Chatikana, Koraput	2676
3.	Kutia Kondh	Belgher, Phulbani	5936
4.	Juangs	Suakati, Keonjhar	4379
5.	Kharias (Hill)	Mayurbhanj	5600
6.	Lanjia Souras	(i) Sorang, Ganjam (ii) Puttasingh, Koraput	6800
7.	Mankidias	(i) Sambalpur (ii) Sundergarh (iii) Mayurbhanj	
8.	Paudi Bhuyans	(i) Bonai, Sundergarh (ii) Pallahara, Dhenkanal	10270
9.	Souras (Jara)	Thumba, Ganjam	2734
10.	Birhor	Bonai, Sundargarh	98
11.	Didayi	Kudumulguma, Koraput	2164
12.	Lodha	Morada, Mayurbhanj	3891

2. The important programmes and schemes being implemented include provision of drinking water health care and educational facilities, plantation in shifting cultivation (podu) areas, soil conservation, development of hill slopes and land reclamation, supply of bullocks, goats, bucks, bee boxes implements and tools, weights and measures, training in crafts and development of Communication.

#### Migration from Indian Police Service

8026. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'IPS no more prized post' appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' New Delhi dated 22 March, 1984; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check the migration of talent from Indian Police Service ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under Rule 17 of the Civil Services Examination Rules, a candidate who is appointed to the Indian Police Service on the results of an earlier examination is considered for appointment to Indian Administrative Service, Indian Foreign Service and Central Services Group 'A' on the results of the subsequent examination. As such, I.P.S. (Probationers) are eligible and compete for these services.

#### Delivery Schedule of Maruti Vehicles

8027. SHRI BABURAO PARANJE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to replies given to Unstarred Question No. 3986 on 21 March, 1984 and No. 244 on 16 November, 1983 regarding delivery Schedule of Maruti vehicles and state :

(a) the reasons as to why the city-wise delivery schedule for cars and vans in respect of phase-I cities up to March 1985 is not directly in proportion to the total number of cars and vans booked in each phase-I city;

(b) state the month-wise delivery schedule for cars and vans for each phase-I city during 1984-85 stating the waiting list numbers of each city scheduled to be covered upto end of each month in 1984-85;

(c) the price of the Maruti car, low roof van and high roof van during 1984-85; and

(d) whether the company will allow transfer of booking from (i) car to van or vice versa, (ii) low roof van to high roof van and vice versa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The city-wise delivery schedule for cars and vans in Phase I cities is broadly in proportion to the bookings made in those cities. Some slight deviations have been made in order to provide the minimum number of vehicles required to bring about financial viability of dealers.

(b) It is not possible to indicate month-wise and city-wise delivery schedules since these are dependent on activation of the dealer network, level of production, availability of transportation facilities etc.

(c) The price of Maruti car and low roof van current upto March 1985 would be Rs. 47,500, exclusive of transportation charges and local taxes. The price of high roof van is still to be announced by the company.

(d) Maruti is permitting transfer of bookings from car to van, and low roof van to high roof van and vice versa. Transfer of booking from van to the car is not being permitted in view of the large bookings for cars.



**Levy Quota Reduction Scheme.**

8028. SHRI SANT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sick cement units have approached Government for extension of levy quota reduction scheme;

(b) if so, which are these sick units; when did the sickness benefit scheme expire and the benefits this scheme give to these sick units;

(c) to what extent these sick units succeeded in modernising machinery and equipment and effecting technological improvements during the period of operation of sick benefit scheme; and

(d) Government's reaction to the extension of levy quota reduction scheme requested by these units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a), (b) and (d) Consequent on the introduction of the scheme of partial decontrol of cement with effect from 20-2-82, a number of cement units had requested that they might be recognised as 'sick' so that they could benefit from the available concessions in regard to determination of levy quota. Cement units designated as sick for this purpose are required to give only 50% of the installed capacity as levy cement as against 66.6% prescribed for the other existing units. The following 15 units were declared 'sick' for the period March '82—Feb., '83 and March, '83—Feb., '84 :—

1. ACC Dwarka
2. ACC Savalia
3. ACC Lakheri
4. ACC Khalari
5. ACC Sindri
6. Jaipur Udyog Ltd. Sawai Madhopur.

7. Rohjas Inds. Ltd., Dalmianagar.
8. Sone Valley Portland Cement Co. Ltd., Jajpla.
9. Kalyanpur Lime & Cement Works Ltd., Banjari.
10. U.P. Cement Corpn., Churk.
11. -do- Dalla.
12. Visveswaraya Iron & Steel Ltd., Bhadravati.
13. Charkhi Dadri, Unit of Cement Corpn. of India.
14. India Cements Ltd., Shankar Nagar.
15. Tamil Nadu Cements Corpn. Alangulam.

13 of these units have again requested for extension of this benefit for the year 1984-85 which is being examined.

(c) According to the information furnished by cement factories, who were designated 'sick', they incurred an actual expenditure of Rs. 24.57 crores during the year 1982-83 and have committed and planned an additional expenditure of Rs. 193.05 crores during the year 1983-84 and 1984-85. The scheme of modernisation include rehabilitation of plant, modernisation of quarries, installation of captive power plants and other measures to improve their production, such as technology upgradation energy saving, process improvement and productivity optimisation.

**Indo-Soviet Cooperation in the Field of Computers and Electronic Items for public use**

8029. SHRI SANT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union is enlarging its area of co-operation with India by including computers and other electronic items for civilian use;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposed Indo-Soviet computer tie-ups being widened;

(c) in what manner India will utilise this Soviet assistance; and

(d) whether it will be in the form of projects being launched in the private sector or in the public sector ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) A Trade Protocol has been signed in April, 1983 between India and the USSR. This provides for import of EC-1045 and other computer systems from the Soviet Union. The 1045 systems are primarily meant for utilisation by Educational Institutions in India. It is expected that against these imports by India, the Soviet Union will import four times the value in the form of computer software and electronic items.

(c) This will enable educational institutions to procure computer systems in a cost-effective manner without free foreign exchange requirements. The export of computer software and other electronic items to the USSR will help in increasing the export of goods from India and further widen the base for software development and manufacture of electronic items.

(d) It will not be in the nature of projects. Existing software houses and electronic manufacturers both in the private and public sector are expected to cater to the requirements of the Soviet side. This export to the Soviet Union will be coordinated by Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ETTDC).

**Expenditure in Guest House, Establishment etc. by MAMC**

8030. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of

INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4075 on 21 March, 1984 regarding loss in MAMC and state :

(a) the average monthly occupancy of the rooms in the MAMC Guest House in New Delhi during 1983-84 with the total number of living rooms occupied at one time or at different periods during a month;

(b) the break-up of the expenditure incurred under 'Establishment' and whether the staff employed is given benefit like leave, medical facility, LTC, Provident Fund, gratuity etc.; if so, its value in terms of money;

(c) the period of the present lease, when it was initially concluded and when last extended and how the monthly rent was fixed; and

(d) the annual expenditure being incurred on the maintenance of the lawns, flower-beds etc. in this building at MAMC's account including the expenditure on employment of 'Mali' ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The average monthly occupancy of each of the four rooms in the MAMC Guest House in New Delhi during 1983-84 was 20 man days.

(b) The break-up of the expenditure on "Establishment" during 1982-83 was as under :—

Pay	Rs. 13,680.00
Dearness Allowance	Rs. 16,675.80
House Rent Allowance	Rs. 3,419.80
City Compensatory Allowance	Rs. 1,094.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 34,870.00</b>

The staff employed in the Guest House is given benefits like Leave, Medical facility, LTC, Provident Fund,

etc. and its value in terms of money in 1983-84 was approximately Rs. 13,000/-.

(c) The lease which initially concluded from 1.4.1976 has been extended from time to time. The period of the last lease, which was on a monthly rent of Rs. 4,200/-, was upto 31-3-1984. MAMC have requested the landlord for extension.

(d) MAMC incurred an expenditure of Rs. 780/- during 1983-84 on the maintenance and upkeep of the lawn etc. in the Guest House. There is no Mali on the rolls of MAMC.

#### Assessment of Dual Cement Policy

8031. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have by now made an assessment of the Dual Cement Policy launched upon by them in February, 1982;

(b) if so, their conclusions;

(c) whether the existing policy instead of passing on any benefit to the consumers, who at times do not get any levy cement on account of its non-availability in the market, it has helped the manufacturers and stockists to reap clandestine money by selling it in black market and also adulterating it by regular pilferage in their godowns;

(d) whether Government will consider the desirability of increasing the States' quota of levy cement from its present level; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to ask the cement companies to modernise their manufacturing process by switching over from wet process to dry process, which is far more fuel-efficient?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and

(b) The operation of the scheme of Partial Decentral of cement introduced on 28-2-1982 is closely monitored, and reviewed. Review of the scheme has revealed that the basic objective of ensuring availability of cement in the various parts of the country to the consumers at fair price and a reasonable return to the producer have, by and large, been achieved.

(c) In cases of malpractices, such as pilferage and adulteration of cement, State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are competent to take action under provisions of relevant Weights and Measures laws and powers delegated under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Further under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 Government of India had also issued Cement (Quality Control) Order 1962 under which all cement manufacturers are obliged to produce cement conforming to Indian Standard Specifications. This order was amended on 3rd June, 1983, making ISI Certification compulsory in the Cement Industry with effects from 1-7-1983.

(d) With the increased availability of cement in the country for which every effort is being made, it may be possible to increase the allocation of levy cement to the State/Union Territories in due course of time.

(e) A number of cement units have already drawn up modernisation/expansion plans such as conversion of wet to dry process plants introduction of pre-calcinators, installation of captive diesel generating sets, pollution control equipment etc.

#### New Railway Lines for Backward Region

8032. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10037 on 28 April, 1982 regarding new Railway lines for backward region and state :

(a) whether any new lines have been commended for construction for boosting industrial development of the backward regions in the Sixth Five Year Plan addition to those mentioned in the reply;

(b) if so, the names thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Ministry would urge upon Government for the speedy construction of the new Railway lines taken up in Sixth Five Year Plan in States like Himachal Pradesh, North Eastern States, etc. ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :** (a) to (c) Proposal of State Government of Gujarat for converting narrow-gauge to broad gauge line in Dangs District has been commended for consideration of the Ministry of Railways.

In addition to the throw-forward projects of the 5th plan, the Ministry of Railways have taken up three projects in Himachal Pradesh and North Eastern Region in the 6th plan :—

1. Construction of Nangal Dam—Talwara, H.P., and taking over Mukerian-Talwara siding over a length of 84.74 Kms/29.16 kms. was approved in 1981-82. The work on this project is in progress.

2. Construction of Kalka Parwanoo, H.P., new BG line (4.3 Kms) was approved in 1982-83 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.6 crores. Final location survey is in progress to finalise the location of Terminal Station and the alignment beyond Tipra Station.

3. In the North Eastern States, construction of a rail-cum-road bridge across river Brahmaputra at Jogighopa along with a BG railway line from Jogighopa to Gauhati has been approved in 1983-84.

**Transfer of Employees working in CISF, CRP BSF at places far Distant from Their Home States**

**8033. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any clear cut guidelines for effecting the transfer of low paid employees like constables working in Central Industrial Security Force, C.R.P., B.S.F. etc. at place far distant from their home States;

(b) if so, an outline of these guidelines;

(c) whether any requests for transfer have been pending with Government from employees who have served for more than (i) five years, (ii) seven years, (iii) ten years and have not been transferred to such places as National Fertilizers Limited, Naya Nangal, Panipat, Public Undertakings at Hardwar etc.; and

(d) if so, the likely date by which the requests would be accommodated and the reasons for delay ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The policy regarding transfer in CISF, CRPF, BSF is dictated by the all India character of these forces which necessitates transfer liability all over the country. Subject to the administrative and operational requirements, postings are done in terms of the following guidelines :—

**CISF :** The personnel are posted outside their home zones for the first 8 years of their career (6 years in compassionate cases). Thereafter, they are considered in their turn for posting in their home zones/states.

**CRPF :** The personnel are posted in Battalions which are mobile and keep changing their locations every 4 years, for service in hard and soft areas by rotation. They are also posted at static places like Group Centres by rotation for three years tenure.

**BSF :** BSF personnel are posted in Units/Battalions which are mainly deployed on border. There is a regular system of rotation of the Units from one area to another. A tenure of 3 to 5 years has been prescribed for the purpose. The personnel are attached to Units and, therefore, move along with the Units.

While following above guidelines effort is made to provide an opportunity to personnel to serve at stations of their choice by rotation. Compassionate grounds are also given due and adequate consideration.

(c) Only CISF have Units located at these places. The position in their case is that as per the guidelines, the personnel who have completed only 5 years at outstations do not qualify for being considered for transfer at all. There are some cases of personnel who have served for 7 years outside their home zones. They have been put on waiting lists for being transferred to the places of their choice, in their turn. There is no pending request from Constables who have put in 10 years service outside home zone for transfer to their home zone.

(d) It is not possible to indicate a precise date. Transfer will however, be made in the order of their seniority in the waiting lists subject to availability of vacancies.

progress of Korba Aluminium plant,  
Madhya Pradesh

8034. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :**  
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) when the Korba Aluminium Project in Madhya Pradesh was completed and started functioning;

(b) the Production capacity of the plant;

(c) the details of the production achieved during the year 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(d) whether it is a fact that the production is gradually declining year after year;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps being taken to use the full capacity of production and achieve the target ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES  
(SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) :** (a) The details of completion of construction and commissioning of the Aluminium Smelter, are given below :

Unit	Construction completed	Commissioned
Ist Phase	March, 1975	May, 1975
IIInd Phase	June, 1976	Sept, 1977
IIIrd Phase	December, 1977	July, 1983
IVth Phase	Sept., 1978	Yet to be commissioned.

(b) 100,000 tonnes per annum, taking all four phases together.

(c) The details of production achieved are given below :—

Year	Quantity Produced (in tonnes)
1980-81	29,179
1981-82	34,756
1982-83	43,240
1983-84	61,338 (Provisional)

(d) No, Sir. In fact, It is steadily increasing.

(c) Does not arise.

(f) The industry and Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (Balco) have been continually pursuing with the state Government/Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board (MPEB) for increased power supply. There has been some improvement in the power supply in 1983-84, which has resulted in significantly higher production in the year. As a long-term solution of the power problem, Government sanctioned in December, 1982, the setting up of a Captive Power Plant (270 MW) at BALCO's Korba Project. The modalities of financing this project are being examined.

**Provision made for Activities and Programmes of G.S.I.**

8035. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of the STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the provision made for the activities and programmes of the

Mineral.

Coal

Bauxite

Geological Survey of India, in the Sixth Year Plan;

(b) the area surveyed during the Sixth Plan period and the result achieved;

(c) the amount spent upto the end of the year 1983-84; and

(d) the provision made for the year 1984-85 ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) :** (a) Initially an allocation of Rs. 70 crores (Rs. 56.57 crores for functional and Rs. 13.43 crores for construction), was made by the Planning Commission for the Geological Survey of India for the Sixth Five Year Plan as a part of the total allocation of Rs. 1380 crores for the Department of Mines. Within the overall departmental ceiling for the Sixth Five Year Plan, taking into account the progress of the various projects, annual allocations have, inter-alia, been made for the Geological Survey of India in consultation with the Planning Commission, by readjustment of the provision in respect of the different projects.

(b) Exploration and investigation of minerals is a continuous process and is being continued by the Geological Survey of India in various States of the country. Besides G.S.I. has also undertaken exploration work in the off-shore area and the airborne geophysical survey during the Sixth Plan period. The work done includes 4.4 lakh sq km. of systematic geological mapping, 22,954 sq. km. of large scale mapping, 580 sq. km. of detailed mapping, 5.02 lakh meters of drilling, 1.71 lakh sq. km. marine geology survey and 2.14 lakh sq. km. airborne surveys. As a result, the following important mineral resources have been located.

State

West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh & Andhra Pradesh.

Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

Lignite	Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan,
Copper	Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Bihar, Orissa, Haryana & Karnataka.
Tungsten	Rajasthan
Tin Ore	Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Haryana
Limestone	Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh; Himachal Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.
Chromite	Orissa.
Gold	Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka.
Dolomite	Arunachal Pradesh.
Rockphosphate	Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
Diamond	Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
Lead-zinc	Rajasthan, Maharashtra and West Bengal.
Rock Salt	Rajasthan.
Manganese	Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

(c) An amount of Rs. 40.20 crores has actually been spent from 1980-81 to 1982-83 and the anticipated expenditure for 1983-84 is Rs. 19.75 crores.

(d) A provision of Rs. 27.50 crores has been made for the year 1984-85 by the Planning Commission. This increase in the provision of Geological Survey of India's budget has been made keeping in view the expansion of the activities of the Geological Survey of India.

**BPE Guidelines Regarding Employment in Damanjodi Alumina Plant**

3036. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the NALCO has received policy guidelines from BPE regarding the employment in Damanjodi Alumina plant;

(b) if so, the detailed guidelines thereof and the steps taken by the

NALCO to implement the policy in detail;

(c) total number of ST and SC candidates observed so far through direct recruitment and on deputation category-wise; and

(d) total number of persons appointed so far through direct recruitment, deputation from State Government and other departments of Government of India and transferred from other projects, category-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) The guidelines issued by Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE) regarding recruitment procedure in Public enterprises were brought to the notice of the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) for being followed. As per the guidelines issued by BPE, recruitment to posts in the pay scales, the maximum of which does not exceed Rs. 300/- p.m., is made by the Company through the local Employment

Exchanges. In case, the Employment Exchange issues a 'non-availability certificate' in respect of any category of post, the vacancies are notified in local news-papers. For recruitment of personnel in executive and supervisory categories, the posts have to be filled on All-India basis by advertising in both local and all India newspapers or by personnel contact. Persons displaced from the areas acquired for the Project or those who belong to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Community have to be given overriding priority in the matter of recruitment.

NALCO is following the above guidelines.

(e) As on March 20, 1984, the number of employees belonging to SC/ST in Damanjodi Alumina Plant was as follows :

Category	SC	ST
(i) Direct recruitment	31	17
(ii) Deputation	—	

(d) Total number of persons appointed upto 20-3-1984 in Damanjodi Alumina Plant, through various sources is given below :

1. Direct recruitment	166
2. Deputation from State Government	2
3. Deputation from Government of India	1
4. Transfer from other Public Enterprises	9

#### Employment of Local People in NALCO

8637. **SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO** : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the NALCO Authority has implemented effectively the policy to provide employment to the local people;

(b) if so, the exact jurisdiction of the word 'local' as per the BPE and interpreted by his Ministry and defined by NALCO;

(c) whether it is confined only to local employment exchange, if so, how the other areas of the district Koraput are going to be covered under this policy jurisdiction;

(d) whether the employment exchanges at sub-divisional level and district level come under this definition and intimated accordingly by NALCO;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the measures to be taken to provide the employment to the deserving persons of the district, if 'district' is a 'local' area ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE)** : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f) The persons who are registered with the local employment exchange are considered to be local persons. In so far as recruitment to posts carrying scales of pay the maximum of which does not exceed Rs. 800/- p.m. is concerned, NALCO is required to notify the vacancies to the concerned local employment exchange where the project is located. In case suitable candidates are not available with the local Employment Exchange, the Employment Exchange may sponsor suitable candidates from other Employment Exchanges in the neighbourhood. In the event of the local Employment Exchange issuing non-availability certificates, the posts are then advertised in the local papers.

In addition to the concerned Employment Exchange, the vacancies for SC



and ST posts are notified to the special Employment Exchange set up for the purpose. NALCO is notifying vacancies in the non-executive categories of posts, carrying scales of pay the maximum of which does not exceed Rs. 800/- p.m., for the Alumina Plant at Damanjodi to the Employment Exchange at Koraput. However, for posts advertised in the local papers, the persons residing in other areas of the Koraput District can also apply.

**Progress of NALCO Projects at Damanjodi and Angul**

8038. SHRI GIRDHAR

GOMANGO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) component-wise progress made by National Aluminium Company Limited Authority at Damanjodi and Angul since starting of the construction;

(b) total investment made for both the projects by his Ministry;

(c) whether his Ministry have reviewed the progress of the works which are under construction;

(d) if so, the findings thereof and the direction given to NALCO Authority to adopt measures to finish the work in time; and

(e) the steps taken by his Ministry and the NALCO Authority for the commencement of the Alumina/Aluminium plant on scheduled time ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) :** (a) The National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) is implementing the construction of an integrated Aluminium complex comprising of Bauxite Mine and Alumina Plant in Pancpatmali and Damanjodi respectively and Aluminium Smelter Plant and Captive Power Plant (CPP) at Angul.

Most of the land required for the Project has been acquired and is in the possession of the Project authorities. Know-how and basic engineering packages have been received from Foreign consultants. Ordering for most of the critical and long-delivery equipment/civil works have been completed. Drilling has started with the arrival of exploratory drills. Infrastructural facilities such as site grading, approach road, temporary housing, construction, water and power have been provided at the site commensurate with the requirement. Construction activity at all the project sites is in full swing,

(b) The total expenditure incurred on the project upto the end of March, 1984 is about Rs. 514 crores.

(c) to (e) Progress of the project is constantly reviewed in the Ministry in terms of physical and financial targets in consultation with NALCO and its prime consultants viz. Engineers India Limited (EIL) and Development Consultants (Private) Limited (DCPL).

Inter-ministerial Quarterly Progress Review meetings are also held under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Mines) to review the progress of the project in which Cabinet Secretariat, Planning Commission, Bureau of Public Enterprises and other Ministries participate.

In order to ensure adherence to the time schedule, adequate number of agencies have been inducted, and wherever necessary, additional manpower, machinery and equipment are being mobilised with a view to accelerating the tempo of construction work at various sites.

Liaison is also being maintained with the State Govt. to assist NALCO in the balance land acquisition and movement of materials on the National Highway.

**Quarrying of Lime Stone in Doon Valley**

8039. **SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA** : Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the dangers that continued quarrying of lime stone in the Doon Valley pose to the ecology of the areas; and

(b) whether Government propose to take immediate steps to stop quarrying as such practice will seriously affect not only the water supply to Mussoorie and Dehradun city but will increase flash floods threatening life in UP, Bihar and West Bengal ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH)** : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is before the Supreme Court and a decision is awaited.

**Closure of Project During Last Decade**

8040. **SHRI N.E. HORO** : Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were some projects which were started in the last decade and have been closed down without success or satisfactory result through research; and

(b) if so, the names of such projects initiated by the Department of Electronics alongwith the amount spent thereon ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO)** : (a) No research projects started in the last decade have been closed down without success or satisfactory result in so far as Department of Electronics is concerned,

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

**Representation and Resolution Passed by Annual conference of Pahadia Tribes**

8041. **SHRI A.K. ROY** : Will the **Minister of HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) details of the 'Pahadia tribe' living in the Raj Mahal area of Santhal Paraganas of Bihar with their number, economic condition, literacy and representation in service;

(b) whether it is a fact that even amongst the Scheduled Tribes the 'Pahadia' tribe constitutes the most backward section and they are being prosecuted by the Bihar Government by involving them in police cases;

(c) whether Government have received the representation and resolution passed by the 13th annual conference of Pahadia tribe at Godda, Santhal Paraganas; and

(d) if so, salient points in that and the steps taken thereon ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI)** : (a) to (d) Information is being collected from the State Government of Bihar and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

**Statehood to Union Territories**

8042. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA** : Will the **Minister of HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether many **Union Territories** have approached the **Central Government** to provide statehood to their **Union Territories**;

(b) If so, the names of such **Union Territories**; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :** (a) No formal request has been received from any of the Governments of Union Territories in the matter in the recent past.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

देश में पर्यावरणीय संबंधी समस्याओं का ब्यौरा

8043. श्री छीतू भाई गाभित : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में अब तक पता लगी पर्यावरणीय सम्बन्धी समस्याओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान इन समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए क्या कार्यक्रम तैयार किए गए हैं ।

(ग) उपयुक्त कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अब तक क्या कार्य किया गया है ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री विन्दिजय सिंह) : (क) देश की प्रमुख पर्यावरणीय समस्याओं में, वनों का विनाश, धूल-धरण, अन्य प्राकृतिक संसाधनों में कमी, वायुक परितंत्रों का झूट तथा प्रदूषण, वायु, जल तथा मृदा का प्रदूषण है ।

(ख) तथा (ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान पर्यावरणीय संरक्षण तथा सुरक्षा पर विशेष बल दिया गया है । पर्यावरण के क्षेत्र में कोई अनुसंधान अभियानों को प्रायोजित किया गया है । पर्यावरण विभाग द्वारा बड़ी विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए पर्यावरणीय

अनुसंधान प्रोत्साहन हेतु मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त तैयार किए गए हैं । पर्यावरणीय शिक्षा तथा जागरूकता के विकास के लिए, संगोष्ठियां कार्यशालाएँ, पुस्तकियाँ, पाठ्यक्रम, समूह चर्चा, लोकप्रिय नाचण, बहुत माध्यमों के अभियानों तथा निबन्ध प्रतियोगिताओं को सहायता दी गई । पर्यावरण विभाग में सकेन्द्रीय विन्डु (फोकल प्वाइन्ट) सहित एक पर्यावरणीय सूचना तंत्र (इन्विस्) तथा विभिन्न विषय क्षेत्रों में पांच सूचना वितरण केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई । पारि-विकास कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत कई परियोजनाएँ भी चलाई गई । प्रदूषण नियंत्रण के लिए कुछ प्रमुख गतिविधियों में विस्तृत दस्तावेजों, औद्योगिक न्यूनतम राष्ट्रीय मानकों (एम० आई० एन० ए० एस०) का क्रमबद्ध क्रियान्वयन; नदियों के नगीकरण तथा जोनिंग के लिए मुहाना विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण ; प्रदूषण नियंत्रण की गतिविधियों में समन्वय के लिए क्षेत्रीय संस्थाओं की स्थापना ; तथा वायु प्रदूषण नियंत्रण के लिए तकनीकी तथा ताकिक समर्थन का बनाना शामिल है । प्राकृतिक सजीव संसाधनों तथा वृक्ष मंडल रिजर्वों के संरक्षण हेतु स्कीमें तैयार की जा रही हैं/कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं ।

**Supply of Windows for Nuclear Power Plants at Kakrapar and Tarapur**

8044. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had placed orders with a Seattle Company for supply of eight windows and possible 16 more for a nuclear power plant at Kakrapar and 13 windows for nuclear waste processing plant near Tarapur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and need for placing orders with Seattle Company ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The selection of the firm was based on the technical suitability of the product as well as cost comparison against a global tender.

**Threat by Employees of Nationalised Banks**

**8045. SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether employees of the nationalised banks threatened the Deputy Minister of Finance, Government of India;

(b) whether he was threatened, gheraoed and assaulted by the banks employees;

(c) whether he has been threatened of dire consequences and there is threat to his life, as reported in the press; and

(d) the steps if any, taken by Government to prevent such ugly incidents in future ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :** (a) to (c) After the Deputy Finance Minister started paying surprise visits to the branches of Public Sector banks and LIC offices in order to tune up administration, especially in the matter of greater discipline, punctuality and better customer service, he was gheraoed by a section of bank employees and also started receiving anonymous threatening calls that if he did not stop his visits to the branches of Public Sector banks and did not stop recommending against erring officials, his life would be in danger.

(d) Arrangements already exist for the security of Central Ministers. These arrangements are reviewed from time to time as and when need arises.

**Setting up of Sewa Paper Ltd. Koraput**

**8046. SHRI K. PRADHANI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the present stage at which the execution of the various projects like the Sewa Paper Ltd. (SPL) in Koraput District stands ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :** M/s. Sewa Papers Ltd. are setting up a Paper project for an installed capacity of 33,000 tonnes per annum in District Koraput, Orissa. Land acquisition, site preparation, and installation and erection of equipment have been completed. The paper machine including stock preparation equipment is nearing completion. Commissioning trials are expected to commence and the project will be in commercial production by the middle of 1984-85.

**"Deaths Due to Work Related Disease in Madhya Pradesh"**

**8047. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a report published by the Madhya Pradesh Unit of the People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) which states that many people in Nagda, Madhya Pradesh have died due to work related disease;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIVIJAY SINGH) :** (a) and (b) Yes Sir.

According to the Report, the workers of the factory are exposed to health hazards on account of emission of carbon disulphide, hydrogen sulphide, sulphur dioxide, chlorine and Mercury vapours. The report also mentions that the waste water contains highly poisonous chemicals which are discharged into the river Chambal.

(c) The occupational health of the workers is covered under the factories Act. The provisions of this Act are implemented by the State Governments. Three studies have been conducted by Directorate General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institute (FASLI), the recommendations of which were forwarded to the management and Chief Inspector of factories for implementation. The Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has also carried out an investigation regarding the factory effluents and has directed increase in the capacity of the effluent treatment plant and to reduce the B.O.D. as prescribed under Minimum National Standards Programme. An Expert Committee constituted to study the problem of Air and Water Pollution caused by the rayon factories has completed its study and its report has been received very recently.

#### Child Population in the Country

8048. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state : the child population in the country (below 15 years of age) according to the last estimate ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : The child population in the country in the age group 0—14 (i.e. below 15 years of age) according to 1981 Census is estimated as 263, 064, 491 based on five per cent Sample. This estimate does not include figures for Assam State where the 1981 Census could not be conducted.

रेलगाड़ियों में अपराध रोकने के लिए मुख्य मंत्रियों से परामर्श

8049. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या

गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने रेल गाड़ियों में लूटपाट, डकैती आदि की घटनाओं को रोक-थाम के लिए मुख्य मंत्रियों पर संबंधित राज्य में कानून व्यवस्था में सुधार करने हेतु दबाव डाला है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा और उसके निष्कर्ष क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) और (ख) राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों से कोई परामर्श नहीं किया गया परन्तु, रेलवे में अपराध को रोकने के लिए उनको पत्र लिखे गये हैं। उन्होंने अपराधों को रोकने और स्थिति सुधारने के लिए सभी प्रयास करने का आश्वासन दिया है।

#### Manufacture of Telecommunication Equipment in Private Sector

8050. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have changed their policy for manufacture of telecommunication equipment in the country ;

(b) if so, whether the private sector has also been allowed to enter this field;

(c) the names of the private sector units which have applied for issuing licence for establishing their units to manufacture Telecommunication equipment and the site; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this regard and the names of such units which have been granted permission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) and (b) The scope of the policy followed so far has been enhanced by securing the coopera-

tion of private enterprise in the manufacture of Telecommunication equipment.

(c) and (d) The requisite information asked for in these parts is given in the Statement.

#### Statement

List of applications received from private companies for the manufacture of communication instruments etc.

Sl. No.	Name of the party	Item of manufacture	Location	Foreign tie-up	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s Industrial Development Consortium(P) Ltd. Bangalore-25 dated 30.3.1984	Telephone Instruments 1,00,000 nos., PABX Teleprinters & Data Comm. Equip-1.0 lakhs	Bangalore	Nil	Under Process
2.	M/s. Binatone Electronics (P)Ltd., Sahibabad 201007. dated 4.4.1984	1. Telephone Instruments 2,00,000 nos. 2. Paging Equipments 1,00,000	Sahibabad (U.P.)	Nil	Under Process
3.	M/s, Universal Electronics Limited, New Delhi dated 4.4.1984	1. Telephone Instruments 5.0 lakhs 2. PABX Exchange 50,000 lines 3. Teleprinters 5,000 nos. 4. Data Comm. Equipment 50 nos.	Category 'B' Gujarat	Nil	Under Process
4.	M/s. Usha Microprocess Controls Ltd., New Delhi dated 4.4.1984	1. Telephone Instruments 1,00,000 nos. 2. PABX Systems, Teleprinters & Data Comm. Equipment —5000 nos.	Dadri (U.P.)	Nil	Under Process
5.	M/s. Usha Rectifier Corpn. India (P) Ltd., New Delhi. dated 4.4.1984	1. Telephone Instruments—50,000 nos. 2. PABX Systems Teleprinters & Data Comm. Equipments —7500 nos.	Faridabad	Nil	Under Process

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	M/s. Unitron Limited, Faridabad dated 4.4.1984	1. Telephone Instru- ments—5,00,000 nos. 2. PABX Exchange— 50,000 nos. 3. Teleprinters— 5,000 nos. 4. Data Communi- cations equipment — 50 Systems	Ballabgarh Faridabad	Nil	Under Process
7.	Shri A.R. Dahiya, Chandigarh—160022 dated 10.4.1984	Telephone Instruments —5,00,000 nos.	Kalka Distt. Ambala, Haryana	Nil	Under Process

**Murder of an Assistant Commandant  
of Manipur Rifles**

**8051. SHRI RAMA KRISHAN MORE :**  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an  
Assistant Commandant of Manipur  
Rifles was murdered by Jawans at Ukh-  
rul, near Imphal on 29 February, 1984;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to prevent  
such unfortunate incidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME  
AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) and  
(b) On 29.2.1984, Shri Dhiren Singh  
Assistant Commandant and Adjutant of  
6th Manipur Rifles went to Kharasom  
junction Post at about 8 P.M. to check  
the absentees earlier reported to him by  
the Post Commander Subedar Jakh-  
thang. He was accompanied by Shri  
Lagairung Kabui, Assis'ant Comman-  
dant. Shri Kabui, who was in drunken  
condition, misbehaved with the jawans  
of the post. The jawans of the post  
reportedly reacted to his misconduct and  
assaulted Shri Kabui who was hospitali-  
sed and he expired later.

(c) Cases against the persons con-  
cerned have been registered and investi-

gations are in progress. Disciplinary  
proceedings against Shri Dhiren Singh,  
Assistant Commandant have been insti-  
tuted and he has been placed under sus-  
pension. All the thirty personnel of the  
post have also been placed under sus-  
pension.

**पतियों के बुलाने के संबंध में  
कानूनी शक्ति**

**8052. श्री सज्जन कुमार :** क्या गृह मंत्री  
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली पुलिस  
के दहेज विरोधी कक्ष के पास ऐसे पतियों को  
वापिस बुलाने की कोई कानूनी शक्ति नहीं  
है, जो अपने विवाह में कम दहेज मिलने के  
कारण अकेले विदेश चले जाते हैं तथा फिर  
न तो वे वर्षों तक अपनी पत्नी को वहां  
बुलाते हैं और न ही उन्हें अपनी पत्नी के  
रूप में स्वीकार करते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं  
तथा ऐसा कानून न बनाए जाने के क्या कारण  
हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसे पतियों की किस  
कानून के अन्तर्गत विदेशों से वापस बुलाया  
जा सकता है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) दिल्ली पुलिस के दहेज विरोधी कक्ष के पास ऐसी कोई शक्ति नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता को धारा 125 के अधीन प्रथम श्रेणी का मजिस्ट्रेट किसी व्यक्ति को यह आदेश दे सकता है कि वह अपनी पत्नी के भरण पोषण के लिए मासिक भत्ता दे, यदि पर्याप्त साधनों वाला ऐसा कोई व्यक्ति अपनी पत्नी की उपेक्षा करता है अथवा उसे रखने से इन्कार करता है।

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए  
विशेष सहायता कार्यक्रम

8053. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के विशेष सहायता कार्यक्रम के प्रभाव का कोई मूल्यांकन किया गया है;

(ख) पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास सम्बंधी शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत इन क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए

अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है और इसमें से कितनी धनराशि का खर्च केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वहन किया है;

(ग) क्या इतनी भारी धनराशि खर्च करने के बाद भी पहाड़ी जिलों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय में कोई वृद्धि हुई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितनी ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इस सम्बंध में क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चन्हाण) :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की उप-योजना, जो कुछ अंश तक राज्य योजना से और कुछ अंश तक विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता से निधिबद्ध होती है के कार्यान्वयन की वार्षिक प्रगति का पुनरीक्षण आगामी वर्ष के लिए उप-योजनाओं को अन्तिम रूप देने के दौरान किया जाता है।

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की उप-योजना पर पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना से, व्यय और इसमें विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता का भाग निम्न प्रकार से है:—

( करोड़ ₹० )

अवधि	उप-योजना का कुल आकार	विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता अंश
(1) पांचवीं योजना (1974-79)	205.34	104.00
(2) 1979-80 (व्यय)	71.68	32.50
(3) छठी योजना (अनुमोदित परिचय)	570.00	350.00

(ग), (घ) और (ङ) उत्तर प्रदेश के से सम्बन्धित सूचना इस कार्यक्रम को प्रारम्भ पहाड़ी जिलों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय में वृद्धि करने के बाद से उपलब्ध नहीं है।



**Setting up of the Industries in Orissa.**

8054. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industries set up in different places of Orissa during the Sixth Plan period so far;

(b) the number of them owned by private sectors;

(c) the particulars of the private-sector-owned industrial units;

(d) the public sector IPICOL managed industries set up in the Orissa during the Sixth Plan period; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) 24. This figure indicates the units licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and does not include industries set up in Small Scale Sector which are outside the purview of the I (D & R) Act, 1951 and the Registrations granted under the exemption provisions of the said Act.

(b) 19.

(c) Details of licensed units are published by the Indian Investment Centre every month.

(d) and (e) The Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd, has set up during the Sixth Plan period so far units for the manufacture of (i) Carbon and Alloy steam Sameless Piping, Bending etc. (ii) Aluminium Wire Roads, (iii) Cement and (iv) Transmission line tower & substation structures.

**Pak Marks Bullets Found in Tripura**

8055. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani Ordnance factory marks were noticed on the bullets that were found from the scene of 1 February 1984 when a Border Security Force party was ambushed by extremists in north district of Tripura; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. 4 fired cases of .303 and one mis-fired case with markings of Pakistan Ordnance Factory were recovered from the scene of the incident of 1st February, 1984 alongwith other ammunition of Indian origin.

(b) Since most of the arms and ammunition by insurgents are supposed to have been obtained clandestinely no firm conclusion can be drawn from recovery of ammunition with Pakistan Ordnance Factory markings. Vigil on the border is being kept.

**Gold Deposits in the Country**

8056. SRRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that gold deposits in viable quantities have been discovered in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the particulars in this regard;

(c) the quantity of gold likely to be found; and

(d) the time likely to be taken by which exploration work will be commenced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) As

a result of surveys carried out, gold mineralisation has been located in Chigargunta and Mallappakonda areas in Chittoor district and Kottapalle block in Anantpur district of Andhra Pradesh and in extension of the Hutti and Gadag Gold Fields in Karnataka. Investigation for gold has also been taken up in Sonapet area in Bihar, Salaikana, Kalima and Talkoi area in Orissa, parts of Raigarh district of Madhya Pradesh; Dharampuri district in Tamil Nadu; Nilambur valley in Kerala; parts of Siwalik belt in Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh where gold mineralisation has been reported.

(c) In Chigargunta about 3 million tonnes of ore at 3 to 3.5 gms per tonne of gold and in Mallappakonda, 6 lakh tonnes of ore at 2.4 grammes per tonne of gold is expected. In other areas work is in preliminary stage.

(d) The exploration work is a continuing process and is being continued at various parts of the country by GSI and other agencies. However, as a result of the survey undertaken earlier, a gold mine is under development at Yepamana near Ramgiri in Anantapur district, by Bharat Gold Mines Limited. The Hutti Gold Mines Company is exploring the extension of the Hutti Mines and has recently reopened the old gold mines at Mangalur, Gulbarga district to study its feasibility. Mining of the gold from other areas will depend on the results of the detailed investigations and the techno-economic viability of the reserves.

#### Sicks Unit in Public Sector

8057. SHRI B.K. NAIR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for adjudging any industrial unit as sick;

(b) whether inability to ensure a fair return on invested capital for a number of years and failure to utilise installed

capacity at a minimum of 75 per cent form part of these;

(c) the number of newly established units in public sector in the sick list.

(d) measures proposed to bring them upto normal healthy condition; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to take suitable action against those in charge of the management of these units; if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) According to definition of industrial sickness adopted by the Reserve Bank of India, a unit is classified as sick if it incurs cash losses for one year and in the judgement of the financing bank, is likely to incur cash losses for the current year as well as the following year and which has an imbalance in its financial structure, such as, current ratio of less than 1 : 1 and worsening debt-equity ratio (total outstanding liabilities to net worth).

(c) Government have not classified any Public Sector Unit as a sick unit.

(d) and (e) Review of the performance of various undertakings is a continuous process which is done on a quarterly basis by the administrative Ministries concerned. Necessary corrections are applied to rectify the shortcomings noticed.

#### Allotment of Sheds/Factories/Plots/Shops to SC/ST

8058. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(h) whether no proper reservation in respect of allotment of sheds/factories/plots/shops and other commercial plots etc. has been given to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes by Delhi

State Industrial Development Corporation; if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) the total number of sheds/flatted factories/plots/shops allotted to SCs/STs and other castes during the last three years, year-wise and the percentage of reservation for SCs/STs in allotment of business complexes; and

(c) total number of applications received during the last three years for allotment of quotas of materials for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) According to Delhi Administration, Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation does not allot shops and commercial plots. As regards industrial sheds, plots and flatted factories, DSIDC has not constructed any industrial complex in the last three years and therefore the question of allotment does not arise.

(c) Since there is no statutory reservation for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in regard to allotment of raw materials, no separate record is available with the Corporation.

मध्य प्रदेश में खनिज भंडार

8059. श्रीमती बिद्यावती जतुवैरी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के छतरपुर और टीकमगढ़ जिलों में भारतीय भूसर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा किन-किन स्थानों पर सर्वेक्षण किया गया है; और

(ख) सर्वेक्षण किए गए स्थानों पर कौन-कौन से खनिज पदार्थ पाए गए तथा उनमें से कितने खनिज पदार्थ औद्योगिक दृष्टि से उपयोगी पाए गए तथा तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने मध्य प्रदेश के छतरपुर और टीकमगढ़ जिलों के विभिन्न भागों में खनिजों के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है। इसके फलस्वरूप खोजे गये खनिज तथा उनके स्थल निम्नलिखित हैं:—

प्राप्त खनिज	स्थान	जिला
मिट्टी	उजरा, नरसिंहपुर	छतरपुर
ताम्र अयस्क	बजना, मोली, इकरामपुर, पुराना तिगोडा तथा सलैया	"
पाइराइट	दिलारी, सलैया	छतरपुर
लोह अयस्क	दालीपुर, नीमखेड़ा, गुलाट तथा ईधारा, चोपखेड़ा, बजना, कारी, कोटा, मोतीगढ़ तथा डूरा	"
	मजारयोरा, तोरिया तथा उरगौरा	टीकमगढ़
पाइरीफिलाइट	कुररा	छतरपुर
	मजारयोरा, नन्दन वन, सरकना, महेनगढ़ कररी, भेटड़ा तथा परेवा	

फासफोराइट	हीरापुर, बसई, मडदेवडा कछार	सागर-छतरपुर जिला
हीरा	अंगोर	छतरपुर
सीसा अयस्क	बांदा-शाहपुरपुर	टीकमगढ़
बैराइट्स	सूरजपुर, दुरनखेड़ा तथा भरानो	टीकमगढ़

छतरपुर सागर जिले में 25% फास्फोरस पेन्ट फ्राक्साइड तत्व वाले लगभग 17 मि० टन फास्फोराइट का पता चला है तथा मध्य प्रदेश खनन निगम द्वारा 1978 से इसका दोहन किया जा रहा है। औद्योगिक दृष्टि से अत्य महत्वपूर्ण खनिज है—टीकमगढ़ में पाइरो-फोलाइट, छतरपुर जिले में खनिज मिट्टी तथा टीकमगढ़ जिले में बैराइट।

**Special Assistance Through Police Authorities in the Cases of SC/ST**

8060. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have issued special instructions to the State Governments to provide special assistance, through Police Authorities, in the cases of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

(b) if so, whether a copy of these instructions will be laid on the Table;

(c) whether these instructions are not being followed by State Governments;

(d) if so, the action taken by Central Government in the matter; and

(e) whether Central Government have any monitoring in this regard and if so, whether a copy of the report submitted in this connection will be laid on the Table ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :** (a) to (e)

The Union Home Minister had, in his DO letter No. III. 11011/4/80-NID(D) dated 10th March, 1980 to the State Governments, conveyed comprehensive guidelines covering precautionary, preventive, punitive, rehabilitative and personnel policy measures required to be taken for checking crimes against Scheduled Castes. A similar DO letter dated 8th December, 1980 was addressed to the State Governments in respect of crimes against Scheduled Tribes.

2. The detailed guidelines to deal with crimes against Scheduled Castes were laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1077 dated 19th March, 1980. The Central Government is constantly pursuing with the State Governments the effective implementation of these guidelines. In pursuance of the guidelines, following measures have been taken by a number of State Governments :—

- (1) Machinery geared for solving land and wage disputes and ensuring effective possession and forestall criminal trespass into the lands belonging to Scheduled Castes.
- (2) Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have set up Special Courts to ensure quick trial.
- (3) Haryana, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have accepted the scale of relief/compensation recommended by the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes victims of crimes including rape,

The other States have drawn up their own rates of compensation.

- (4) 11 Police Stations in Bihar and 7 Sub-Police Stations in Madhya Pradesh have been set up to exclusively register cases of crimes against Scheduled Castes.
- (5) In most of the states, State Level Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister and Special Cells under the DIG have been set up for looking after the welfare of Scheduled Castes.
- (6) The States of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have identified a total of 48 districts as sensitive from the point of view of crimes against Scheduled Castes.

**Housing Complex at Salt Department land, Bhandup**

8061. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that at Bhandup (East) in Bombay, a New Housing Complex-Shyam Nagar is being developed;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that this complex land belongs to the Salt Deptt.

(c) if so, the reasons as to why this colony is coming up;

(d) steps being taken to stop this encroachment; and

(e) the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The land in question along with other pieces of land was leased for salt manufacture for 99 years under a deed executed on 16.2.1922. Through various transactions since then, lease-hold interest in the land changed hands. One Shri Mohammed Hafiz claiming to be successor-in-title of one Shri A.J. Mohammed, has claimed the land relying on a conveyance deed of 1971. He and his agents have tress passed into the land and are constructing thereon an unauthorised housing complex called "Shyam Nagar Housing Complex".

(d) and (e) Salt Deptt. approached Police authorities to prevent trespass and remove the encroachment, and the Municipal authorities of Bombay for not entertaining any proposal for building activities on the land but the required assistance has not been provided by the police or Municipal authorities.

A public Notice was issued in local newspapers in December, 1983 cautioning public against dealing with the trespassers on the land and action is being taken to issue a similar notice again. Steps are also being taken to file a declaratory suit in Court under Section 534 of the Specific Relief Act and to seek Court's orders restraining the encroachers from undertaking construction work, pending decision on the suit.

**Dry Cell Battery Companies.**

8062. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the companies which are manufacturing dry cell battery and their production capacity annually;

(b) whether any new company has applied for establishing such unit in the country, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon;

(c) whether the price of zinc which is used in dry cell battery has gone up

which has hit the dry cell battery units; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the hike of prices of zinc ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The names of companies in the organised sector manufacturing dry cell battery and their annual licensed capacity is given below :

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Annual capacity (Million Nos.)
1.	M/s. Union Carbide, Calcutta	495
2.	M/s. Estrella Batteries, Bombay	205
3.	M/s. Apte Amalgamations, Bombay	72
4.	M/s. Geep Industrial Syndicate, Bombay	222
5.	M/s. Toshiba Anand Batteries, Cochin	90
6.	M/s. Punjab Anand Batteries, Mohali (Punjab)	120
7.	M/s. Lakhanpal National, Baroda	180
8.	M/s. Indo-National Limited, Madras	180
9.	M/s. Champion Industries, Ghaziabad	60
10.	M/s J.K. Batteries, Bhopal (closed)	60

(b) No application for setting up unit for manufacture of dry cell is pending with Government.

(c) The price of zinc has gone up recently which has affected the dry cell industry to some extent.

(d) The price hike is due to increase in the international price of zinc.

**Details of Items Imported for Colour T.V. Sets.**

8063. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :  
SHRI AMAR SINGH  
RATHAWA : Will the PRIME  
MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether picture tubes for colour T.V. sets are being imported, if so, the

details of other items which are being imported for manufacture of colour T.V. sets;

(b) the amount spent for the import of the parts for one colour T.V. set;

(c) the names of the country from which the import is being made and through which agency;

(d) whether there is any proposal to manufacture colour T.V. tubes and other parts in the country for preparing colour T.V. sets, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when it will be possible to be self sufficient in regard to manufacture of colour T.V. sets in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS

AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The picture tubes for colour T.V. sets are being imported by ETTDC which is a canalising agency for importing this item. Items under (Appendices 3 and 5 of 1983-84 ITC Policy) costing S35 for each CTV can be directly imported by each eligible manufacturer. Besides, the manufacturer can import OGL items like tuner.

(b) The total import content for one CTV set is around US \$110.

(c) Colour TV picture tubes are being imported from Japan and South Korea. However, import of other items is left to the choice of individual manufacturer.

(d) Many of the general purpose components used in the manufacture of CTV sets, like resistors, capacitors, potentiometers, etc., are already being made in the country. For special components like CTV picture tubes and delay lines, steps have already been taken to make them available locally in due course. M/s, PDDL, UPTRON and AP Electronics Corporation have already been issued Letters of Intent for manufacture of CTV picture tubes. M/s KELTRON is already manufacturing CTV Delay lines for 100% export. Also one private unit in the organised sector has recently applied to manufacture CTV Deflection components.

(e) Some critical components like picture tubes and Delay lines have to be imported initially. This is because indigenous manufacture can be taken up only when the annual recurring demand reaches levels which make such manufacture techno-economically viable; further more, local manufacture of picture tube in particular, is technologically complex and calls for heavy investment and so would take some time to be set up.

**SC/ST in Select List of Assistant Commissioners of Police in Delhi Police**

8064. SHRI TIRLOK CHAND : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a departmental promotion committee for appointment of Assistant Commissioners of Police in Delhi Police was held and recommended a select list;

(b) whether any Scheduled Caste Officers have been included in the select list for approval;

(c) if so, how many and when they will be appointed; and

(d) if not the reasons thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Departmental Promotion Committee had prepared select lists of officers for appointment against substantive and officiating vacancies. No Scheduled Caste Officer was available within the zone of consideration for substantive vacancies and therefore, no Scheduled Caste officer has been included in the list of officers recommended for substantive appointments. However, 7 Scheduled Caste officers have been included in the list of officers recommended for officiating appointments. The recommendations of the Selection Committee are under active consideration of the Government.

**Cooperation of British Machine Tool Industries**

8065. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the British machine tool industry has shown keen desire to renew its cooperation with the Indian machine tool manufacturers for transfer of technology and manufacture of British machines under licence in India;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have accepted the offer made by the U.K. Government;

(c) if so, the main features of the proposed scheme;

(d) whether any agreement in this regard is likely to be signed; and

(e) if so, the details and steps being taken to implement the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (e) A delegation of British machine tool manufacturers which visited India in March 1984 had evinced general interest in collaborating with Indian machine tool manufacturers for transfer of technology and manufacture of machine tools in India. Proposals for collaboration as and when received by Government will be considered on merits in accordance with Government policy.

#### Price Rise of Zinc

8066. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether zinc is used in preparing dry cell battery, if so, the particulars of the companies which are manufacturing dry cell battery; and

(b) the steps which are being taken by Government to bring down the prices of zinc to save this industry and also to maintain the prices of dry cell battery from further rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Zinc is used in manufacturing dry cell battery.

The names of companies in organised sector manufacturing dry cell battery and their annual licensed capacity are given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Annual capacity (Million Nos.)
1.	M/s. Union Carbide, Calcutta	495
2.	M/s. Estrella Batteries, Bombay	205
3.	M/s. Apte Amalgamation, Bombay	72
4.	M/s. Geep Industrial Syndicate Ltd., Bombay	222
5.	M/s. Toshiba Anand Batteries Cochin	90
6.	M/s. Punjab Anand Batteries Ltd., Mohali (Punjab)	120
7.	M/s. Lakhanpal National, Baroda	180
8.	M/s Indo National Ltd., Madras	180
9.	M/s. Champion Industries, Ghaziabad	60
10.	M/s. J.K. Batteries, Bhopal (closed)	60



The price of zinc is fixed by a Pricing Committee on month to month basis, based on prices of non-ferrous metals in London Metal Exchange in international market, plus duties (customs and excise) and MMTC charges etc.

#### Deluxe Maruti Cars

8067. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to manufacture a Deluxe Maruti Car by Maruti Udyog Limited;

(b) if so, the details of facilities likely to be provided in their car and the price fixed;

(c) by when it will be ready and come on the road and whether the booking for this car has also been made, if so, the number of cars booked; and

(d) the progress made so far in regard to the production of other Maruti Cars, when their delivery is likely to be started and by when the next booking is likely to be commenced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The deluxe model cars are expected to include an airconditioner, a cassette player, a radio, a clock, tinted glasses, seat belts, seat covers and superior carpeting. The ex-factory price

of deluxe car is not likely to exceed Rs. 75,000, excluding transportation cost and local taxes.

(c) The production of deluxe car is expected to commence in the latter part of 1984. Bookings for deluxe cars have not been made so far.

(d) Deliveries of Maruti cars started in December, 1983 and upto March, 1984, 840 cars have been allotted. In view of already heavy bookings for Maruti cars, there is no proposal for the present to make further bookings.

#### Cement Plants functioning in Orissa

8068. SHRI RASA BEHERI BEHERA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mini cement plants and cement plants functioning in Orissa their location and annual production during last two years, year-wise and industry-wise;

(b) the number of mini cement plants under construction with their location and by when these are likely to be completed and start production;

(c) the number of applications pending before Central Government for clearance for establishing mini cement plants in Orissa; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Details of cement plants operating in Orissa State are as follows :—

Name of the Unit	Location	Production (in lakh tonnes)
Hira Cement	Bargarh	1982—4.98
	Distt. Sambalpur	1983—4.15
Orissa Cement	Rajgangpur	1982—4.08
	Distt. Sundargarh	1983—4.09

No mini cement plants are in operation in Orissa State at present.

(b) Approvals have been granted by way of Letters of Intent and Registration with D.G.T.D. for setting up 5 mini cement plants—three in District Sundargarh and two in District Koraput in Orissa. These are in various stages of implementation.

(c) and (d) No fresh applications are pending clearance of Central Government for establishment of mini cement plants in Orissa. However, a representation has been received from a private party against the *prima facie* rejection of its application for setting up a mini cement plant in Sundargarh of Orissa for an installed capacity of 56,000 tonnes per annum.

#### Infrastructure facilities in Kalahandi

8069. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to non provision of infrastructure in the backward areas by the State Governments industrial development in real sense is not taking place there ;

(b) whether these factors apply to Orissa and Kalahandi district also;

(c) whether Central Government are taking special attention to augment such backward districts of the country for their overall development;

(d) if so, whether Kalahandi district of Orissa has been included in special backward districts; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Infrastructure shortcoming is one of the principle reasons for lack of Industrial development in backward areas. This applies to all the backward areas including Kalahandi district.

(c) Central Government will give an infrastructural development assistance of Rs. 2 crores per district (subject to 1/3rd of the total cost incurred by State

Government) for infrastructural development in an identified 'No-Industry District'.

(d) and (e) Kalahandi district has not been identified as a 'No-Industry District'. Hence it is not eligible for Rs. 2 crores infrastructural assistance. The district is however in Category 'B' of the backward districts, and is entitled to 15% Central Investment Subsidy and other concessions as announced by Government *vide* Press Note dated 27.4.1983 (copies are available in the Parliament Library).

#### Setting up of Coastal Steel Plant at Haldia

8070. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have dropped the idea of setting up of a coastal Steel Plant at Haldia;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) if not, the details of plan and programme of setting up of a coastal steel plant at Haldia ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) In view of financial and other constraints and the commitments already made under the Sixth Plan, it would not be possible at this stage to consider a proposal for the establishment of a steel plant in Haldia.

#### Chartering of Foreign Fishing Boats

8071. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2415 on 7 December, 1983 regarding loop-sided development of Deep seafishing and state :

(a) whether any further reviewing has been done about the objectives achieved by the chartering policy of foreign fishing boats;

(b) the actual achievements of this policy, as measured against the targets for the Sixth Plan;

(c) whether any alternative measures have been contemplated, in view of the expected short falls in all related objectives, mentioned in reply to above mentioned question; and

(d) the details of reviewing done about this subject which is the main plank of the fisheries policy with respect to the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir. The Planning Commission has not made any further review. However, the Ministry of Agriculture i.e. the administrative Ministry incharge of the programme, conducts periodic inter-departmental consultations on the subject.

(b) During the year 1983, the number of chartered vessels went up to 83 against the original Plan target of 150. Subsequently, as a result of inter-departmental consultations, it was felt that the target needed to be revised to 100.

(c) No alternative measures are contemplated at this stage. The programme of expansion of deep sea fishing vessels, in its present form, includes import and indigenous construction of vessels in addition to charter of foreign vessels.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to (a).

#### Brain Drain

8072. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the trend of brain drain has been reversed in recent years, as on 1 January, 1984;

(b) whether Prime Minister is aware that foreign qualified Scientists, Engineers, Doctors who returned from abroad to serve in the country are to leave the country without getting any service; and

(c) if so, the steps taken and the avenues provided to keep best brains within the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) A number of qualified persons go abroad for higher studies and gaining experience. While most of them return to India, some tend to stay behind. Since there is no specific procedure for distinguishing between various kinds of people who go abroad and keeping a record of where they are resident, it is not possible to provide precise information on this subject.

(b) and (c) There are a number of opportunities open for qualified scientists, engineers and doctors to work in India. Flexible systems are available for their immediate ad hoc employment to enable them to find suitable placement on a regular basis. Allocation for science and technology, agriculture, irrigation, power, fertiliser, health, energy, communications, industries and other developmental activities has substantially increased. Creating opportunities for scientists, engineers and doctors fellowships and associateships have been provided along with appropriate facilities. Sophisticated instruments are being provided through the mechanism of Regional Sophistication Instrumentation Centres. Delegation of enhanced administration and financial powers have been made to scientific institutions to provide good opportunities to scientists for career growth. Thrust areas have been indentified for which research proposals are funded which provide scientists the opportunity to work in front-line areas. There is a scheme to give, among other things, opportunities to young scientists to pursue their research

interests independently. Financial assistance is given to scientists for participation in national and international seminars. All these measures have resulted in substantially increased opportunities to foreign qualified scientists, doctors and engineers to work in India.

#### White Tiger Sanctuary in Orissa

8073. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether quite a number of white tigers are in Orissa, if so, the total number thereof;

(b) whether there can be sanctuary for white tigers in order to have more tourist attraction as well as more preservation of this species of tiger;

(c) the reaction of Government to this idea; and

(d) whether Government will consider this ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) There are at present eleven White Tigers in captivity in Orissa.

(b) to (d) White Tiger is not a separate species and hence, do not occur in large numbers in any given area. As such, creating a sanctuary exclusively for white tigers is not feasible.

#### National Research Centre for Developing Digital Telephone Exchange

8075. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the proposed National Research Centre for Developing Digital Telephone Exchange;

(b) what are plus points with the Department of Electronics over the Ministry of Communications to claim and obtain charge of this unit;

(c) whether the staff for the proposed Centre will be from Ministry of Com-

munications on deputation or the Centre has got its own staff from the Department of Electronics; and

(d) how will the advantages or results of this new research be implemented by the Ministry of Communications in the field ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJREVI RAO) : (a) The National Centre for Technology Development of Electronic Switching System is being established as a scientific society funded jointly by Department of Electronics and Ministry of Communications. The society would have—

(1) A Governing Council under the chairmanship of Minister (Communications).

(2) A Steering Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Electronics.

(3) A Project Board under the chairmanship of Project Director.

(b) The National Centre would be an autonomous body having total authority and flexibility. The day-to-day functioning would be controlled by the Project Board of the Centre who would report to the Steering Committee and the Governing Council.

(c) The proposed activity of developing the next generation of digital switching system at the National Centre would be implemented as a national effort and will draw people and resources from all organisations in the country and elsewhere.

(d) The technology for digital switching system, developed by the National Centre, will be utilised for establishing the third and subsequent switching factories. The product will be developed as per the present requirements of Ministry of Communications and other users.

राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में  
प्रति व्यक्ति आय

8076. श्री मूल चन्द डागा: क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में क्रमशः 1978-79 और 1981-82 में विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में प्रति व्यक्ति आय के सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) इस समय आय की तुलना में 1978-79 से 1981-82 की अवधि के दौरान मूल्यों में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण):  
(क) 1978-79 एवं 1981-82 वर्षों हेतु प्रचलित एवं स्थिर (1970-71) भावों पर संबन्धित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य प्रशासनों द्वारा तैयार किए गए राज्यों-एवं संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रति व्यक्ति आय के शासकीय अनुमान विवरण—1 में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) प्रचलित एवं स्थिर (1970-71) भावों पर तैयार किए गए राज्य आय के अनुमान के आधार पर दो वर्षों 1978-79 और 1981-82 के लिए अर्न्तनिहित कीमत सूचकांकों द्वारा मापित मूल्य परिवर्तन की जानकारी विवरण—2 में दी गई है।

विवरण—1

वर्ष 1978-79 तथा 1981-82 के दौरान प्रचलित एवं स्थिर (1970-71) भावों के आधार पर प्रति व्यक्ति आय का शासकीय अनुमान।

प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रु०)

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	प्रचलित भावों पर		स्थिर भावों पर (1970-71)	
	1978-79	1981-82	1978-79	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1083	1536	659	718
2. असम	1007	1380	545	546
3. बिहार	773	995	438	448
4. गुजरात	1548	2192	911	948
5. हरियाणा	1895	2581	1064	1078
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	1295	1772	742	728

1	2	3	4	5
7. जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	1222	1630	648	681
8. कर्नाटक	1136	1541	723	678
9. केरल	1121	1447	593	636
10. मध्य प्रदेश	889	1241	480	512
11. महाराष्ट्र	1800	2496	1002	1007
12. मणिपुर	792	1045	444	462
13. मेघालय	1012	1236	—	—
14. उड़ीसा	873	1308	527	564
15. पंजाब	2351	3164	1388	1443
16. राजस्थान	1150	1417	642	585
17. तमिलनाडू	1070	1373	669	667
18. त्रिपुरा	1019	—	592	—
19. उत्तर प्रदेश	935	1313	514	520
20. पश्चिम बंगाल	1304	1595	761	720
21. दिल्ली	2401	3208	1382	1441
22. गोआ दमन एवं द्वीप	2119	2830	1240	1423
23. पांडिचेरी	2459	—	1324	—

— उपलब्ध नहीं ।

दृष्यणी :— 1. रीतिविधान तथा प्रयुक्त स्रोत सामग्री में अन्तर के कारण विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के अंकड़े पूर्ण रूपेण तुलनीय नहीं हैं ।

2. मेघालय, नागालैंड और सिक्किम राज्य तथा अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, चण्डीगढ़, दादरा और नागर हवेली, लक्षद्वीप मिजोरम संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आय के अनुमानों का संकलन नहीं करते ।

## बिबरण—2

राज्य आर्य अनुमानों से प्राप्त अन्तर्निहित कीमत सूचकांक के आधार पर वर्ष 1978-79 की तुलना में वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान मूल्य वृद्धि की प्रतिशतता

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र

मूल्य में प्रतिशत वृद्धि

1. अन्ध्र प्रदेश	30.2
2. असम	36.7
3. बिहार	25.8
4. गुजरात	36.1
5. हरियाणा	34.4
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	39.5
7. जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	26.9
8. कर्नाटक	44.7
9. केरल	20.4
10. मध्य प्रदेश	30.9
11. महाराष्ट्र	38.0
12. मणिपुर	26.8
13. मेघालय	—
14. उड़ीसा	40.0
15. पंजाब	29.5
16. राजस्थान	35.2
17. तमिलनाडू	28.7
18. त्रिपुरा	—
19. उत्तर प्रदेश	38.8
20. पश्चिम बंगाल	29.2
21. दिल्ली	28.2
22. गोवा, दमन एवं दीव	16.4
23. पाण्डिचेरी	—

—उपलब्ध नहीं।

**Allotment of Cement to the States  
of North Eastern Region**

8077. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the per capita allotment of cement of the States of North Eastern region in 1981-82 and 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : Allocation of cement to the States/Union Territories is made on the basis of past levels of consumption and expected over-all availability and also by giving due weightage to factors such as population and development of rural areas etc. The allocation of cement made in favour of the various States/Union Territories in North Eastern Region in the Qr.I/82; Qr.II/82 and Qr.II/83 is as under :—

Name of the State/ Union Territory	Basic allocation in Qr. I/82 excluding allocation for Irriga- tion & Power Projects i. e. be- fore partial de- control of cement	Basic quarterly allocation in Qr. II/82 exclu- ding allocation for Irrigation & Power Projects i. e. after par- tial decontrol	Figures in tonnes ----- Basic quarterly allocation exclu- ding Irrigation & Power Projects from Q. II/83 onwards	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Assam (in plain areas)	44,700	28,800	30,800	
2. Arunachal Pradesh	12,550	13,100	14,000	
3. Meghalaya	17,615	17,600	18,800	
4. Mizoram	6,250	6,400	6,900	
5. Manipur	9,220	9,200	9,800	
6. Nagaland	13,975	14,000	15,000	
7. Tripura	10,700	10,700	11,500	

**Plan Allotment For Different States**

8077. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) total plan allotment for different States of the North Eastern region from First plan to Sixth Plan (State-wise);

(b) whether Government feel that the speed of development of the North Eastern region is slow inspite of the implementation of the Five Plans; and

(c) whether Government will consider to take time bound programmes for the speedy development of the North Eastern region in the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING  
(SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The North Eastern Region comprises the five States of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and the two Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. State-wise total Plan allotments of the constituent units of the region and the North Eastern Council



from the First Plan to the Sixth Plan are as under :—

State/UT	(Rs. crores)
(1) Assam	2392.41*
(2) Manipur	438.81**
(3) Meghalaya	395.53@
(4) Nagaland	382.81***
(5) Tripura	430.08**
(6) Arunachal Pradesh	345.35
(7) Mizoram	203.61@
Sub-Total (1-7)	4588.60
North Eastern Council	477.00**
Grand Total	5065.60

\* Includes Special Central Assistance provided under the Sub-Plans of Hill Areas and Tribal Areas from Fifth Plan.

\*\* Includes Special Central Assistance provided under the Tribal Sub-Plans from Fifth Plan.

@ From Fourth Plan.

\*\*\* From Third Plan.

\$ From Fifth Plan.

(b) and (c) The Government recognise the need for accelerated development of the North Eastern region and efforts have been made towards that and since Independence. The efforts have acquired renewed momentum since the beginning of the Fifth Five Years Plan i. e. 1974-79. The region will continue to get due attention in order to remove its relative backwardness and bring it at par with other regions of the country.

Opening of Cement Dum at Dharmanagar, Tripura

8079. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cement dum at Dharmanagar, Tripura will be opened;

(b) whether the dum charges have been finalised;

(c) if so, the item-wise expenditure including the dum charges;

(d) whether the local contractors have been given the due opportunity;

(e) the basis of the appointment of the clearing agent of the dums by tender or by negotiation; and

(f) if by negotiation whether the tenders have been given opportunity for negotiation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY  
(SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a)  
Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Consolidated charges @ Rs. 40 per tonne excluding loading charges have been fixed by the Cement Corporation of India (CCI.);

(d) Tenders were invited by the Cement Corporation of India through advertisement in the Press giving equal opportunity to all contractors including the local contractors.

(e) and (f) By tender as well as by negotiation with parties who submitted tenders.

#### Forest Based Industries in Gujarat

8080. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase forest-based industries during the remaining period of Sixth Plan and also during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the number of such forest-based industries proposed to be set up in Gujarat State; and

(c) what would be their location and estimated cost and the expected time for production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) (a) to (c) Proposals for setting up forest based industries are considered on merits from time to time, having regard to adequate availability of raw materials on a sustained basis. No outlay has been provided in respect of forest based industries in the Annual Plan 1984-85 for Gujarat State, while the Seventh Plan has not yet been formulated.

महासागर विकास विभाग द्वारा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में लिखे गए पत्र

8081. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या

प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महासागर विकास विभाग द्वारा देश के "क", "ख" और "ग" क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में स्थित अपने सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को राजसाधा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान अलग भेजे गये मूल्यपत्रों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनमें से राज्यवार और वर्षवार हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में भेजे गए मूल पत्रों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) महासागर विकास विभाग को उपरोक्त "क", "ख" और "ग" क्षेत्रों में स्थित अपने सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार कुल कितने मूलपत्र प्राप्त हुए; और

(घ) उनमें से अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में लिखे गए मूलपत्रों की राज्यवार अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अन्तरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिवराज बी० पाटिल) : (क) महासागर विकास विभाग के कोई सम्बद्ध 'अधीनस्थ कार्यालय' नहीं हैं।

(ख) से (घ) ऊपर (क) में बताई गई स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मंत्रालयों में अंग्रेजी-वार के कर्मचारियों को वर्षों, जूते कम्बल आदि की सस्पाई

8082. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों में काम करने वाले श्रेणी-चार के कर्मचारियों, ड्राइवरों, सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों, आर्पेटरों आदि के लिए वर्दी, कम्बल, जूते आदि के संबंध में तीसरे वेतन आयोग ने क्या लागत निर्धारित की थी;

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1973 से अब तक मूल्यों में काफी वृद्धि हो गई है तथा इस मूल्य वृद्धि के अनुपात में वर्दी, कम्बल, जर्सी, जूते, चप्पल आदि की लागत कितनी बार बढ़ाई गई है;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त मर्दों की लागत में की गई वृद्धि इस समय चल रहे मूल्यों की तुलना में बहुत कम है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार सरकारी संस्थानों से उचित मूल्यों पर वर्दी, जूते कम्बल आदि की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) :

(क) जी, नहीं। तृतीय वेतन आयोग ने इसके बारे में कोई सिफारिश नहीं की थी।

(ख) और (ग) वर्दियों की विभिन्न वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में सन् 1973 के बाद वृद्धि हुई होगी। चूंकि वर्दियों की विभिन्न वस्तुओं और उनके कच्चे माल की लागत में कमी बेशी होती रहती है, इसलिए लागत की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की गई है। सरकारी विभागों को ये वस्तुएं निर्धारित विशिष्टियों और इस विषय से सम्बन्धित अनुदेशों के अनुसार प्राप्त करनी होती हैं। सरकारी विभागों को अब जूतों और चप्पलों की खरीद विशिष्टियों के अनुसार समय-समय पर निर्धारित मूल्यों पर विशेष रूप से अनुमोदित एजेन्सियों से ही करनी होती है।

(घ) सरकार द्वारा वर्दियों की वस्तुओं की खरीद इस विषय से सम्बन्धित आदेशों

के अनुसार की जाती है और वर्दियों की वस्तुएं कर्मचारियों को जारी कर दी जाती हैं।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में सीमेंट का उत्पादन

8083. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :  
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में 1980-81 से 1983-84 की अवधि के दौरान सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रत्येक उपक्रम में वर्ष-वार कितनी मात्रा में सीमेंट का उत्पादन हुआ है और इस अवधि के दौरान प्रत्येक उपक्रम ने कितना लाभ कमाया है; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधि के दौरान इस उत्पादन में से लेवी सीमेंट और खुली ब्रिकी के सीमेंट की मात्रा और मूल्य कितना था?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामाराव) : (क) और (ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र में सीमेंट कारखानों द्वारा वर्ष 1980-81 से 1983-84 की अवधि में किये गये सीमेंट का उत्पादन और सीमेंट की आंशिक विनियंत्रण योजना आरम्भ करने की तारीख (28.2.82) से लेकर वर्ष 1983-84 के अन्त तक लेवी सीमेंट की आपूर्ति की मात्रा दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया। [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। डोलए संख्या एल० टी०—8204/84] पहली जनवरी 1980 से 31 मार्च, 1984 तक लागू उत्पादन शुल्क और प्रति मी० टन पैकिंग के खर्चों सहित साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट, पोर्टलैंड स्लैब सीमेंट और पोर्टलैंड पोजुलाना सीमेंट की रेल भाड़ा मुक्त कीमत दर्शाने वाला एक अन्य विवरण सभापटल पर रखा गया। [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। डेबिए संख्या

एल० टी०—8204/84] गैर-लेवी सीमेंट पर मूल्य और वितरण नियंत्रण न होने के कारण अनुबन्ध-2 में दिए गए मूल्य लेवी-सीमेंट के सम्बन्ध में हैं। परन्तु सीमेंट मैन्यु-

फैक्चरर्स एसोसिएशन ने विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में गैर-लेवी सीमेंट का निम्नलिखित अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य बताया था :—

मूल्य	राज्य/संघशासित क्षेत्र
(150 कि० ग्रा० सीमेंट वाली प्रति बोरी) (स्थानीय लेवी और करों को निकाल कर)	
60/- रु०	केरल, महाराष्ट्र, जम्मू और कश्मीर तथा उत्तरी-पूर्वी राज्य.
64/- रु०	अन्य सभी राज्य/संघशासित क्षेत्र

इन वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय सीमेंट निगम द्वारा अजित किया गया शुद्ध लाभ निम्नलिखित प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	रु० (लाखों में)
1980-81	39.06
1981-82	882.47
1982-83	2487.38
1983-84	802.00

राज्य सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्य एकाकों के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार की सूचना केन्द्रीय रूप से नहीं रखी जाती है।

**“Establishment of Boards for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution in States”**

8084. SHRI K. A. SWAMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the states in which State Boards for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution have been established under Act 6 of 1974;

(b) the names of States, if any, in which such Boares are not established; and

(c) the reasons for such non-establishment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) The names of these states are :

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Gujarat
4. Bihar
5. Haryana
6. Himachal Pradesh
7. Jammu & Kashmir
8. Karnatka
9. Kerala
10. Madhya Pradesh

11. Maharashtra
12. Meghalaya
13. Orissa
14. Punjab
15. Rajasthan
16. Tamil Nadu
17. Uttar Pradesh
18. West Bengal

(b) Four North-Eastern hill States viz, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim.

(c) The State Boards are to be constituted by the respective State Governments after adopting the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The States of Nagaland, Manipur and Sikkim have not adopted the Act so far. The Government of Tripura have adopted the Act but have not constituted the State Board so far.

**Joint Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution**

8085. SHRI K. A. SWAMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Joint Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution was established under Act 6 of 1974;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Need for the establishment of a Joint Board, has not yet arisen.

**Cement Quota to Andhra Pradesh**

8086. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be Pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh State Government have asked Central Government to increase the quota of cement to the State; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes Sir, such as request from the State Government for increase in the quarterly allocation of levy cement to the State was received in 1983.

(b) Allocation of levy cement to the State of Andhra Pradesh was increased by 33,600 tonnes per annum effective from Quarter II/1983. In addition *ad hoc* allocation of levy cement to the extent of 65,000 tonnes has been made in favour of the State of Andhra Pradesh for flood/drought/cyclone relief works during the period Quarter I/1983 to Quarter II/1984.

**Setting up of Prototype Development and Training Center, Hyderabad**

8087. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government requested the Central Government to set up the prototype development and training centre at Hyderabad by National Small Industries Corporation Limited; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The National Small Industries Corporation has formulated a proposal to set up a Prototype Development Training Centre (PDTTC) for Electronics at Hyderabad.

The Project Report of the Corporation is being considered by the concerned Departments of Government of India for a final decision.

**Design of INSAT-IC**

8088. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the design review for 'INSAT-IC' has been completed;

(b) whether 'INSAT-1B' now in space will be put together alongwith the satellite scheduled for launch aboard the space shuttle in 1985 and 1986; and

(c) if so, the details of the programme of the Government in launching satellites in 1984-85 onwards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The preliminary design review for INSAT-IC has been completed.

(b) INSAT-IB Satellite which was originally meant to be an on-orbit spare satellite, is now the primary satellite located at 74°E. INSAT-IC is expected to be launched in the middle of 1986 by US Space Transportation System (STS) On reaching the allotted position at 94°E, INSAT-IC will become the on-orbit spare with some major path telecommunications utilisation.

(c) The programme for launching other satellites in the immediate future is as follows :—

(a) 150 kg. class (SROSS) Satellites for low earth missions in Science/Technology/Application (first launch tentatively planned for 1985 and the second for 1986) using our Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV).

(b) 1000 Kg. class polar orbiting remote sensing (IRS) satellites, the first one scheduled for

launch in 1986 by a Soviet Launch Vehicle. Later satellites of this series will be launched using our Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV).

(c) INSAT-II Spacecraft to replace INSAT-I Spacecraft will be designed and built in India, the first test satellite of which will be launched in 1988/89 and operational Satellites in 1990/91. These Spacecrafts will be launched on Indian or procured launchers as appropriate.

**Performance of Instrumentation Industry**

8089. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present performance and standard of Instrumentation Industry in the country is far from satisfactory and needs improvement;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to step up the performance and project standard of instrumentation industry in near future; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Instrumentation Industry in India has made considerable progress and is in a position to meet most of the requirements of the country. However, the production is primarily restricted to low technology instruments except in process control instrumentation. Technological changes take place rapidly in the instrumentation industry. In the field of process control instrumentation, technology is shifting from pneumatic to electronic analog and micro-process based process control instruments. The performance of the country in the

process control instrumentation also is quite satisfactory.

(b) and (c) In order to keep pace with the latest technology, foreign collaboration is encouraged in the instrumentation industry. Expansion of some existing units has been permitted to improve their scale of operation, specialisation and competitiveness. The public sector units are given all assistance to enlarge their technological base and diversify production into new areas of instrumentation.

**Introduction of Computer Net-Work  
in Petrochemical Units**

8090. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce Computer networks in petro-chemical units;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken therefor in 1984-85;

(c) the names and the number of petro-chemical units where Computer net-works are going to be introduced; and

(d) the cost of the projects proposed therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected.

**Proposal for Exploration and  
Utilisation of Ocean Wealth**

8091. SHRI AMAR ROY  
PRADHAN :  
SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR  
AHMAD :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal for exploration and utilisation of ocean wealth including minerals, oil and gas ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress so far made thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PAIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following steps have been taken to exploit the ocean wealth :

(i) Procurement of vessels—One research vessel SAGAR KANYA is already operating. The second research vessel SAGAR SAMPADA is likely to arrive this year.

(ii) Surveys of living and mineral resources within the continental shelf and Exclusive Economic Zone are being actively pursued. The survey of the entire western continental shelf of India and about a third of the eastern continental shelf has been completed resulting in an understanding of the geology and geophysics of the area.

(iii) Surveys of the deep-sea for polymetallic nodules are progressing well.

(iv) The work on obtaining marine chemical and fresh water from sea water is also progressing well.

(v) So far as oil & gas are concerned, the ONGC has done considerable work in the off-shore exploration of oil and gas. While the oil and gas resources of the Bombay High area have been mapped out fairly well, the work in other areas is in progress.

**Number of Government Servants  
(Excluding SC/ST) Belonging  
to SC/ST Recruited and  
Promoted**

8092. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Government servants (excluding SC/ST) and belonging to SC/ST in Grade 'A' to 'C' (post-wise) as on 1 January, 1982 in department of Science and Technology (Ministerial and non-Ministerial staff) separately ; and

(d) the total number of Government servants (excluding SC/ST) and belonging to SC/ST recruited and promoted (post-wise) in (a) above from 1 January, 1982 to 31 December, 1982 and 1 January, 1983 to 31 December, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—8205/84].

त्रिपुरा में उग्रवादियों की गतिविधियां

8093. श्री बिरवा राम फुलवारिया : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि त्रिपुरा में उग्रवादियों ने गत 18 महीनों के दौरान 74 लोगों को मार दिया तथा कई स्थानों पर पुलिस थानों पर आक्रमण किए और हथियार छीन लिए :

(ख) क्या उग्रवादियों के आक्रमण दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन उग्रवादियों से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) :

(क) बताया जाता है कि पिछले 18 महीनों के दौरान (अक्टूबर, 1982 से 31 मार्च, 1984 तक) त्रिपुरा में आदिवासी उग्रवादियों द्वारा 63 व्यक्तियों की हत्या की गई है। इस अवधि के दौरान उन्होंने कुछ थानों पर छापे भी मारे और थोड़े से हथियार भी लूटे।

(ख) त्रिपुरा में 1983 में जिन हिंसक घटनाओं में उग्रवादियों का हाथ था उनकी संख्या 1982 की तुलना में कम थी। 1983 में सूचित की गई घटनाएं 52 थी जबकि 1982 में 92 घटनाएं सूचित की गई थी।

(ग) उग्रवादियों की गतिविधियों से निपटने के लिए सतर्कता बरती जा रही है और सुरक्षा उपाय किए गए हैं। जो उग्रवादी आत्मसमर्पण कर देते हैं। और कानून का पालन करने वाले नागरिकों की तरह रहना चाहता हैं, उन्हें पुनर्वास सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं।

**Filling up Vacancies of SC/ST in  
Section Officers Grade in  
Ministry of Home Affairs**

8094. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ministry of Home Affairs have declared 56 vacancies of Section Officers grade in Central Secretariat Service i.e. 28 for Examination Quota and 28 for promotees to be filled in by Select List (Seniority Quota) 1983 in Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper) ;



(b) if so, whether Officers not covered in the zone have already been appointed against the vacancies at (a) above till the select List (Seniority Quota) officers are made available ;

(c) if so, number of officers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes appointed against vacancies at (a) above in view of the clarifications given by Government in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3816 on 17 August, 1983 that sufficient number of SC/ST officers are available for promotion to Select List vacancies ; and

(d) if not, reasons for ignoring SC/ST covered in the zone for appointment against vacancies at (a) above ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (d) The tentative number of Select List vacancies in the grade of Section Officer for the year 1983 in Ministry of Home Affairs Cadre has been calculated at 56. Out of these, 20 are presently held by officers included in the zone for Select List, 6 by long-term Section Officers and the remaining vacancies have been utilised by making ad hoc promotions of the senior-most Assistants. Three reserved category Assistants were promoted to the grade of Section Officer on an ad-hoc basis. They have since been included in the Select List of Section Officers' Grade for the year 1982.

**Availability of Items in Kendriya Bhandar**

8095. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any system adopted in the Kendriya Bhandar whereby it comes to know as to which items are out of stock in its branches, since when and whether the facts of the same has been brought to the notice of the authorities ;

(b) if not, steps Government propose

to take to ensure that no consumer item goes out of stock at any time in the branches and till such time the times are procured and supplied, stocks available elsewhere are transferred to the deficit branch ;

(c) whether there is any staff deployed for the purpose and if so, whether that staff is bringing these facts to the notice of the authorities ; and

(d) the details of consumer items which have been out of stock with the branches together with details of steps taken to procure and supply them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) It has been the endeavour of the Society to see that there is enough stock of consumer items sold through its branch outlets located in Delhi far and wide. The Society has two store-Superintendents to monitor the movement of consumer items and see that steps are taken to replenish such items as are in shortage in relation to the demand.

**Construction of Staff Quarters by BHEL, Tiruchi**

8096. SHRI N. SALVARAJU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the shortage of accommodation at BHEL, Tiruchi, there is any proposal to construct the staff quarters in the BHEL township at Tiruchi to cater to the needs of employees ; and

(b) the number of employees who are yet to get quarters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 9,302 employees are yet to get quarters at BHEL, Tiruchi.

**Salary of the BHEL Executives**

8097. SHRI N. SALVARAJU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to bring the salary of the BHEL Executives at par with ONGC and Indian Oil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : No, Sir:

**Economic Assistance to SC/ST Families Under 20-Point Programme**

8098. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the total number of SC/ST families proposed to be given economic assistance under 20-Point Programme during the year 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B CHAVAN) : During 1983-84, 24.98 lakhs Scheduled Castes families and 7.63 lakhs Scheduled Tribes families were targetted to be given economic assistance under the 20-point programme.

**Creation of Agencies like Commission for SC/ST**

8099. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the utility of creation of so many agencies like Commission for SC/ST under Constitution ;

(b) whether Government take cognizance of recommendations in formulating socio economic schemes ; and

(c) the media through which coordination is effected ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : A Special Officer designated as Commissioner for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes is appointed under Article 338 of the Constitution. He is charged with the duty to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the SCs and STs under the Constitution. Considering the magnitude of the problem, the Government are of the view that in addition to the functioning and authority of the Special Officer, these matters should appropriately be entrusted to a high level Commission and the Government have accordingly set up a Commission.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is also an ex-officio Member of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which ensures coordination between the two agencies.

**Rules for Central Secretariat Official Language Service (Group A & B Posts)**

8100. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rules for Central Secretariat Official Language Service (Group 'A' and Group 'B' posts) have been notified ?

(b) whether these are applicable from the date of issue of these rules in the Gazette of India ;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the initial constitution of the service, particulars of those officers only who were holding such posts on 19 September, 1981 are being considered ; and

(d) whether the officers holding such posts on the notified date of application of the rules are being discriminated against ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME

**AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a)**  
Yes, Sir.

(b) The rules have come into force from the date of their publication in the Gazette of India, viz. 24th September, 1983.

(c) and (d) According to the definition of the departmental candidate given in the rules, only those who held the posts included in the Service or held lion against such posts on 19.9.1981 are to be considered for induction in the Service at the time of its initial constitution.

**Payment of Interest on Sums due to Public Servants under Suspension**

**8101. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any orders/instructions on the payment of interest on the sums due to a public servant who may have been placed under suspension and exonerated finally in the departmental inquiry ;

(b) if so, whether copies thereof will be laid on the Table ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to issue instructions in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

**Employment Plan by K.V.I.C.**

**8102. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the ambitious plan reported to DIV ;

Khadi and Village Industries Commission to provide employment to about half a million people in rural areas this year ; and

(b) the areas to be covered by this plan ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :** (a) and (b) It is proposed to increase employment in Khadi & Village Industries (KVI) Sector from 27.33 lakh persons in 1979-80 to 40.50 lakh persons in 1984-85 during the VI Plan period.

The Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has already generated employment upto the level of 34.34 lakh persons during the year 1982-83 ; and according to the Annual Plan, 1983-84, it envisages to generate additional job opportunities to about 2.51 lakh persons during 1983-84 bringing the level of employment to 36.85 lakh persons. The activities of the Commission cover the entire country and provide employment mainly in rural areas.

**Losses in H.E.C., M.A.M.C. and Jessop Ltd.**

**8103. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :**

**SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi, Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., Durgapur and M/s. Jessops Ltd. are incurring losses constantly for the last many years ;

(b) if so, their losses for the last 5 years and also their cumulative losses ;

(c) action Government are taking to make these undertakings viable ;

(d) the target years of these units laid down by Government for break-even ; and

(e) whether Government would consider to de-nationalise these units if they do not break-even ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The information regarding losses during the last five years and the cumulative losses is given in the statement attached.

(c) The steps taken by the Govt. and the companies to improve their viability include the following :

(i) obtaining orders of high value sophisticated and repetitive items of production ;

(ii) introducing improved production planning systems, modern

inventory control methods, job costing etc.

(iii) Strengthening senior and middle management levels ;

(iv) Providing assistance for working capital requirements ;

(v) Improving industrial relations and discipline ;

(vi) Installation of standby DG sets to minimise loss of production ; and

(vii) Diversification and product upgradation to improve production and financial viability.

(d) and (e) The production and productivity of these companies has been improving in the last few years. While MAMC and Jessops expect to reach a break-even point during the next two years, HEC will take some more time. The question of denationalisation would, therefore, not arise.

#### Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Year	H.E.C.	M.A.M.C.	Jessop Ltd.
1978-79	27.75	9.94	9.13
1979-80	34.78	9.54	9.31
1980-81	51.13	15.50	11.65
1981-82	22.82	12.88	7.44
1982-83	47.96	10.07	4.47
Cummulative loss upto 31.3.1983.	326.72	123.86	59.50

नदियों के किनारों पर स्थापित  
उद्योगों से होने वाला प्रदूषण

8104. श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : क्या प्रधान  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में नदी जल प्रदूषण बढ़  
रहा है और क्या इस प्रदूषण को रोकने  
की दृष्टि से सरकार का विचार ऐसे उपाय  
करने का है जिनके अन्तर्गत ऐसे उद्योगों  
को नदियों के किनारे स्थापित करने की  
मंजूरी नहीं दी जायेगी जिनके विषाक्त  
अपशिष्ट के कारण जल प्रदूषित होता है  
और किसानों की जमीन खेती योग्य नहीं  
रहती जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अनेक किसान  
धान की फसल उगाने से वंचित रह जाते  
हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे  
उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए लाइसेंस  
जारी करने से पहले केन्द्रीय जल प्रदूषण  
बोर्ड अथवा राज्य जल प्रदूषण बोर्डों की  
मंजूरी लेने का है ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री  
विनिबजय सिंह) : (क) अपशिष्ट जल  
प्रमुख रूप से घरेलू श्रोत कि बहिःप्रवाह  
की वजह से नदी जल शहरों तथा कस्बों  
में अनुप्रवाहों में शीघ्र ही प्रदूषित हो  
जाता है। तथापि ये कुछ प्रदूषित फैलाव  
सिंचाई के लिए श्रोत रूप में आयोग्य नहीं  
पाये गये हैं। उद्योगों को अपने व्यापारिक  
निस्सरणों का बहिःप्रवाह करने से पूर्व  
पर्याप्त उपचार करने के लिए उत्तरोत्तर  
नियंत्रित किया जा रहा है।

(ख) प्रदूषक कारखानों को लाइसेंस  
जारी करने से पहले प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड  
की सहमति लेने का प्रस्ताव है।

उपग्रहों का कार्यनिष्पादन

8105. श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया :  
क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) भारत द्वारा छोड़े गए कौन-  
कौन से उपग्रह सफल रहे और कौन-कौन  
से असफल रहे; और

(ख) इस समय कौन से उपग्रह कार्य  
कर रहे हैं और उनकी उपलब्धियों का  
व्यौरा क्या है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में भविष्य  
के कार्यक्रम का व्यौरा क्या है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा,  
अन्तरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और महासागर  
विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज  
बी० पाटिल) : (क) भारत द्वारा छोड़े गए  
उपग्रह निम्न प्रकार हैं :

स्वदेशी उपग्रह

- (1) आर्यभट
- (2) भास्कर-I तथा II
- (3) रोहिणी उपग्रह आर० एस०—1,  
आर. एस. डी.—1,  
आर. डी०—2
- (4) एप्पल

कुछ मिशनों में कुछ व्यवधानों के  
होने के बावजूद, उपर्युक्त सभी  
उपग्रहों ने अपना मिशन  
सफलतापूर्वक पूरा किया। इनमें  
से कोई भी असफल नहीं रहा।

विदेश से प्राप्त उपग्रह

- (5) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह । ए  
(इन्सेट—I ए)
- (6) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह । बी  
(इन्सेट—1 बी)  
जब कि इन्सेट—1 बी 15  
अक्टूबर 1983 से अपने  
प्रचालनीकरण के साथ पूरी  
तरह सफल प्रमाणित हुआ,  
इन्सेट—1ए उपग्रह को  
सौरपाल के न खुलने के कारण  
हुई लघु विघ्नगतियों के असा-

धारण संयोजन के परिणाम-स्वरूप सितम्बर 1982 में निष्क्रिय करना पड़ा।

(ख) 1. भास्कर-II और इन्सेट—1बी उपग्रह इस समय प्रचालन में है। भास्कर-II के "समीर" के तीन जैनलों और टी०वी० कैमरों, दोनों से प्रतिबिम्बकियां नियमित रूप में प्राप्त की गई। भास्कर-II के टी० वी०, समीर और डी०सी०पी० नोतभारों से एकत्रित आंकड़ों को विविध उपयोगों के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जा रहा है। इस समय, भास्कर-II उपग्रह अपने माइक्रोवेव रेडियोमीटर से मुख्य रूप में आंकड़े प्राप्त कर रहा है। चूंकि सभी निर्धारित क्रिया-कलाप पूरे हो गए हैं, अतः भास्कर मिशन को शीघ्र ही समाप्त किया जाना है।

2. इन्सेट—1 प्रणाली को हमारी राष्ट्रीय लम्बाई दूरी के बूर-संचार, जनसंचार और मौसम-विज्ञानीय सुविधाओं को गुणात्मक तथा परिमाणत्मक दोनों रूपों में बढ़ाने के लिए बनाया गया है। अक्टूबर 15, 1983 को विविध राष्ट्रीय एजेंसियों ने इन्सेट—1बी के प्रचालनात्मक उपयोग प्रारम्भ किए। सभी सेवाएं पूरी तरह प्रचालन में हैं और संतोषप्रद रूप में कार्य कर रही हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 11.2.1984 को इन्सेट—1बी उपग्रह को राष्ट्र को समर्पित किया।

(3) भविष्य में छोड़े जाने वाले

उपग्रह मुख्य रूप में निम्न श्रेणियों के हैं :

— विज्ञान/प्रौद्योगिकी/उपयोग के क्षेत्रों में निम्न-भू-मिशनों के लिए 150 कि० ग्रा० भार की श्रेणी के उपग्रह।

— 1000 कि० ग्रा० भार की श्रेणी के ध्रुवीय कक्षीय सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रह।

— इन्सेट प्रणाली को निरन्तरता तथा विकास के लिए संचार और मौसम-विज्ञान के लिए आनुक्रमिक भू-स्थायी अन्तरिक्ष-यान।

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा और भारतीय पुलिस सेवा में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के अधिकारी

8105. श्री बिरवाराम फुलवारिया : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा और भारतीय पुलिस सेवा में कुल कितने अधिकारी हैं;

(ख) उनमें से अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कितने अधिकारी हैं; और

(ग) उनका राज्य-वार अलग-अलग ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाशचन्द सेठी) :

(क) से (ग) भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के सम्बन्ध में आन्ध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश संवर्गों को छोड़कर, 1.3.1984 की स्थिति के अनुसार अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी जाती है। शेष सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

## विवरण

1-3-1984 की स्थिति के अनुसार भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा और भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के राज्य/संयुक्त संघों के अधिकारियों की संख्या और उक्त संख्या में से अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अधिकारियों की संख्या बताने वाला-विवरण

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संयुक्त संघ	भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा						भारतीय पुलिस सेवा	
		अधिकारियों की कुल संख्या	अनुसूचित जातियों के अधिकारियों की संख्या	अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अधिकारियों की संख्या	अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अधिकारियों की संख्या	अधिकारियों की कुल संख्या	अनुसूचित जातियों के अधिकारियों की संख्या	अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अधिकारियों की संख्या	अनुसूचित जातियों के अधिकारियों की संख्या
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	मान्द्र प्रदेश	291	34	11	**	**	**	**	**
2.	बसम मेषालय	166	7	33	96	6	15		
3.	बिहार	335	23	19	162	18	7		
4.	गुजरात	185	22	6	97	9	5		
5.	हरियाणा	168	30	1	74	11	भून्ग		
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	101	6	15	49	7	3		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	जम्मू-कश्मीर	72	7	3	38	2	1
8.	कर्नाटक	263	26	7	110	11	2
9.	केरल	141	15	2	78	6	2
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	343	35	16	214	24	9
11.	महाराष्ट्र	314	33	12	**	**	**
12.	मणिपुर त्रिपुरा	103	2	13	53	2	7
13.	नागालैंड	43	शून्य	26	भा० पु० से०	संवर्ग नहीं है	
14.	उड़ीसा	198	16	5	103	5	2
15.	पंजाब	160	28	1	93	20	शून्य
16.	राजस्थान	224	19	13	115	6	6
17.	सिक्किम	23	1	13	8	शून्य	4
18.	तमिलनाडु	279	37	6	112	20	2
19.	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	176	17	19	92	11	3
20.	उत्तर प्रदेश	489	71	9	**	**	**
21.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	257	27	10	173	13	11

\*\*शुचना बानी बाकी है।



**Link between Culprits and  
Extremists of Punjab**

**8107. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH  
KASHYAP :**

**SHRI TRILOK CHAND :**

**SHRI R.R. BHOLE :**

**SHRI N.E. HORO :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the culprits involved in a day-light robbery and shoot-out in Delhi on 2 January, 1984 at Parliament Street have links with the Punjab extremists and were trained in the Golden Temple Complex to work for Dal Khalsa ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (c) The accused, Shri Sukhdev Singh, arrested in this incident has revealed during interrogation, that he had received training in handling of arms and ammunition in the Golden Temple Complex, Amritsar. But he has denied having any connection with Dal Khalsa.

All necessary steps have been taken in Delhi to check the activities of extremists.

**Rates of Royalty on Minerals**

**8108. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :**  
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the present rates of royalty being paid to the States on iron ore, manganese ore, copper ore, magnesite and other minerals ;

(b) when the last rate was fixed ;

(c) the criteria adopted for fixing rate of royalty ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that certain States are demanding more rates of royalty ; if so, the names of such States and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) The present rates of royalty with the last date of revision in respect of iron ore, manganese ore, copper ore, magnesite and other minerals are given in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8206/84].

(c) The royalty rates on major minerals are fixed and revised by the Central Government once during a period of four years in exercise of the power conferred on it by the provisions of section 9 (3) of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. The royalty rates are revised on merits taking into account pit's mouth value, production, consumption, prices and exports of minerals, views of trade and industry as well as States Governments so as to serve the overall interest of mineral industry and the nation.

(d) The Governments of Bihar and Orissa have been representing for expediting the revision in the royalty rates on iron ore, manganese ore, copper ore, magnesite and mica ; the revision in the royalty rates on these minerals is under examination of the Central Government.

**Recession in Industries**

**8109. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether recession has set in some of the industries ;

(b) if so, the names of such industries, indicating the extent of accumulation of their products ; and

(c) the main reasons for recession in these industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Some of the industries which included steel, textiles and engineering goods industries suffered from slack demand due to a variety of reasons including constraints of finance with major purchasers in case of some of the engineering industries.

According to available information, there has been reduction in the opening stocks of steel from 1.54 million tonnes on 1.4.1983 to 0.8 million tonnes on 1.4.84; per capita consumption of textiles has increased compared to the previous year. The production of engineering goods has shown further improvement in 1983.

**Loss Likely to be Suffered by SAIL**

8110. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCIN-

DIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Steel Authority of India Limited is likely to suffer a loss during the current year;

(b) if so, the estimated extent of loss likely to be suffered by SAIL during this year and how it compares with the corresponding figures for 1981-82 and 1982-83; and

(c) to what major reasons the losses are attributable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) SAIL's profit/loss position in the last three years is as follows :

(All figures in Rs. crores)

Years	Profit (+)/Loss (-)	Increase in costs less increase in net realisation over the previous year
1980-81	+ 1.01	45
1981-82	+ 39.17	- 15
1982-83	-105.76	115

The main reason for the losses of SAIL is the net realisation continues to be lower than the increase in costs as set in the following table :

(All figures in Rs. crores)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	41
Estimated increase in sales realisation of SAIL over the previous year. (steel and pig iron)	125	319	231

1	2	3	4
Increase in costs over the previous year			
—raw materials, stores, spares, power	124	232	199
—salaries & wages	29	42	57
—maintenance	3	10	3
—depreciation	—1	9	9
—interest	15	11	78
Total increase in costs over the previous year of the above items	170	304	346

The profit and loss position of SAIL plants in 1983-84 will be known only after the accounts for the year have been closed.

In order to reduce the losses and improve performance, SAIL is making every effort to diversify its product-mix to better match demand, accelerate sales by adoption of an aggressive marketing strategy and thereby reduce stocks of finished goods, raw materials, stores and spares and export surplus production. Special measures to achieve cost reduction by improving technological processes, better maintenance to maximise the availability of equipment by timely repairs, minimisation of purchases of stores and spares and restriction of expenditure in all possible ways, have been adopted.

**Setting up of a Cine Colour Film Plant near Nainital**

8111. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for setting up of Rs. 160 crores cine colour film plant near Nainital in U. P. has been dropped;

(b) if so, the reasons for abandoning the proposal;

(c) the quantum and cost of cine colour films imported during 1982 and 1983; and

(d) the estimated annual requirements of such films in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY  
(SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a)  
No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) As per information received from National Film Development Corporation, 37926 rolls worth Rs. 5.95 crores of colour cine films were imported from April, 1983 till end January, 1984. 72840 rolls worth Rs. 8.00 crores were imported from April, 1982 till end March, 1983.

The estimated annual requirement of raw cine colour film is 63727 rolls worth Rs. 11.50 crores.

जम्मू और कश्मीर में राष्ट्रविरोधी  
तत्त्वों की गतिविधियां

8112. श्री छीतूभाई गमित : क्या  
गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को जम्मू और  
कश्मीर में राष्ट्रविरोधी तत्त्वों की गति-  
विधियों के विषय में कोई सूचना प्राप्त हुई  
है;

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

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ व्यक्तियों  
को भी गिरफ्तार किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या  
है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) :

(क) और (ख) सरकार राष्ट्र विरोधी  
गतिविधियों के बारे में विभिन्न स्रोतों से  
रिपोर्टें प्राप्त करती रहती है ।

(ग) और (घ) जम्मू व कश्मीर  
सरकार द्वारा प्रेषित सूचना के अनुसार  
पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान 30 व्यक्ति, जो  
राष्ट्र विरोधी तथा समाज विरोधी गति-  
विधियों में अन्तर्ग्रस्त पाये, गिरफ्तार किए  
गए ।

**Plan for Large Engineering and  
Electronics Units in Gujarat**

8113. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI  
GAMIT : Will the Minister of  
INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Guja-  
rat have approached the Centre with a  
special plan for encouraging large  
engineering and electronics units with  
Gujarat Industrial Investment Corpora-  
tion as the agency;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Union Govern-  
ment thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY  
(SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a)  
and (b) Gujarat Government have intro-  
duced a scheme called "Large Engineer-  
ing & Electronics Project (LEEP)"  
Incentive Scheme 1982. The Scheme  
is implemented through Gujarat Indus-  
trial Investment Corporation. Under this  
scheme interest free loan to be extent of  
10 to 20% of the fixed capital invest-  
ment is provided to large engineering  
and electronics units satisfying certain  
conditions regarding location etc.

(c) In order to meet the require-  
ment of funds for providing loan under  
the scheme provisions has been made in  
the Annual Plan 1984-85 of the State  
Government.

**Pro-Pakistan Secessionist and  
Extremist Organisations**

8114. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will  
the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union  
Government were alerted by the intelli-  
gence agencies some time ago to the  
possibility of pro-Pakistan secessionist  
and extremist organisations with  
branches in Kashmir as well as abroad  
kidnapping diplomats and hijacking  
Indian aircrafts in furtherance of their  
strategy of destabilisation ;

(b) if so, whether in view of this,  
Government had decided to tighten the  
security at the airports and in the dip-  
lomatic missions abroad;

(c) if so, whether security arrange-  
ments of diplomatic offices abroad have  
been further strengthened ;

(d) if so, whether the Ministry have  
also directed the Indian missions out-

side to increase the security guards in view of the recent happenings in London; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to unearth such agencies operating in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary measures have been taken to, tighten the security at the air ports and diplomatic missions abroad.

(c) and (d) Under the Vienna Convention the security of the missions abroad and the personnel posted there is the responsibility of the host Government. However, wherever necessary, suitable security measures have been taken.

(e) Suitable measures have been taken to unearth the activities of these agencies.

#### *Crisis in Paper Industry*

8115. SHRI B. V. DESAI :  
SHRI MANMOHAN  
TUDU :  
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :  
SHRI KRUPASINDHU  
BHOI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the paper industry is in the throes of a crisis;

(b) if so, whether as many as nine large papers mills and 42 small mills have downed their shutters during the past 3-4 months;

(c) whether total production capacity decommissioned on account of closure has been estimated at more than two million tonnes;

(d) if so, what are the large units which have been closed down;

(e) whether more than Rs. 250 crores financed by national level institutions of small units have not been repaid for the past couple of years;

(f) whether as a result, production of paper has sharply declined from 12.5 lakh tonnes in 1982 to less than 11 lakh tonnes in 1983; and

(g) if so, measures being considered to help paper industry to get out of the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) About 8 large and 23 small paper mills have suffered stoppages of production during part or whole of the year 1983-84, due to industrial disputes and financial problems. The overall situation of the paper industry, is however, showing signs of improvement.

(c) and (d) Only a total capacity of about 2.5 lakh tonnes out of a total installed capacity of about 22 lakh tonnes has been affected by closure at present. Particulars of the large units which are lying closed at present are indicated below :

Name of Unit	Location	Installed capacity (Tonnes/annum)
1	2	3
Titaghur Paper Mills (No. 1)	Titaghur, W. Bengal	40,000

1	2	3
Titaghur Paper Mills (No. 2)	Kankinara, W. Bengal	35,000
Bengal Paper Mills	Raniganj, W. Bengal	50,000
Ashok Paper Mills	Jogighopa, Assam	27,000
Ashok Paper Mills	Rameshwarnagar, Bihar	13,500
	Total	<u>1,65,500</u>

(e) Some of the small paper mills have fallen in arrears or defaulted in respect of loans financed by IDBI and other institutions.

(f) and (g) The production of paper and paperboard was 11.78 lakh tonnes in 1983 as compared to 12.36 lakh tonnes in 1982. Government have initiated a dialogue with the financial institutions/State Governments to work out the specific measures required to improve the performance of the paper mills. Various fiscal reliefs are being extended to assist the industry, and infra-structural support is also being improved to enable the industry to achieve higher capacity utilization.

**Production Cooperation by BHEL,  
HMT and HEC**

8116. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked some of the major public undertakings to operate on a complementary basis in an effort to enhance their economic viability through efficient utilisation of productive capacities;

(b) if so, whether Government have already asked BHEL, Hindustan Machine Tools and the Heavy Engineering Corporation to take recourse to production cooperation as part of this policy;

(c) to what extent these units have started production cooperation; and

(d) by what time Government are confident that these undertakings would be able to earn profits rather than go on losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) In the context of exploiting complementarities of facilities and workload, BHEL, HMT and HEC, amongst others, have been urged to attempt a measure of production, but no concrete orders have yet been placed for commencing production.

(b) BHEL and HMT are already earning profits. HEC is likely to break-even in the near future.

**Corruption Cases Pending with Central  
Bureau of Investigation**

8117. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :  
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of corruption cases pending with CBI as on 31 December, 1983;

(b) since how long these cases are pending with them;

(c) what are the reasons for not disposing them;

(d) whether any direction has been issued by the Central Government to dispose them of; and

(e) if so, by what time these cases will be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) 926 corruption cases were pending with Central Bureau of Investigation as on 31.12.1983. Their break-up is as follows :

Period for which pending investigation	No. of cases
Within 6 months	369
Between 6 months to 1 year	287
Between 1 to 2 years	209
Over 2 years	61

(c) to (e) The main reasons for delay in completion of investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation are dilatory tactics adopted by the accused persons, getting stay orders, challenging the legalities of procedures followed by investigating agency in the courts and moving courts for transfers; complicated and intricate nature of cases involving examination of large number of witnesses and voluminous records etc. Periodicals reviews are undertaken with a view to expedite disposal.

#### Increase in Price of Steel

8118. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to increase the prices of steel and

if so, by what percentage;

(b) the position of production of steel during the last three years;

(c) how much steel is left unsold; and

(d) how much steel has been imported during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) The prices of common varieties of prime steel produced by the integrated steel plants are fixed by the Joint Plant Committee and not by Government.

(b) Production of saleable steel by the six integrated steel plants including TISCO during the last three years has been as under :

(’000 tonnes)

Year	Production
1981-82	7257
1982-83	7291
1983-84	6397 (provisional)

(c) As on 1.4.1984, stocks of saleable steel at plants and homesales stockyards of these main steel producers have declined to 0.8 million tonnes (provisional) from a level of 1.55

million tonnes on 1.4.1983.

(d) Imports of steel by SAIL, the canalising agency, during the last three years have been as follows :

Year	Quantity (in million tonnes)
1981-82	1.05
1982-83	1.32
1983-84 (April, 1983—February, 1984)	0.51

Information regarding total imports of steel during this period is not available.

#### Career Prospects of Stenographers

8119. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10105 on 28 April, 1982 regarding career prospects of stenographers and state :

(a) whether by now the question of improving the career prospects of stenographers has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with copies of the orders/instructions issued on the subject;

(c) whether selection grade from the grade of Stenographers 'C' has been abolished to their disadvantage;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take to review the decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (d) The demand of the Staff Side for providing Grade 'B' Stenographers to Directors and officers of equivalent rank in participating offices of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service

by upgrading corresponding number of Grade 'C' posts to Grade 'B', has since been accepted and orders to this effect were issued on 23.1.1984. A copy of these orders was laid on the Table of the House in replies given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1739 and 1784 on 7.3.1984.

(c) to (e) The Selection Grade attached to Grade 'C' of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service has been abolished consequent to re-distribution of posts between Grade 'C' and Grade 'B'. A decision has also been taken to review the position as on 1.4.1984.

#### Restoration of Normalcy in Punjab

8120. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab's economy has been shattered due to the prevailing conditions in the State; and

(b) if so, the effective steps Government have taken to restore normalcy in the State and to create a soothing atmosphere and to repose the confidence of the people ?



**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :** (a) The economy of Punjab has been somewhat affected due to the present situation in the State.

(b) The authorities have taken various legal and administrative measures to maintain law and order and to check violent activities. Besides, meetings of peace and communal harmony committees, peace marches etc., have been organised with the involvement of the people in maintaining normalcy and communal harmony.

**Sub-standard and Spurious Electrical Goods**

8121. **SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the electric goods industry has flooded the markets with wide range of sub-standard and spurious electrical goods without caring for the lives of human-beings and damage that can be caused to the electrical gadgets; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take to discipline the industry ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. However Government had already promulgated Quality Control Order on 40 items on Household Electrical Appliances w. o. f. 12.11.1981 to protect the interest and safety angle of the users.

**Deterioration of Quality of Refills of Wilson**

8122. **SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the quality of refills of Wilson and Flairs has deteriorated considerably in the recent past and quite a number of the new refills are found unuseworthy;

(b) whether large number of ball pen and refill manufacturers have sprung up all over the country and are marketing substandard and spurious material; and

(c) if so, how do Government propose to look after the interest of the people ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :** (a) Government are not aware of any such general deterioration in the quality of refills.

(b) The manufacture of ball-point pens and refills have been reserved for exclusive development in the Small Scale Sector. There are several manufacturers of these items in the Small Scale Sector. Government, are however, not aware of any general deterioration in the quality of their products.

(c) Does not arise.

अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को उच्च शिक्षा के लिए विदेश भेजा जाना

8123. **श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की ऐसी कोई योजना है जिसके अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के प्रतिभाशाली लड़के-लड़कियों को शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए विदेश भेजा जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान इससे कितने छात्र लाभान्वित हुए; और

(ग) उन पर खर्च की गई धनराशि का व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) :

(क) और (ख) जी हां, श्रीमान। अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के छात्रों के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय समुद्रपार

छात्रवृत्ति योजना है, जिसके अधीन छात्रों को उच्च शिक्षा के लिए विदेशों में भेजा जाता है। यह योजना 1954-55 से लागू है। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान, 110 छात्रों को उक्त योजना के अधीन छात्रवृत्ति दी जा चुकी है।

(ग) इन छात्रों पर पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान, वर्षवार, किए गए व्यय का व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

क्रम संख्या	वर्ष	किया गया व्यय
1.	1978-79	13,91,891.00 ₹
2.	1979-80	17,34,424.00 ₹
3.	1980-81	25,06,300.00 ₹
4.	1981-82	39,13,069.00 ₹
5.	1982-83	32,00,000.00 ₹ * (*बजट आबंटन)

#### Pollution Caused by Vehicles

8124. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain vehicles emit black smoke while plying on the roads thus causing air, pollution; and

(b) if so, action being taken to check this source of pollution ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The measures taken so far or proposed are as follows :

(i) The provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act are being generally invoked at present to check emission of smoke from vehicles.

(ii) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 has been enacted. The Central and State Pollution Control Boards have been empowered to implement the Act to abate the air pollution problems including those from vehicular exhausts.

(iii) The Central Board has conducted vehicular emission inventory studies in Delhi to find out the impact of vehicular emissions on the ambient air quality and has made some recommenda-

tions for ameliorating the situation.

- (iv) The Central Board has constituted a Committee to evolve Emission Standards.
- (v) Efforts are being made to persuade vehicle manufacturers for reducing air pollution from automobile exhausts at the production stage.
- (vi) Municipal authorities of Ahmedabad, Delhi, Bombay and Pune have been directed to take measures against polluting vehicles.

#### Population of Tigers

8125. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the population of tigers before the Project Tiger was launched in the country; and

(b) the total population of tigers today ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) According to the first All-India Tiger Census done in 1972, before the launching of Project Tiger, the tiger population was 1827.

(b) As per the last All-India Tiger Census done in 1979, the tiger population was 3015. All-India Tiger Census is again being conducted in 1984.

#### Recommendations of Mandal Commission

8126. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many recommendations of Mandal Commission have been accepted by the Government; and

(b) how many of them have been implemented and how many remain to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) The Mandal Commission Report is under consideration of Government.

#### Exploration Areas of Foreign Assistance and Collaboration

8127. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the vital areas in which India seeks foreign assistance and collaboration;

(b) the new areas of cooperation explored; and

(c) the role foreign collaboration has played in the development of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) We seek collaboration in areas of high-technology and export potential like industrial machines, electrical and electronic equipment, transportation equipment, machine tools organic and petro-chemicals and synthetic fibres.

(b) The new areas of collaboration inter-alia cover CNC machines, high tension insulators, fluidized calciners, process control instrumentation, diagnostic medical equipment, glass insulators, high capacity cement plants including precalcination technology, ceramic fibre, nylon tyre cord yarn, membrane technology for caustic soda and bi-component acrylic fibre.

(c) Foreign collaborations have helped in advancement of industrial

development by filling the technology gap thus leading to import substitution, modernisation, technology upgradation, product-mix rationalisation and improvement of export capability.

**Instructions Re: Coming into Contact with MPs. by Government Servants**

8128. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8063 on 20 April, 1983 regarding instructions re: coming into contact with Members of Parliament by Government servants and state :

(a) what does the word his service appearing in the last line of the reply to part (c) of the question under reference mean; whether it means his personal service interest under the Government or the service to which the individual belongs;

(b) whether a Government servant already on leave can be suspended without his return to duty; if so, under what circumstances; and the reasons why he is not allowed to resume duty first and then suspend; and

(c) whether copies of the orders, if any, on the above subject will be laid on the Table and if there are no orders whether Government propose to clarify the position ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI : (a) Rule 20 of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 makes it clear that a Government servant should not bring political or other outside influence to further his interest in respect of matters pertaining to his service under the Government. The term "his service" is intended to cover all aspects relating to his employment under Government as are governed by various rules and orders issued by Government from time to time.

(b) Yes, Sir. The circumstances under which a Government servant can be suspended are the same whether he is on duty or off duty. Since the relevant rules permit the appointing authority or any other authority to which it is subordinate or the disciplinary authority or any other authority empowered in this behalf by the President, by general or special order to place a Government servant under suspension and since an employee proceeding on leave does not cease to be a Government servant, there is nothing to prevent him from being suspended by appropriate authority, if the circumstances so warrant.

(c) Since so far as part (a) of the Question is concerned, the Conduct Rules are quite clear on the subject no further clarification is considered necessary. As regards part (b), the circumstances under which a Government servant can be placed under suspension have been indicated in Rule 10 of the CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965.

**Elimination of Pick-Pocket from DTC Buses**

8129. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news items 'Armed Pick-Pockets on DTC route' and 'Police in league with DTC Pick-Pockets' appearing in the Hindustan Times of 7 and 8 March 1984 respectively; and

(b) if so, whether Ministry propose to order a full probe in the matter to pin-point the corrupt policemen and to eliminate the pick-pockets from DTC buses in a time bound programme ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On verification, it has been found that no person by name of Ram

Nath had lodged a report about pick-pocketing in DTC bus either at Defence Colony or Kalkaji police Station or at the two Police Posts near village Jamrudpur. There is no Police Station or Police Post Jamrudpur, referred to in the Press report.

The conduct of Delhi Police Personnel remains under constant watch and strict action is taken if any complicity on their part in the commission of a crime comes to notice.

Staff in uniform as well as in plain clothes is deployed in running DTC buses and at bus stops to apprehend pick-pockets and to check such crimes. Special drives are also undertaken from time to time. Strict surveillance is kept on the activities of the known pick-pockets.

#### Mineral based Industries in Orissa

8130. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the name and number of mineral based Industries set up in Keonjhar district, Orissa;

(b) the number of such mineral-based industries set up by private individuals, and how many of them are managed by Public Sector; and

(c) the details there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Health and Environmental Hazards due to Industrial Effluents

8131. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that heavy metal pollution from industrial effluents is causing serious health and, environmental Hazards in the country;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) There have been no reported incidents causing serious human health problems by toxic metals from industrial effluents in India.

(b) and (c) Some of studies have been carried out earlier by National Institute of Occupational Health, in some urban industrial locations. The exposure to two heavy metals was of a moderate nature. Work environment studies carried out for two heavy metals by Factory Advisory Service in Storage Battery and Caustic Soda manufacturing plants have indicated that their levels in working environment are higher than the permissible limits. A coordinated project has been recently initiated for monitoring the level of item heavy metals in air, soil, water and biological specimens through 6 different institutions in the country to obtain baseline data of heavy metals in the environment.

(d) Steps have been taken to provide local exhaust ventilation, improvements in the processes and house keeping at these industrial establishments. These steps will help in preventing accumulation of contaminants in work environment within permissible limits. Permissible limits of various substances including heavy metals in the work environment have been framed under Section 112 of the Factories Act and recommended to the State Governments for adoption in their State Factory Rules.

### अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में लिखे गए पत्र

8132: श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय और सांख्यिकी विभाग द्वारा वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1983 के अनुसार 'क', 'ख' और 'ग' क्षेत्रों में स्थित अपने कार्यालयों को कुल कितने मूल पत्र लिखे;

(ख) उनमें से क्षेत्र-वार और वर्ष-वार कितने मूल-पत्र हिन्दी में और कितने अंग्रेजी में लिखे गए;

(ग) उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान उनके मंत्रालय और सांख्यिकी विभाग को 'क', 'ख' और 'ग' क्षेत्रों में स्थित अपने कार्या-

लयों और उपक्रमों से वर्ष-वार कुल कितने मूल पत्र प्राप्त हुए; और

(घ) उनमें से क्षेत्र-वार कुल कितने मूल-पत्र हिन्दी में थे और कितने अंग्रेजी में ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एत. बी. चव्हाण) :

### क योजना आयोग

(क) और (ख) वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान देश के 'क', 'ख' और 'ग' क्षेत्रों में स्थित कार्यालयों को लिखे गए मूल-पत्रों और उनमें से मूल रूप से अलग-अलग हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में लिखे गए पत्रों की संख्या क्षेत्र-वार और वर्ष-वार नीचे दी गई हैं। वर्ष 1981-82 और 1982-83 के लिए क्षेत्र-वार ब्योरे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

वर्ष	जोड़	हिन्दी में	अंग्रेजी में
1981-82	9425	676	8749
1982-83	11556	532	11024
1983-84 (दिसम्बर 83 तक)			
क्षेत्र 'क'	2473	266	2207
क्षेत्र 'ख'	1047	78	969
क्षेत्र 'ग'	797	99	698

(ग) और (घ) प्राप्त मूल पत्रों की संख्या का क्षेत्रवार ब्योरा नहीं रखा जाता।

तथापि हिन्दी में प्राप्त मूल पत्रों की वर्षवार संख्या नीचे दी गई है :

1981-82 895

1982-83 921

1983-84 1080

(दिसम्बर, 83 तक)

(ख) शालिकी विभाग

(क) और (ख) जैसा कि संलग्न विवरण में उल्लिखित है।

(ग) और (घ) प्राप्त मूल पत्रों की संख्या का क्षेत्रवार व्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता ।  
तथापि हिन्दी में प्राप्त मूल-पत्रों की वर्षवार संख्या नीचे दी गई है :

1981-82 4478

1982-83 3540

1983-84 3329

(दिसम्बर, 83 तक)

## विवरण

क्षेत्र क, ख और ग में स्थित कार्यालयों को सांख्यिकी विभाग द्वारा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में लिखे गए मूल-पत्रों के आकड़े  
दशमि वाला विवरण

वर्ष	सांख्यिकी विभाग द्वारा निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में स्थित कार्यालयों को लिखे गए मूल पत्रों की कुल संख्या			इन मूल पत्रों में से निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में स्थित कार्यालयों को मूल रूप से हिन्दी में लिखे गए पत्रों की संख्या			इन मूल पत्रों में से निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में स्थित कार्यालयों को मूल रूप से अंग्रेजी में लिखे गए पत्रों की संख्या		
	क	ख	ग	क	ख	ग	क	ख	ग
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1981-82	6044	187	2694	5567	—	59	477	187	2635
1982-83	2902	368	1384	1857	266	755	1045	102	629
1983-84	3421	313	826	2942	226	199	479	87	627

(1983, सितम्बर, तक)



**Implementation of Official Language Act, 1963**

**8133. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of original letters written by the Department of Space to their offices situated in 'A', 'B' and 'C' regions of the country as per the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963 during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(b) the number of letters out of them written originally in Hindi and English, separately, regions-wise and year-wise;

(c) the total number of original letters received by the Department of Space from their offices in the 'A', 'B' and 'C' regions during these years, year-wise; and

(d) the number out of those original letters in Hindi and English separately, region-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Issue of Industrial Licences for Orissa**

**8134. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI :** Will the Minister of INDUS-

TRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given industrial licences for setting up industries in backward districts in various States;

(b) if so, the number of industrial licences issued for setting up industrial units in those industrially backward districts in 1982 and 1983;

(c) the name of the industrially backward districts in Orissa where industrial licences issued for setting up industries in those years; and

(d) the details of number of industrial units set up in those industrially backward districts in Orissa so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) During the years 1982 and 1983 industrial licences under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act were granted for setting up of Industries in the contrally declared backward districts of Mayurbhanj, Keenjhar, Dhenkanal & Koraput in the State of Orissa.

(d) An industrial licence is granted with an initial validity period of two years and two further extensions of one years each are also allowed on adequate justification. As such, the industrial licences granted during the years 1982 and 1983 for industrially backward districts of Orissa State would be at various stages of implementation.

## Statement

*Statement showing state-wise Break-up of Industrial Licences issued for Backward areas during 1982-1983*

Sl. No.	State	1982	1983
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	2
3.	Assam	1	22
4.	Bihar	—	6
5.	Gujarat	25	86
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	7	38
7.	Haryana	4	12
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5	5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	10
10.	Karnataka	16	27
11.	Kerala	6	16
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5	19
13.	Maharashtra	21	23
14.	Nagaland	—	2
15.	Orissa	2	5
16.	Pondicherry	1	3
17.	Punjab	3	11
18.	Rajasthan	9	11
19.	Tamil Nadu	15	35
20.	Uttar Pradesh	5	33
21.	West Bengal	8	11
22.	More than One State	1	—
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>145</b>	<b>317</b>

**Details of Gold Mines in Public Sector**

8135. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names and the number of gold mines in public sector under operation in the country;

(b) whether the performance of those gold mines has been reviewed;

(c) if so, the details of the production performances of those public sector gold mines in last three years; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML), an Undertaking of the Central Government and Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited (HGML), a Karnataka State Government Undertaking are the two gold mines in the country.

(b) The performance of BGML is reviewed by the Central Government whereas the review of the performance of HGML is the responsibility of the State Government of Karnataka.

(c) and (d) Gold production by BGML and HGML in the last three years, for which verified figures are available, is as follows:—

(Unit : Kgs)

Years	BGML	HGML
1980-81	1563	783
1981-82	1421	965
1982-83	1370	754

**Disciplinary Cases Pending with U.P.S.C.**

8136. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of disciplinary proceeding cases pending with Union Public Service Commission;

(b) time limit prescribed to the Union Public Service Commission for disposing of the cases; and

(c) in how many cases the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission have been rejected by various Ministries/Departments in the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Cases relating to 161 officers were pending with the Union Public Service Commission as on 1-3-1984.

(b) There is no such time limit.

(c) In the absence of specific period for which the information is sought, it is not possible to indicate the number of cases in which the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission have been rejected. However, during the last ten years, the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission have not been accepted in 8 cases.

उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ पर्वतीय जिलों को पिछड़े जिले घोषित करना

8137. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कुछ समय पहले राज्य के आठ पर्वतीय जिलों को उनकी विशेष भौगोलिक, सामाजिक

स्थितियों और आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन के कारण पिछड़े जिले घोषित करने की मांग की थी।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या योजना आयोग उत्तर प्रदेश के अनुरोध को स्वीकार कर रहा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० चव्हाण) :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के आठ पहाड़ी जिले यथा अल्मोड़ा, चमोली, पीढ़ी गढ़वाल, टिहरी गढ़वाल, उत्तरकशी, पिथौरागढ़, देहरादून और नैनीताल दिनांक 1-4-1983 से पहले से ही विशेष क्षेत्र जिले घोषित किए जा चुके हैं और इन क्षेत्रों में स्थापित की जा रही औद्योगिक ईकाइयां अब 25 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय निवेश राज-सहायता और रियायती वित्त की पात्र हैं।

(ख) से (घ) यह प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होते।

#### Restatement of a Gazetted Officer after Resignation

8138. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether after having resigned from the service, a gazetted officer can be reinstated in the same capacity;

(b) if so, what period of break in service can be condoned under the rules;

(c) whether Government have any discretionary power to condone the

break in service for a longer period; and

(d) if so, upto what maximum period the break in service can be condoned ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d) In terms of Rule 26 of the CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972, unless the resignation is submitted to take up with proper permission, another appointment under the Government or it is allowed to be withdrawn in the public interest by the appointing authority such resignation entails forfeiture of past service. The appointing authority may, however, permit a person to withdraw his resignation in the public interest on the following conditions :

(i) that the resignation was tendered by the Government servant for some compelling reasons which did not involve any reflection on his integrity, efficiency or conduct and the request for withdrawal of the resignation has been made as a result of a material change in the circumstances which originally compelled him to tender the resignation;

(ii) that during the period intervening between the date on which the resignation became effective and the date from which the request for withdrawal was made, the conduct of the person concerned was in no way improper;

(iii) that the period of absence from duty between the date on which the resignation became effective and the date on which the person is allowed to resume duty as a result of permission to withdraw the resignation is not more than ninety days;

(iv) that the post, which was vacated by the Government

servant on the acceptance of his resignation or any other comparable post, is available.

The rule also provides that withdrawal of a resignation shall not be accepted by the appointing authority where a Government servant resigns his service or post with a view to taking up appointment in or under a private commercial company or in or under a corporation or a company wholly or substantially owned or controlled by the Government or in or under a body controlled or financed by the Government. Further, when an order is passed by the appointing authority allowing a person to withdraw his resignation or resume duty the order shall be deemed to include condonation of interruption in service, but the period of interruption shall not be counted as qualifying service for purposes of pension.

**Incidents of Sabotage, Lootings, etc. in Punjab after President's Rule**

8139. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI SATYASADHAN  
CHAKRABORTY :

SHRI CHHANGUR RAM :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents of sabotage, murders, dacoities, bank dacoities, bomb attacks, lootings of properties, loss of lives resulting from the activities of extremist elements in Punjab after the imposition of President's rule.

(b) the reaction of Government in the matter and the steps taken to apprehend extremists and curb their activities;

(c) the number of culprits out of them apprehended, offence-wise and the number out of them chanced; and

(d) the number of culprits sentenced, the terms of their sentences and the dates on which they were sentenced ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c) During the period from 7.10.83 to 31.3.84, there have been 81 incidents of murders/shoot-outs, 26 cases of explosions, 17 cases of bank robberies and 112 other cases of robberies. 86 arrests have been made in connection with these incidents. 131 persons lost their lives in violent incidents during this period.

Various steps have been taken to check activities of extremist elements in the State. These include, setting up of special squads, intensification of police patrolling, organising of raids, and nakabandis, strengthening of arrangements for the security of banks, activation of village-defence societies, restrictions on carrying of arms and plying of motorcycles and scooters, conferring of additional powers on security forces and deployment of additional police forces.

(d) No such case has been decided so far.

कर्मचारियों की भर्ती के सम्बन्ध में राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 और 1967 के कार्यान्वयन का प्रभाव

8140. श्री रामाशतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसा आश्वासन दिया गया है कि राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 और 1967 और उनकी क्रियान्विति के लिए 1976 में बनाये गए नियमों के कार्यान्वयन में धन की कमी आड़े नहीं आएगी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस नीति के

अनुसार, इस कार्य के लिए कर्मचारियों की भर्ती करने में कोई रुकावट नहीं है;

(ग) क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने भी हाल में यह घोषणा की थी कि अगले नौ महीनों में सरकारी सेवाओं में कोई भर्ती नहीं की जाएगी; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस घोषणा का राजभाषा अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन पर कोई असर पड़ेगा ?

गृह मंत्री श्री प्रकाशचन्द्र सेठी : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार की राजभाषा नीति के अनुपालन/कार्यान्वयन के लिए और इससे सम्बन्धित सांविधिक एवं विधिक अपेक्षाओं की पूर्ति के लिए न्यूनतम हिन्दी पदों के सृजन के बारे में 1981 में मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त बनाये गए थे और आवश्यक न्यूनतम पदों का सृजन सामान्य शक्तिबन्ध आदेशों से मुक्त था। केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रालय/विभाग न्यूनतम हिन्दी पदों का सृजन वित्त सलाहकारों के अनुमोदन से इन्हीं सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर कर रहे थे।

(ग) और (घ) जनवरी, 1984 में सभी सृजन पर लगाया गया प्रतिबन्ध राजभाषा हिन्दी से सम्बन्धित न्यूनतम पदों के सृजन पर भी लागू होता है। और जिन विभागों/कार्यालयों में न्यूनतम पदों का सृजन नहीं हो पाया है वहाँ राजभाषा अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन पर इसका असर बने की अवधि तक, जो सितम्बर, 1984

है, पड़ सकने की सम्भावना हो सकती है।

#### Attack on News Papers Offices

8141. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state .

(a) whether it is a fact that the news papers offices have been attacked in various parts of the country in recent months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Central Government and State Governments to prevent such attacks ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c) State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are responsible for enforcing law relating to offences. According to available information, no incident of attack on newspaper offices has been reported by the Governments of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalays, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkam, Tripura and West Bengal and Union Territory Administrations of Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Pondicherry during the period 1.1.83 to 31.1.84.

The details of the incidents of attack on newspaper offices reported by Government of Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and Union Territory Administrations Chandigarh and Delhi and the action taken thereon are given in the statement.

## Statement

S-NO	Name of State/UT	Details	Action Taken by the /Govt.
1	Jammu & Kashmir	On 24.6.83, at about, 13.30 hours a mob of 100/150 persons raising slogans against the chief Editor raided the Office of daily newspaper 'Kashmir Times' at Veer Marg, Jammu. They dragged the Chief Editor and made a murderous assault on him with lathis, to protest against the critical stand taken by him in his editorial column against a particular political Party.	A case FIR No. 161/83 w/e 307/45 /147/148/436/511/427 RPC was registered in P.S. City Jammu. 19 persons were arrested. The case was challaned in the Court of Sessions Judge, Jammu on 8.8.83.
2.	Karnataka	(i) On 3.4.83 3 persons of Chickmagalur Distt. trespassed into the press of "Manjula Matha", a Kannada daily and destroyed property belonging to the Press.  (ii) On 14.11.83, some unknown persons trespassed into the press of "Amrith", a Kannada daily at Bunder, Mangalore and destroyed some issues of the newspaper and caused damage to press property.	On the complaint of the Editor, a case was registered in N. R. Pura Police Station CR. No. 43/83 w/e 448 and 427 IPC against the three accused which ended in compromise.  A case was registered in Mangalore, North Police Station vide crime No. 161/83. Final report was submitted to the Court on 24.1.84 treating the case as undetected.

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(iii) On 14.11.83, some unknown persons trespassed into the press of "Divya Vani", Kannada daily in Mangalore and destroyed copies of the newspaper and caused damage to paess properties.

(iv) On 29.1.84, some unidentified persons attacked the premises of "Hosa Diganatha", a Kannada daily published from Chickmagalur on the ground that the editor was responsible for engaging an advocate for securing the release on bail of 6—7 ryot Sangh leaders who were arrested for assulting a Planter while travelling by car to Chickmagalur.

A case was registered in Mangalore East Police Station CR No. 102/83 u/s 143, 147, 323, 448, read with section 149 IPC.

A case was registered in Chickmagalur Rural Police Station.

### 3. Maharashtra

An incident of attack on printing press belonging to "Janata Times", a Marathi weekly took place at Malegaon (Na ik) in the month of June, 1983.

An offence was registered at Azadnagar Police Station, (Maligaon) vide CR No. 92/83 u/s 143, 147, 148, 149, 427, 454, 380, 511 IPC and u/s 37 (3) read with section 135 Bombay Police Act against 100-200 persons. 6 persons were arrested.

### 4. Tamil Nadu

On 13.2.83, some people entered the press of the Tamil daily "Rumari Murasu" and damaged machinery and took away Rs. 10,152 from the Press. The total damage was estimated at Rs. 800,000.

The Kanniya Kumari Distt. police registered a case in Vadaseery Police Station vide crime No. 155/83 u/s 147, 488, 148, 427, 452, 323, 436 & 379 IPC and arrested 5 persons. One person surrendered in the Court.



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5. Chandigarh

An explosion occurred on 25.1.94 at 10.50 p. m. in the premises of daily Tribune group of newspapers located in Sector 29, on the Dakshum Marg. It caused some damage to the building.

A case FIR NC. 33 dt 25.1.84 u/s 307/427 IPC and 4/2 Explosive Substances Act was registered at Police Station East Chandigarh.

6. Delhi

On 2.9.83 a mob of 200-250 workers of a political party entered in the press area from Kotla Feroz Shah in groups and tried to enter the premises of Indian Express, Times of India, Millap and Pratap buildings in order to protest against the newspapers demanding that the grievances of a particular community were not being published correctly.

A case was registered and 20 persons were arrested.

**Harassment of Journalists by Policemen**

8142. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports about harassment of journalists by the policemen in various parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) to (c) 'Public Order' and 'Police' being State subject, concerned State Governments are expected to take action in regard to the incidents of harassment of journalists. No. data in regard to the harassment of journalists by policemen in various parts of the country is compiled on an all-India basis. The Government is, however, firmly committed to the freedom of the Press consistent with high standards of journalism. All State Governments have been requested to take necessary action for the protection and security of journalists so as to enable them to discharge their duties effectively and in an independent manner.

**Issue of Industrial Licences**

8143. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :

**Statement**

*Statement showing the State-wise back-up of letters of intent (LIs) and Industrial Licences (ILs) issued to backward areas during the year 1983 and the share of No-Industry Districts therein*

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences issued during the year 1983 for setting up industries in backward areas and in no-industry districts of each State, particularly in Gujarat;

(b) the number of letters of intent issued during the year 1983 for setting up industries in those areas; and

(c) the incentive given by Government for setting up industries in backward areas, or in no industry districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) & (b) A Statement showing the State-wise back-up of Letters of Intent (LIs) and Industrial Licences (ILs) issued to backward areas during the year 1983 and the share of No Industry Districts therein is attached.

(c) The Government have announced enhanced concessions/incentives for setting up industries in No-Industry Districts and Backward Areas *vide* Press Note dated 27.4.83 (copies of the same are available in the Parliament Library). The Government is also giving preferential treatment in grant of Industrial Licences to No-Industry Districts/Backward Areas.

S. No. State	Letters of Intent	Industrial Licences
1. Andhra Pradesh	50	25
2. Andaman & Nicobar	—	—
3. Arunachal Pradesh	7 (6)	2 (2)

1	2	3
4. Assam	3 (2)	22
5. Bihar	18 (4)	6 (1)
6. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3 (3)	—
7. Gujarat	64 (11)	30
8. Goa, Daman & Diu	12	3
9. Haryana	46	12
10. Himachal Pradesh	20 (3)	5 (2)
11. Jammu and Kashmir	18 (4)	10
12. Karnataka	48 (8)	27
13. Kerala	25 (1)	16
14. Madhya Pradesh	45 (22)	19 (5)
15. Maharashtra	61	23
16. Manipur	1 (1)	—
17. Meghalya	4	—
18. Nagaland	3	2
19. Orissa	12 (8)	2
20. Pondicherry	10	3
21. Punjab	18	1
22. Rajasthan	24 (1)	11
23. Sikkim	—	2
24. Tamil Nadu	32	33
25. Tripura	1 (1)	—
26. Utter Pradesh	94 (29)	13 (1)
27. West Bengal	25 (6)	1 (2)
28. State not indicated/ More than one State	5	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>649 (110)</b>	<b>37 (13)</b>

\*Figure in brackets indicate the share of No-Industry Districts.

**Resumption of Dialogue by Mizo Leader with Government**

8144. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the exiled Mizo leader, Mr. Laldenga is now willing to resume the dialogue with Government of India ;

(b) whether Mrs. Laldenga met the Prime Minister in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Government have not received such indication from Shri Laldenga.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Staff in Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd.**

8145. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA

HALDER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers were in Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd., Calcutta during 1977-78 and 1982-83, category-wise i.e. number of full time Director, General Manager, Dy. Gen. Manager, Manager, Dy. Manager, Asstt. Manager and other categories of officers and their total salaries and perks and other benefits separately ; and

(b) the strength of staff and sub-staff, workers-category-wise, break up i.e. number of direct workers, indirect workers, special high skilled or mistry, high skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled during 1977-78 and in 1982-83 and their total wage/salary ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd. was not in existence in 1977-78. The company came into existence on 1st August 1978. A statement in reply giving the information for the year 1982-83 is attached.

**Statement**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Non. as on 31.3.1984</i>
Chairman and Managing Director	1
Dy. General Manager	3
Manager	2 (Vacant)
Dy. Manager	10
Sr. Executive	8
Executive	18
Superintendent	20

No. of full time Director, General Manager, Deputy General Manager, Manager,

Deputy Manager, Assistant Manager and other categories of officers and their total salaries and perks and other benefits for 1982-83.

(i) Posts	Nos. as on 31.3.1984
Full time Director	1
General Manager	Nil
Dy. General Manager	3
Manager	2 (Vacant)
Dy. Manager	10
Sr. Executive	8
Executive	18
Superintendent	20

(ii) Total Annual Salaries for 1982-83 : Rs. 13.92 lakhs.

(iii) Perks & benefits :

- Car facilities for office use for Manager & above.
- Medical reimbursement.
- Provident Fund as per Provident Fund Act.
- Gratuity as per Gratuity Act.
- H.R.A. @ 20% on basic pay
- C.C.A. @ 6% on basic pay subject to maximum of Rs. 75/- per month.

Strength of staff and sub-staff workers-category-wise-breakup, number of direct workers, indirect workers, special high skilled or mistry, high skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled during 1982-83 and their total wage/calary.

Posts	Nos. as on 31.3.1984/sub total	
Supervisor (G)	64	
Foreman/Asstt. Foreman	64	
Staff	103	231
<i>Sub-Staff</i>		
Peon	18	
Durwan	27	
Driver	10	55

*Workmen*

Spl H/Skilled	24	
H/Skilled	50	
Skilled	309	
Semi-skilled	85	
Unskilled	185	653

---

Total 939

Direct Workmen		449
Indirect Workmen	204	204
		653

Total annual salaries/wages  
of the above categories

Rs.

106.92 lacs

**Overhead Expenditure of Bharat  
Brakes and Valves Ltd.**

8146. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the overhead expenditure of Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd, Calcutta during 1977-78 and 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd. was not in existence in 1977-78. The company came into existence on 1st August, 1978. The overhead expenditure of the company for the year 1982-83 is as under :

(Figures in Rs. lacs)

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1. Salary, wages, Bonus, P.F. Contribution and staff welfare expenses	148.76
2. Power and Fuel	11.17
3. Other Misc. Expenses	19.97
4. Depreciation	14.00

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Total 193.93

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The above statement does not include interest on Bank loans and Government loans, amounting to Rs. 59.61 lacs in 1982-83. The figures are subject to audit.

**Economic Development of Backward Areas**

**8147. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission have decided to accelerate the economic development of the backward areas of the country, including hill, desert and tribal areas, by giving a high priority to the provision of transport infrastructure like new railway lines, roads, bridges, etc. and telecom and postal facilities and by including them in the Core Sector of the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission would ensure the allocation of liberal finances for these sectors in these backward areas in the Seventh Five Year Plan and create a separate Call for monitoring the speedy execution of the Projects in these Sectors for each Department/Ministry ;

(c) the likely date by which it would be done ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (b) Attention is invited to the reply given to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2917 answered on 14-3-1984.

**Implementation of Orders on Promotion/ Recruitment etc. by Ministries**

**8148. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the orders on drawing up of the list for consideration by Departmental Promotion Committee and out of turn promotion and review and whether Department of Personnel being the nodal agency is charged with responsibility to oversee the implementation

of orders/guidelines issued by it on matters of promotion, recruitment, discipline has failed in the performance of its responsibilities as the instructions are not being followed by other Ministries/Departments and offices of the Government of India who follow their own policies ;

(b) if so, steps Government propose to take to ensure that all its orders issued under the nodal functions are implemented by all ; and

(c) whether there are any instructions according to which an officer who may have got outstanding report in a year if not getting similar reports subsequently is treated as adverse ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) The instructions on the functioning of Departmental Promotion Committees are contained in various orders issued by the Department of Personnel & A.R. from time to time. The consolidated instructions were issued under O. M. No. 22011/6/75-Estt. (D), dated 30th December, 1976 which have been modified by O. M. No. 22011/3/76-Estt. (D), dated 24th December, 1980. As stated in reply to parts (a) and (b) of Unstarred Question No. 1777 answered on 7th March, 1984, the general instructions issued by the Department of Personnel & A.R. in respect of the matters allocated to it are necessarily required to be followed by all the Ministries/Departments of Government of India unless in respect of a particular matter, a departure from the general policy is agreed to by the Department of Personnel & A.R. There is no system of monitoring the implementation of such instructions. However as and when considered necessary, the required information in connection with the implementation of any of the instructions or policy in service matters is called for from the Ministries/Departments. In case of doubts in the interpretation of implementation of the instructions of the Department of Personnel & A. R., the Ministries/

Departments also refer such cases for suitable advice.

(c) No, Sir.

**खालिस्तान ध्वज का फहराया जाना**

8149. श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

श्री के० प्रधानी :

श्री बी० डी० सिंह :

श्री रशीद मसूद :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ लोगों ने जनवरी, 1984 को खालिस्तान के संविधान को स्वीकार किया था और खालिस्तान के ध्वज को भी फहराया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस राष्ट्र विरोधी कार्य में शामिल व्यक्तियों को पकड़ा है ?

(घ) यदि हाँ तो उनका व्योरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मन्त्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) से (ङ) श्री बलबीर सिंह सिन्धू ने गोल्डन टैम्पल कम्प्लेक्स में 26 जनवरी, 1984 को एक झंडा फहराया और एक पर्चा बांटा

जो तथाकथित खालिस्तान गणराज्य का संविधान मालूम होता है। इस सम्बन्ध में, उनके खिलाफ 27 जनवरी, 1984 को विधि विरुद्ध कार्यकलाप (रोकथाम) अधिनियम, 1967 की धारा 3/13 के अन्तर्गत और आई० पी० सी० धारा 124क/153क के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया गया। बताया जाता है कि श्री संधू गोल्डन टैम्पल कम्प्लेक्स अमृतसर में छुपे हुए हैं। और शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे कानून के तहत कार्रवाई करने के लिए श्री संधू को प्राधिकारियों को सौंप दें। उन्हें अभी तक प्राधिकारियों को नहीं सौंपा गया है।

**Commissioning of Narora and  
Kakrapar Atomic Power  
Project**

8150. DR. KRUPASINDHU  
BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER  
be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of Narora and  
Kakrapar Atomic Power Projects which  
are under construction ; and

(b) when they are likely to be com-  
missioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE  
AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC  
AND ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRO-  
NICS OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI  
SHIVRAJ V. PATITY) : (a) The work  
on the construction of Narora Atomic  
Power Project is in an advanced stage  
and in physical terms 75 per cent of  
the work has been completed. The work  
on the setting up of Kakrapar Atomic  
Power Station has started recently and  
in physical terms 10 per cent of the  
work has been completed.

(b) The first and the second unit of  
the Narora Atomic Power Project are



expected to be completed by 1987-88 and 1988-89 respectively. The first and the second unit of Kakrapar Atomic Power Station are expected to be completed in 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively.

#### Liberalisation of Industrial Licensing

8151. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a massive liberalisation of industrial licensing in some of the industries which are facing crisis ;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the industries being under a severe crisis ;

(c) whether the present liberalisation of licensing has greatly helped the cement industry ;

(d) the other steps Government propose to take against the industries/companies which attempt to pre-empt production capacities by not implementing the letters of intent and industrial licences ; and

(e) by what time the final decision in regard to liberalised industrial licensing policy is likely to be announced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The industrial licensing policy is constantly under review and all efforts are made to remove the constraints faced by the industry.

(c) In pursuance of the liberalised Licensing Policy and in particular with the introduction of the scheme of partial decantrol of cement with effect from 28.2.82, there has been an around improvement in Cement Industry. The installed capacity has increased from

24.30 million tonnes at the beginning of 1980-81 to 36.90 million tonnes by the end of 1983-84 and is expected to cross the 6th Plan target of 43 million tonnes by 1984-85. The indigenous production has increased from 18.56 million tonnes in 1980-81 to 27 million tonnes in 1983-84 and is expected to go up to 32 to 33 million tonnes by 1984-85. The policy has also resulted in making available cement at fair prices in the various parts of the country and ensuring reasonable return to the cement producers. The industry has also generated adequate resources for undertaking modernisation and expansion schemes.

(d) The industrial licensing mechanism is already oriented towards curbing the practice of pre-emption of capacities. With this end in view, the letters of intent and industrial licences are being monitored closely.

(e) Does not arise, in view of reply to part (a) and (b) above.

#### Liaison Officers to Look into Recruitment/Promotion of SC/ST in Ministries

8152. SHRI PIUYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in all the Ministries in the Union Government, there are Liaison officers to look into the matters of recruitment/promotion of SC and ST in their Departments ;

(b) if so, whether all such Liaison officers themselves belong to SC or ST category ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps being taken to make the job more effective and fruitful ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Instructions have already been issued

to all Central Ministries/Departments to nominate the Deputy Secretary incharge of administration (or another officer atleast of the rank of Deputy Secretary designated for the purpose) to act as Liaison Officer in respect of matters relating to the representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Available information suggests that there are Liaison Officers in various Ministries/Departments.

(b) and (c) There is no separate appointment nor is there any independent post of Liaison Officer. As the Institution of Liaison Officer and Deputy Secretary incharge of administration are combined into one, it cannot always be ensured that the Liaison Officer would invariably belong to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe community, although there is no bar as such. Moreover, there are no policy instructions of the Government that Liaison Officers would necessarily have to be from the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe.

(d) The present duties assigned to the Liaison Officer appear to be adequately exhaustive, to make the job already quite effective and fruitful.

**Advertisement of Posts for IFS/IAS/IPS and Other Class I and II Cadres by UPSC**

8153. SHRI K. B. S. MANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of posts advertised during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (upto 31 March, 1984), in IFS, IAS, IPS and other Class I and II cadres by Union Public Service Commission ;

(b) number of posts filled during the above period in all the above cadres, cadre-wise ;

(c) number of posts filled by

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates ; and

(d) whether there is any backlog in filling up Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes posts, if so, what action has been initiated to wipe out the backlog ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d) The required details are being collected and they will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Central Secretariat Official Language Service**

8154. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the newly constituted Central Secretariat Official Language Service is being controlled by the Department of Official Language ;

(b) whether the posts included in aforesaid Service are Technical or Ministerial ; and

(c) if there are technical, what are the technical qualifications of the officers controlling this service and if these are Ministerial, and reasons why the administration of this service has not been assigned to Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The posts included in the Service are Ministerial/Non Ministerial.

(c) The administration of the Service has been assigned to the Department of Official Language, the nodal authority about the progressive use of Hindi for official purposes of the Union, under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961.

**Ex-Gratia Payment to Land Losers  
by Indian Iron and Steel Company**

8155. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the heirs of land losers have been drawing ex-gratia payment permonth even after the death of original claimants, alongwith some original claimants since 1968 in lieu of employment with IISCO as assured while acquiring private lands ;

(b) if so, the number of such persons drawing ex-gratia payment their names and addresses and since when ex-gratia payment is made and the amount;

(c) the reasons as to why IISCO management has not provided employment to them to avoid such ex-gratia payment ; and

(d) whether the IISCO management will consider to employ them immedia-

tely, if not reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (b) As on date 10 persons are drawing ex-gratia payment for helping the company in installing and commissioning the ropeway in 1968 when the Indian Iron & Steel Company was privately managed. The details regarding payment are given in the Statement. Only one case has come to the notice of IISCO where the wife is receiving the ex-gratia payment after the death of her husband, as the acquired land was found to be in her name.

Only those land losers were given employment who could produce letter from the competent authority assuring them of employment. None of these persons has produced any document to show that they were promised employment by the then management of IISCO. In view of the above, it is not possible for IISCO to offer employment to these persons.

## Statement

## 1. Details of persons drawing Ex-gratia payment

Sl. No.	Name of the person	Address	Amount of Ex-gratia payment (Rs.)	Ex-gratia being paid since
1	2	3	4	5
	S/Shri			
1.	Sagareswar Chattarjee	Village & Post : Mithani, Distt : Burdwan (W.B.)	150/-	1976
2.	Nandadulal Acharjee	Village & Post : Gangatia, Distt : Burdwan (W.B.)	60/-	1968
3.	Ram-Yatan (Samerjee)	Village : Jasaidih Post : Dishergarh Distt : Burdwan (W.B.)	150/-	1977

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Smt. Paru Dassi	Village : Jafaidih Post : Djsibergarh Distt : Burdwan	40/-	1977
5.	Santoah Majec	—do—	60/-	1968
6.	Benimadhab Majec	Village & Post : Radhanagar		
		Distt : Burdwan (W.B.)	75/-	1968
7.	Biswanath Mondal	—do—	75/-	1968
8.	Shankar Chandra Mondal	—do—	75/-	1968
9.	Bodi Majec	Village & Post : Chotodighari		
		Distt : Burdwan (W.B.)	50/-	1968
10.	Lakshiam Majec	—do—	50/-	1968

**Scheduled Tribes Killed in Nasik of Dhule District, Maharashtra**

**§156. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Indian Express dated 20 March, 1984 wherein it has been stated that eight Scheduled Tribes have been killed in Nasik of Dhule district, Maharashtra on 16 March, 1984;

(b) if so, the causes of this incident;

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted; and

(d) if so, action taken or proposed to be taken to avoid recurrence of such incidents in the future ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI)** : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. According to a report received from the Government of Maharashtra on 20.3.84, five Adivasis were killed on March 16 in two clashes between Adivasis and Gujjar Patels in Dhule district during the Holi festivals. Police have registered cases against the offenders under various section of IPC.

**Setting up of National Integration Cum-Human Right Commission**

**§157. SHRI P. M. SAYEED** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minorities Commission has recommended the setting up of a National Integration-cum Human Rights Commission for promoting national integration and secular traditions and protecting human rights of all sections of the people including minorities;

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

(c) by what time the same is likely to be implemented; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI)** : (a) to (d) Governments reaction to the recommendation of the Fourth Annual Report of the Minorities Commission will be contained in the action taken memorandum which will accompany the report when it is placed before Parliament.

**Uranium/Thorium Deposits in the Country**

**§158. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI** : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether late Dr. Homi Bhabha had stated that India's Power requirements can be met by nuclear energy, if so, the total national uranium/thorium deposits in the country;

(b) whether it will be sufficient for our Atomic Power Plant; and

(c) if not, steps being taken for alternative fuel ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL)** : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. India's total indicated and inferred reserves of Uranium and Thorium are of the order of 73,000 tonnes of  $U_3O_8$  and 3,61,000 tonnes of  $ThO_2$  respectively. For the envisaged 10000 MWe nuclear power programme of the country by the year 2000 A. D. and the subsequent programme, these reserves of Uranium and Thorium are considered sufficient.

मदर डेरी संयंत्र द्वारा  
अपशिष्ट पदार्थों को यमुना नदी  
में छोड़ना

8159. श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री : क्या  
प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) क्या मदर डेरी संयंत्र, पटपड़गज  
रोड पाचर हाऊस के पास, दिल्ली-92  
के अपशिष्ट पदार्थों को यमुना नदी में  
छोड़ा जाता है और बकाया कचरे को  
मुख्य सड़क के आस-पास, फेंक और छितरा  
दिया जाता है जिसके कारण उस क्षेत्र में  
बदबू और बीमारियां फैल रही हैं, यदि हां,  
तो क्या सरकार ने वहां पर फैली बदबू  
और बीमारियों को रोकने के लिए कोई  
प्रभावी कार्यवाही की है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस प्रकार की  
लापरवाही के लिए कौन व्यक्ति उत्तरदायी  
है और क्या सरकार उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों  
के विरुद्ध कोई दण्डात्मक कार्यवाही करेगी  
और इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा-पूरा ग्योरा नया  
है।

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री  
दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) मैंसेस मदर डेरी  
अपशिष्ट का उपचार करता है और उप-  
चारित अपशिष्ट को यमुना नदी में पहुंचाने

के लिए एक बन्द नाले के माध्यम से खुले  
नाले में पहुंचाया जाता है। तब मैंसेस  
गाड़े कीचड़ के बहिष्कार के लिए संयंत्र के  
परिसर के भीतर कीचड़ सुखाने के स्थान  
भी बनाए गए हैं। केन्द्रीय बोर्ड अपचल  
उपचार संयंत्र के कार्य निष्पादन की पूरी  
निगरानी कर रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

*Writ Petition Filed by Government  
Servants against A & N Adminis-  
tration*

8161. SHRI MANORANJAN  
BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME  
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of writ peti-  
tions filed by Government servants  
against A & N Administration upto the  
date; yearwise and disposed of so far;

(b) how many of such disposed of  
cases went in favour of the Administra-  
tion and against the Administration  
separately;

(c) the total financial implication  
about the cases going in favour of the  
employees; and

(d) the total percentage of writ  
petitions filed against the Government  
of India in relation to the A & N  
Administration ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME  
AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a)

Calendar year	Received	Disposed of
1982	32	3
1983	21	3
1984 (till 3/4/84)	12	3
Total (Till 3/4/84)	65	9

(b) and (c) All the 9 disposed of cases went in favour of A & N Administration and none went against the Administration.

(d) In all the writ petition filed by Government servants during the years mentioned above, Union of India have been impleaded as one of the Respondents by the petitioners (Government servants). No separate writ petition was filed by Government servants specifically against Government of India in relation to Andaman and Nicobar Administration.

**Divisions of Department of Electronics and Electronics Commission**

8162. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

What are the Divisions, Departments and such other well defined parts of the Department of Electronics and the Electronics Commission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. SANJEEVI RAO) : The following are the main divisions and Departments of the Electronics and the Electronics Commission :

1. Computer Development
2. Communications
3. Components
4. Test & Measuring Instruments
5. Defence Projects
6. Economic and Fiscal Matters
7. Exports; International Co-operation; Exhibitions

8. Licensing
9. Manpower Development
10. Monitoring
11. Parliament Matters
12. Radars and Defence Electronics
13. Regional Development; Electronics in Agriculture and Medicine
14. Standardisation, Testing & Quality Control (STQC) and Electronics Regional Test Laboratories (ERTL)
15. Technology Policy Statement Implementation (TPS)
16. Finance
17. Personnel
18. Administration and Coordination
19. Electronics Commission Matters
20. Information, Planning & Analysis
21. National Information Centre.

**Auction of National Flags in Rajasthan**

8163. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the News item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 17 March, 1984, wherein it has been stated that B.D.O. Bhalodi, Rajasthan State advertised for auction of the National Flags alongwith other office property showing disrespect to the National Flag.



(b) if so, what are details thereof ;

(c) whether any action has since been taken by Government in regard thereto; and

(d) if so, the detail thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :** (a) to (d) The Government have seen the news item in question. According to the facts furnished by the State Government of Rajasthan, Vikas Adhikari Panchayat Samiti, Bhalodi issued an auction notice of various items including the National Flag on 19.12.1981. The inclusion of National Flag in the items for auction was a bonafide error with no intention to show any disrespect or insult to the National Flag. The error was rectified on 22nd December, 1981 by issuing a corrigendum cancelling the auction notice of National Flag. The National Flag was not auctioned. However the concerned Vikas Adhikari has been warned to be more careful in future.

**Disposal of Discharged National Flags of Government Offices**

8164. **SHRI BANWARI LAL :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure adopted under the existing rules for disposing off the wornout, damaged or discarded National Flags of Government Offices;

(b) whether Government propose to issue directions to all Central and States Offices for disposal of discarded or damaged National Flags; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :** (a) to (c) Flag Code-India which embodies Government's instructions issued from time to time regarding correct usage and display of the National Flag of India,

*inter alia* lays down when the Flag is in a damaged or soiled condition, it may not be cast aside or disrespectfully disposed of but shall be destroyed as a whole in private, preferably by burning or by any other method consistent with the dignity of the Flag. The Code has already been circulated to all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

**Distinction between Armed Forces Headquarters Services and Central Secretariat Services**

8165. **SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6501 on 4 April, 1984 regarding distinction between the armed forces headquarters services and Central Secretariat Services and state :

(a) the reasons for not taking note of the observations made by the Third Pay Commission;

(b) whether it is not incumbent on his Ministry to have considered the commission's observations which are more a sort of stricture and in the manner it has considered other observations;

(c) whether the difference in the recruitment procedure will be spelt out clearly; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider the observations now or ask the Fourth Pay Commission to give their recommendations on the subject and should ensure that offices like Chief Administrative Officer, National Cadet Corps, Lands and Cantonments, Armed Forces Medical Services etc. included therein should not suffer ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :** (a) and (b) The observations of the Third Pay Commission referred to in part (a) of the reply given to

Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 6501 on 4.4.1984 were made in the context of classification of offices. The Commission dealt with the question of extending the Central Secretariat Service scheme to the Armed Forces Headquarters and the inter-Service organisations in paragraph 7 of Chapter 10 of its Report. The Commission noted that the proposal came up for consideration on several occasions but it was dropped each time. The Commission did not

make any specific recommendation, as such, for the integration of the Armed Forces Headquarters Services with the Central Secretariat Services.

(c) A tabular statement indicating the differences in the recruitment procedures between the Central Secretariat Services and the Armed Forces Headquarters Services is enclosed.

(d) There is no such proposal.

#### Statement

#### *Differences in Recruitment Procedures between Central Secretariat Services and Armed Forces Headquarters Services*

1	2	3
Name of Grade	Central Secretariat Services	Armed Forces Headquarters Services
Grade I/Civilian Staff Officer	By promotion from amongst Permanent Section Office/Gr. 'A' Stenographer with 8 years minimum service on the basis of selection.	By promotion from amongst Assistant Civilian Staff Officer on the basis of Selection. 25th vacancy shall be filled from among Grade 'A' Stenographers. Minimum 8 years continuous approved service to be eligible.
Section Officer/Asstt. Civilian Staff Officer	<p>(i) <i>Direct Recruitment</i> : 20% of substantive vacancies through Civil Services Examination.</p> <p>(ii) <i>Through Select List</i> : 5% of Select List vacancies are filled through Limited Departmental Competitive Examination held by UPSC in which Assistants/Stenographers Grade 'C' with 5 years approved service are eligible.</p>	25% of substantive vacancies through combined competitive examination.  Remaining 75% to be filled by promotion from among Assistants with minimum 5 years continuous approved service in the grade on the basis of selection.

1

2

3

50% of Select List vacancies are filled through seniority-cum-fitness in which Assistants with 8 years approved service are eligible.

Upper Division Clerks

75% of Select List vacancies are filled by promotion of LDCs with 8 years of approved service.

100% by promotion from officers of Lower Division Grade with minimum 5 years continuous approved service in the grade.

25% of Select List vacancies are filled by Limited Departmental Competitive Examination conducted by Staff Selection Commission.

**Setting up of Public Sector Industry  
in Baramulla**

8166. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ :  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether he was aware that Baramulla town was left devastated by raiders in 1947 and the town required capital investments to come back to its normal position; and

(b) whether in view of this background Government would conduct a survey as to what public sector industries could be established there by Government of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY  
(SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a)  
and (b) Ministry of Industry do not  
conduct any survey for the establish-  
ment of industries. Locational decisions  
regarding Central Public Sector Projects  
are taken on techno-economic considera-  
tions by the administrative Ministries  
concerned.

**Inferior Parts for Manufacture of  
Maruti Cars**

8167. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-  
DASAN NADAR : Will be Minister  
of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Japanese collaborators  
to Maruti Udyog Ltd. have found that  
even small parts like nuts and bolts etc.  
manufactured in the country are of  
inferior quality;

(b) whether this indicates faulty  
industrial policy and if so the steps  
Government are taking to rectify the  
industrial policy other than allowing  
foreign collaborations even for produc-  
tion of small parts; and

(c) whether Government will consi-  
der giving financial assistance to young  
Scientists and Engineers for research  
works ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY  
(SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a)  
No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It has been Government's consistent policy to encourage through various incentives, research and development work by engineers and scientists.

**Number of Tribals Killed/Injured by Police Firings in the Country**

8168. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what is total number of tribals killed and injured by police firing in different states of the country, State-wise and years-wise since, 1980.

(b) details of the Governments Annual reports in this regard in connection with the Scheduled Area declared under the Constitution; and

(c) reports of the judicial probe, if so, held on the incidents of police firings since 1980, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Study to Determine on Scientific Basis the Work Force Requirement with Reference to Production in Steel Units**

8169. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any integrated study to determine on scientific basis, the

work force requirements with reference to actual or optimum level of production in different public sector steel units have been made;

(b) if so, the total number of manpower requirement of each unit with if any gap in between actual and estimated efficiency and if any surplus manpower detected any any number of workers kept idle; and

(c) the amount of over time payment to the employees during the last preceding two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Under the guidance of Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad, the Industrial Engineering Departments of Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants carried out integrated study of all the works Departments and mechanise mines ring 1969 to 1971 to determine the work force requirements of these plants on a scientific basis. A similar study was conducted at Bokaro Steel Plant in 1972, at IISCO the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad is currently carrying out a study. These studies assessed the manpower required with reference to production of the rated capacities. The Industrial Engineering Departments also assess from time to time, manpower required for additional facilities created.

Manpower sanctions are issued on the basis of studies and discussions with Trade Unions.

(b) The manpower sanctioned for each Plant (including mines) as on 30th September, 1983 is as follows :

Bhilai Steel Plant	...69,514
Durgapur Steel Plant	...35,936
Rourkela Steel Plant	...42,342
Bokaro Steel Plant	...60,946
Indian Iron & Steel Company Ltd.	...48,393
Alloy Steel Plant	... 7,299
Salem Steel Plant	... 1,366

When surplus manpower is detected efforts are made to redeploy them in other works. Thus, when a surplus of more than 900 were identified in 1972 in Rourkela Steel Plant, steps were taken to redeploy them, the present surplus is only 55. In the Burnpur Works of Indian Iron & Steel Company Limited, a surplus manpower of 201 was identified in 1980. by now all of them have been redeployed. In Alloy Steels Plant a surplus of 26 men arose in 1982-83 due to rescheduling of production processing in the Sheet Mill (because of market constraints) efforts are being made to redeploy them.

About 1200 departmental piece-rated workers became surplus in the iron ore mines of Bhilai Steel Plant in 1980-81 and steps are being taken to redeploy them. About 400 workers were rendered surplus in Indian Iron & Steel Company Limited due to closing of the Chasnalla Collieries. Efforts are being made in consultation with the Trade Unions to redeploy these surplus personnel.

(c) The amount of overtime payment to the employees in different Plants is given below for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 :—

	(Rupees in Lakhs)		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	(Apr. 83- Dec. 83)		
Bhilai Steel Plant	... 678.67 (12.8)	841.99 (14.8)	810.47
Durgapur Steel Plant	... 404.64 (11.4)	517.82 (13.6)	378.02
Rourkela Steel Plant	... 573.11 (15.2)	652.68 (16.1)	539.71
Indian Iron & Steel Company Ltd. (Burnpur)	... 278.74 (13.1)	317.93 (13.7)	303.46
Alloy Steel Plant	... 84.87 (11.6)	93.39 (11.9)	60.44
Salem Steel Plant	... 0.15 ( 0.3)	0.37 ( 0.5)	0.22
Bokaro Steel Plant	... 375.70 ( 9.4)	412.98 ( 9.5)	313.69

Note :—Figures in brackets indicate overtime payment as percentage of pay plus DA.

**Details of Cement Factories in Rajasthan**

**8170. SHRI VIRDA RAM PHULWARIYA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cement factories functioning in Rajasthan and the production capacity of each of them; and

(b) the district-wise number of cement factories proposed to be set up in Rajasthan ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :** (a) Seven cement factories are functioning in Rajasthan with the following capacities :

Name of the Unit	Annual capacity in lakh tonnes		
1. A. C. C. Ltd. Lakheri	3.22		
2. Birla Cement Wks, Chittorgarh	4.00		
3. Jaipur Udyog Ltd., Sawainadhopur	10.00		
4. J. K. Synthetics Ltd. Nimbahera	11.40		
5. Udaipur Cement Wks. Udaipur	4.00		
6. Mangalam Cement Ltd. Moark	4.00		
7. Straw Products Ltd., Banas	5.00		

  

(b) : District	*IL	**LI	***Regn.	Total
Ajmer	—	1	—	1
Alwar	—	—	1	1
Banswara	1	—	—	1
Bhilwara	—	1	—	1
Chittorgarh	—	3	—	3
Jaipur	1	—	—	1
Jodhpur	—	1	—	1
Kota	—	2	—	2
Nagaur	1	1	—	2
Pali	—	1	—	1
Sikar	1	—	—	1
Sirohi	—	4	—	4
Udaipur	—	1	1	2

\*IL—Industrial Licence.

\*\*LI—Letter of Intent.

\*\*\*Regn—Registration with DGTD.

12.00 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**Notification under Industries  
(Development and Regulation) Act**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY  
(SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :**  
I beg to lay on the Table a copy of  
Notification No. S.O. 162 (E) (Hindi  
and English versions) published in  
Gazette of India dated the 14th March,  
1984 regarding extension of period of  
take over of management of Messrs  
Bengal Potteries Limited, Calcutta,  
beyond five years, under sub-section  
(2) of section 18AA of the Industries  
(Development and Regulation) Act,  
1951. [Placed in Library. See No.  
LT-8175/84.]

**Notifications under All India  
Services Act**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :**  
I beg to lay on the Table a copy each  
of the following Notifications (Hindi  
and English versions) under sub-section  
(2) of section 3 of the All India  
Services Act, 1951 :—

(1) The Indian Police Service  
(Pay) Third Amendment Rules,  
1984 published in Notification  
No. G.S.R. 334 in Gazette of  
India dated the 31st March,  
1984.

(2) The Indian Police Service  
(Fixation of Cadre Strength)  
Third Amendment Regulations,  
[1984 published in Notification  
No. G.S.R. 335 in Gazette  
of India dated the 31st March,  
1984]. [Placed in Library.  
See No. LT-8176/84]

*(Interruptions)\*\**

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have not  
allowed anybody. Nothing goes on  
record.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE  
(Rajapur) :** I want to raise an

important point. It is a question of the  
prestige of the Members. I will quote  
to you the precedent also. 10 Members  
of Parliament have cast aspersions on  
Shri Biju Patnaik, Shri George  
Fernandes and also Shri Atal Bihari  
Vajpayee challenging their patriotism  
and loyalty to the nation. They have  
issued a statement...

**MR. SPEAKER :** It might be;  
they might have said it outside; but  
they have not said anything on the  
floor of the House.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :**  
In the past, when one of the weeklies  
in Bombay cast aspersion on Acharya  
Kripalani, he was called here and  
reprimanded.....

**MR. SPEAKER :** Not allowed.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :**  
You should protect the dignity of the  
Members.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I shall look into  
it. I have to see. Not allowed. Nothing  
goes on record now.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have to see. I  
shall have to look into it.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

**MR. SPEAKER :** Not allowed. I  
have told you that I have to look into  
it. I have to see.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :**  
You are keeping it under your  
consideration ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have told you  
that I have to look into it.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have not  
allowed anybody.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

**MR. SPEAKER :** Why are you  
shouting ? Not allowed. I have told  
you that I have to look into it.

12.04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE  
MEMBERS BILLS AND  
RESOLUTIONS

Seventy-fifth Report

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN  
(Madras-North) : I beg to present the  
Seventy-fifth Report (Hindi and  
English versions) of the Committee on  
Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.05 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Reports  
and Minutes and Sixty-Seventh Report  
on Action taken by Government

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani) :  
Sir, I beg to present the following  
Reports and Minutes (Hindi and  
English versions) of the Estimates  
Committee :

- (i) Seventy-third Report on the  
Ministry of Information and  
Broadcasting—Broadcasting—  
and Minutes of the sittings of  
the Committee relating  
thereto.
- (ii) Seventy-fourth Report on the  
Ministry of Agriculture—  
Distribution of Fertilisers—  
and Minutes of the sittings of  
the Committee relating  
thereto.
- (iii) Sixty-seventh Report on  
Action Taken by Government  
on the recommendations  
contained in the Fiftieth  
Report of the Committee on  
the Ministry of Works and  
Housing—C.P.W.D.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I  
have allowed only Shri Rasheed  
Masood, if he wants to say anything.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक लैटर आया है हमारे  
पास।

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) :  
एक लिटर आया है, हमारे पास।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रोज आते हैं।

श्री रशीद मसूद : आप हमारी बात  
तो सुन लीजिए। इसमें 27 दिन का  
नोटिस दिया गया है।

श्री रशीद मसूद : आप हमारी बात तो सुन  
लिये, इसमें 27 दिन का नोटिस दिया गया है।

I have got it. I have already sent  
it to the Home Minister.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

श्री रशीद मसूद :\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने दे दिया है।  
इसके अलावा बताइए मैं क्या कर सकता  
हूँ। I have already written about it. I  
have already handed it over to the  
Home Minister. I have already done  
it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already  
done whatever I could. What more do  
you want me to do ?

श्री रशीद मसूद : हम प्रोटेक्शन  
चाहते हैं।

श्री रशीद मसूद : हम प्रोटेक्शन चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने अपनी  
कार्यवाही कर दी है। और आप क्या  
चाहते हैं।



श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा (गढ़वाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बेकारी और महंगाई के विरोध में प्रदर्शन हो रहा है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मेरा जाब नहीं है। I cannot tell them to go there. It is not my job.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing. I do not allow.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Sir, I have given a notice of privilege against the Defence Minister...(Interruptions)

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी बात तो सुन लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल ही लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स पर चर्चा हुई है। आपने और कोई नोटिस दिया है तो देख लूंगा। इस तरह से शोर करने से बात नहीं होगी।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी (बिजनौर) :\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्या तमाशा करके लाते हैं। नाट अलाउड। आप लिखकर दीजिए। नाट अलाउड।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you shout?

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him. Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What are you trying to do here ?

Throw that away.

Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, Tamilians have been killed and their properties...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER : You have not been allowed.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I have given a notice of privilege against the Defence Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question of privilege. I rejected it.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : When the House was sitting, how can he make a statement outside ? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri B.D. Singh.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Sir, how can a Minister spell out...

MR. SPEAKER : It does not fall within the purview, Mr. Dhandapani. I have explained it. I have seen it. I have given my ruling on it.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : How can he spell out the policy of the Government outside when the House was sitting here ?

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 19 अप्रैल को हिन्दुस्तान समाचार और समाचार भारती पर चर्चा कराने की बात की थी। हम

लोगों को बुलेटिन भी ईशू हुआ कि हिन्दु-स्तान समाचार और समाचार भारती की आर्थिक स्थिति जो बिगड़ रही है, कर्मचारियों में जो असंतोष है, उसके संबंध में 19 अप्रैल को चर्चा होगी। आपने कालिंग अटेंशन स्वीकार किया फिर 193 में उसको कनवर्ट कर दिया। उसके बाद चर्चा नहीं हो रही है। इसके बारे में क्या स्थिति है। हम यह जानना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसने कहा है कि चर्चा नहीं हो रही है। आप कहेंगे तो जरूर हो जायेगी।.....(व्यवधान)

आपको चाहिए तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। आप, आकर बात कर लेना।

**SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI :** Sir, I want your ruling...(Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have given my ruling. It does not make a privilege issue.

**SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI :** Have you read it ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have read it; I have given my ruling. You do whatever you like.

**SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI :** I want to convince you...(Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER :** I am already convinced. (Interruptions). Mr. Rahi, you are transgressing all the limits now. You sit down; you take your seat.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) :** I have tabled two motions...

**MR. SPEAKER :** What does it matter ?

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :** You have gone on record saying that you are collecting information...

**MR. SPEAKER :** For what ?

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :** It has come to my knowledge that Mohd. Yunus, Chairman, Indian Trade Fare Authority has sent his report as also Mr. Ram Sathe, our High Commissioner at Bonn...(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER :** This is no matter concerning us.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : आम मजदूरों और मेहनतकशों के साथ सहानुभूति रखते हैं, लेकिन उनकी कुछ मांगें हैं। उन मांगों के बारे में सरकार ध्यान नहीं दे रही है।.....(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई मोशन दे दीजिए। Shri B.D. Singh.

(व्यवधान)

**SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI :** Kindly permit me one minute...(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have already given my ruling; no discussion on my ruling.

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :** On what authority you can give the ruling ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** You cannot Judge my ruling.

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :** Without hearing us, how can you give the ruling ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** I will name you; you sit down.

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :** Either you hear him or me...(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER :** I will name you if you do not sit down.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Please give me an opportunity to make a submission.. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No question of an opportunity. I have given my ruling.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : You kindly give me one minute. I will read out the text...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen it; I have gone through it. It does not make a privilege matter

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Let me read out and then you decide. Let the House know about it... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already decided it. (Interruptions) I am going to name him. If you do not sit down, I will name all of you.

श्री रामलाल राही : इस देश के कारखाने के जो संगठित मजदूर हैं, वे भी निर्धारित मजदूरी से..... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई मोशन दे दीजिए । Not allowed; Shri B.D. Singh.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : I will read out...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will not allow you to read out. I have already given my ruling. I will not allow it. I am not going to budge from it. I do not allow it. This is too much; everything has its limit. Shri B.D. Singh.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will you please give your ruling ? I have pointed out to you the precedent of Acharya Kripalani.

MR. SPEAKER : I am looking into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are you looking into it ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. Why do you want to have it repeated ? You are a seasoned parliamentarian.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is exactly what I wanted to know. In the hubbub I did not know that it was under your consideration. That is all.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. No Call Attention motion to be discussed here. No. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee can come to me. Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri) : What about my privilege motion ?

MR. SPEAKER : No privilege motion. It has been disallowed. There is nothing. You can come under direction 115.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Prof. Saifuddin Soz can see me if he so likes. He can come to me.

12.16 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO  
MATTER OF URGENT  
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported sad plight of inmates of Beggars' Homes and Rescue Homes and recent incidents in Resettlement-cum-Classification Centre of the Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi

SHRI B.D. SINGH (Phoolpur) : I call the attention of the Minister of Education and Culture and Social Welfare, to the following matter of

urgent importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported sad plight of inmates of Beggars' Homes and the recent incident in the Resettlement-cum-Classification Centre of the Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi."

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : The persons found begging in Delhi are arrested under the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959, as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi in 1961. After their arrest, they are brought to the Reception-cum-Classification Centre, where they are produced before the Court of the Metropolitan Magistrate, who is also located in the premises of the building of Reception-cum-Classification Centre. Only after committal order by the Court, a beggar is sent to one of the Beggar Homes located in different parts of Delhi. In the last two years, three additional Homes with a capacity of 1,000 inmates have been sanctioned bringing the total number of Beggar Homes in Delhi to 12 as against one in 1961.

Every effort is being made to improve the conditions of the Beggar Homes, within the available financial resources. The Beggar Homes also provide facilities for training in skills which will enable the inmates to earn their livelihood, after they are released from the Homes. The problem of over-crowding has not been completely solved, but with the provision of additional accommodation the situation will improve to some extent.

In the Delhi Homes, the inmates have been sanctioned a fixed scale of diet. Medical facilities, both indoor and outdoor have also been provided. A 50 bedded hospital is functioning in Sewa Kutir Campus, Kingsway Camp, Delhi. An ambulance in each

complex has also been provided to deal with the emergent causes. The able bodied beggars are being sent for work-sites of P.W.D., the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and they are paid fixed wages as approved by the Government of India from time to time.

12.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the  
Chair.*]

On 2 April 1984, it was reported that an inmate of the Reception-cum-Classification Centre, Kingsway Camp, Delhi, was sexually assaulted by the Home Guards posted on duty there. The matter was immediately reported to the Police who have registered a case and the matter is under investigation. One of the accused has been arrested while the other accused is absconding. The Caretaker of the Reception-cum-Classification Centre has been placed under suspension for dereliction of duty.

The problem of beggary is an intricate problem and is caused by a number of socio-economic factors. Mere legislative action will not be able to eradicate the social evil, though anti-beggary laws have already been enacted in most of the States where the problem of beggary exists. These Acts provide for the infrastructure for the care and rehabilitation of beggars.

The resource constraint is one single most important factor in improving the conditions of the Beggar Homes. I may point out here that all the Social Defence Programmes including the beggary prevention programme were transferred to the State Sector at the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan in pursuance of a decision taken by the National Development Council. The main initiative, thus lies with the States, though the Central Government has been pursuing with them at various levels to create the necessary

infrastructure and provide better services in the Beggar Homes.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भिक्षा-वृत्ति हमारे देश के लिए एक कलंक बन गई है। इस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए सदन में और बाहर बार-बार आवाज उठाई जाती रही है, लेकिन इसको समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार की ओर से कोई ठोस प्रयास नहीं किया गया है। हम देख रहे हैं कि भिक्षावृत्ति में लगे हुए लोगों की संख्या घटने के बजाए प्रति-वर्ष बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ती जा रही है। इस क्षेत्र में ऐसे पेशेवर गैंग भी काम करते हैं, जो छोटे-छोटे बच्चों का अपहरण करके उसका अंग-भंग कर देते हैं और उनसे भिक्षावृत्ति करवाते हैं। हम आये-दिन अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं कि इन गैंग के द्वारा बच्चे उठा लिए जाते हैं और गायब कर दिए जाते हैं और उनका कोई अता-पता नहीं चलता। दिल्ली के बारे में रिपोर्ट है कि यहां पर 1979 में 5007 बच्चे गायब हुए और 1980 में यह संख्या बढ़कर 5799 हो गई। कलकत्ता की पुलिस की रिपोर्ट है कि वहां पर 1979 में 3431 बच्चे लापता हुए।

इनमें से अधिकांश बच्चे भिक्षावृत्ति में लगे हुए गैंग के हाथों में पड़े जाते हैं। 16 मार्च को राज्य सभा में एक सवाल के जबाब में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था :

"However, 3,028 children have been admitted in the Observation Home for girls during the period from April 1983 to February 1984."

साल भर में 3028 बच्चे होम फार गर्ल्स में एडमिट हुए। इससे पता चलता है कि ये गैंग एक मुनियोजित तरीके से हर वर्ष

कितनी बड़ी संख्या में बच्चों को भिक्षा-वृत्ति में लगा रहे हैं।

बार-बार कहा जाता है कि भिक्षा-वृत्ति का देश में पूर्ण रूप में उन्मूलन किया जाए। पिछले वर्ष प्रधान मंत्री ने भी बहुत दुख व्यक्त किया था कि कम-से-कम बच्चों के द्वारा भिक्षावृत्ति को रोका जाना चाहिए। लेकिन सरकार भिक्षावृत्ति के उन्मूलन के लिए कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर रही है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भिक्षावृत्ति का पूर्ण रूप से उन्मूलन करने के लिए सरकार क्या कानून बनाने जा रही है और क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है। मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है उसमें बताया है कि बेंगर्स होमस हमारे काम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन बेंगर्स होमस की जो दयनीय स्थिति है उसकी जितनी भत्सना की जाय वह थोड़ी है। वहां पर लोग भूखे रखे जाते हैं, कपड़े की व्यवस्था नहीं है, बीमारी में दवा वगैरह की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिए सड़कों पर भिक्षा मांगना या भूखे रहना उनको ज्यादा पसंद है वजाय बेंगर्स होम में रहने के और यही वजह है कि आए दिन बच्चे वहां से भागते रहते हैं। अभी पिछली जनवरी 1983 की रिपोर्ट थी कि लापरवाही, भोजन और दवा वगैरह न मिलने की वजह से किंग्सवे कैंप के बेंगर्स होम में 50 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई और यह केवल दो महीनों नवम्बर और दिसम्बर के अन्दर हुई। यह दिल्ली की रिपोर्ट है।

इसके अलावा हमारे पास 26 फरवरी से 3 मार्च का "दिनमान" है जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के एक बेंगर्स होम की चर्चा है। "जिस्म और जान की लूट" शीर्षक से यह पूरा आर्टिकल उसके ऊपर दिया है। इन

बैगर्स होम को जिस्म और जान की लूट का केन्द्र कहा है। इसमें तमाम विस्तार से दिया हुआ है। विशेष तौर से दो भिक्षुक गृहों का जिक्र है। एक तो फंजाबाद जिले के अन्दर अयोध्या में भिक्षुक गृह चलाया जा रहा है उसकी क्या स्थिति है यह बताया है कि किस तरह से वहाँ अव्यवस्था है और दूसरे इलाहाबाद के भिक्षुक गृह के बारे में विस्तार से दिया हुआ है कि किस तरह की अव्यवस्था वहाँ पर चल रही है।

यहाँ दिल्ली में क्योंकि हमारी सरकार इस बात पर ज्यादा ध्यान देती है कि हमारी समस्याएं चाहे ज्यों की त्यों मौजूद रहें लेकिन विदेशियों की निगाहों में दिखाने के लिए कि हमारे यहाँ सब व्यवस्थित चल रहा है, कोई भूखा नहीं मर रहा है, इस प्रकार के दिखावे की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाता है इसीलिए 82 में एशियाड हुआ या नाम का आयोजन हुआ तो दिल्ली प्रशासन ने यह कोशिश की कि दिल्ली के अन्दर कोई भिखारी दिखाई न दे, इसलिए उनको पकड़ पकड़ कर कुछ को यहाँ लाया गया बैगर्स होम्स में और काफी संख्या में लोगों को बाहर के बैगर्स होम्स में भेजने का प्रयत्न किया गया। कुछ लोग फंजाबाद, इलाहाबाद और वाराणसी के अन्दर भेजे गए। इसमें कितनी लापरवाही बरती जाती है इसका अन्दाजा आपको इसी से लग जाएगा कि 12 दिसम्बर को 110 लोगों को जिनमें 40 महिलाएं भी थीं दिल्ली से रवाना किया गया और पहुँचने वालों की संख्या हुई 105। 5 कहीं रास्ते में मर गए या उनका क्या हुआ, कोई अता पता नहीं है। जनवरी 84 में अखबारों में निकला कि वहाँ पर बैगर्स होम्स में जो

भिखारी रखे गए थे, शीत लहरी के कारण उनमें से कितने ही मर गए। 12 दिसम्बर को ये लोग भेजे गए, 13 दिसम्बर को फंजाबाद पहुँचे, 14 दिसम्बर को उनकी डाक्टरों की जाँच कराई गई। डाक्टर ने बताया कि 24 लोग बुरी तरह से बीमार हैं लेकिन कोई व्यवस्था उनके लिए कपड़े या खाने पीने की नहीं हुई जिसकी वजह से दिसम्बर के आखिरी पखवारे में नौ लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई लापरवाही और देख-रेख न होने के कारण। ऐसी स्थिति में जब वहाँ पर हालत खराब है, खाने को नहीं मिलता, कपड़ा नहीं मिलता तो वह वहाँ से भागने का प्रयास करते हैं। इसमें ताज्जुब की बात है कि पिछली 14 मार्च को यहाँ पर योजना मंत्री जी जब प्रश्नों का उत्तर दे रहे थे तो उन्होंने आंकड़े देते हुए बताया कि 57 मिलियन लोगों को पिछले 1979-80 और 1980-81 में पावर्टी लाइन से ऊपर उठाया गया है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि उन 57 मिलियन के अलावा भी, एक विशेष अनुमान के अनुसार देश में लगभग 50 लाख लोग ऐसे हैं जो पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे भिखारी के रूप में विद्यमान हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जिनके पास न रहने के लिए मकान है, न कपड़ा है, न खाने की व्यवस्था है, दर-दर की ठोकरें खाते रहते हैं और दूसरों के सामने हाथ पसारते हैं, ऐसे 50 लाख भिखारियों की दशा में सुधार लाने के लिए आप कोई प्रयत्न क्यों नहीं करते, उनको ऊपर उठाने में विचार क्यों नहीं करते। एक तरफ तो आप 57 मिलियन लोगों को पावर्टी लाइन से ऊपर उठा देने का बयान देते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ क्या हो रहा है। उसको भी देखिए।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, अयोध्या के पास जो भिक्षुक गृह है, वहां पर लोगों की मरने जैसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। इलाहाबाद में बार-बार इसके खिलाफ आवाज उठायी जाती रही है। वहां पर एक भिखारी पर लगभग 100 रुपया खर्च किया जाता है, ताकि उसका भरण पोषण हो सके। दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे लोगों की पर-हैड इन्कम लगभग 65 रुपये महीना है। उसके नीचे पावर्टी लाइन के लोग अपना जीवन यापन करते हैं। लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी उनको भूखा रखा जाता है, नंगा रखा जाता है, उनके लिए दवा इत्यादि की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती। बार-बार यह आवाज उठी और इलाहाबाद में उसकी जांच भी कराई गई जिसकी रिपोर्ट एक सितम्बर, 1983 को, वहां के एक मजिस्ट्रेट ने जांच करने के बाद जिलाधिकारी को दी, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा कि वर्ष 1981-82 के विभिन्न विवरणों से स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि अधीक्षिका तथा जिला हरिजन अधिकारी द्वारा विधान सभा सदन तथा तत्कालीन जिलाधिकारी महोदय को गुमराह किया गया, धोखा दिया गया और भरण-पोषण के नाम पर बिल्लीय बजट आबंटन में गोलमाल किया गया और यह काम बड़े पैमाने पर चल रहा है। अपनी विस्तृत जांच में उन्होंने कहा है कि वर्ष 1977-78 और 1982-83 के बीच लगभग 73 हजार रुपये का इसमें गोलमाल हुआ है। उसमें जो लोग रखे जाते हैं, जैसे औरतें हैं, बच्चे हैं, उनका हर प्रकार से शोषण किया जाता है, उनसे अनैतिक कार्य कराये जाते हैं और उसकी शिकायतें बार-बार आती रहती हैं। हमारे

किंगज्वे कैम्प में पिछली दो अप्रैल को एक घटना हुई थी।

समाज कल्याण निदेशालय की देख-रेख में एक बैगर्स होम वहां पर चलाया जा रहा है, जिसको रीसैटलमेंट कम क्लासिफिकेशन सेंटर भी कहते हैं, जहां पर शुरु में लोग लाये जाते हैं और उसके बाद उनको क्लासिफाई करके भिन्न-भिन्न बैगर्स होम में ले जाया जाता है। दो अप्रैल की प्रातः वहां एक घटना घटी और उस सेंटर की दयनीय स्थिति के बारे में पहले भी एक बार हमारे रामविलास पासवान जी ने चर्चा उठाई थी और कहा था कि पंजाब में जा रहे एक लेबरर को रेलवे स्टेशन पर पकड़ कर बैगर्स होम में डाल दिया गया। इसी तरह से एक लक्ष्मी नाम की महिला, जिसकी उम्र 24 वर्ष की थी, कहा जाता है कि वह नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर लैमन बेचने का काम किया करती थी, उसको भी 11 मार्च को रेलवे पुलिस ने नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर पकड़कर बैगर्स होम में भिजवा दिया। वहां पर होना यह चाहिए था कि पहले उस की जांच की जानी चाहिए थी, एक दो दिन में उसका फंसला हो जाना चाहिए था कि वास्तव में वह भिखारी है या नहीं। यदि वह वास्तव में भिखारी है तो उसको निःसन्देह बैगर्स होम में भिजवा दिया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन उसको लगातार पन्द्रह दिनों तक जुडीशियल कस्टडी में रिमाण्ड पर रखा गया और 15 दिनों बाद 29 मार्च को जब उसकी सुनवाई होनी थी तो उस दिन जांच अधिकारी नहीं पहुँचे और उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि उसको फिर रिमाण्ड बढ़ाकर 15 दिन के लिए रख लिया

जाता है। यानी उसको एक महीने तक इस तरह परेशान किया जाता है, यह तय नहीं हो पाता है कि वह वास्तव में भिखारी है या नहीं। तो इस प्रकार से लापरवाही होती है। नतीजे के तौर पर आप देखिए कि उसकी कितनी दर्दनाक स्थिति है—24 साल की उम्र और दो छोटे-छोटे बच्चे और वह विधवा भी है लेकिन उसको भी यहाँ पर रखा गया। घर में उसके कोई है ही नहीं। बच्चों की ममता की वजह से वह जाना चाहती थी। जब वह नहीं जा पाई तो उसने भागने का प्रयास किया। इस प्रयास में वह भाग नहीं पाई लेकिन जो वहाँ के रक्षक थे, जो कि भक्षक बन गए हैं, उन दो रक्षकों ने उसको पकड़ लिया और उसके साथ कई बार बलात्कार किया और उसके बाद फिर होम में डाल दिया। बाद में उसने अपनी यह दर्दनाक कहानी बतलाई।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, वहाँ पर इसी बात को तय करने में महीनों लग जाते हैं कि कोई भिखारी है या नहीं है। "दिनमान" में ऐसे एक दर्जन केसेज दिए हैं जहाँ वे वास्तव में भिखारी नहीं थे लेकिन उनको पकड़-पकड़ कर वहाँ डाल दिया गया और यह बात महीनों में तय हो पायेगी कि वे भिखारी हैं भी या नहीं। इसलिए तुरन्त ही इस बात का फैसला हो जाना चाहिए कि वह भिखारी है या नहीं। अगर फौरन इसका फैसला होने की व्यवस्था रहती तो शायद लक्ष्मी के साथ ऐसा कुकर्म नहीं हो पाता। इसके साथ ही साथ अधिकारियों की लापरवाही से जो होता है उसके लिए उन पर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। आज भिक्षुक गृहों की हालत बड़ी दयनीय हो रही है। आज कुछ लोगों ने तो उसको

आमदनी का जरिया बना दिया है। हमारे इलाहाबाद में तो कुछ राजनीतिक लोग भी उसमें शामिल हैं, मन्त्री तक शरीक हैं, पैसा लेते हैं। आप रिपोर्ट देखें कि किस प्रकार से हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ ज्यादा भिक्षुक गृह बढ़ाने के बजाए भिक्षा वृत्ति का उन्मूलन करने का प्रयास होना चाहिए। भिक्षुक गृहों की वॉकिंग कंडीशनस ठीक करने की जिम्मेदारी भी सरकार के ऊपर है, केवल पैसा एलाट कर देने की ही जिम्मेदारी नहीं है।

आजकल तो देखने में यह आता है कि कार्यपालिका का काम न्यायपालिका ने सम्हाल लिया है, उसको अब हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट करने लगी हैं। उनके आदेश से वह काम किए जा रहे हैं और सरकार हाथ पर हाथ रखकर बैठे हुई है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार भिक्षा-गृहों में फौली अव्यवस्था की जाँच करने के लिए हर क्षेत्र के लोगों को शामिल करके एक कमेटी का गठन करे जोकि इस समस्या का हर पहलू से अध्ययन करे और सुधार करने के सुझाव दे तथा यह भी बताए कि भिक्षुओं को किस प्रकार से रचनात्मक कार्यों में लगाया जा सकता है? इन सारी बातों पर वह कमेटी अपनी विस्तृत रिपोर्ट दे और सरकार उस पर अमल करे।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इन समस्याओं पर क्या कर रही है, यह बतलाने की कृपा करें।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN  
THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION  
AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WEL-  
FARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) :  
Sir, the hon. Member has covered



mianly three points. One is about the maiming of children. In this regard, I would like to inform the hon. Member that this is dealt by a different Act, that is, by the children Act. Therefore, within this subject, it does not come. Secondly, the hon. Member has raised the point about what we are doing for improving the plight of the beggars in the Beggar Homes. In that regard I have already stated in the main statement. I would, however, like to state a few more things about what we are doing. In the Beggar Homes, we have provided free board and lodging facilities. The facilities for training in certain vocations are also available so that after the period of their stay in the Home is over, they can go and take up some vocation or do some work.

As regards facilities for fooding in these Homes, the hon. Member will be glad to know that the scale of dietary articles as also clothing articles for each beggar in Delhi is :

**Diet per day :**

Atta, Rice	— 470 gms
Grams	— 30 gms
Dals	— 85 gms
Vegetables	— 250 gms
Salt	— 15 gms
Condiments	— 5 gms
Mustard oil/ vegetable ghee	— 20 gms
Firewood	— 350 gms
Sugar	— 40 gms
Milk for tea	— 40 gms
Tea leaves	— 3 gms
Roasted G. Oil	— 30 gms

**Clothing :**

Kurta	— 4 per year
Pyjama	— 4 per year
Kachha	— 4 per year
Baniyan	— 4 per year

Towel	— 2 per year
Chapal	— 2 pairs
Blanket	— 1 per year
Jersey	— 1 for three years
Khes	— 1 for one year
Chaddar	— 2 for one year
Dari	— 1 for one year

This is the provision, and the things are supposed to happen according to this....(Interruptions). These are the facilities that we are providing.

The hon. Member has raised what laws are going to be enacted by the Government for prevention of beggary and for improvement of Beggar Homes. In this regard, the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act was made applicable to Delhi in 1961. Thereafter, 15 States have enacted such Acts and two Union Territories, Delhi and Goa, Daman and Diu have also enacted the necessary legislation. But there are some other States which have not yet enacted the Acts. We have been pursuing with them and have been writing to them. The State Minister of Education and Culture and Social Welfare has written to the States ; the Cabinet Secretary and Secretary, Social Welfare have also written to them. We are pursuing the matter.

On the other hand, what we are trying to do is, that through Research Programme of the ministry of Social Welfare, we are trying to study the problem in certain cities like Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Tirupati, Ajmer etc. In these places some surveys have already been conducted. After completing the study, a sample Act will be made for all the Union Territories which can be taken as a model by the States to cannot Acts in their respective States.

The other aspect that the hon. Member has raised is about the recent incident in Kingsway Camp Centre, which happened in the Remand Home.

To make it very clear, the hon. Member mentioned that a woman by name Shrimati Lakshmi was arrested. She was arrested in the Delhi Main Railway police station, on 11th March 1984. Then she was remanded to police custody. She was remanded on 12 March 1984 upto 29th March 1984. On that date, the hearing was supposed to take place, but the police inspector who had arrested her could not attend the court. Therefore, it was further postponed. She was further remanded upto 12.4.1984.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI P.K. THUNGOON :** The observations made by the court are quite clear: once the witnesses or those persons who are concerned, and whose statements are to be taken, do not appear, the court has no alternative but to extend. However, you will see that the extension of the date i.e. the duration was not very long.

(Interruptions)

After that, on 1st April, at night, she tried to get away from the Remand Home. She actually crossed the wall and went outside. Then the Caretaker immediately informed the Home Guards who were there to guard the inmates. And then she was brought back round about 4 a.m. the next day. And then she alleged that she was misbehaved with. Roundabout 11.45, her statement was taken. And in the statement she alleged that some of the Home Guards sexually assaulted her, and then this was immediately intimated by the Caretaker to the Superintendent. The Superintendent immediately informed the Directorate of Delhi Social Welfare. On the advice of the Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi Administration, a case was reported to the police. The police has registered a case. Investigation is going on.

I hope this meets your question.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta and Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri are not here. Now Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

**श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :** उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका और अध्यक्ष, महोदय का बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूँ, आपने इतने महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न को सदन में उठाने का मौका दिया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न को कालिंग एटेंशन के रूप में मैंने क्यों इस सदन में उठाने का प्रयास किया है? यदि आप इसकी पृष्ठभूमि में जायेंगे तो आपका दिल दहल जायगा...

मैं लगातार दो साल से इस तथाकथित बैगर्स होम, जिसका बहुत अच्छा नाम है—“सेवा कुटीर” के पीछे पड़ा हुआ हूँ और पहली बार मैं इस सम्बन्ध में आज से एक साल पहले होम मिनिस्टर साहब से मिला था और यह मेरे पास ता० 15 अप्रैल से 21 अप्रैल का “रविवार” है जिसमें विस्तार से इसके बारे में निकला है। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय—श्रीमती शीला कौल और हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब, दोनों इसको पढ़ने का कष्ट करें। इसमें लिखा है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन को नजर में सभी गरीब भिखमंगे हैं। यह रविवार में श्री उद्यन शर्मा का लेख है। “नव भारत टाइम्स” 30 मार्च 1984 का है, उसमें आपने पढ़ा होगा, जिसका हैडिंग दिया था श्री दीनानाथ मिश्र ने—“कहानी शुरू होती है प्लेटफार्म नंबर 13 से और जाती है जेल।”

इसी सदन में नियम 377 के अधीन श्री मैंने यह मामला उठाया था। उपाध्यक्ष

महोदय, आपको सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार या दूसरे गरीब राज्यों से जो गरीब लोग जाते हैं हरियाणा, पंजाब कमाने के लिए तो दलाल लोग पहले से ही उनके पीछे लग जाते हैं। दलाल उनको कह देते हैं कि तुमको टिकट लेने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, हम सब कर लेंगे। हम तुमको अपने साथ ले जाएंगे। तुमको वहां सारा काम मिल जाएगा। इसके बाद जहां उनको बाउंडेड लेबर रखना होता है, वहां पर स्टेशन पर उनको बिना टिकट पकड़ा दिया जाता है। उसके बाद जो दलाल होता है वह कहता है कि तुमको घबराने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, हमारी जमान-पहचान है, तुमको जमानत पर छोड़ा लिया जाएगा। वहां से कोई आदमी आता है और उनको छोड़ा कर ले जाता है। उसके बाद साल-दो-साल उससे बाउंडेड लेबर की तरह काम लिया जाता है। इसमें सब मिले रहते हैं। यह कहानी यहां खत्म होती है।

कुछ लोग हरियाणा, पंजाब कमाने के लिए चले जाते हैं और साल-दो साल के बाद जब वे कामाकर लौटते हैं तो पुरानी दिल्ली स्टेशन पर उनको रोक लिया जाता है। पुलिस मिली रहती है। उनका टिकट लेकर फाड़ दिया जाता है। कहा जाता है कि यह जाली टिकट है। मैं मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहता हूं कि 90 प्रतिशत कैस पुरानी दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के ही हैं। वहां पर एक गंग काम कर रहा है, जिसमें पुलिस के लोग भी मिले हुए हैं। उसको वहां से ले जाते हैं और जो कुछ कमाकर वह हजार, 5 सौ रुपया लाया होता है, उससे छीन लिया जाता है। पकड़ कर

उसको बैन में ले जाते हैं, वहीं उसका पैसा छीन लिया जाता है। फिर उसको मारा-पीटा जाता है। आपने जिसको स्वागत कक्ष कहा है, वहां उसका स्वागत किया जाता है। अगर वह स्वागत कक्ष है तो वह मंत्री महोदय को ही मुबारक हो। वहां पर लोगों के हाथ पर तोड़ दिए जाते हैं। मंत्री महोदय कभी स्वयं भिक्षुक बनकर वहां जाकर देखें।

श्री पी० के० थुंगन : मैं गया था देखने के लिए। (व्यवधान)

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : उस स्वागत कक्ष में ले जाया जाता है। पैसा तो पुलिस छीन ही लेती है, इसलिए इस बदनामी से बचने के लिए उसको बैगर्स होममें भेज दिया जाता है। आपने बताया है कि वहां पर इतने जोड़े चप्पल दिया जाता है, कपड़ा दिया जाता है, ये दिया जाता है, वह दिया जाता है, इसके बारे में दो उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूं कि उसके साथ क्या-क्या होता है।

मेरे गांव के बगल का एक हरिजन, जिसका नाम था मेघसदा। वह 1982 में काम करने के बाद पंजाब से आ रहा था और जब लौटकर आ रहा था तो उसकी जेब में पैसे थे। वह पुरानी दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर आया। उसकी टिकट पुलिस ने लेकर फाड़ दिया और कह दिया कि यह जाली टिकट है। उसको ले जाकर बैन में बैठा दिया। उसने बताया कि वहां पर 15-20 आदमी पहले से बैठे हुए थे। उसके बाद उसको स्वागत कार्यालय में ले गए। उसका सब पैसा छीन लिया गया। जब उसने प्रोटेस्ट किया तो

उसको मारा-पीटा गया। एक सप्ताह तक लाकअप में रखा गया। पता नहीं यह कौन-सा लाकअप है, भगवान जाने। उसके बाद उसको बैगर्स होम में डाल दिया गया। उससे एक साल तक मजदूरी करवाई गई बाउंडेड लेबर की तरह। आपने बताया है कि सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० आदि के अन्तर्गत काम कराया जाता है, लेकिन यह नहीं बताया कि छोड़ने के समय पैसा दिया जाता है या नहीं। उससे काम करवाया गया और काम करने के बाद वह निकला अक्टूबर 1983 को दशहरे के समय। उस समय जब वह जेल में पहुँचा था तो एक रामविलास पासवान नाम का दूसरा आदमी भी वहाँ पकड़कर बन्द किया गया था। उसका नाम भी मेरी तरह ही राम विलास पासवान है।

उस आदमी से मेघूसदा की मुलाकात हो गई। राम विलास पासवान से उसने कहा कि तुम बोलना नहीं, वरना तुम्हारे हाथ-पैर तोड़ दिए जाएंगे। उसके बाद उसको कहा कि मैं तुम्हारे घर पर खबर कर दूंगा। एक साल के बाद जब मेघूसदा निकल कर गया तो उसके घर पर पहुँचा। वह राम विलास पासवान के गाँव के बगल का हो था जान-पहचान थी। वहाँ पहुँचकर उसने लोगों को बतलाया कि तुम्हारा भाई अमुक जगह पर बन्द है। उसके बाद, उसके परिवार के लोगों को लेकर के मेरे पास आया। उसको लेकर मैं श्री पी० सी० सेठी, गृहमंत्री से 19 या 20 अक्टूबर को मिला। मैंने उनसे कहा कि अमुक नाम का आदमी बन्द है। उन्होंने, पुलिस कमीश्नर श्री टंडन को टेलीफोन पर कहा कि इस मामले को

आप गम्भीरता से लें। मैंने सब लोगों को पत्र लिखे और फिर प्रेस कांफेस बुलाई। मैंने कहा कि मेघूसदा, मेरे साथ है, जिसको बैगर्स होम में रखा गया था। प्रेस ने उस पर पूरा कवरेज दिया। मुझे उम्मीद है, मंत्री जी वहाँ जरूर गए होंगे। इसके बाद भी किसी तरह की कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। भगत जी, मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ कि मार्च के महीने में मैं स्वयं किंग्सवे कैम्प में गया। वहाँ, श्री वर्मा, सुपरिन्टेंडेंट और श्री मोहन सिंह या मोहर सिंह नाम के डिप्टी सुपरिन्टेंडेंट हैं। मैंने उनसे कहा कि यहाँ पर राम विलास पासवान नाम का आदमी बन्द है। एक-डेढ़ घण्टे तक मैं वहाँ बैठा रहा। तब, उन्होंने कहा कि हाँ, यहाँ पर इस नाम का आदमी है। होम मिनिस्ट्री और पुलिस कमीश्नर ने तो छह महीने तक पता ही नहीं किया। लेकिन, एक संसद सदस्य, जिसके पास कोई जानकारी ही नहीं है, वह वहाँ पहुँच गया। डायरेक्टरी से दूढ़-कर मैंने मालूम किया कि किंग्सवे कैम्प में बैगर्स होम चलता है। उन्होंने बताया कि वह काम पर गया हुआ है और शाम के छह बजे तक लौटेगा। मार्च का महीना था और पार्लियामेंट का अधिवेशन चल रहा था, इसलिए मेरे लिए वहाँ बैठना मुश्किल था। मुझे बताया गया कि छोड़वाने के लिए एक हजार रुपए लगेंगे। मैंने कहा कि मैं जमानत देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। मुझे अगले दिन एक बजे आने के लिए कहा गया। जब मैं दूसरे दिन एक बजे पहुँचा तो मुझे कहा गया कि मजिस्ट्रेट उठकर चला गया है। वहाँ पर पूरा सेंट-अप है क्योंकि मजिस्ट्रेट और वकील सभी हैं। उसके बाद आठ तारीख को मैं

अमानत करवाकर उसको अपने घर पर ले आया। जब नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत मैंने इस मामले को उठाया था तो सीचा था कि मंत्री जी इसका जवाब देंगे। लेकिन, मंत्री जी तो कहते हैं कि वहां पर तो खाना, कपड़े वगैरह सब कुछ मिलता है। एक साल तक रखने के बाद मेघसदा को एक भी पैसा नहीं दिया गया। आते समय उसको एक अन्डर वियर और जो पुराना मंत्री था, वह दिया गया। उसको अपने कपड़े भी नहीं दिए गए। पासवान को जब छोड़ा तो सिर्फ उसके कपड़े दिए गए। जब मैं गया था तो मेरे साथ जनलिस्ट तथा दूसरे लोग भी थे। जिस आदमी को छुड़वाने के लिए एम० पी० जाए और यह कह दिया जाए कि यहां भी एक पैसा मजदूरी नहीं मिलेगी, तो आप किस प्रकार की मदद कर सकते हैं? मैंने, अपनी जेब से 80 रुपए का टिकट लेकर, एक महीने के बाद उसको घर भेज दिया। तमाम समाचार पत्रों और मैगजीन्स ने उसका इन्टरव्यू लिया। उस आदमी ने मुझे बताया कि वह सेवा कुटीर नहीं बल्कि डंडा कुटीर है। महीने में दस-पांच लाख वहां से निकलती रहती हैं। किसी न किसी तरीके से मार दिया जाता है। आपने महिला के सम्बन्ध में कहा है कि वह दीवार से कूद कर भाग रही थी।

13 hrs.

आप महिला मंत्री हैं, महिला प्रधान मंत्री हैं। क्या आपको इतनी भी कटंसी नहीं होती कि आप उसका पता लगाने का काम करें कि वह कौन भिखमंगी महिला थी, उसको क्यों जबदंस्ती पकड़ कर बन्द कर दिया गया। यदि वह वास्तव में कोई

भिखमंगी महिला थी तो उसके साथ क्यों जबदंस्ती बलात्कार किया गया। और बलात्कार करने वाले के खिलाफ आप कोई स्टन एक्शन न लेकर मंत्री महोदय यहां अगर-मगर लगा कर जवाब दे रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा चार्ज है कि वहां पर कितनी कैपसिटी है, वह तो आप बतलायेंगे, मैं आपको बताऊं कि वहां लगभग 5 हजार निर्दोष लोग बन्द हैं। वे सबके सब मजदूर हैं। आपने दिल्ली की सफाई के नाम पर, नाम और एशियाई खेलों के नाम पर गरीबों की हत्या की है और यह सरकार हत्यारी सरकार से कम नहीं है, जिसने गरीबों को बसाने के नाम पर, उनका पुनर्वास करने की बजाए, उनको रोजगार मुहैया करने की बजाए आपने लेजाकर जेलों में बन्द कर दिया और वह तो जेल से भी ज्यादा बदतर जगह है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां पर एक केन्द्र बना हुआ है। वहां पर राम विलास पासवान नाम का एक व्यक्ति पकड़ कर लाया जाता है, वह कहता है कि मेरे गांव के एक एम० पी० हैं, उनका नाम भी राम विलास पासवान है, आप उनको जाकर यह खबर कर दीजिए। पहले तो उससे पूछा जाता है कि यह एम० पी० कहां रहते हैं, जब वह कहता है कि हमें नहीं मालूम, तो जितनी बार वह एम० पी० का नाम लेता है, उतने ही डंडे उस पर पड़ते थे। अभी रविवार में एक कहानी दी है कि 24 जनवरी को जब निजामुद्दीन से भिखारियों की धरपकड़ हो रही थी तो उनमें एक पेंटर साबिर सिद्दीकी को भी भिखारी मान कर पकड़ लिया गया। उसके अगले दिन उसके घर वालों ने बड़ी मुश्किल से उसको छुड़ाया। इसी तरह

एक हसीना नाम की बुढ़िया जो चारपाई पर बैठी धूप सेंक रही थी, उसको भी पकड़ लिया गया। इस तरह के न जाने सैकड़ों कैसे होंगे। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने दिल्ली की नाक के नीचे जो बैगर्स होम बनाया है, सेवा कुटीर बनाई है, यह गरीब लोगों की गरीबी के साथ मजाक किया जा रहा है। हमारे साथी अभी ठीक कह रहे थे कि इस योजना के अन्तर्गत यदि आप सचमुच में शिक्षावृत्ति को रोकना चाहते हैं तो इस धन्धे को बन्द कीजिए। वैसे आप चाहे पच्चीस सूत्रो योजना बनाएं या पचास सूत्री योजना बनाएं उससे इन लोगों का भला होने वाला नहीं है, वे अपना जीवन यापन अच्छी तरह से नहीं चला सकते हैं। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि सरकार यह पता करने के लिए एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी का गठन करे। वह 5-10 आदमियों की कमेटी, जितने हमारे लोग वहां बन्द हैं, उनका इन्टरव्यू सीक करे, उनके परिवार वालों को खबर करे और जितने लोग बैगर्स होम में बन्द किए गए हैं, उनका पता लगाये। क्योंकि जो इन्सान बैगर नहीं है, इस सरकार ने उनको बैगर बनाकर जेलों में बन्द कर दिया है, बैगर्स होम में बन्द कर दिया है। यह कोई लाख या दो लाख लोगों की समस्या नहीं, कुछ लोगों की समस्या है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी का गठन किया जाए, यह कोई पोलिटिकल मामला नहीं है, इसमें आपकी कोई बहुत बड़ी बदनामी होने वाली नहीं है, यह केवल प्रशासन में सुधार करने का कार्य है, इसलिए अविलम्ब वह कमेटी बनाइये।

अभी हमारे एक साथी ने कहा कि देश में लगभग 55 लाख भिखारी हो गए हैं, यह देश भिखारियों का देश हो गया है। एक तरफ हम कहते हैं कि देश आर्थिक स्वावलम्बन की ओर जा रहा है, लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यहां उसकी डिटेल्स में नहीं जानना चाहता, क्योंकि यहां पर दो मामलों हमारे नोटिस में आये और उन दोनों मामलों का असर हमारे देश पर इतना गहरा पड़ा है कि यदि मैं उस व्यक्ति को नहीं छोड़ा कर लाता तो पता नहीं छः महीने तो क्या, 6 साल तक भी न छूटता।

दूसरी ओर उनमें क्या होता है कि प्रत्येक आदमी को ग्यारह रुपये प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से मजदूरी दी जाती है। लेकिन उस मजदूरी से तीन आदमियों को फायदा पहुंचता है। पहले तो जो पुलिस उनको पकड़ती है, उनको फायदा होता है कि जितने पैसे उनकी जेब में होते हैं, उनको पुलिस वाले झाड़ लेते हैं। दूसरा फायदा वहां पर जो आफिसर होता है, उसको होता है। यदि उसमें पांच हजार लोग बन्द हैं, तो औसतन यदि एक हजार आदमियों को भी मान लीजिए, यदि केवल एक हजार लोगों को ही काम पर लगाया जाता है तो ग्यारह रुपये के हिसाब से जब सब को मजदूरी मिलती है तो ग्यारह हजार रुपये उस आफिसर को नैट इंकम हो जाती है। खाने-पीने और दवा-दारू की बात तो दूर रही। वैसे आप कहते हैं कि उनके लिए अस्पताल हैं, बेंड शीट्स हैं, लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ जेल से भी बदतर हालत वहां पर है। इसलिए मैं आपको सीधे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इधर-उधर की बातों

में न जाकर, आपके जो पास चिट्टें लिख-कर आई हैं, आप उनको फाड़ने का काम मत कीजिए... यदि आप कुछ करना चाहते हैं तो एक लाइन में कहिए कि जो घटनाएं वहां घट रही हैं, उसके सम्बन्ध में एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी नियुक्त करते हैं, या कोई भी दूसरी कमेटी गवर्नमेंट की नियुक्त कीजिये और उसमें एक, दो पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर रहें, चाहे आप अपनी ही पार्टी के मेम्बर रखिए। जहां आज ये सारे कुकर्म और अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, उनकी जांच करवाइये, यही मेरी मांग है।

यदि आपके पास लिस्ट हो तो बतला दीजिये कि पिछले एक साल में कितने लोगों की मृत्यु वेवसी में हुई है और कारण क्या हैं? आप इसे पढ़ेंगे तो साफ मालूम होगा कि अन्धों लाश से टकरा गया, 3 दिन लाश पड़ी रही, लेकिन किसी ने परवाह नहीं की, कोई उठाने वाला नहीं था। रिपोर्टर वहां जाता है, कम्प्लेंट करता है तो उस लाश को फिर फेंका जाता है। यह रविन्दार का अंक है और 30 तारीख का नवभारत टाइम्स है, इसमें पूरी कहानी है यदि आपके पास हो तो कहिये नहीं तो मैं आपको भिजवा दूंगा, आप इसके मुताबिक कीजिये।

मैं यह मांग करूंगा कि हजारों लोग जो कि निर्दोष हैं, इन अत्याचारों के शिकार न हों, जीवन रहते मौत के गर्त में न जाएं, इसके लिए कर सकते हो तो एक कमीशन, पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी या कोई परमानेंट कमेटी नियुक्त कीजिए। यह भी बताइये कि क्या कोई कमेटी ऐसी है जो वहां जाकर देखती है? अगर आप पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी नियुक्त करने को तैयार हों तो मैं

निश्चित रूप से विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि उसमें आपको फायदा होगा। आप इसे मुकर्रर कीजिए, और इस बारे में साफ जवाब दीजिए।

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय पासवान जी ने बहुत सारी बातें सदन के सामने कहीं हैं और उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी जानकारी इकट्ठी की है। हम ऐसा ही चाहते हैं। हमारे सदस्य हमारी आंखें और कान हैं, वह ऐसे विषयों पर अगर ज्यादा ध्यान दें तो हमारे समाज का बड़ा कल्याण हो सकता है। बहुत सारी समस्याएं ऐसी हैं जो कि अकेले एक दफ्तर हल नहीं कर सकता है, इसमें समाज का सहयोग होना बहुत जरूरी होता है। इस वक्त अकेले माननीय सदस्य के नाते उन्होंने इतनी तकलीफ नहीं की, लेकिन उनके दिल में जो भावनाएं हैं, उन्होंने इनको मजबूर किया कि इन चीजों को देखें।

हमारे यहां वालेन्टवरी आर्गनाइजेशन हैं, लेकिन यह बहुत कम है, यह जरूरी है कि हमारे बीच में बहुत सारे ऐसे लोग होने चाहिए जो हमें इन बातों की जानकारी दें। आफिशियल्स तो रोज-मर्रा का काम करते हैं।

मैं माफी चाहती हूँ, मैं एक जगह फंस गई थी, वहां नहीं जा सकी, इसलिये देर हो गई आनं भं, मैं लेकिन समझती हूँ कि हमारे उपमंत्री श्री थुंगन जी ने बताया होगा कि जो औरत थी, जिसको होमगार्ड्स ने मिस-बिहेव किया, वह पहली दफ्ता

बेगरी के लिए नहीं पकड़ी गई थी, लेकिन उसकी कहानी भी बड़ी गमजदा कहानी है।

वह एक अच्छे घर की लड़की थी, बाप अच्छा कमाते थे, लेकिन मां-बाप बचपन में गुजर गये थे। बड़े भाई बहिन ने उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं किया। जिन बच्चों को इस तरह से खानदानी तरीके से फ़ैमिली देखभाल नहीं करती है तो वह गुमराह हो जाते हैं। इसी तरीके से इस औरत की भी बड़ी दर्दनाक कहानी है।

वह एक दफा पहले पकड़ी गई थी, दोबारा फिर पकड़ी गई बेगरी करते हुए। जो कुछ उसके साथ हुआ होगा, वह थुंगन जो ने कहा होगा। यह जो महिला, जिस को कहते हैं कि जेठ ने उसको छुड़ा लिया, और जेठ ने उसके संग किया, क्योंकि वह किसी और के संग रहने लगी थी, यह पूरी जानकारी तो माननीय सदस्य के पास है। उनकी तरह मैं भी बेगर्ज होम में गई थी। मैंने देखा कि वहाँ पर जो होना चाहिए, वह नहीं था, क्योंकि उसके लिए पैसा चाहिए और पैसे की कमी हो जाती है। इसी लिए इस तरह की बातें होती हैं। अगर हम सब मिलकर इस बारे में सोचें, ज्यादा पैसा खर्च कर सकें और ज्यादा ध्यान दें सकें, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार हो सकता है। मैं तो यह सब काम करना चाहती हूँ, लेकिन इसमें सब माननीय सदस्यों का सहयोग चाहिए, जो उन्होंने मुझे इस वक्त दिया है, जिसके लिए मैं उनकी आभारी हूँ। माननीय सदस्य ने इस पर रोशनी डाली है कि किस तरह काम करने से सुधार हो सकता है।

लोग भिखारी क्यों बनते हैं? माननीय सदस्य ने रामविलास पासवान का जिक्र किया है। भिखारी तीन चार फ़ैटेगरीज में आते हैं। एक तो बेचारे अर्पण हो जाते हैं और उनके घर वाले कहते हैं कि जाकर भीख मांगो। दूसरे प्रोफ़ेशनल बेगर्ज होते हैं। मैंने सदन में बताया था कि बेगर्ज का एक गैंग बनता है और यह उनका प्रोफ़ेशन है। मैं लखनऊ शहर का बताती हूँ कि वहाँ प्रो० सुशीलचन्द्र ने इस बारे में जानकारी लेने की कोशिश की, तो मालूम हुआ कि किस तरह से एक गैंग चार-बाग स्टेशन पर काम करता था। प्रोफ़ेसर खुद भिखारी बनकर उनके साथ रहे। उन्होंने बताया कि वहाँ पर एक फ़ैमिली थी उसका चीफ या हैड ऊपर तो टाट के कपड़े पहनता था, लेकिन अंदर अच्छे गर्म कपड़े पहने रहता था। उसकी चार बीबियाँ और बच्चे थे और अच्छा खाना-पीना था। जब उसको मालूम हुआ कि वह प्रोफ़ेसर हैं, तो वह उनकी जान के पीछे पड़ गया और वह अपनी जान बचाकर भागे।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है कुछ लोग डिस-एबिलिटी की बजह से बेगर्ज बन जाते हैं। बाबा बफा मां-बाप के मर जाने पर बच्चे डेस्टीट्यूट हो जाते हैं। जैसे हमारी आबादी बढ़ी है, वैसे ही इन लोगों की संख्या भी बढ़ी है। आपने सुना होगा कि छोटे बच्चों का गार्बेज में डाल दिया जाता है। ऐसा क्यों किया जाता है, वह भी हमको देखना है। अगर मैं या आप ऐसे बच्चों को न पालें, तो उन्हें कुत्ते खा जाएंगे। इस प्राबलम में वालन्टेरी आर्गनाइजेशनज़ को ज्यादा इनवाल्व करना चाहिए। कमेटी बनाने से क्या होगा?—कमेटी से कुछ नहीं हो सकता।



श्री रामविलास पासवान : होगा । आप बनाइए ।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : इसमें वालन्टेरी आर्गनाइजेशन को इनवाल्व करना चाहिए और उनकी मदद लेनी चाहिए ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : वालन्टेरी आर्गनाइजेशन तो और ज्यादा चोर हैं । वे खुद खाने में लगी रहती हैं ।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : बहुत सी आर्गनाइजेशन काम करती हैं, जिनको इसमें दिलचस्पी है और जिनकी समाज कल्याण विभाग मदद करता है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : निर्मला देशपांडे हरिजन सेवा संघ चला रही हैं । उनको हरिजनों में क्या दिलचस्पी है ? उनको खाली पैसा चाहिए । मंत्री महोदय बेगर्ज होम की जांच करने के लिए एक कमेटी मुकर्रर कर दें । वह देखे कि निर्दोष लोग कैसे बेगर्ज बनाए जाते हैं और कैसे उसको रोका जा सकता है । वालन्टेरी आर्गनाइजेशन को चलने दीजिए । बेगर्ज होम में एक, दो, तीन हजार लोग हैं । एक जांच बिठाई जाए कि उन लोगों को किस स्थिति में रखा जाता है, क्या उपाय किया जाए कि निर्दोष लोगों को बेगर्ज न बनाया जाए और जो पैसा सरकार देती है, उसका सही यूटिलाइजेशन हो । मैंने राम-विलास पासवान और मेघूसदा के दो उदाहरण दिए हैं । मैंने चैलेंज दिया है कि अगर वे बेगर्ज हैं तो मुझे भी सजा दी जाए— रेजिनेशन, जेल—, मैं उसके लिए तैयार हूँ । अगर उनको बेगर्ज कह कर बन्द किया है, तो जिसने किया है, उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाए ।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : नहीं नहीं । मैं यह नहीं कहती कि आप किसी तरीके से गलत बात कह रहे हैं । मैं बिल्कुल ऐसी करती हूँ आपके साथ जो आप कह रहे हैं, लेकिन यह कहना कि एक पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी इस को तय कर लेगी या इसका फंसला कर लेगी वह नहीं हो पाएगा बल्कि एक और ज्यादा काम लाद दिया जाएगा इस तरह से पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी के ऊपर...

श्री राम विलास पासवान : वह बैंक होगा ।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : वह इससे नहीं होगा । इसमें आप जाएं, जैसे आप गए थे, अपने साथियों को ले जाएं, औरों को ले जाएं और यहां बताएं..... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nobody can participate. Please sit down.

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मैं तो यह समझती हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी हमें ज्यादा मदद नहीं कर सकेगी ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : Sir, I want your protection. I have asked a specific question.

मैंने कहा था, मेरा जो मुख्य मुद्दा था वह यह था कि निर्दोष लोगों को बेगर्ज बनाया जाता है । इसके खिलाफ सरकार के पास क्या मशीनरी है जिससे सरकार यह जज करती है कि यह बेगर्ज है या नहीं ? आपका कानून है भिक्षा वृत्ति रोकने का । मेरा चार्ज है कि निर्दोष लोगों को बेगर्ज बनाया जाता है । सरकार के पास क्या पैरामीटर है पता करने का कि वह बेगर्ज है या नहीं । यदि बेगर्ज है तो मैंने एग्जाम्पल दिया था मेघूसदा और राम विलास पासवान का,

क्या सरकार उसके ऊपर जांच बंटाएगी, जांच करवाएगी, इसकी फाईडिंग करवाएगी और बेंगर्स होम में जो करप्शन है उसकी कोई जांच होती है या नहीं ? अगर नहीं होती है तो कैसे सरकार उसके ऊपर वाच ऐसी रखेगी, कैसे उसको अपने नियंत्रण में रखेगी ? इसके लिए सरकार के पास क्या मशीनरी है।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : देखिए, आपने अभी बताया है कि इस पर सरकार क्या वाच रखेगी, तो जरूर वाच रखेगी। जरूर वाच रखा जाएगा।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने कितनी मेहनत की है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इसको हश अप मत दीजिए। दो केसेज मैंने पकड़े हैं। दो केसेज मैंने छुड़वाए हैं। इनके सम्बन्ध में आप जांच करवाएंगी ?  
What about my question ?

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Action will be taken on whatever you have said, and they will inquire into it.

श्री पी० के० थुंगन : आपने यह सवाल उठाया कि बेंगर है या नहीं, आप की मशीनरी इसमें क्या करती है ? कोई मशीनरी इसके लिए है या नहीं ? उसके लिए तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको कोर्ट के ऊपर विश्वास रखना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि कोर्ट के द्वारा यह तय होता है। हमारे मेट्रोपोलिटन मजिस्ट्रेट के सामने उसको प्रोड्यूस किया जाता है। उसके बाद कोर्ट कहता है कि यह सचमुच बेंगर है या नहीं। जो बेंगर नहीं है उसको छोड़ दिया जाता है।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :  
Where is the defence lawyer ? Is there any defence lawyer there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is telling you the procedure. Should you not listen to him ?

SHRI P.K. THUNGNON : About the two specific cases which you have mentioned, it has already been stated by my hon. senior colleague that we would look into their cases about Ram Vilas Paswan and Meghu Sada. So, we will get those cases looked into.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :  
Will you inform the House after that ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Paswan, he said he would look into it and get a reply.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :  
Who will reply ? Is it the Minister or the officials ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You leave it to the Department. There is a procedure.

SHRI P.K. THUNGNON : He knows it very well that when I say 'we will get them looked into', we will certainly inform. Are you happy now ?

(Interruptions)

13.20 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Need to check the growth of illegal and fake finance and savings companies in the country.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आजकल देश के विभिन्न भागों में, सेविरज फाइनेन्स तथा चिटफंड कम्पनियों के नाम से अनेक अवैधानिक और फर्जी संस्थायें कार्य कर रही हैं। इनके कार्यालय शहरों से लेकर छोटे-छोटे

कस्बों तक में है। इन कम्पनियों का खुलना एक महामारी की तरह घातक सिद्ध हो रहा है, फिर भी अपनी पूंजी बढ़ाने के चक्कर में आम आदमी इन फर्जी कम्पनियों के चक्कर में पड़ जाता है और लुट जाता है। अक्सर ऐसा होता है कि इन कम्पनियों द्वारा धन बढ़ाने का भारी प्रचार किया जाता है और लालचवश सीधे-सादे आदमी भारी संख्या में इनके खातेदार बन जाते हैं। जैसे ही पांच दस लाख रुपया किसी कम्पनी के पास जमा हुआ वैसे ही एक रात को उस कम्पनी के दफ्तर में ताले पड़ जाते हैं और उनके कार्यकर्ता जमापूंजी और कुर्सी मेज उठाकर फरार हो जाते हैं। बताया जाता है कि इन फर्जी कम्पनियों की पुलिस से भी मिली-भगत होती है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले आजमगढ़ में एक कम्पनी ने भी ऐसा ही किया।

- (ii) Need to direct the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to take up construction on the plot allotted to them at Cuttack.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): Under Rule 377, I make the following statement.

The Government of Orissa has provided 5 acres of land to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for construction of central school building a Cuttack. Instead of starting construction on the site leased out to them, the sangathan has now come up with a requisition for allotment of additional 7 acres of land. The land already allotted to them inside the Barabati fort is a very valuable piece of land. It may not be possible to provide additional land by the State Government at this site. At present the central school at Cuttack has been functioning at the old circuit house. Apart from the fact that the old circuit house is very badly required for accommodation of the visitors and officers, the central school can hardly

accommodate any further classes which will open from the next academic session in that building. The attitude of the sangathan has created discontentment among the people of the city. The central school has submitted an ultimatum to the effect that the admission to class I during 1984-85 will be stopped if the State Government do not provide more accommodation by 31st March, 1984. Unless the central school building is constructed, the fate of the students of the Cuttack central school will hang in the balance.

In view of this, I request the Minister of Education to direct the sangathan to take up the construction work on the plot allotted to them by the State Government forthwith.

- (iii) Need to improve amenities in the Railway Colonies in Danapur.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दानापुर पूर्व रेलवे का डिवीजन मुख्यालय है। यहां हजारों मजदूर काम करते हैं। रेलवे कर्मचारियों की अनेकों समस्यायें हैं जिनका समाधान निकालने की आवश्यकता है। एक बड़ी संख्या में रेल मजदूर क्वार्टरों में रहते हैं। परन्तु, रेलवे कालोनियों की सफाई असंतोषजनक है। मच्छरों का साम्राज्य है। पानी निकासी की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। रेलवे अस्पताल की व्यवस्था भी असंतोषजनक है। आवश्यक दवाओं की कमी है। बच्चों की संख्या और बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। मर्द और महिला डाक्टरों की भी कमी है। सभी कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था नहीं है। पेयजल की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है।

दानापुर के रेल कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए वहां कोई केन्द्रीय

विद्यालय नहीं है, कोई उनके लिए कालेज भी नहीं है। उन्हें अपने बच्चों को उच्च शिक्षा के लिए पटना या अन्य स्थानों पर भेजना पड़ता है। अतः जरूरत है कि वहाँ केंद्रीय विद्यालय और एक रेलवे कालेज खोलने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

अतः रेल मन्त्री से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वे इन समस्याओं के समाधान में योगदान देकर दानापुर के रेल मजदूरों के असंतोष को दूर करें।

(iv) Need to upgrade the Srinagar. Airport to an international airport.

**SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI** (Srinagar) : Under Rule 377, I make the following statement.

Srinagar aerodrome, is upgraded into International airport can not only to the flow of tourist traffic from affluent European and Asian countries to the beautiful valley of Kashmir but also directly from capitals or rich Arab and Gulf countries. Besides, the airport can handle expeditiously the vast stocks of fruit and world famous Kashmiri handicrafts and Carpets which have ever ready markets in many countries. Srinagar airport deserves upgradation for its being one of the fountain heads of the tourist trade in the country besides possessing other geophysical dimensions. By doing so and bringing Jammu and Kashmir on the world tourist map the age old backwardness and poverty of its people can be removed easily. Srinagar lacks a rail head. Besides, the Srinagar and Jammu National Highway is vulnerable to road blockades.

It is unfortunate that importance of Srinagar airport for the tourist trade has so far not been fully realised. It can connect the country with Tashkent, Moscow, Kabul, Islamabad, Peshavar,

Tehran, Bagdad and Middle East countries easy economical flights. Jammu and Kashmir with tremendous potential for tourism, fruit and handicrafts can with the help of international airport facilitate earn much more foreign exchange for the country. The Government should recognise the importance of Srinagar airport and upgrade it as an international airport without any more delay.

(v) Need for starting the 'Sangam Express' railway train from Saharanpur.

श्री रशीद कबूल (सहारनपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सहानपुर-मुजफरनगर के मुसाफिरों को जो इलाहाबाद जाना चाहते हैं, मेरठ आकर संगम एक्सप्रेस पकड़नी पड़ती है। कभी कनेक्टिंग ट्रेन को देर होने के सबब ट्रेन मेरठ से छूट जाती है। जिसकी वजह से लोगों को सख्त परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। मेरे कई बार के लिखने पर 1979 में संगम के बजाय मेरठ के सहारनपुर से स्टार्ट होने के आर्डर्स हो गए थे। मगर जब सहारनपुर में ट्रेन को चार घण्टे रुकने के लिए यार्ड नहीं था। मगर अब सहारनपुर में इस ट्रेन को रोकने की जगह है। अब इसमें किसी किस्म की परेशानी नहीं है। सहारनपुर-मुजफरनगर से इलाहाबाद के लिए कोई दूसरी ट्रेन या जरिया-ए-सफर भी नहीं है। इसलिए सहारनपुर से अगर संगम एक्सप्रेस को चलाया जाए तो मेरठ और दूसरी जगह के लोगों को परेशानी भी नहीं होगी और सहारनपुर मुजफरनगर के लोगों को आसानी हो जाएगी। इसलिए संगम एक्सप्रेस को सहानपुर से शुरू करनी चाहिए।

شری ارشد مسعود (سہارنپور) اپاڈمیٹکس  
ہووے! سہارن پور، منظر نگر کے مسافروں کو جو  
ار آباد جانا چاہتے ہیں، میرٹھ آکر سنگم ایکسپریس  
پکڑنی پڑتی ہے، کبھی کبھی کلسیکٹنگ ٹرین کو دور ہونے  
کے سبب سنگم ٹرین میرٹھ سے چھوٹ جاتی ہے، جس کی  
وجہ سے لوگوں کو سخت پریشانی کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے  
میرے کئی بار کے لکھنے پر ۱۹۷۹ء میں سنگم کے نیا  
میرٹھ کے سہارنپور سے اثرات ہونے لگے اور اس  
ہو گئے تھے۔ مگر جب سہارن پور میں ٹرین کو چار گھنٹے  
رکھنے کے لئے بارڈ نہیں تھا۔ گماب سہارن پور میں  
اس ٹرین کو روکنے کی جگہ ہے اب اس میں کئی قسم  
کی پریشانی نہیں ہے، سہارن پور منظر نگر سے ار آباد  
کے لئے کوئی دوسری ٹرین یا ذریعہ سفر بھی نہیں ہے۔  
اس لئے سہارن پور سے اگر سنگم ایکسپریس کو چلایا جائے  
تو میرٹھ اور دوسری جگہ کے لوگوں کو پریشانی بھی نہیں  
ہوگی اور سہارن پور منظر نگر کے لوگوں کو آسانی ہو  
جائے گی۔ اس لئے سنگم ایکسپریس کو سہارن پور سے  
م شروع کرنا چاہیے۔

- (vi) Need to centralise designing and engineering activity of P.D.I.L., Sindri at one place.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Sir, concern is expressed at decentralisation of the design, engineering and technological expertise of PDIL, Sindri to other places like Baroda and Delhi. It may be mentioned that Sindri is the mother unit which came up as a pioneer technological and engineering organisation in India after several years of concerted efforts of its scientists, technologists and engineers. It has built up a sound infrastructure for

research and has developed and acquired technology and a engineering expertise and has got the capability for designing and execution of more than two major fertiliser projects at a time. It has successfully designed and engineered many World Bank aided fertilizer projects in our country such, as Nangal expansion, Sindri Modernisation, Neyveli Lignite, HSL Rourkela and Trombay Methanol, Trombay V Expansion, Gorakhpur Expansion, Ramagundam and Talcher.

But some how the Halder Topsoe of Denmark and M/s. Snamprogethi of Italy managed to become the Prime Contractor for the gas based projects for Thal and Hazira. It may be recalled that for the Trombay V Project, Snamprogethi were the subcontractors to PDIL for the urea and main contractor for the Ammonia plant. At the time of Thal and Hazira contract, Government had announced in Parliament that the foreign companies had been awarded contract for the giant plants along with the contract for technology transfer to India so that in future, all the plants would be designed indigenously with the help of the above technology. Now, the people of India must know why it has again become necessary to award the main contract to the same Italian firm for design of three major gas based projects at Guna, Jagadishpur and Anola which are nothing but only copy of the Thal and Hazira projects.

The need of the hour is centralisation of designing and engineering activity of PDIL at one place so as to ensure maximum utilisation of the available infrastructure with respect to Research, Technology, engineering expertise and associated facilities at Sindri.

The reasons with the authorities of PDIL are giving are poor communication and lack of working environment at Sindri. These are not convincing since PDIL has successfully designed around 16 major fertilizer projects from Sindri itself.

- (vii) Need to ensure parity in pay scales of teachers and staff of all the schools run by Neyveli Lignite Corporation so that the discrimination that some schools are enjoying NLC pay scales and the others getting State government pay scales ends.

**DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram) :** Sir, I would like to draw the immediate attention of the House and the Ministry of Energy to the serious plight of the teachers of NLC schools, Neyveli, in the matter of discrimination in payment of wages for same assignment and work and the consequent deteriorating standard of education of students.

There are about 26 schools at Neyveli complex and the NLC schools outnumber them. The NLC schools alone cater to more than 16,500 students and there are about 570 teachers in the Organisation of N.L.C. Limited, 364 enjoy the NLC scale of pay and the remaining 206 are entitled to the scale of pay of State Government for the same set of responsibilities and having the same nomenclature of posts. The discrimination in the scale of pay has resulted in constant frustration and demoralisation among a section of teachers and staff belonging to State Government scale of pay group. Further, they are denied the privileges, benefits enjoyed by NLC scale of pay group teacher.

In view of bringing in equality and to maintain uniform standard, I urge upon the Ministry of Energy to ensure that the teachers of State Government's scale of pay should be brought at par with the teachers of NLC scale of pay group in NLC managed schools at Neyveli forthwith.

- (viii) Need to restore stoppages of Bikaner-Delhi Mail at Napasar, Sri Dungargarh and Rajaldesar Stations on Western Railway.

**SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur) :** Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the serious

situation arising out of the decision of the Railway Administration to discontinue the stoppage of Bikaner-Delhi Mail Napasar, Sudasar, Sri Dungargarh and Rajaldesar stations in the Western Railway. These stoppages are there since last 72 years and the people of these places have been enjoying the facility of travelling towards Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Assam. Sudden decision of Railway administration has put thousands of people of these areas to untold hardships. After all the attempts made by the passengers' association to convince the authorities to restore the stoppages having failed, the people were left with no other alternative except to resort to peaceful dharna on the tracks of above mentioned railway stations since 31.3.1984. Instead of conceding the just demands of the people, the administration chose to seek police help to suppress the agitation. About 400 demonstrators are reported to have been injured due to lathi charge. Reports of these incidents have appeared in a number of local papers in Rajasthan. I would urge upon the Minister of Railways to pass immediate orders restoration of the stoppages of Delhi-Bikaner Mail at Napasar, Sudasar, Sri Dungargarh and Rajaldesar stations in public interest. Failure to do so may spark off widespread agitation by the people of above places.

- (ix) Need to extend upto Kadi the 49 Dn and 50 Up trains running between Sabarmati and Ahmedabad.

**श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी (मोहसाना) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पश्चिम रेलवे में 49 अप तथा 50 डाउन गाड़ी जो साबरमती और अहमदाबाद के बीच चलाई जा रही है, इनको आगे कलोल और कड़ी तक चलाने की मांग सालों से हो रही है। कड़ी और अहमदाबाद के बीच सालों से कोई एक नई गाड़ी शुरू नहीं हुई है। अब ये गाड़ी को कलोल तक आगे ले जाने का सोचा जा रहा है। कलोल से नजदीक में दूसरा तहसील का मुख्यालय कड़ी है।

स्वतन्त्रता के बाद कलोल और कड़ी विस्तार का काफी विकास हो रहा है। नये औद्योगिक क्षेत्र बने हुए हैं। इस क्षेत्र में कुदरती वायु मिलने की वजह से पिछले दो तीन साल में कई छोटे-मोटे उद्योग लग चुके हैं और नये-नये उद्योग लग रहे हैं। इस कारखानों में काम करने के लिए आने वाले कामगार लोगों के लिए और दूसरे लोग भी इस क्षेत्र का जो विकास हुआ है, इनकी वजह से यातायात में भी काफी बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। लेकिन कई सालों से इस विभाग में कोई नई गाड़ी शुरू नहीं हुई है। इससे यात्रियों को दैनिक काम के लिए आने-वाले कामगारों को बहुत परेशानी हो रही है। इन सबको देखते हुए वहां से प्रचुर मात्रा में इस गाड़ी को कड़ी तक चलाने के लिए मांग उठी है। लेकिन रेल विभाग इसको अनुसुनी कर रहा है। जिसकी वजह से वहां सत्याग्रह भी छेड़ा जा रहा है। अतः मेरी रेल मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना है कि यह महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ी को कड़ी तक चलाया जाय।

- (x) *Need to implement the suggestions of the January, 1984 all-India Conference of National Campaign Committee of Labour Organisations.*

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के श्रमिक वर्ग में उसके अधिकारों को सुरक्षित न रह जाने की स्थिति के कारण व्यापक असंतोष और रोष व्याप्त है। जीवनावश्यक वस्तुओं के निरंतर बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों ने श्रमिक समुदाय को त्रस्त कर दिया है। विगत तीन वर्षों में उपभोक्ता मूल्य निर्देशांक में 142 अंकों की वृद्धि हुई है। ऐसे में कारखानाबंदी, छंटनी तालाबंदी की स्थिति जारी है। आधे से अधिक मानव दिवसों की हानि तालाबंदी के कारण हुई है। इतना ही नहीं अंतर्रा-

ष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन द्वारा स्वीकृत संगठन स्वातंत्र्य एवं सामूहिक निर्णयन के नियमों का उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है।

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कानून और अनिवाय सेवा अनुरक्षण कानूनों को श्रमिकों के हितों के विपरीत लागू किए जाने की खतरनाक स्थिति विद्यमान है।

देश में पंजीकृत बेकारों की संख्या 1981 में साढ़े सोलह लाख से बढ़कर 1983 में साढ़े इक्कीस लाख हो गई है। भविष्य में योजनाओं के माध्यम से अधिक लोगों को काम के आधार नहीं दिखाई दे रहे हैं।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के लिए गठित महंगाई भत्ता समिति की कार्यवाही ठप्प कर दी गई है। केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के महंगाई भत्ते की पाँच किस्तों का भुगतान अवशेष है।

अतएव मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि श्रमिक संघों की राष्ट्रीय अभियान समिति के तत्व विधान में 20 जनवरी, 1984 को आयोजित अखिल भारतीय सम्मेलन द्वारा प्रेषित सुझावों का तत्काल क्रियान्वयन करें। श्रमिकहित विरोधी नीति और गतिविधि समाप्त करें तथा उद्योगों का श्रमिकीकरण कर देश में अधिकाधिक रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध करावें।

- (xi) *Need to ban smoking on the Indian Airlines flights.*

SHRI BISHNU PRASAD (Kaliabor) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to raise a matter of great public importance which is vital to the life and property of air passengers.

Once an Indian Airlines flight acquires a particular height, persons start smoking with impunity causing discomfiture to non-smoking co-passengers. Even the warning prohibiting

smoking in the non-smoking zone of the plane is violated more than it is observed, thereby exposing the aircraft to a fire mishap. Similarly during monsoon season, when there are frequent bumpings due to air pockets, there is a tendency to develop nausea, which is further aggravated by the smoke of a cigarette.

It may not be out of place to mention here that in USSR smoking is prohibited in the internal flights of Aeroflot, Saudi-Arabia has also banned public smoking in Hospitals and Government Offices in 1983 on grounds of health hazard.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government that in order to make air journey safe and comfortable, free from any risk, smoking on Indian Airlines flights should be banned.

(xii) Need to introduce air service to Koraput (Orissa).

**SHRI K. PRADHANI** (Nowrangpur) : Sir, Koraput district is not only the largest district of Orissa but also one of the biggest districts in India predominantly inhabited by the tribals. This district is not well served by railways either with Bhubaneswar, the State headquarter or, Delhi. A large number of Public Undertakings like National Aluminium Company, Mig Factory, Dandakaranya Project of Central Government and Upper Indravati Multipurpose Project, Kholab Multipurpose Project, Balimela Multipurpose Project and Machkund Hydel Project of State Government, are functioning in this district. In addition to this, there are two private paper mills at Rayagada and Jeypore and Silicon Factory near Rayagada. There are a large number of Class I Officers in Government, Public Undertakings and Private Undertakings. These officers while going out on duty and others visiting these industries take lot of trouble and time to reach here and vice versa. I draw the attention of the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation to provide a small air-service for the industries and the people there.

13.40 hrs.

### FINANCE BILL, 1984

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : I will take up legislative business. Hon. Members, 15 hours have been allotted for all the three stages of the Finance Bill, 1984. If the House agrees, we may have 12 hours for general discussion, 2 hours for clause-by-clause consideration and one hour for third reading.

**Shri Pranab Mukherjee.**

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)** : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I move\* :

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year, 1984-85 be taken into consideration.”

Sir, the salient features of the main proposals in the Finance Bill have been explained in my Budget Speech. The details of the proposals contained in the Bill have been spelt out in the Explanatory Memorandum circulated along with the Budget papers. I do not, therefore, propose to take the time of the House by going over the same ground again.

During the general discussion on the Budget, hon. Members made valuable suggestions in regard to the provisions in the Bill. I have also received a large number of suggestions from trade and industry, professional organizations, economists, tax experts and others. I would like to convey my gratitude to the hon. Members as well as to others for their suggestions and comments on the budget.

After giving careful consideration to these suggestions, I have decided to modify some of the provisions in the Bill. I shall now briefly explain the proposed changes starting with proposals in respect of direct taxes.

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\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.



The hon. Members will recall that the Bill seeks to withdraw the concession under section 80CC of the Income-tax Act for investment in equity shares offered for public subscription after 29th February, 1984. In deference to the views expressed by several hon. Members as well as the investing public, I propose to continue this concession for a period of three years, that is, in relation to shares offered for public subscription before 1st April, 1987. This will provide sufficient time for a further review of the impact of this concession in stimulating new investment.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) :** Very good.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** It was your suggestion.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** Thank you.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** I also propose to make some changes in the proposals relating to contributions to so-called welfare funds for employees. Under the Bill, no deduction will be allowed in computing the taxable profits in respect of moneys contributed by employers to such funds. It has also been proposed that this should apply retrospectively from the assessment year 1980-81.

I am persuaded by the argument that retrospective operation of this provision might create hardship in cases where the trustees of these funds have, in fact, utilised such contributions for the welfare of the employees of the contributor. With a view to avoiding hardship in such cases, I propose to provide that any expenditure incurred by the trustees of a fund before 1st March, 1984, for the welfare of the employees of the contributor will be allowed as deduction in computing the taxable profits of the employer in respect of the accounting year in which such expenditure has been incurred.

I also propose to make appropriate provisions in the Bill to enable any employer, who has made such contributions before 1st March, 1984, to claim that the contributions remaining unutilised be returned by the trustees. Where such contributions have been utilised for acquiring any capital asset, such as, land and building, the employer will be entitled to claim that such asset should also be transferred to him by the trustees.

While these modifications are intended to remove legitimate concern against the retrospective operation of the provision in the Bill, it is also necessary to prevent attempts by companies to circumvent this measure through novel devices. One such ingenious device seems to be the formation of new companies under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956. As the provision in the Bill applies only to contributions made to a trust or fund, the intention seems to be to defeat this measure by making contributions to such new companies instead of trusts or funds. I, therefore, propose to extend the scope of the provision in the Bill to contributions made by employers to companies, associations of persons, bodies of individuals, societies registered under the Societies Registration Act and other institutions, besides trusts and funds.

Under a provision in the Bill, all charitable and religious trusts, including those entitled to exemption under section 10 of the Income-tax Act, would forfeit exemption from wealth-tax if they do not conform to the investment pattern for trust funds laid down in the Income-tax Act, or which use the income or property of the trust for the benefit of the settlor, trustee, etc., in contravention of the provisions contained in the Income-tax Act. On forfeiture of exemption, wealth-tax shall be charged in such cases at the maximum marginal rate. As the provisions relating to forfeiture of exemption from income-tax for contravention of the relevant provisions contained in the Income-tax Act do not apply to charitable and religious

trusts which are entitled to exemption under section 10 of that Act, it has been urged that it would be anomalous to provide for forfeiture of exemption from wealth-tax in such cases. I think there is merit in this contention. Accordingly, I propose to bring the provisions in the Bill relating to forfeiture of exemption from wealth-tax in the case of charitable and religious trusts in line with the corresponding provisions contained in the Income-tax Act. This would secure that charitable and religious trusts entitled to exemption under section 10 of the Income-tax Act do not forfeit exemption from wealth-tax under the provisions in the Bill.

I should also clarify that the relevant provision in the Bill, which provides for taxation of the entire income received by trusts at the maximum marginal rate, is applicable only in the case of private trusts having profits and gains of business. So far as public charitable and religious trusts are concerned, under the provision of last year's Finance Act their business profits are charged to tax at normal rates laid down in the rate schedule applicable to individuals. This position remains unaltered. Of course, in case charitable and religious trusts contravene the provisions of the Income-tax Act in regard to investment pattern or use trust property for the benefit of the settlor etc. then the other income of such trusts will be charged at the maximum marginal rate.

Under the Income-tax Act, income derived by a taxpayer from investment in specified financial assets is exempt up to an aggregate amount of Rs. 7,000/-. In addition, under a separate provision contained in the Unit Trust of India Act, a further deduction up to Rs. 3,000/- is allowed in respect of income on units of the Unit Trust of India. The Bill seeks to enlarge the list of specified financial assets to include deposits under the National Deposit Scheme. The Bill also seeks to place such deposits on a par with units of the Unit Trust of India by providing that income from

these two sources would be eligible for a further deduction upto Rs. 3,000/- in the aggregate.

With a view to providing greater incentive to taxpayers to make larger deposits under the National Deposit Scheme, I propose to give an additional exemption up to Rs. 2,000/- in respect of interest on such deposits. I also propose to similarly provide an additional exemption under the Wealth-tax Act in respect of such deposits up to Rs. 25,000/-. I may remind the House that as mentioned by me in the Budget Speech the National Deposit Scheme is a temporary scheme and will be discontinued when the target of receipts is reached or earlier, if monetary developments so warrant....

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** This is suspense. You are keeping people in suspense.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) :** This is additional Rs. 2000.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** This is a welcome measure no doubt.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** The Bill provides for compulsory audit of accounts in cases where the annual turnover in business exceeds Rs. 20 lakhs or the gross receipts in profession exceed Rs. 10 lakhs. With a view to allowing some time to trade and industry, as also to those in the professions of law and accountancy to adjust themselves to the new measure, I propose to raise the monetary ceiling of Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 40 lakhs.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** I suggested Rs. 50 lakhs. You are so miser. I don't know why.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** I am nearer to you.

I would also like to clarify that the proposed provision regarding compulsory audit does not imply a second or separate audit of accounts of companies whose accounts are already

required to be audited under the Companies Act. The new provision only requires that companies should get their accounts audited under the Companies Act before the specified date and, in addition to the report required to be given by the auditor under the Companies Act, obtain from him a report, for tax purposes, in the form to be prescribed in this behalf by the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

Under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, the Central Government is empowered to acquire immovable property having a fair market value exceeding Rs. 25,000/- in cases where the declared consideration for the transfer of the property is less than its fair market value. Under the Bill, this monetary limit is being raised to Rs. 50,000/-. In order to provide relief to a large number of small house owners, I propose to further raise this monetary limit to Rs. 1 lakh. This is also your suggestion.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** My amendments you have accepted. Then what am I going to speak ?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** I anticipated that.

As logical consequence, I also propose to provide that the prescribed statement regarding transfer of immovable property need be filed before the registering officer only in cases where the consideration for the transfer exceeds Rs. 50,000/-, as against Rs. 25,000/- proposed under the Bill.

Hon. Members will recall that in my budget speech I have referred to a large variety of exemptions and deductions that have been built into the tax system over time and which taken together had the effect of complicating the tax administration and providing scope for tax evasion as well as for litigation. This is particularly true of expenditure related concessions and, as a matter of policy, under the Bill all weighted deductions as available under the different provisions are proposed to be with-

drawn. Some of the provisions regarding weighted deductions relate to expenditure on scientific research, and it has been represented to me that withdrawal of these exemptions may have an unfavourable impact on development of indigenous science and technology.

I have carefully reviewed these representations. There is no question of Government reducing its support for R & D efforts. However, our experience shows that, on the whole, the impact of weighted deduction on development of indigenous R & D has been relatively insignificant and, in any case, not upto the expectations of our scientific community. I, therefore, believe that we should identify alternative methods of providing additional support to domestic R & D, innovation, and commercialisation of the results of indigenous R & D. A separate announcement in this respect will be made in due course.

I shall now refer to the modifications that I propose to make in the proposals made in the area of indirect taxes. Hon. Members will recall that the Budget proposals contained a package of concessions for the paper industry. In this context, certain representations have been received from small and medium paper mills producing paper out of unconventional raw materials. These state that the lowering of the general rate of duty has reduced the advantage enjoyed by them earlier, even though the duty to be paid by such paper mills was also reduced proportionately. With a view to provide further relief to the small and medium paper mills, I propose to increase the existing concession for such paper mills. The rate of duty payable by such paper mills with clearances upto 3000, 7500 and 16500 M.T. in the preceding financial year will be Rs. 275, 550 and 730 per M.T. respectively.

- Broadly, after the proposed modification, the concession enjoyed by small and medium paper mills will be 10 percentage points more than

was the case earlier. I also propose to introduce a new slab in respect of paper mills not having any bamboo or wood pulp plant, and with clearances exceeding 16500 M.T. but not exceeding 24000 M.T. in the preceding financial year, the rate for which will be Rs. 950 per M.T. for printing and writing paper as against 7% advalorem plus Rs. 645 per M.T. earlier and Rs. 1200 per M.T. for specified kraft paper as against 7% advalorem plus Rs. 900 per M.T. prevailing now. The proposed concession will, however, be restricted to only those varieties of paper for which duty was reduced in the Budget. The revenue implication of these concessions is expected to be about Rs. 9 crores.

Hon. Members may recall that I had proposed reduction in the Customs duty on wood pulp imported for the manufacture of paper so as to reduce the pressure on our forest resources and to make available the imported raw material at a reasonable price. It has been urged that the same considerations should apply in the case of wood pulp for the manufacture of paper board also. I, therefore, propose to extend the same concession to wood pulp imported for manufacture of paper board and reduce the duty from the existing level of 87% to 30%. This measure involves a revenue sacrifice of the order of Rs. 1.47 crores in a year.

A members will be aware, specified machinery and equipment for the newspaper industry were being assessed at a concessional customs duty of 35%. The auxiliary duty in respect of such items went up by 5 percentage points on account of the increase in the rate of auxiliary duty announced in the Budget. As a special case, I propose to exempt such specified items from the auxiliary duty increase effected this year. The revenue implication of this concession is estimated to be Rs. 3.5 crores.

23. Excise duty on polyester blended fabrics containing more than

40% but less than 70% polyester was reduced to 2% ad valorem in this year's Budget proposals. This concessional rate of duty was not made applicable to the blended fabrics containing polyester filament yarn. As a measure of further relief to the textile industry. I now propose to extend, with some modifications, the concessions given to the polyester cotton fabrics in this year's Budget to such fabrics containing polyester filament yarn also. The exemption, however, would not apply to fabrics whose value per square metre exceeds Rs. 25. This concession would cost the exchequer Rs. 8 crores in a full year.

24. The concessions I have just announced in respect of indirect taxes would result in a revenue sacrifice of Rs. 22.02 crores. The concession on the customs side would be Rs. 4.97 crores and on the excise duty side Rs. 17.05 crores. Notifications giving effect to these concessions are being issued today. Copies will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

25. The other amendments in respect of direct and indirect taxes are minor or of drafting nature and I would not like to take the time of the House in dealing with these amendments.

26. Finally, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would like to refer to a matter which has been of concern to this House. This relates to the price situation. The Hon'ble Members will recall that during the discussions on this question in August and November last year as well as in reply to Parliament Questions, I had outlined the measures taken by the Government to control the price situation. I had also expressed the hope that in view of the good monsoon and the measures taken by Government, it should be possible for us to contain the annual rate of inflation to a single digit figure in 1983-84. The wholesale price index for 31st March, 1984, is now available and I am glad to inform the House that the annual rate

of inflation on that date was 8.8 per cent. In view of the improvement that has taken place in the price situation, I am also happy to announce that it has been decided to release three instalments of D.A. to Government employees which had become due for consideration by December, 1983. The expenditure restraint measures taken by the Government have paid dividends, and I take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the cooperation that I have received from my colleagues in various Ministries, Public Sector organisations and employees in implementing these measures. We would need to remain equally vigilant in the future as there can be no room for complacency on the price front.

27. I request the Hon'ble Members to lend their support to the Finance Bill with the modifications I have proposed.

28. Sir, I move that the Finance Bill 1984 be taken into consideration.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1984-85, be taken into consideration."

Now, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee to speak.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** Sir, have I the permission to withdraw some of my amendments to the Finance Bill since the Finance Minister has already accepted the proposals that I suggested ?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** You can mention about them when you speak.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) :** Sir, it seems now that we have to discuss the Finance Bill with the Agarwala touch and the influence of Agarwala on Mr. Pranab

Mukherjee is, I find, quite phenomenon. Sir, Mr. Agarwal always makes good suggestions and I find some of them are accepted or seems to be acceptable to the Minister. One good thing he has announced is about the payment of Dearness Allowance. He has pre-empted one of my suggestions.

13.59 hrs.

[**SHRI F.H. MOHSIN** in the Chair]

Sir, as we all know, this year's Finance Bill, as it has always been, is to give legislative shape to the Budget proposals of the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister, on his own admission, was particularly mindful of what he called a certain forthcoming event, which is of importance to all of us in this Parliament. Although he hastened to describe the event as the formulation of the Seventh Plan, but the country knows what he had in mind, is the coming elections to the Lok Sabha and rightly that is so.

14.00 hrs.

Now having made the election prospects of his party the touchstone of his budget proposals, the Finance Minister has necessarily pre-empted his projections and options. The result is, what we find, that in his assessment of the economic past and the projections of the economic future, he has to take recourse to some window dressing and some cosmetic treatment here and there.

A polished gentleman, as our Finance Minister is, he has tried to polish the exterior of our economy but once the veil is lifted and the facade is ripped open, we find deprived and disillusioned humanity in this country, which makes to a large extent a mockery of our so-called economic progress and prosperity.

As a politician, the Finance Minister seems to be happy that he has given a soft budget to improve the

election prospects of his party, but as the Finance Minister of country, has he been able to brighten the dark areas of our economy and illumine the pervading gloom and to extricate the teeming millions from extreme poverty and perennial despair and extortion?

This country has immense natural resources including mineral resources. But its greatest asset is human resources, but these people have been kept, even after nearly four decades of independence, as mute spectators, always at the receiving end, exploited not for their sake but for the sake of others, ill-fed, under-nourished and they are not even today enjoying the modicum of civilised existence. That is the fate of a large number of people in this country.

In discussing the Finance Bill, we have necessarily to discuss the economic realities of our country. We cannot discuss the Finance Bill in abstract or in isolation, divorced from the economic realities of the country and the present situation. Unless the budget culminating in the Finance Bill takes note the real maladies, which are afflicting our economy, and seek to provide a solution, it will be nothing but a ritual given the form of a document, whereby people are taken for a ride with sweet words, ultimately degenerating to humourless and contrived jokes.

What is the direction and what is the thrust that we find in this year's budget proposals which are now in the form of the Finance Bill? There are measures which are nothing but an exercise in populism, these are measures which do not tackle the deepening economic crises: they only provide for some palliatives here and there, some sop here, some sop there. Some of the proposals are nothing but proposals which tinker with the taxation proposals. The basic issues still remain as problematic and acute as ever. We have to find out what are the priorities that this Government has fixed for itself. What are the

areas where the Government wants to achieve certain results? It had no doubt promised to provide the Government that works, but how far has it worked to eradicate poverty?

How far has it worked to reduce the rigours of unemployment in this country; how far has it worked to provide drinking water to the people of this country; and how far has it worked to provide two square meals a day to our people? We find that the priorities are not properly fixed, because this Government is more concerned to provide colour TVs than drinking water to the people. This Government is more concerned to build stadia and fountains and to widen the roads of Delhi than to construct bridges and hospitals. This Government is busy providing incentives to monopoly houses and private sector than saving the workers of the sick industries from being thrown to the streets, even in respect of industries which are run by the Government.

I saw in the papers and also today on the floor of the House that the Minister has referred to the rate of inflation being kept at a single digit figure. He may have a feeling of satisfaction that according to his statistics, the inflation rate has not crossed the single digit figure. But not I would like to know whether he feels satisfied when industry after industry under Government management is being closed down, and workers are being reduced to mere skeletons. Does he feel satisfied when millions of people in this country are without any source of livelihood whatsoever?

I am glad that the hon. Minister has referred to the price front. So far as prices are concerned, I have got the last year's report of the Reserve Bank of India, but I need not refer to it. So far as this year is concerned, from 1980 onwards the issue price of rice and wheat for the public distribution system has risen—from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 208/- per quintal—Rs. 58/- per quintal increase in four years in respect of rice. With regard to wheat,

in 1980 it was Rs. 130/-; now it is Rs. 172/-. This is for the public distribution system.

So far as the all-India consumer price for industrial workers is concerned, it has risen by 13.4 points to 408 points in December 1980, and further by 52 points to 460 in December 1981, by 37 points to 497 in December 1982 and by 62 points to 559 in December 1983.

So far as whole sale price index which the hon. Minister has referred to is concerned, it was 182.1 on 20th March 1977. It is now 319.6 in December 1983. I have given the rise in the issue price of rice.

So far as the wholesale price index is concerned, in respect of cereals from 158.8 it has gone up to 253.4 in December 1983; in respect of tea, from 352.2 points it has gone up now to 462.4 points. About coffee etc., I do not want to give figures and tax your patience.

Just before this year's budget also, the price of coal has been raised. On 8.1.1984 the price has been revised by Coal India, from Rs. 149.90 to Rs. 183 per metric tonne. In the Singareni collieries, there is an increase from Rs 154.75 to Rs. 192 per metric tonne. In the case of levy sugar, it has been raised from 1st February 1984. There is a rise of Rs. 25/- per quintal.

There is an all-round price increase. Even if you look to the Reserve Bank of India's annual report for last year, you will find that was the situation also. It says, "the increases in issue prices of foodgrains have been higher than those in the procurement prices. This may bring the former closer to prevailing market price which can have some dampening effect on the offtake of the public distribution system."

Last year we had seen and we had criticised that the system of raising the administrative prices which according

to us is not the correct method, an improper method because it takes out the budgetary exercise or parliamentary control over these increases and also it deprives the State Governments of legitimate resources. The increase in the consumer price index which was discernible in 1982-83, that has been maintained and still that increase is going on. We have been demanding that so far as prices are concerned, if you don't think of the vulnerable section of the society, then there is no possibility of giving some relief to them; and that is why we have been demanding that the essential articles should be distributed to the ordinary people through the public distribution system; and if any subsidy has to be provided that has to be provided by the Central Government.

The hon. Minister is happy that there is a single digit inflation, so far as the wholesale price index is concerned. But in our country we do not have even today, the Finance Minister of India does not have with him any figures of the increase of the consumer price index. Therefore, he cannot say consumer prices index is restricted to single digit inflation.

You have provided Rs. 4000 crores for the 20 point programme. Very fair. I do not mind if it is properly utilised. But how much you would have to spend to provide essential articles for common people of this country with a certain level of income and resources to be given these essential articles through public distribution system? Therefore, I demand that the hon. Minister should respond favourably to this. This is the urgent necessity in our country.

What is the position with regard to the people below the poverty line? We have got the estimate of the survey made by the National Sample Survey Organisation, the survey which was made on consumer expenditure; the latest available survey is for the year 1977-78. I am quoting from the answer given by the Government either in this House or in other House. The Planning

Commission appointed a task force; and according to this task force, the poor are those whose per capita consumption expenditure was below the mid point of the monthly per capita expenditure class having a per capita daily calorie intake of 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas. I find that this is almost a bizarre formula; but even applying this in 1977-78, according to the government figure, 302.8 million people are below the poverty line. Now, no fresh survey has been completed. We are told it is under process as on 1983. But even then although we are told that the survey figures are not available in 1980-81, the number came down to 292.3 millions; in 1981-82, it came down to 282 millions. Of course, this is all guess; no basis has been indicated, although in an answer to the question in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, these figures have been given; but even on the basis of what one may call the "guesstimate" the number of poor in this country is colossal. Out of these poor people, the rural people comprise 15.82 per cent while the urban poor represent 38.19 per cent.

And even according to the guess and estimate the combined percentage is 48.13. In 1977-78, in Orissa the percentage of the poor people was 66.40, in Tripura it was 59.73, in Bihar it was 57.49, in Madhya Pradesh it was 57.73, in West Bengal it was 52.54, in Tamil Nadu it was 52.12, in Assam it was 51.10, and in Uttar Pradesh it was 50.09—after 30 years of independence!

**SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN** (Barmer): What about Rajasthan?

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE**: I will give you.

The Planning Minister said in this House—not in this House, I am sorry, in Rajya Sabha, —on 1st March 1984, giving the reasons for the rural poverty, he said, that rural poverty is due to the fact that "there is still a large number of marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers who have

very little by way of assets of production to enable them to increase their income above the poverty line." I was trying to go through the Finance Bill after it was brought before the House by the Finance Minister, and also the financial proposals made by the Finance Minister, if there is anything to meet this situation. What is there? There is a programme for some relief of landless people. But what about Land reforms? West Bengal's Land Reforms Bill is gathering dust in the archives of North Block or South Block, I do not know where, for the last three years.

**MR. CHAIRMAN**: North Block. Home Ministry does it.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE**: It concerns Rural Development Ministry, I think.

**MR. CHAIRMAN**: State Bills are cleared by the Home Ministry.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE**: You are right. You were a Minister. You must have withheld many Bills.

So, this is the position. So far as the unemployed people are concerned—I do not know—the figures are that their number was 162 lakhs in 1980, and in 1981 it was 219.53 lakhs. Out of them, the total employment in 1980 was 3.47 lakhs—as per the figures of employment exchanges—and in 1981 it was 3.72 lakhs, in 1982 it was 3.42 lakhs, and in 1983 it was 3.35 lakhs. These are according to answers given questions on the floor of the House. And so far as the number of—what is known as—educated job seekers is concerned, it is 108.64 lakhs, in 1983 it was 64.5 lakhs, in 1978 and so far as the technical persons are concerned, there are figures given, which says that the number of engineering graduates as on 31-12-1983 was 24,239, according to the records of employment exchanges; medical graduates were 19,177 people, and I will give you one more figure with regard to this. So far



as the number of job seekers is concerned, it is now 183 lakhs. Out of them non-matriculates are 92 lakhs ; matriculates are 73 lakhs ; graduates are 14.43 lakhs and post-graduates are 1.59 lakhs. This is the situation so far as unemployment in this country is concerned. Now, what we have found is that so many programmes have been announced. There is the programme of providing self-employment to the educated unemployed youth. I would earnestly urge upon the Finance Minister that if this programme is properly implemented, some relief can be given to the unemployed youth. But how is it being done and how much money has been distributed all over the country ? I would like to know the figures Statewise. There has been, if I may say so, a proper criticism because of the way it is being done. Sometimes you do good things in a manner that you invite criticism. There has been, what has been described as loan melas. I would like to know how many opposition MPs are being taken into confidence so far as this programme is concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not even Congress MPs.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am happy to know this, because this was my next sentence. Not even ruling party MPs are taken into confidence. I do not believe that if some money is being distributed in my constituency under my presidency or in my presence there, I would necessarily get the support of the people at the time of elections. Our hon. Finance Minister may have such ideas. We find that the number of his visits has increased in a particular area of this country. He is welcome. I do not mind that. But this is not the way. You please tell the House and the people as to how you are utilising these schemes and how many youths have properly got the benefit and what is the selection process. It seems to be concentrated in Delhi for certain purposes which are clearly known.

What is the position in our country with regard to the industrial

scene. The position is this. In 1972 the assets of the Indian monopoly houses were worth Rs. 2883 crores and they have gone upto Rs. 8987 crores in 1981. Kindly see the percentage of increase. So far as the turnover is concerned, the turnover of Tatas has increased from Rs. 2389 crores in 1981 to Rs. 2883 crores in 1982. This is the position. I do not want to read all of them. So far as our monopoly houses are concerned, they are expanding their assets, turnover and profits. The total assets of the monopoly houses have increased from Rs. 14,000 crores to Rs. 21,000 crores their turnover has increased from Rs. 20,000 crores to Rs. 24,000 crores and their profits has increased from Rs. 1100 crores to Rs. 1334 crores. Increase of assets is 45 per cent in two years from 1980 and 81. The turnover has increased by 22 per cent and their profit has increased by 19 per cent in one year. Therefore, who is getting the best of the resources of this country and for whose benefit it is being utilised ?

The multi-nationals are also there in this country. They are getting the best of both the worlds. Their turnover is increasing, their profit is increasing and the number of their subsidiaries are also increasing. Their assets have increased from Rs. 1739 crores to Rs. 1893 crores and their profit has increased from Rs. 267 crores to Rs. 282 crores in two years i.e. from 1978 to 1980. This is the position. Multi-nationals are getting the benefits. The small and medium industries are going out of the scene. Government-run industries are closing down. The best of the facilities are being obtained by the multinationals and monopoly houses.

Coming to the revenue collection structure, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that our revenue collection structure shows that the Government has adopted such measures that the affluent sections of the people, the rich people bear the least burden of new taxes. Direct taxes, as everybody knows, are on the affluent sections of

the people. Now there is reduction in the direct taxation while the indirect taxes which cover almost the entire spectrum of our population, are increasing by leaps and bounds. That is why I commented earlier also that it is very clear that these rich people and the monopolist friends of this Government are able to reduce the burden of direct taxation and it shows the influence of this section of the people of our country on the policy making power, on the decision making power in this country. Without sharing the burden, they are enjoying most of the development process programmes in this country.

So far as the proportion of direct and indirect taxes is concerned, it is very important and I would request you to kindly see. The direct taxation which was 43.32 per cent in 1952 has come down to 20.97 per cent, that is, to less than half, whereas the indirect taxation has increased from 56.68 per cent to 79.03 per cent. That is, 4 : 1 is now the proportion of indirect and direct taxes in this country. Therefore, the larger section of our people which comprises of poor people....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : What was the proportion when Mr. Agarwal was there in the Ministry with your backing ?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : 75 : 25.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Very well Sir, when you have put the question, I will give it. I am quoting from Government figures. If I start from 1977, the percentage of direct taxes was 27, for 1978-79 it was 24 per cent, for 1979-80 it was 23.53 per cent and since then it is an gradual decline. It has come down to 20.97 per cent for 1983-84. The decline is discernible from 1969-70. Therefore, so far as the indirect and direct taxes are concerned, the position is that it is 4 : 1. This is the financial position and the economic condition of the people of this country with mounting unemployment, with mounting poverty,

with accentuated poverty, with greater and greater benefits for the multi-nationals and the monopoly houses.

Now, let us see what is the financial proposal this year. This year, there is a reduction in the direct taxes. So far as the income-tax is concerned, the reduction is to the extent of Rs. 180 crores. Now, who is getting the benefit of this ? Because of the reduction in the income-tax rates, those in the lowest income slab with a taxable income of Rs.16,000 per year will experience a gain of mere 0.4 per cent in their after-tax income. It will be 3.9 per cent for those in the income slab of Rs. 50,000 per year, 8.9 per cent for those in the income slab of Rs. one lakh per year and 14.8 per cent for those in the highest income bracket of Rs. five lakhs per year. This reduction in income-tax, when very few people in this country pay income-tax, is to the extent of Rs. 180 crores. But he has calculated this reduction at Rs. 59 crores because he hopes that there will be better compliance with the tax laws. But the reduction is to the extent of Rs. 180 crores. Therefore, the benefit of the 5 per cent reduction is all along the Board or all along the line. Whatever be the terminology, the benefit is going to the person who is in the highest income bracket.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This 5 per cent reduction is not for all ; from Rs. 50,000 to 65,000 it is not there.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Perhaps it is not there only for one slab. Probably you are disclosing your income at that figure.

I am happy to see that only yesterday the hon. Finance Minister has told a meeting of big businessmen that he would not tolerate and he would not like to see that the benefits are utilized for the maintenance of the hereditary system of management in companies. I am happy and it was with great interest that I read it. I hope he really believes that heredity is not a *sine qua non* for any sphere of life in this country.

AN HON. MEMBER : Except politics.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : So far as increase in the customs duty and central excises are concerned, in this budget the increase in customs duty is Rs. 465 crores and Central excises Rs. 33 crores. Of course, he has given certain exemptions today. All this will add to the prices and all this will go on mounting the quantum of indirect taxes.

So far as the direct taxation in the present Finance Bill is concerned, it comes to a reduce quantum. But, so far as the indirect tax is concerned, it is increasing by nearly Rs. 400 crores. Therefore, according to us, this is a policy which is not beneficial to the common people of this country.

So far as monopoly houses are concerned, we find that the tax arrears of Birlas rose to Rs. 144 lakhs in September 1982, of Sri Ram to Rs. 174 lakhs, of Bangur to Rs. 24.50 lakhs, of Tatas to Rs. 5.94 lakhs, of Mafatal to Rs. 12.94 lakhs and of Singhanja to Rs. 3.64 lakhs. They do not pay taxes and they get all the benefits with an out-fit of the hereditary system. This is the position with regard to the taxation structure in this country. That is why we say those who are enjoying the most, they are having the highest influence and the greatest influence on the policy making process in this country, so far as distribution of taxes burden between direct and indirect tax is concerned.

The deficit this year is Rs. 1,762 crores. Of course, this has been achieved primarily by transferring the surplus fund from the oil sector which according to us, will have an inflationary effect on the economy. But, I must admit, these are some good features in this budget. Provision has been made to stop binami holding of property. Previously, it was a joke. It was done one day before the filing of the proceedings and it was being mis-utilized. He has stopped it. Then there was the provision for

taxation on trusts and charities, the so-called charities etc., although they have been somewhat diluted today. Then there is his insistence on summary assessment of income-tax, exemption of duty on khandsari and other items. Though minimal in the total budgetary system, even then these are welcome proposals.

While I wish to give compliments to him with regard to time of his taxation proposals, I shall immediately come to the effect of the present taxation proposals on the State Governments and the serious situation that it has created. As I have said, because he has put the election prospects of his party in the forefront, he has to take these populist measures. He has increased the allocation for the 20-Point Programme by Rs. 4,030 crores, an increase of 47 per cent. He has reduced the income-tax rate, he has reduced the excise duty rates on consumer goods which are used by middle income-groups and he has tried to avoid the general rise in the tax burden of the middle class people.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : And they are all good.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : What will happen to the price rise ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The only thing, Mr. Ranga, is, we appreciate when do you something good. But the result is disastrous in most of the sectors.

Now, the position is this. The effect of the taxation proposals on the States is considerable. This is a matter of very great importance. I am not going into the overdraft question because we shall have an opportunity to discuss it later, I hope the Finance Minister will be here on that day when we shall have an occasion to discuss. So, I am not going into that. But I would like to ask the Finance Minister that if he thought it fit that the income-tax rates should be reduced, why did he not reduce the rates of surcharge ? It is because, as you know,

that surcharge amount does not go to the States, it is all appropriated by the Centre. Last time when he increased the rate of surcharge, we all knew why it had been done, so the everything remains here in Delhi and all the Chief Ministers and Finance Ministers of States have to come here.

About indirect taxes, customs duty has been raised by about Rs. 400 crores. As you know, customs duty is not to be shared with the States. About the Central Excise duties which are shared with the States, there is a minimal increase. Even today exemptions have been given. Now, what is the result so far as the States are concerned? There is a reduction of Rs. 180 crores from the amount of the income-tax and the States' share of aggregate receipts from taxes levied by the Union Government which was 28.8 per cent in 1980-81, will now come down to 24.4 per cent.

Sir, it has been stated in an article that were the proportion of the receipts from Union taxes going to the States the same as it was in 1980-81, the States should have got over Rs. 1000 crores more by way of the share of the proceeds of the taxes in 1984-85. Prof. Ranga, if the rates your Government had introduced in 1980-81 had been followed, then Rs. 1000 crores more would have gone to the States.

So far as the net tax revenue of the Centre is concerned, the increase is Rs. 272.88 crores, this is more than half of the additional revenues of Rs. 193.8 crores, as the losses are to be borne by the States.

Now, the position is like this. So far as the reduction in income-tax for which he is taking credit is concerned, the direct result is lesser revenue to the States. Now, he is asking the States to mobilise greater and greater resources. The Central Government has got various methods of raising resources—printing notes, taking loans from within and outside the country and borrowings. Everything is there,

But so far as the States are concerned, if the Central allocation from the divisible pool is reduced, it will result in reducing the States to a state of penury. This is a very serious matter.

So far as the divisible pool is concerned, we find that there is a steady erosion of the amount which is distributable amongst the States. Therefore, we strongly urge that this method which has been adopted is against the interests of the States and this shows that the Central Government wishes to monopolise the financial resources in this country although the responsibility of implementing public welfare projects are all imposed on the State Governments under the Constitution itself.

So far as the outlay for the States and Union Territory Annual Plan is concerned, in the Central Plan resources there is going to be rise of 25%. So far as the State Plan resources is concerned, it is to rise by 9.5% only. The Central assistance will rise only by 12%. Therefore, the available resources with the Centre will be more. It will be less with the States and this is bound to effect the implementation of the Plan so far as the States are concerned.

The Plan as formulated had proposed more than 51% of the total outlay which fall within the sphere of the States and Union Territory. However, taking the allocations for 1983-84, 1984-85, the Central Plan would end up accounting for as much as 53.7% of the total outlay over five year period. That means the State Plans will be effected. Now we are against this. We submit that this is not the way which will bring about a proper development of the country. The disparity between the area and area, region and region is being perpetuated and this is not good for the development of this country.

I cannot but refer to another very pernicious system which is still prevailing in this country inspite of our repeated objections and protests—i.e.

the system of freight equalisation. We have been raising it. Up till now we have not been given any acceptable reasonable ground why this system was introduced and why it should still be in vogue. You are aware, in 1957, Shri Krishnamachari introduced this system by which coal and steel are available throughout India at the same rate. There is price equalisation by means of freight equalisation—that is these articles are available throughout the country at the same rate. But so far as cotton is concerned, so far as fertiliser is concerned, so far as salt is concerned, so far as chemical, sugar and other things necessary for industry and production units are concerned, are not available in the Eastern India and this includes Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and North East India. We have to pay much more. We have to pay the normal freight to get these goods and the geographical advantage of Eastern India has been lost. We do not mind the development of any part of this country. We want it. We are not unhappy. We are not chary about it. But we say, as a part of it, we must have the similar facilities. Nothing more we are asking. If we have to pay more for our cotton, if we have to pay more for industrial alcohol, if we have to pay more for other ingredients, our cost of production is bound to be more. That benefits, so far as steel and coal are concerned, which are available to the other parts of the country, are not available to us in respect of other goods. Therefore, we demand what was recommended or believed to have been recommended by the Marathe Committee, asking for the abolition of this system. We were told that exercise was going on for abolition of freight equalisation. So far as steel and coal are concerned, that should be expedited. We should know what is the result.

There are more things, and I have done. There is not one word in the Budget speech, subject to correction, which refers to black money in this country.

Sir, there is a parallel economy in the country. The Government introduced the Bearer Bond Scheme and about Rs. 900 odd crores, I believe, they got it. They were very happy, although the estimate is that Rs. 20,000 crores, or some say Rs. 30,000 crores of black money is in circulation in this country. I do not know how much is there in the banks of Mr. Poojari—or what part of it. Sir, the Bearer Bond Scheme only brought about Rs. 900 odd crores. Then, what are you going to do with this black-money? It is not known in this country that the blackmoney is ruling the economy? What about this smuggling that is going on with blackmoney? Smuggled goods are available in all the cities and in all the States openly. Now, this blackmoney is being utilised for the purpose of generating more blackmoney and as I said on an earlier occasion, when we discussed the Bearer Bond Scheme, it is the scheme in which white money is driven out by the blackmoney. This is the position in this country. But it seems the Government is not at all conscious, not at all worried about it, as no proposal, no scheme has been mentioned and there is no administrative or political will to control and eliminate black-money in the economy.

One more point is about the sick industry. I have got one particular appeal to make to the hon. Finance Minister. The Government units are being closed down. Government-run Government-managed and Government-controlled industrial units are being closed down one after another on, the ground of non-viability. I would like to know the policy of this Government. You are not providing any alternative employment to them. In how many of them, the workers are responsible? Has any study been made? In my constituency, there is a very big factory called Biecco Lawrie Company Limited in which 1400 workers are there. It is manufacturing switch gears and other things. Customers are there from all over the country. State Electricity Boards of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal etc.,

are all its customers. I was shocked to hear that a decision has been taken to close it down. I am told that a final decision is being taken. I would implore upon the hon. Finance Minister and if any other Cabinet Minister is present here at least to see that it is not approved of in the Cabinet.

In Burn Standard Co., two units have been closed down. Industries which have been run by the Government for years like Carter Cooler Co., and Containers and Closures Ltd. have been closed down. I am happy and we have been thankful to him that he has made some efforts. I know, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee has made some efforts and I am openly acknowledging his efforts for the nationalisation of Inchek and National Rubber. About the Indian Rubber, I do not know, what will happen. He is helpless. How can the Finance Minister of this country, the Finance Minister of India allow this situation, I do not know. It is being done on the plea of non-viable units which have been under their control and management for years. Containers and Closures Ltd., have been managed by IRCI for 10 years and now they are just closing it down. Now, I am appealing to the hon. Finance Minister and to the Government, "Please don't do this".

You are also encouraging the private sector in this way. If the Government can close down any industry on the plea of lack of resources or without a proper study on viability, what will happen. Sir, in Biecco Lawrie Co., Ltd, I am the President of the Union. There has been no trouble. We have been carrying on with all sense of responsibility. It is a Government concern and we want to help it. We are believers in public sector. There is a section of the officers, a section of the people in this country who want to denigrate the public sector; want to bring bad names to the public sector. They are opposing nationalisation; they are opposing Government control. They are trying to create a situation as if every

Government industry will run at a loss or cannot be run and that is why, almost a conspiracy is going on to create an atmosphere in this country so that the Government units are being closed down one after another. You please think of the workers. What will these 1400 workers do? They have not been told of their crime. They have never been consulted. I ask the hon. Minister concerned about it. You have never asked me if there is anything to be done. Let us sit across the table any try to rectify. But you cannot just take a decision of closing down a well-established units which has run for years.

This is a very serious matter. I would have expected from the hon. Minister, both in his Budget Speech and in some financial proposal, some concrete steps taken so far as these sick units are concerned. Some of them have been made sick though the management was with the Government. Who should bear the responsibility, the workers or the Government? If any public sector unit does not run properly, we are not happy. But whether it is a management problem or a labour problem, one has to ascertain. Is it a financial problem or not? We have been seeing that in so many cases the managements is not in proper hands.

With regard to the National Jute Manufactures Corporation, I have so many times brought to the notice of the successive Commerce Ministers. But since they have such patrons somewhere, nobody can touch them—I got a reply, "Yes, the complaints were made but they have not been found to be of any substance." Who looked into the complaints? It is the management against whom the complaints were made which looked into them and they themselves said, "We are good people."

This is the way the inquiries are being made. There is a case in which the CBI itself intervened because certain looms in running conditions were being sold as a scrap. My union people caught hold of them, brought

he police there, brought the management there and informed the CBI. The CBI itself have started a case. Now, the hon. Minister says on the floor of the House that nothing has been proved. New looms are being sold as a scrap. This has been detected by the employees and they, brought it to the notice of the management. But this is the result they are getting. The Government is white-washing them.

So far as the present price situation is concerned, the hon. Finance Minister had a dig at what he thought "prophets of doom" had said with regard to IMF loan.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :**  
Cassandra.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** He said, "prophets of doom". Without this oil sector surplus, who would have been the prophets of doom? One would have been it. But kindly do not forget one thing. I would like to remind the hon. Finance Minister that in the year that has gone by, the expected normal decline in the price index did not take place after September despite a very good food-grains output. Don't forget that. You cannot expect such production necessarily in future also.

The most important thing is an uncertainty which the hon. Minister has referred to, the forthcoming event which creates an uncertainty in the minds of the Members of Parliament. An uncertain event which induced the hon. Finance Minister to grant tax reliefs and to keep taxation at a low level will, I have no doubt, lead to an additional expenditure with a view to, if I may quote Prof. Bhabatosh Datta, for making the "event" meaningfully eventful. With a view to making the event meaningfully eventful, necessarily you will have to incur more expenditure. Nearer to the election date we come, the greater will be the expenditure. That is why there is not only a possibility but there is a certainty of a supplementary budget showing a larger deficit. Higher taxes would be

proposed and the Seventh Plan would necessarily entail heavy taxation.

That is why, you find all the Congress-I States have to follow the lead of the hon. Minister of Finance. Whatever may be, this is election year. Don't forget. Don't irritate people. Don't levy further taxes. Go on reducing them and do it in a manner which would show that you are greatly concerned about people's welfare!

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** What about West Bengal?

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** We have increased. Although the hon. Minister of Finance never seems to be happy. I do not know. The position is this that your attempt to placate the people by these types of gimmicks, in a sense, will not derive for you the benefit you want. The people would give their verdict. Don't forget that in this country there are still 60% people below the poverty line. Crores of people are still unemployed. Crores of people do not get drinking water. 70% of the people are still illiterate. Don't forget those things. Don't be carried away by what you have in Delhi and what you see in Delhi. I had also once told Prof. N.G. Ranga that being too much close to the seat of power, losing perspective.

I submit that although on the surface, this Finance Bill had some good features so far as it reduces incidence of taxation on the common people, we certainly welcome it, but so far as it gives subsidy and provides greater benefits to the affluent section of the people, we cannot accept it.

With these words, I conclude.

**श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) :**  
सभापति जी, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने सदन में जो वित्त विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

माननीय सभापति जी, पश्चिम बंगाल से साम्यवादी दल के माननीय सदस्य जिनसे यह आशा की जाती थी

कि वे माक्स और लैनिन के सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर वित्त विधेयक और मौजूदा बजट प्रस्तावों के संबंध में अपनी साम्यवादी विचारधारा और समाजवादी विचारधारा के सुझाव देंगे। आपने बड़े-बड़े धन्नासेठों की वकालत की है, आप उन्हीं लोगों को मंत्री जी से कन्सेशन और सुविधायें दिलाना चाहते हैं। माननीय सदस्य की सबसे बड़ी मांग आज अपनी बहस में यह रही है कि इनकम टैक्स में सरचार्ज को दर को कम किया जाए। इनकम टैक्स में सरचार्ज कौन व्यक्ति देता है, वही देता है तो कैपिटलिस्ट ग्रुप में आता है। लेकिन सी० पी० आई० (एम) के सदस्य उन्हीं पूंजीपतियों की वकालत यहां खुले दिल से कर रहे हैं, तो मुझे इस बात की सुनकर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि वास्तव में आप लैनिन और मार्क्सिज्म के सिद्धान्त पर चल रहे हैं या बिरला-टाटा के सिद्धान्तों पर चल रहे हैं? क्या आप उनकी वकालत करने के लिए आज सदन में खड़े हुए हैं... (व्यवधान)... मैं आपकी बात समझ रहा हूँ, माननीय सदस्य ने आज इस सदन में इनकम टैक्स में सरचार्ज को कम करने की वकालत की है।

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Kindly give me a second. I will explain to you.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** I will tell him.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Yes. Please tell him.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** His point was, by skipping surcharge, States will not get their share. That was his point.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Yes. If there has to be reduction, why not in surcharge and why in

income-tax, he has not followed. Kindly explain.

**श्री राम सिंह यादव :** आपका जो मकसद था, उसको आपने इनडायरेक्टली कहा है। असल बात को आप छिपाना चाहते हैं। वरना इस तथ्य को आपने स्वीकार किया है।

15 hrs.

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा—पश्चिमी बंगाल की आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में आपने नहीं कहा है। आज पश्चिमी बंगाल में आपकी सरकार है, सी० पी० आई० (एम) की सरकार है, जिसको खासतौर से रिजर्व बैंक ने ओवर-ड्राप्ट के लिए मना कर दिया था। मैंना इसलिए किया था—आपको जितना पैसा प्लाण्ड और नान-प्लाण्ड स्कीम्ज के लिए दिया गया था, उम्मीद यह की जाती थी कि पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार अपने स्रोत से और अधिक रूपग इकट्ठा करके जो प्लाण्ड आपको दिए गए हैं, 6ठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के मुताबिक, जो टारगेट्स थे, आप उनको एचीव करेंगे। लेकिन पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार ने अपने स्रोत में कितना टैक्स लगाया, कितनी आमदनी की, 6ठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो पैसा आपको दिया गया, उस रीसे को आपने कहा इन्वेस्टमेंट किया है? किन प्राजेक्ट्स के लिए किया है या ऐसे कार्यों के लिए किया गया है जिनसे कोई आमदनी नहीं होती है। इन सब के बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं कहा।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा—पश्चिमी बंगाल में एग्जीक्यूटिव के प्रोडक्शन में सन् 1980 से 1984 तक आपके यहां कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और दूसरी स्टेज में,



जो कांग्रेस (आई) शासित प्रदेश हैं, उनके यहां कृषि उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है। मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा— आपने पश्चिमी बंगाल की इकानामी के बारे में यहां पर कुछ भी जिक्र नहीं किया। वहां पर आपकी क्या स्थिति है? आपने आज जो जैनरल पिक्चर खींचने की कोशिश की है, आप यह जानते हैं कि केन्द्र में कांग्रेस शासन स्थापित होने के बाद पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो लक्ष्य रखे गये थे कि राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद 5 प्रतिशत होगा, उसमें आज तक 5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। इतना ही नहीं, राष्ट्र की जो औसत आय है उसमें 5.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। राष्ट्र की पर-कैपिटल इन्कम में 3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा— भारत ने आइ० एम० एफ० से जो 5 बिलियन डालर्स का ऋण लिया था, उसकी आखिरी किश्त भी भारत ने स्वीकार नहीं की, इसका कारण यह था कि हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति में काफी सुधार हुआ है। इन सब बातों को देख कर क्या आप इस नतीजे पर नहीं पहुँचते हैं कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो किया है— वह अपने आप में प्रशंसनीय है और उससे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति सुदृढ़ हुई है।

इतना ही नहीं— यह बात हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में लिखी जाएगी कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में इस देश के किसानों ने 144 मिलियन टन खाद्यान्न उत्पन्न किया है, जितना अनाज इस देश में कभी पैदा नहीं हुआ। खाद्यान्न उत्पादन का लक्ष्य केवल 142

मिलियन टन था, लेकिन वास्तविक उत्पादन 144 मिलियन टन हुआ। उत्पादन में यह वृद्धि किसके नेतृत्व में हुई, किस सरकार के नेतृत्व और प्रोत्साहन से यह उत्पादन हुआ है?

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा— एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन के साथ-साथ इण्डस्ट्रीयल प्रोडक्शन में जो हमारा लक्ष्य था उसमें आज हमारी पिछले 4 वर्षों से प्रोडक्शन वृद्धि 5 प्रतिशत से कहीं अधिक है।

15.04 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member will continue on the next occasion. We have to take up the discussion under rule 193.

15.04 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON THE STATEMENT MADE BY THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS ON 17th APRIL, 1984 RE BURNING OF RAILWAY STATIONS IN PUNJAB AND SHOOTING OF SOME PERSONS AT AMRITSAR

MR. SPEAKER : Now, discussion under rule 193. Dr. Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East) : Sir, I rise to raise a discussion on the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on the 17th April, 1984, regarding the burning of railway stations in Punjab and the shooting of some persons at Amritsar. Punjab today is No. 1 problem in the country because the national unity is at stake. Poverty is not, in my opinion, as of now such an important problem. I think the crisis that is there in Punjab is so serious that its implications for

the integrity of the country are so profound that I think the nation's entire attention should be now devoted to finding a solution. I would place the emphasis on solution because the *post-mortem* after some time is valueless. If a part of our country is either put to great ravages or is amputated or something terrible happens, then there is no use of a *post-mortem*. So what is necessary is not faulting-finding but essentially to understand the problem and for the Government to act because it is the responsibility of the Government to act. We, in the Opposition, when persuaded that the Government is acting in the right direction, always support the Government. But when the Government is not acting; and is wrongly acting, we reserve our right to oppose it and oppose it tooth and nail.

The present situation really began, if there is a starting point, with the declaration of the Dharma Yuddh on the 26th July 1981 when Shri Harchand Singh Longowal in his speech mentioned 46 points which were going to be the points of the agitation. None of these points were anti-Hindu. They were dealing with political, economic, territorial and some religious demands. But to-day almost everybody I meet from Punjab say that this has now become a Hindu-Sikh problem. The question is : why? Why, when something which began as not being anti-Hindu has now been perceived as a communal problem? What began also as an internal rift of the Congress (I) has generated and gained a momentum. Everybody knows that there were disputes within the Congress (I) which led to one-upmanship and in regard to this one-upmanship, I remember in the entire debate of 1982 when I went through the debates I found much of the points made by the speakers was that this Punjab problem is a reflection of what is happening inside their Party. But then that is not situation to-day. The situation is that the edifice of the Government in Punjab has crumbled and with it the moral sanction and what remains to-day by the name Government is a carica-

ture which has earned profound scorn in the minds of the people in Punjab and outside and this is particularly with a Government which was elected on the slogan of a government that works. So I think that is a very sad commentary.

The question that I would ask of the Minister is : how long will you delay solution? Do you have a solution? If you have not, then you should then come and say so. Or if you have a solution, how long will you delay it? I do not know what is the truth. But one Opposition Leader once told me and told some of us — I do not hesitate in quoting\*\* it—

...I do not know...

(Interruptions)

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : ये बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद वान कर रहे हैं अध्यक्ष महोदय। (व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am not saying that I believe it.

MR. SPEAKER : Hearsay things should not be said unnecessarily. They create...

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Sir, since he has dragged the name of the Prime Minister in the matter and quoted some Opposition leader, therefore, it is incumbent upon him to disclose the name. It is a very serious allegation. This cannot go un-rebutted. The allegation has been levelled against no less a person than the Leader of the House and that too through some Member who might be sitting here.

MR. SPEAKER : He has said that he does not believe it.

आचार्य भगवान देव : पंजाब के सामले में डा० स्वामी ने आग में घी डालने का काम किया है। ऐसी बात करने का क्या मतलब है? (व्यवधान)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Under the rules he should either withdraw or disclose the name. He has to disclose the name.

आचार्य भगवान देव : यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है। हमें इस पर आपत्ति है। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Are you withdrawing it? He has withdrawn it. I think.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : We want disclosure of the name. He cannot withdraw since he has made the allegation.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : They cannot compel him to give the name. It cannot be expunged and they cannot also compel him to give the name.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Since this allegation has been made and you allowed it to go on the record of the House he cannot withdraw it. He can only disclose the name.

MR. SPEAKER : It is still under my consideration. It has not gone on record.

आचार्य भगवान देव : इसको, आप कार्यवाही से निकाल दीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Do you withdraw it?

आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या इस तरह की बातें कहना उचित है?

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : There is nothing derogatory or unparliamentary. It should go on record.

श्री रसीद मसूब (सहारनपुर) : विदवा क्या करें? विदवा करने का तो कोई मतलब ही नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रशीद مسعود : ودمہ ڈرا کیوں کریں۔  
و دمہ ڈرا کرنے کا تو کوئی مطلب ہی نہیں ہے (انٹروپیشن)

MR. SPEAKER : Either you have to withdraw or tell the name.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I have not withdrawn it. I only mentioned this because the person who told me is a member of this House.

श्री रसीद मसूब : विदवा कैसे किया जा सकता है?

(व्यवधान)

श्री रशीद مسعود : و دمہ ڈرا کیسے کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ (انٹروپیشن)

आचार्य भगवान देव : क्यों करते हैं, इस तरह की बातें? क्या मतलब है, ऐसी बात कहने का?

(व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The problem is very simple. The Prime Minister is in the House and if she says that 'I have not said it' then... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary, you have the patience to listen also. I am telling whatever he has said indirectly amounts to an allegation. It cannot go on record. This is an allegation.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I said somebody told like this to me and I also said it is not... (Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Sitchar) : Not somebody. You said some member of the House and a leader of the opposition. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There are certain rules.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
I know the rules. I am telling you  
that I had quoted...

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY  
(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Sir, it  
is not that simple. He cannot make  
an irresponsible allegation—most  
motivated irresponsible allegation—and  
then allowed to get away.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
What is the allegation? There is no  
allegation. I did not say that the Prime  
Minister said like this. I said one  
opposition leader...

(Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) :  
That goes against the very fabric of  
Parliamentary democracy.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
I said that one Opposition leader said  
not only to me but to several persons  
in this House that\*\* and I wanted to  
say that this was not true.

(Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-  
MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Sir, I have  
made no such statement to anybody,  
neither to a member of Opposition nor  
of my Party, nor to any non-political  
person. The one thing which I have  
repeated is that the Opposition seems  
to be obsessed with the elections. I am  
not. I am busy doing my job. When  
the time comes for elections, we shall  
have the elections. But doing the job  
now, dealing with the problems now  
and implementing our programmes  
now, that is something that has  
nothing at all to do with the elections.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar) :  
Now, he must withdraw those  
allegations.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Do  
you subscribe to this kind of speeches?  
(Interruptions) That only shows how  
skin-deep your concept is about Parlia-  
mentary democracy. Sir, should this  
type of speech go in the proceedings?

(Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA : It is a  
shameful way of abusing parliamentary  
democracy and its privileges.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
Sir, I entirely accept the Prime Minis-  
ter's words and I am very happy.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :  
Sir, you should not leave it like this.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all  
right. That is also according to  
the parliamentary practice. It is under  
the rules. I must tell you that unfoun-  
ded allegations like this cannot be  
allowed and are not proper. I have got  
the rule here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : So, don't get  
agitated. Sit down.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :  
Sir, you should not leave it like this.  
This is the propaganda they are making  
all over the country. We must know  
who are those leaders. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have done my  
job already. Have not I? Let me tell  
you one thing. I know that unfounded  
allegations should not be made on the  
floor of the House. This is not a good  
practice. It is not a parliamentary  
practice. That is what I told you. We  
had a meeting on this. This is the book  
where the guideline has been drafted  
by all the political party leaders and  
we have evolved some rules and some  
conventions which we have to follow.  
I think it is all right.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, does it stand part of the record or not ?

यकीन नहीं करता। क्या तमाशा है, क्या रेस्पॉसेबल बात है? एक तरफ कहें कि मैं बिलीव नहीं करता.....

MR. SPEAKER : Allegations cannot be part of the record.

(Interruptions)

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI V. SHIVRAJ PATIL) : Sir, now this floor of the House cannot be allowed for insinuating things. The statement made by Dr. Swamy is based on the information given to him by someone else. Now, these kinds of things are spread in the House and outside. This is not solving the problem. But it will help in aggravating the problem. So, the House is entitled to know who is the leader who has given the information. (Interruptions). We would like to know the name and the House would like to know who is spreading this kind of rumours.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : What an irresponsible type of statement this is ?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : एक मॅम्बर किसी साथी पर आरोप लगाये और उसका हवाला भी दे और कहे कि मुझे इसका यकीन नहीं है, इसे मैं गलत मानता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आपके सोचने की मोरली बात है। जिस चीज पर विश्वास नहीं करते, उसको कहते क्यों हो ?

(व्यथधान)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : That leader is a Member of this House ; it is for him to stand up, see my predicament and come to my rescue.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Is he present in this House now ?

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : It is very serious ; it is a reflection on the opposition leaders....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Let them take care of that themselves.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I thought that this piece of information was of such great importance and that I should get direct verification. I think the Prime Minister's reply is completely satisfactory ; I believe her hundred per cent. I do not think, she would have said it....(Interruptions). It is not unusual for Members on that side to quote X, Y and Z and make allegations about what the opposition leaders are doing, for example, abroad etc. It is not that it is an allegation that I made, but I am entitled to bring forward before Parliament certain

(Interruptions)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है। अगर मैं समझ नहीं पाया हूँ तो बात दूसरी है, मैं यह समझ पाया हूँ कि श्री स्वामी ने ये शब्द कहे कि किसी मॅम्बर ने कोई बात नहीं कही।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हो गया, क्या कहना चाहते हैं ?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे कोई बात कही है, जिसका मुझे यकीन नहीं है तो किसी मॅम्बर को डिस-बिलीव करना, यह मॅम्बर की खिलाफत है। आप लोग क्यों इतनी बात कर रहे हैं ?

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी गुजारिश है। यह बड़ी अजीब बात है। आप सब कुछ बोलेंगे और फिर कहेंगे कि मैं

opinions which circulate in the country and get direct verification....

(Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA : This is most irresponsible....(Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Prof. Ranga is an old style parliamentarian, I am a new style parliamentarian ; I have my own standards.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I have never come across that kind of misbehaviour on the part of any Member in Parliament.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It is not a misbehaviour ; I resent that. I wanted a confirmation....

(Interruptions)

A man of such seasoning should behave in this way....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : This is too much ; this cannot be said. It should be expunged from the record....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : You have forgotten the seriousness of the whole situation. Why have you got together ? It is to impress that there is something, a very serious danger facing us right now. We should act accordingly.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The subject is of great concern to me. After all, I am not concerned with that part of the country directly in the sense that I am not elected from there, but still is a part of India, and, therefore, I have taken it upon myself to go to Amritsar and investigate myself as to what is going on. It is not that I am not interested in the subject. I think, it is very important that the Government comes forward and tells us what is the actual position. And if I hear something which is not true, which I find is fantastic, I must bring that before this House.

Now, since the last discussion there have been certain new elements in the Punjab situation. The first one is the gross failure of intelligence which has been made known to us through the fact that 39 railway stations were burnt in one night and one can imagine what organisation must have gone into that. It is not easy to burn a railway station specially in these way-off places, because there are either villages of houses quite near these railway stations. And in fact, I was given to understand that most railway stations had armed personnel, either of the CRP or BSF, or of Punjab Police, Posted. (Interruptions)

THE<sup>h</sup> MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : In flag stations, there was no Police personnel.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : If all the 39 railway stations had no police protection, there must have been people around there. I assume that he is not saying that because they are flag stations, there is no intelligence work also in the neighbourhood. This gross failure of intelligence should worry Government, and us also : how could such an act take place in one night with such systematic execution, and the Government not being in the know of it ?

The second new element is the spread of terror which has taken place now, from cities to villages. This is something which is new to the Punjab situation. It was not there before ; it has happened in the last two months. Here, the picture will be more serious if the situation becomes communalised. Then the ratios are much more different. The minorities become even bigger minorities. If this tension spreads to villages, it will become a catastrophic situation. Earlier on, we had known that it was confined to the cities. But now we find villages also infected.

The third element is the migration which has now begun to take place. Now people in Kaithal and Yamuna

Nagar etc. in Haryana say how people are coming across, after folding up their business in Punjab. The migration has started. For them, it is a terrible thing. Once they had migrated in 1947; and then now in their own country they have to migrate. It is having an effect. Imagine these people coming and telling these stories. Sometimes these stories get told in an inflamed manner. What effect will it have on the rest of the country? Will it stop with Punjab? Will it stop with Haryana? It will spread. These stories are bound to have effect all over the country.

In fact, some of these magazines have sent their correspondents and interviewed people. There are poignant stories about people who voluntarily vacated during the 1947 Kashmir war, during the 1965 Indo-Pakistan war, and during the 1971 Bangladesh war. They told the correspondents now that at that time, they had voluntarily vacated, knowing full well that the country would be victorious and that they would be coming back to their villages. But today they say they are going unwillingly, and that they have a feeling that they will not be coming back. This is the most tragic commentary on the situation which exists today.

The fourth element is the economic disaster, which Punjab is now beginning to face. The Sikh farmer and the Hindu trader and also the migrant *bhatya* who comes from U.P. and Bihar together form an economic unit, i.e. one cannot be without the other. The *bhatya* labour comes from U.P. and Bihar. (*Interruptions*) They look like me; just like me. They are not coming to Punjab any more. There has been a very sharp drop in the migration of this seasonal labour which comes for harvesting. The Hindu trader who gives finance and so on in advance to the Sikh farmer is also pulling out. What will it do to Punjab, and to the country? After all, Punjab is the granary of the country, in terms of what it supplies.

In fact, my own information is that in the last few months, the situation in Punjab has rapidly moved into the hands of the extremists; and the Government is dithering in the situation. What is it that they have in mind? Do they have a solution? I myself feel there is a solution, but the time is running out. I suppose, from what I have heard, that there is not more than one more month before the situation really gets out of hand. What we are seeing inside the Golden Temple indicates that; what we see in terms of killings which take place every day indicates that—today in Chandigarh it was there, and we saw this report. Yesterday it was somewhere else; then it was in Amritsar. Then an MP was killed in his own house, and somebody was killed in Delhi in broad day-light. The situation every day we are seeing. But according to those who are knowledgeable observers—they tell me—the Government has got one month. And after that, there will be, in fact, a rebel Government in Punjab. I do not know what is behind all this. But a solution has to be found and there is a solution. I do not know what is in their mind, because paradoxically the government is very ready to yield on religious demands, but on political, economic and territorial demands, they seem to be dithering all the time. For instance, on the religious demands about Guru Bani and the all India Gurdwara and so on, they conceded unilaterally. But on the question of Chandigarh, on the question of river water, on many other related economic issues, on the territorial question, dithering is going on. We do not know exactly what they have in mind. But when it came to Article 25, the Government was very quick in acting. I have my views on what should have been done on Article 25 presently. But here by Government's own admission, it says, they have not received any formal communication from the Akali Dal in regard to Article 25 before 18th March 1966. This issue had not been discussed in any of the earlier talks nor did it figure in the list of demands. Government agreed to it. What I feel about Article

25 I say in a minute, but I do feel that the readiness of the Government to yield in religious demands and dithering and reluctance on the other demands leaves me greatly puzzled. Even on the religious demands, the question is you announce it but you do not implement.

When I last went to Golden Temple, they said, these people promised us Guru Bani, but there was no arrangement made for it. Why was it not implemented? They said, "They would implement it." Now on Article 25 also, there is a feeling that there is a back tracking. I do not know whether there is a back tracking or not; but this is for the Minister to tell us, but there is a feeling that there is a back tracking.

A question arises that if they want to negotiate, they must know with whom to negotiate. Mr. Longowal is considered the moderate. I also know him to be a very reasonable person. But one day if they negotiate with him, the next day they declare that he has engaged in seditious activities and they say that they will prosecute him for it; and yet on another day, said that they had made only an announcement but they had not gone through the procedure. If you have a case against a person and charge him with seditious activities, how can you negotiate with him? That means you do not want to negotiate with him. This would be a logical corollary. With whom do they want to negotiate? You have put Tohra, Badal and other people in Jail. When you have put them in Jail, they will not negotiate with you. Then with whom do you want to negotiate? This is something which the Government must answer. About sedition, Longowal himself said that he thought that this was a joke. But most people in Punjab feel that this is political because they pointed out to him about this. Once one of their party man, \*\* who is now the administrator of the Punjab State Electricity Board, had

handled Rs. 200 crores worth, in 1978, he had burnt the Indian National Flag.

MR. SPEAKER : Please, please, again you are referring to a person who is not present. It may lead to falsehood.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Is it a false thing ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. Please do not do it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He burnt the flag.

MR. SPEAKER : You do not know, because I was there at that time.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Did he not burn the flag ?

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not do it, because you do not know about it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : There is no question of knowing it.

MR. SPEAKER : Information can be wrong.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I have to go on the basis of what I have been informed by the people whom I trust. I want to know what is the truth? Where do I find out the truth?

MR. SPEAKER : Not like this. You cannot go on the basis of all and sundry, a few Sikhs here or a few Sikhs there. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Parliament is not the forum for this.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : That is the only place where you are committed to tell the truth; elsewhere I cannot catch you. You may not tell the truth. This is the only place where you can tell the truth.



THE MINISTER OF PARLIAM-  
ENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND  
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI  
BUTA SINGH) : He cannot authenti-  
cate it. He cannot level a charge  
against a person who is not present  
here to defend himself.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not  
do it.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : He is not  
present here in this House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
Did he not burn the flag ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : You must  
authenticate before you make a charge  
against a person.

SHRI G. S. REDDI (Miryalguda) :  
Let him give a notice of a question.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
Did he not burn the flag ?

MR. SPEAKER : He could have  
got information not like this.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
I can always even say that he is  
reported to have burnt the flag; you  
cannot say that I cannot say that.  
These are some of the things that  
are going on in Punjab.

आचार्य भगवान देव : माननीय  
सदस्य को पहले इसका सबूत सदन के  
सामने पेश करना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उनका नाम  
नहीं ले सकते जो हाउस में मौजूद नहीं  
हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
These are some of the things which

are being said in Punjab, that the  
Government is engaged in favouritism.  
So I am bringing it to your notice.  
The fact of the matter is that the  
Punjab situation is getting worse. We  
must know, why ? That is the feeling  
in the minds of the Sikh people there.

श्री रामसिंह यादव (अलवर) : मैं  
निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह राष्ट्रीय  
ध्वज और राष्ट्रीय चिन्ह की निन्दा है,  
उसका इस तरह से कोई भी अपमान  
नहीं कर सकता है ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
If Mr. Buta Singh can tell me that \*\*  
did not burn the National Flag, I will  
take his word. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He did not. I  
cannot tell you here. But if you had  
asked me in the Chamber I would have  
told you. I was the Leader of the  
Opposition at that time.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
You can tell me now. I will take  
your word because I get it on a good  
authority.

MR. SPEAKER : I am on record  
in the Punjab Legislative Assembly on  
this very subject. I am not going to  
allow names to be recorded. No names  
are to be recorded.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
The Government agreed to make  
clarifications on Article 25. Article  
25 does not by itself say anything  
about the Sikhs being part of the  
Hindu religion, but the explanation  
makes out that, in fact, as far as the  
institutions being thrown open, Hindus  
means Sikhs, Jains, and Hindus, etc.  
So, this is something which they have  
objected to and from what Mr. Sethi,  
the Home Minister let loose, it appears  
that they have also asked for a separate  
personal law. What Mr. Sethi did not  
tell us, is that Mr. Longowal has said  
that, "If have you a uniform civil code  
in the country, then I will not ask for

\*\*Not recorded.

a separate civil law. But if you give it to one community, one religious community, then we have a right to ask for it." This, Mr. Sethi did not tell the House and he knew that Mr. Longowal is of this view.

So, here is a question of an entirely different picture being put forward before us; that here is Mr. Longowal who says, "You either treat us on par with all religious groups, by having a uniform civil code, or you give it to everybody who asks for it."

Now, I may say, that not only Sikhs have asked for a separate personal law, but I have seen statements of people of Jain religion also and some Buddhist leaders also, in this regard. This is something which the Government should make clear. Now, it is for the country also, to seriously think now, whether in terms of keeping the country together, when you are going to allow this multiplicity of laws. In fact, Mr. Longowal's comments should be taken as a national debate on this question. I do not think that in the context in which Mr. Longowal has made this demand, this is an unreasonable demand, and therefore to the extent that the Government accept it, that is fair enough. There is also some.

(Interruptions)\*\*

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It is for you to debate. I am saying that Mr. Longowal has said that if you have a uniform personal law, then...

(Interruptions)\*\*

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He has said also. (Interruptions)\*\* He did not say "Abolish it". He has said about a uniform civil law. (Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. They are speaking without my permission. It does not form part of record.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I need not say that you should have a uniform civil code. But I say that there is a powerful logic in what Mr. Longowal, says that if you give it to one religious group, you cannot deny it to other religious groups if they ask for it.

(Interruptions)

I have got this confirmed from Mr. Longowal himself that he is of the opinion that either there should be a uniform civil code or the Sikh religion should also be given this right.

(Interruptions)

Coming to the question of solutions, first of all, I would like to say that in the present context it would be entirely unwise and foolish if the Government enters the Golden Temple as demanded by some people. It will make the situation in Punjab irretrievable as of now. In fact, the rumours are greatly afloat in Punjab that the Government is secretly planning to do something like that. I am saying that this is a rumour. I am not saying that this is true or I have heard it from any opposition leader—Mr. Longowal or anybody. I am only asking you why you should spread rumours.

(Interruptions)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : स्टेशनस जल रहे हैं, लोग मर रहे हैं, उन मुलजिमो को पकड़ो, उनको सजा दो। लॉ एंड आर्डर कायम रखो। इसलिए थोड़े ही बोल रहे हैं कि मंदिर में घंटी बजे या न बजे, मस्जिद में नमाज पढ़ी जाए या न पढ़ी जाए, गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब का पाठ करो या न करो। यह पोलिटिकल बात यह लॉ एंड आर्डर सिचूएशन के बारे में बोलो।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : If my name is tagged with Mr. Bagri, that does not mean that he can speak along with me also.

MR. SPEAKER : You are sitting on the same bench!

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** What is the solution? First of all, let us recognise that the people of Punjab, particularly the Sikh community are emotional people, who have a feeling of grievance. They have a felling that they have to struggle for everything. This may be right or wrong, but this is there. When you have got to approach a solution, you have got to take all this into account. They feel that for getting their linguistic State they have to struggle more than others. They feel that despite the fact that they produce so much for the granary of the country, they have to fight for the water. They feel that Chandigarh could have been given to them as Madras city with 60 per cent Telugu speaking people, was given to Madras State, Tamil Nadu. (Interruptions) Therefore, this grievance is there..... (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER :** Yes, you carry on.

**SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) :** You are asking him to carry on, ask him to conclude.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** I cannot appease Mr. Banatwalla, so naturally he is unhappy.....

(Interruptions)

**SHRI NIHAL SINGH (Chandauli) :** Who is happy with, you?

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Well, you are also unhappy, the whole House is unhappy.....(Interruptions).

Therefore, I say that is something on which the Government will have to build confidence and for that there are certain things which they should have done. For example, on the 3rd April there was a big shoot-out in which eight Sikhs died in Amritsar. There should have been a judicial enquiry. They asked for it. When we asked for a judicial enquiry in Patiala that was accepted, the same way, this should also have been accepted. But the Government did not accepted it. This created a very bad feeling. So, I say

that there must be confidence-building in which the Government should appear to be action fairly. Whether the Government acts fairly or not is not that important as to appear to be acting fairly, and here is something where the Government missed the bus. Similarly, when we ask Parliament questions, the Government avoids telling us certain things. Mr. Sethi tells us something but when it comes to an Unstarred question, we get different sort of information. Government have consistently refused to give a White Paper on the Punjab situation and table all the correspondence. Why, I do not understand. If you want our support, you must tell us what the facts are.

Similarly, on the question of arms inside the Golden Temple, the Government is on record to say that to some extent the arms are permitted. The question is how much of the arms are not permitted. Government has no answer to this. According to the answer given on 7th of March 1984, they say :

“The Government of Punjab have reported that the number of firearms permitted by the Government earlier in the Golden Temple is as follows :

SGPC	—	14
Darbar Sahib Committee	—	14

etc. etc. but they say: “We have no information whether the number of arms inside the Golden Temple exceeds this or not.” This is what you say but you are not able to answer it.

Similarly, there are ruling party Members who regularly say that hand is involved but when questions are asked in the Parliament, the reply is in the negative. For example, the question asked is whether CRPF caught two Pakistani spise in the guise of Nihanga, and the answer given by the Home Minister is: “According to

the State Government of Punjab, CRPF personnel have not caught two Pakistani spies in the guise of Nihangs". The ruling party Members come everyday saying that this foreign hand is there, that foreign hand is there, but when it comes to answering questions, they are unable to give us any concrete facts. How can you expect us to support you if you do not come out with concrete facts? Similarly, on foreign hands question No. 652 was whether there is a foreign hand behind the incidence of violence by extremists' and the Government's answer is: "Government have received the information in this respect from time to time and the Government have continually been monitoring with utmost vigilance". This is no answer. I would, therefore, say that the second requirement is that the Government must tell us the truth as to what they know. Or, if they do not know anything at all, they must tell us. I also say for the solution that there is no point in further negotiations and discussions. If the Government wants to act in a decisive way and wants our support, then I would say that they should implement certain demands unilaterally because they have been discussed lawfully. No further discussion is necessary and in this regard I would say that certain demands which are purely secular in character, should have been conceded. If you want I can quote them, these are Chandigarh, Water, etc. These are well-known. On the question of Boundary Commission the Government should implement it and then if the other side is not forthcoming I will say that there will be a moral base for the Government to ask for cooperation from the Opposition to take corrective action in Punjab.

So, finally I would say that is the responsibility of all of us to give courage to the people of Punjab, who are valiantly fighting the extremists. For this, there should be regular visits by Parliamentary Committees, they should meet the people, go to the various towns and address meetings.

and some get killed for a good cause. ... (Interruptions) I say this in the utmost seriousness. Almost all of us are giving speeches here. But none of us is going into Punjab, perhaps with your exception. This is what should be done. After all, if the Ninth Guru could give his life for the religion of his brother, I think it is time for the sake of Punjab we make a commitment and go there.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Sitamarhi): Mr. Speaker, the situation in Punjab, and as a result thereof in the country, is so serious that, if I may say so, this country after independence did not face such a situation. Since Dr. Subramaniam Swamy began by saying that Punjab is problem No. 1 in the country, I expected that he would try to bring into focus the seriousness of the situation and would offer solutions, which would be acceptable to the Parliament as a whole, and not indulge in partisan arguments and points. This is very important. Unfortunately, probably he came to the House in a state of absent-mindedness.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: He was rumour-minded.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Yes, rumour-minded and he got de-railed.

SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA (Bombay-South): Rumour or humour?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: In the very beginning, it is my task to appeal to the House to take a national perspective. In this respect, this House has a glorious tradition and whenever the country faced a national danger or crisis, the House rose as one person. I need not remind the House that as late as in 1971, when there was the Bangladesh crisis, what was the situation here? Every member spoke with one voice and mind because there was a clear perception that there is a threat. Probably the threat at that time was very real; the war was going on, the Seventh Fleet was moving in the Bay of Bengal and there

was all-round threat. Today there is a similar kind of serious threat. But, unfortunately, there is not that clear perception today. Though the Prime Minister as well as others have been warning of this situation and though she has said in this House that this country is facing many dangers, many members in the opposition scoffed at it.

So, today my first duty is to analyse very briefly what the danger is. The danger is both external and internal. Externally the danger is from neo-imperialism. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has been to foreign lands, he is a student of economics and the political working in the world and so he knows what neo-imperialism is and how it is working. It is creating a dangerous situation in the world, in the Indian Ocean, in the Persian Gulf, in Pakistan, everywhere. The Defence Minister has done his duty by exposing the military danger from Pakistan. He has mentioned it in this House. So, the Government have been saying again and again that this country is facing a danger from outside.

Another danger is the de-stabilisation at home because of the unfortunate nexus between the anti-national forces in the country, with the neo-imperialist forces outside. The anti-national forces are active all over. The country is committed to secularism, which means respect for all religions. If we do not have respect for all religions, our unity will be threatened and there will not be any Indian nation. We have different languages and we have almost all the religions of the world. If there is no equal respect for all religions and languages, our parliamentary system of Government and the unity of this country will be threatened.

But unfortunately, what do we see today? We see that right in the beginning communalism was the biggest internal threat and whenever there used to be communal riots, the House as a whole rose—I may remind

you of the great debates on these issues times without number in this House. Whenever the Members saw communal riots taking place, this House saw a threat to the unity of this country and the House rose to the occasion as one whole to meet that challenge irrespective of different parties or groups. Today it is coming in the shape of fundamentalism. We saw the Islamic fundamentalism, we saw the Hindu fundamentalism, Vishwa Hindu Parishad and others, and all the movements that are going on, and unfortunately, the most shocking and surprising thing is that we saw a streak of fundamentalism among the Sikhs. Sikhism is the last religion in this world, the purest of the religions for the service of humanity. It was born to save Hinduism, to serve the humanity for which enormous sacrifices were made. It is based on secular principles, respect for religious freedom and all that our country stands for. But there is also fundamentalism in that. And we have some fundamentalism in Christianity. This is the biggest danger and this is the nexus—the fundamentalist forces in the country and the communal forces in the country having a nexus outside, and this is the danger that the country is facing—trying to de-stabilise the country. This is a great country which cannot be taken over easily, but it can be dismembered, it can be weakened and therefore, let us agree on one thing as we have agreed in 1971, as we have agreed on basic issues of State policy in the past and my appeal is to that vanishing creed of freedom fighters, those of us who fought for the freedom of the country—they are on all sides of the House. Let us all unite and create that condition so that this problem can be tackled on a national basis. This is my first appeal to the House that let us rise as one person, the whole Parliament, to face the situation in Punjab.

Having agreed on this, now let us agree on the nature of the threats. You scoffed at it saying, 'Where is the foreign hand? Why did you talk this

Dr. Swamy ? You know that foreign hands cannot be discovered easily, and even if they are discovered, the Government cannot say it because they have to deal with them, they have to strike them. Of course, they have to caught somebody coming over the border in Punjab. It is a soft border because people can go across it illegally. There have been people going like that in the past, smugglers and others. Today we have been reading in the papers that people trained in Pakistan have been coming over and doing acts of violence and terrorism. The other day, during the debate on Punjab last time, Mr. Indrajit Gupta made a very good point. He said that these are acts of very highly skilled professionals and the professionals are trained, and therefore we must approach this problem in a more serious manner, because of the situation we are facing. Terrorism in Punjab is a very organised terrorism and highly professionalised terrorism and the amount of sophisticated weapons that they have in their hands are all coming over across the border. There is enough evidence, the Government has said so, the press is saying so and everybody is saying that there is evidence that there is a lot of gun-running between the Punjab and Pakistan across the borders and those arms are in the hands of this particular group of terrorists and therefore, this is the crux of the situation.

16 hrs.

I will again give another example. Some serious incidents have taken place and it gives rise to a cause for concern. But this is not the time to attack the Government for that saying, 'you are not acting and you are not doing this.' I will tell you what happens when you are faced with a very highly professionalised terrorism according to Mr. Indrajit Gupta, to which we agree.

These are the people who were trained by high professionals. They are operating under an organised

leadership. You compare the situation with the situation in England-North Iris terrorists. In London there were weeks of terror. Every day, in their main streets—Regent St., Oxford St., and everywhere bombs were thrown, Police and the people were getting killed. But the Government, the Parliament and the country kept their nerves. That is how a great country should behave. I want this great country to behave in that way. I want that we should not lose our nerve. I know 37 Railway Stations have been burnt. There has been fire and that many killings are taking place every day. Once the House had to agree that we are fighting terrorists and that there is a foreign hand. You may agree or not, the Home Minister may identify but tell you or not. I would advise him, if he knows, he should not tell. He has to carry out necessary operations. If he wants to disclose, let him disclose. If he does not want to disclose, he should not. But the point is, you see global forces working together with internal destabilisers and saboteurs. Do not be simpleton. There are forces in the world. They do not want India to be strong. There are forces in the world which want India to be destabilised and weakened. They want to dismember our country. Unfortunately, they have a handle in Punjab. They want to exploit that situation. Therefore, having agreed to these major premises, let us forge our response. This is a national crisis. There should be national response. Second is the nature of the threat—what is the threat? The threat is to the unity and integrity of the country. The threat from forces outside and access with forces inside—reactionary forces. If we agree to this, then what is the solution?

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy started by saying—what is the solution, but he forget and went astray.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
 No, no.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : So far as the Government is concerned, time

without number, the Prime Minister and the Government have always shown, I say 'always shown', great sympathy for the demands of the Akali Dal. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy himself has said that they had 46 demands in the beginning or 45 whatever it is. None of them were the demands against the Hindus. That is true.

You charged the Government that Government has not acted in time : it has changed its stand. But actually, what has happened? Who has changed the stand? Has the Government's stand of settling this question peacefully, through negotiations changed? No. It has not changed. Even to-day the Government is saying that we are prepared to discuss and settle the issues. First, 45 demands; then in an appeal to all M.Ps Sant Longowal listed 12 demands. In the latest letter to M.Ps Sant Longowal has another list of demands and so on. Finally, as you have yourself said, they came with the new demand regarding Article 25. There are various other demands. I do not want to go into their details. But whenever the Government started to act, I am sorry to say, it was the Opposition which criticised the Government. I give you two examples—the amendment of the National Security Act, describing Punjab as a very dangerous State. The Ordinance was issued. Was it accepted? Was it supported by the Opposition?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
That is not the solution?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : You want the Government to act. Do you want the Government to go naked in a crisis or in such a situation?

श्री राम बिलास पासवान  
(हाजीपुर) : पास होने के बाद क्या हो गया ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Government wants power. It is the Government which is charged with not

discharging the responsibility. I am not saying that ordinance—National Security Act—is the solution. But it was arming the Government with necessary powers to deal with the situation. You criticise that. Now, let us take article 25. The Akali Dal did not place the demand in the beginning; neither in the 45 demands; nor in the 12 demands; and nor in the other letter. Later on, they came for a change in the article. They even burnt down copies of the Constitution. A very reasonable person like Sardar Parkash Singh Badal went on committing a crime by burning the copies of the Constitution. You know the law. I think, to burn the Constitution is a cognizable offence. And for that, you have to suffer. Now, you say "why have they put him in jail"? If you commit a crime, naturally you suffer for it. It is not the pleasure of the Government to put leaders like Shri Badal in jail. If you deliberately commit a crime which is cognizable and which attracts punishment, you have to accept the punishment.

Therefore, when the Government said that they were prepared to talk about it, then first you started questioning the *bona-fides*. You started questioning it. The other day in the debate, you said, "What is in the letter and what is your commitment"? What is this? This is not the response. This is not the response to face a national crisis like that. You went on alleging that the Government was dithering and not acting. But the fact of the matter is, on all these matters, the Government has been willing and responding positively to various demands so that the matter may be settled. Unfortunately, some of our Members say, as you have just now said that the Prime Minister is obsessed with elections. Well, elections are still a few months away. We know, we have a matured democracy.

16.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair.]

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Are you sure that the elections are...

**SHRI B.R. BHAGAT :** I am in the same position as you are but knowing that the term of Parliament would come to an end in January, 1985 only after... (*Interruptions*)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** No side-talks please.

**SHRI B.R. BHAGAT :** For him or for me ? I cannot ignore very important hon. Member. And, therefore, the question is let us keep out the elections. Regarding election atmosphere and other things, all of us are very seasoned and veteran election fighters. Election tempo is decided just a few weeks before elections and that settles—the wind blows this way or that way. It is still a few months away. Why are you bringing in all these things ? Let us try to deal with the very serious situation.

Therefore, the point I am going to make is, let us understand how to deal with the situation. We are fighting terrorism and we must strengthen the Government in order to effectively solve the problem.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :** How ?

**SHRI B.R. BHAGAT :** The Government has to act. And the Government is saying, the Home Minister and the Prime Minister are saying that they are always acting and they are in command. They have been saying that. Now, various tripartite meetings took place and bilateral meetings took place. You know what happened in 1983. I am coming to this. Shri Indrajit Gupta asks "How"? During tripartite talks of 1983, various formulations were made and the understanding was very near. However, it appears that at the last moment, the Akali Dal leaders suddenly left the negotiating table when a little more effort on their part could have settled the matter. I think, at that moment, the Opposition

also could have persuaded them since they have a very direct contact. You are saying that the Government has a secret contact. But you have open and direct contact. You could have persuaded them saying, "Here, we want solution and we will pressurise the Government". Even many of the Congress Party Members would have helped you in persuading the Government to come to the solution. But you did not do so. Again, about the February, 1984 tripartite meeting. I am saying this because all of us were involved in it. Tripartite meeting was adjourned for a short while because of the very unfortunate or very sad events that had taken place both in Punjab and Haryana. The Akali Dal delegation went there to see and help restoring peace, in troubled areas. But later on, the Akali Dal delegation never returned. You did not ask them, you did not tell them, let us come to the talks; let us continue the talks, when the peace was restored. Here, the whole House expressed sadness and sorrow at what happened in Haryana and at what happened in Punjab. Innocent people of both communities, Sikhs and Hindus, lost their lives. There was a genuine national sorrow. But, after that, what happened ? You should have persuaded them to come and resume the talks.

What are their demands ? In spite of the fact that new demands are being added, the Government has been making efforts to solve the problem. The Prime Minister has a particular sympathy with the demands of the Akali Dal and she wants to solve the problem. Despite what is being propagated against her that she is against the Sikhs or she is against the Akalis—she is not—she wants to solve this very vexed problem. But at the crucial moment, it was your duty also to see that tripartite talks should have been resumed. Therefore, if we failed, we have all of us failed. Don't put the blame on one quarter. All of us have failed. The time is running out. But still it is not too late.



**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :**  
When they succeed, they say that they have succeeded. But when they fail, they say that all of us have failed.

**SHRI B.R. BHAGAT :** I am telling you certain facts. I am not saying in a spirit of putting blame or apportioning blame on any quarter. It is a national crisis and let there be a national response. There were two occasions. If there had been a total national response in 1983 and 1984, this matter could have been settled.

Meanwhile, what has happened? Terrorism has taken command. The forces of violence, the forces of hatred, the forces of communalism, the forces of bringing a division amongst the Sikhs and the Hindus, have taken command. In that, the nation has lost and nobody has gained. Therefore, on this occasion, let us examine very coolly what should be done.

Firstly, let us understand the situation. There was no bandh or any such thing when the Irish movement was going on. Why are there bandhs by anyone, the Akali Dal bandh or the BJP bandh or any other bandh? You charge the Government that we are electioneering and politicalising. But what are the bandhs for? Does that solve the problem? On the other hand, it creates provocation and it creates a bad feeling. Therefore, firstly, a call from Parliament should go to the Akali Dal that they should call off the agitation. There should be no agitation because there is a consensus for solving this problem through negotiation. You know it; you have all participated in the talks.

The problem was nearly solved. The religious demands were accepted. About Article 25, their latest demand, the Government has agreed to talk, discuss and negotiate. The territorial demands can also be settled. There is no problem about that if there is a goodwill. The water demand is nearly settled because the procedure to refer it to tribunal has been agreed to. So, what is left in their demands? There

is nothing left unless some people have certain other ideas, extra-territorial ideas, extra-territorial nexus, de-stabilising the country, disintegrating the country and all that under the influence of Pakistan or other outside forces. Let these dark forces be isolated. The terrorists are working for creating terror. They are not for a solution of the problem. Luckily, they are very few in number. If you help the Government. I think, the Government will be able to isolate them. It may take some time. You remember how much time it took to solve the insurgency problem in Nagaland. You remember those days when we used to discuss and charge the Government in the same way, "You are not doing anything." Even our great valiant army was criticised. But with goodwill, with firmness, with flexibility, ultimately the Nagaland problem was not only solved by army action but also by persuading the Naga people to come to the mainstream. Therefore, we should do what is our common task. No bandh, no agitation, nothing. Terrorism and violence which are threats to any organised existence or to a nation have to be tackled. There should be agreement on that and there is an agreement on that. We should create a cordial atmosphere in Punjab. You say that the Hindus in Punjab are terrified. Yes. Incidents like this can create terror in the mind of anybody. It is very unfortunate. Sikh and Hindu amity must be maintained. Similarly, in Haryana or in Delhi and everywhere else, the country must remain firm on secularism, respect for all religions, equality for all citizens and safety to all citizens. It must remain firm and then only we can approach the people. Let us go to the people in Punjab and create a peaceful situation. You have ample experience how to tackle insurgency and terrorism. Ours is a great country and it has a great Parliament. We should not be unnerved with some incidents which are happening here and there. Just as it is a matter of sorrow when somebody dies, it is a matter of greater sorrow when some innocent people are killed. Let

the involvement of the nation in that sorrow be there. Let all of us try to create a peaceful situation in Punjab. Let us rouse the people of Punjab so that the Government acts and isolates terrorists who are creating violence.

This is the only way this matter can be solved. The solution should be on that line. Let us all agree on that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would make an appeal to hon. Members to be brief in their speeches so that when the hon. Minister replies, the House will have its full strength as it has now.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The time allotted is only three hours for this discussion.

Shri somnath chatterjee will now speak.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, We are discussing today the situation in Punjab under the shadow of ghastly happening which pose the greatest threat to the integrity of our country and unity of our people. We have discussed on the floor of this House in this Session itself and on several occasions, the situation in Punjab. This has led to the creation of a doubt about the utility of holding such discussions when we find that the Government in Punjab has lost even its capacity to react, if at all it has any capacity to act. It seems to me that the Government there has become a silent spectator only waiting for the events to overtake them. One necessarily wonders whether there is any semblance of Government or Administration in the part of the country. There is complete collapse of whatever machinery, if any, that is there for the enforcement of law and order. What is more, we do not find any administrative or political will to tackle the situation.

Having heard the speech of Shri B.R. Bhagat, we find that the Punjab

Government is not only bankrupt in action but is bankrupt in ideas also. I am sorry to say this. This we can know from what appears through the reports of the newspapers.

When we requested the hon. Speaker that the hon. Minister should come before the House and make a statement, we expected some constructive suggestions from the Government. And the statement was only a crude, if I may say so, or a very unsatisfactory precis of some of the newspaper reports. Not a single course of action has been suggested. What the Government is thinking, nothing is indicated. We had raised it because we had read about these in the press. 39 Railway Stations in nine districts were involved in one sweep as it were. People were killed. A proclaimed offender was killed outside the Golden Temple. Then the killer was killed. Who is killing whom there? An M.P. has been killed; an ex-MLA has been killed; leaders of political parties have been killed. Therefore, what was expected from the hon. Minister was that he should come out with a specific solution, at least the action that is going to be taken by the Government, but we did not find any. We have seen in the papers and in the statement also that a number of AISSF activists have been arrested. But since when have these arrests started and what has been the effect of these arrests on the situation, we do not know; we do not know whether it has been identified as to who have been responsible for the happenings. I would like to know from the Government whether there is any intelligence agency operating in that area. It cannot be just an isolated action at one place, somebody goes there and tries to indulge in arson. 39 Railway Stations were involved almost at the same point of time, and the same type of procedure has been adopted. Therefore, the situation is that there is a complete collapse of the law and order machinery. After all, it is very easy to say, "I will deal with it". Mr. Bhagat has said, "Everything is now on the lap of the Opposition". It is very easy to say, "Let us rise to the

occasion; let us not criticise the Government; you have to support the Government for taking recourse to N.S.A. and what not". If this is the way Government is going to solve this problem, we have seen what has been the result of the Government's action.

So far as law and order machinery is concerned, so far as the question of maintenance of law and order is concerned, it is, squarely and primarily, the Government which is responsible. I shall come to the demands aspect later on. This is precisely what the country wants to know, what the people of this country want to know: how do you propose to solve this problem there? You have kept the issues alive. The seriousness of the situation is that the demands which were political demands at one time or, let us, say, the democratic issues raised by the Akalis have now taken on a religious colour also unfortunately. This is the tragedy of the situation. The extremist elements have now the sway over the situation, they are having greater and greater control. Now the moderates do not seem to have any voice or control at the moment. Even amongst the Akalis, inter-party disputes and killings have started. What was ordinarily thought to be the dominating position of the moderates is not there; they are losing their control or stronghold. And this is all because you have adopted a policy of drift, you have not solved the problem. I would like to remind the hon. Prime Minister that in June last year the parties had come very near a solution, and yesterday at the Convention of 17 Political Parties, national Opposition Parties, a Resolution was passed expressing their conviction that, if only the Prime Minister had adopted a positive and correct attitude to the initiative taken by the Opposition Parties in June last year, the tragic developments of the subsequent nine months and more could have been avoided, peace restored in the disturbed State and the people saved from the present agony they are going through.

The history of Punjab, especially since Partition, has been a glorious history of decades of total communal harmony. But to-day we find this harmony is being shattered. Specially after the Partition of the country the Hindus and Sikhs along with other communities have jointly by their sweat and toil and blood built up the Punjab of what it is to-day. We know the important position Punjab is occupying in our country. Whether it is development, food production or industrial production we are very much proud that a part of our country has developed in this manner, specially when it had to suffer the ravages of partition of this country. But it is nothing but a great tragedy that the people are now thinking of migrating from one State of another. Now whose responsibility is it to give protection to the people who are thinking of going away because of fear of their lives? We do not want that situation. The extremists activities have been going on not only unabated but it is gaining momentum. You are saying whenever you come to Parliament—the Home Minister says that this event has taken place, that event has taken place. The precious little what are you going to do about it? What have you done about it? We have been repeatedly requesting the Government to show that political will and organise all secular forces in the State—the left and democratic forces. The leftist students are now bearing the burnt of this attack. They are facing the extremist student elements in the State. You have never tried to involve them in the process and they are doing in their own way and they are trying their best.

To-day education has come to a halt. Examinations have been stopped because the Sikh Students' Federation gave a call of boycotting the examination. Everybody's study has come to a halt. Examinations cannot be held, classes cannot be held and against that the leftist students are fighting at the risk of their lives. What have you done—either as a political party or as

a Government, to mobilise these forces ?

We have been asking for a white paper....

PROF. N.G. RANGA : We are also helping you. All of us are working together.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We have been asking for a white paper. You don't wish to publish any white paper. You should identify the elements which have created this situation. You are not prepared to do that. We do not know that reason of it. We have not seen a single positive action to meet the law and order situation. More and more repressive powers you have taken and still more powers you want. In spite of our opposition you have amended the National Security Act. Even you do not come to the Parliament to get it passed. You passed an ordinance. Since then have you been able to control the situation with all the powers you took ? What is the good of saying that the Opposition always opposes ? Of course, we shall oppose all such laws but have we ever prevented your functioning as a government in that part of the country ? I would like to know. Where have the Opposition but difficulties in the way of your controlling the law and order situation or giving protection to the innocent people in that part of the country ? What has the Opposition done ? On the other so far as the demands of the Akalis, the Opposition has tried its best to bring the government and the Akalis as near as possible.

Sir, the matter on which we are greatly concerned is that the two communities which they did not think themselves as two communities—Hindus and Sikhs—they are now thinking on communal lives. I was reading in one journal a statement by an old Sikh gentleman who said "this is for the first time I see in Amritsar that only people of one community are celebrating something or doing something which we have always done

together". But, Sir, this feud between the Hindu and Sikh community is a matter of greatest concern. During the debate on the Home Ministry's grants I asked the House to take note of this. It is taking the shape of communal polarisation which is dangerous for the people of this country and for the unity of this country. We do not want a situation where people of any area by reason of this type of situation will think of going to a safer place only to live and survive.

Sir, the demands of the Akalis like the inclusion of Chandigarh and the solution of the river water dispute are matters which should be immediately solved and settled. We do not want that any situation should continue where the extremists would take advantage of it.

Now, the places of religious worship have become places of political activity. This is what we are against. We want to separate religion from politics. But what we find is that the political activities are taking place in the religious places and religious colour is being given to them. But I would again ask the government to take all appropriate action. It is for them to indicate and disclose. They must be aware of the gravity of the situation and they have to resolve the issue of Chandigarh as early as possible for which the demand has been made by the Opposition parties including the Akali Dal and they must create a situation that nobody can take advantage of a place of worship for the purpose of carrying out terrorist activities. It is necessary to isolate the terrorists. It is necessary to isolate the extremist elements for which firm administrative action is necessary and firm political decision is necessary. You have allowed the situation to go almost out of your hand. You cannot take any possible advantage of this situation. It is very unfortunate that today Mr. Bhagat as the opening speaker on behalf of the ruling party has chosen only to accuse the Opposition. In which way, in this

matter, the Opposition has not tried to cooperate? He said that whatever may be the action taken by the Government, we must blindly support. We don't have that type of loyalty.

**SHRI B.R. BHAGAT :** I have not said so. I have not said that.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Yes, you said so. You have talked of forces of destabilisation, you have talked of foreign hand. If there is foreign hand; disclose it. Take the people into confidence. (*Interruptions*)

**PROF. N.G. RANGA :** It is not so easy.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** You are in the Government. You should know whether there is foreign hand or no foreign hand.

**PROF. N.G. RANGA :** As far as action part is concerned, it is not so easy.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** It is not so easy, but you are occupying the Treasury benches. It is for you to do it. Who is to check it and who is to control it? Do you want that the Opposition will control the foreign hand? You have RAW, you have Central Intelligence agency, you have so many other agencies. Can't you find them out as to where is the foreign hand? If there is foreign hand whom you can't disclose, then who is to get that foreign hand out of India? Who is to do that? Will the Opposition do that? Mr. Bhagat made one observation. He said that the Opposition should not attack the Government.

**SHRI B.R. BHAGAT :** I am sorry Sir. What I said was that there should be a national response to a national crisis.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** I have noted down what he said.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** What he heard is not a number. He heard him in the House.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Let us go through the proceedings.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** The National Security Act was passed. We opposed it, as if we have committed a crime. I shall oppose; it every time; if you want advance notice, I shall do so. He says that we must strengthen the hands of the Government. Now, in what way we have weakened the Government? We want the Government that will work, not on posters only. We want the Government that will function there as a Government to give protection to the people, to the innocent people who are not being protected. You cannot take the decision on the demands which have been raised. Tell us why have you suddenly tried to concede on Article 25 if they had not raised it earlier? When the Parliament is not sitting, suddenly you issued a statement saying 'No, no, we are going to consider it' without knowing even what the basis of their demand under Article 25 was. This is the position. So far as the religious demands are concerned, you don't wait for anybody else. You go and announce it with great fanfare. You immediately take a conciliatory attitude on Article 25 demand. But so far as the democratic demands, economic demands are concerned, you are dodging for days, months and years. You have brought out the situation, as it is today when the extremist elements are having the upper hand and the moderate elements are now weakened. Therefore, we have already said, what is the solution to the problems? So, deal with the situation in the proper manner, control law and order situation and give protection to the people. After all, it is your duty to do it. If you cannot do it, then the people will decide what to do.

**SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar) :** Sir, Dr. Swamy who started the debate had made statements on the basis of hearsays. The first hearsay was contradicted by the hon. Prime Minister. His second hearsay was contradicted by the hon. Home Minister and the third hearsay of Sant

Longowal who said about different religions was contradicted by Mr. Banatwalla. There is one point that remains to be contradicted and that is that the last time when he went to the Golden Temple, he must have found out that transmitter was being sent but it was not permitted. He is going again and he will find out the facts.

The rest of his statement was based on rumours, so I need not reply to that.

Sir, I am surprised at the statement of the hon. speaker who was speaking before me, that the Government had been having a policy of drift all these years. All the time he was criticising the action of the Government; all the time he was saying that this should be done, that should be done, and the main point of his speech was that Government did not want to settle this matter, and that they were having a policy of drift.

The House knows how many times we had talks with the Akalis, how many times we have invited them. Every time a statement was made here, it was demanded by the opposition people that the Government should not stand on prestige and that they should invite them. We have always been inviting them, and once we invited them, they said that no letter had been received. We sent them a letter. When we invited them for the second time, they said that they would not come to Delhi; we sent our Political Affairs Committee to Chandigarh to talk to them, and then when we again asked them to come over and have a talk, they sent a B team. This is the type of people with whom we are dealing. And then the hon. Member went on saying that we had a policy of drift. I am surprised at this knowledge. That is really my problem that the leaders of the opposition do not understand the Punjab problem, and yet they comment here and say that the Government has a policy of drift.

We have had discussions on the Punjab situation a number of times

in this House, and everytime this turned into a debate and the opposition always wanted to score some points over the Government. We, the people in Punjab, feel that you simply debate here, you simply deliberate here, you simply accuse each other, but you do not want a solution. This is the impression which has gone round in the Punjabis, and especially the people who are suffering. They feel that all the leaders who gather here and towards whom people look for a solution to this difficult problem, simply accuse each other and go away feeling satisfied that they have done their job. My submission to you all is that you have done enough accusing. We have many other points where we differ with each other, and we accuse each other, and everyday we do that; I do not want to stop you, but the Punjab question is a national question. We, the people of Punjab, are suffering, and the people of Punjab are being killed everyday by the extremists, and a situation has arisen there when the people are terrified. So for God's sake, do not have trading on our woss. I request you to take it seriously and try to find some solution.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :**  
What is the solution ?

**SHRI R.L. BHATIA :** They started killing Nirankaris first, then they came to different people; they killed the BJP leaders, they then killed the Congress leaders and innocent people. That is the situation there. We have to tackle this with all the seriousness and I will implore on both sides that we should come to the conclusion as to what is to be done and immediate action should be taken on that, whether it is a political solution, or administrative action we should stress for that. As a Punjabi and especially as a Member coming from Amritsar which is my constituency, I do feel that people over there are very keen that all these things should be done away with, as soon as possible,

Mr. Paswan asked : What is the solution ? I have a solution, which I will suggest to the House; but before I come to it, I want to state certain facts. The present situation is there because of three factors. The first is the confusion and indecision among the Akalis. The second is the role of the opposition. They did not understand the problem; yet they dabbled in it. Then they had a political angle i.e. of the next elections. The third relates to the Government which, I think, should have dealt with the problem with a strong hand. They should not have been lenient. So, I am giving the point of view of everybody.

So far as Akalis are concerned, they started this movement in support of their demands. They assured the people that their satyagraha would be peaceful. Did it remain peaceful ? The *rasta roko*, the *rail roko*, the *kaam roko* movements, all turned violent. Violence started. Not only that.

It is the history of the Akali party that whenever elections are there, before them they always had a *marcha*. They always had a satyagraha. They tried to involve as many people as possible, to sway them, for their votes. They have been doing it in the past on the basis of the language, if you remember. Then for a linguistic province; for Punjabi Suba, they fought.

Now they speak of discrimination against Sikhs. Is it a discrimination against Sikhs that we have a secular democracy, a Constitution in which the ambitions and aspirations of all people are mentioned ? We have made a Sikh our *Rashtrapati*. In various stations of life, we have Sikhs highly placed. Madam Indira Gandhi has given the *kotwali* here to the Sikhs, that is, in Chandni Chowk. It was their long-standing demand. It has been given to them. It is a thing which they wanted. Does it show discrimination ? So many *gurdwaras* have been built after independence; I think about 70. The Prime Minister

has been kind enough to give the allotment of cement immediately. Lands have been given in Delhi at various places for the *gurdwaras*. To say that a person from the family of Nehrus which has been so secular, will discriminate against anybody is absolutely false, and wrong.

After these *marchas*, the Akalis have not been able to decide what to do. Formerly, whenever the *marchas* were held in Punjab, leaders like Sant Fateh Singh and Master Tara Singh were there. They were great leaders. They could have the following of the people. They would always withdraw the *marcha* if they found that it was going out of their hands. But is it the situation with the present leadership ? They are a bunch of leaders who cannot decide; they talk among themselves before they come to Delhi, and they again go back for consultations. They cannot make up their minds. They talk, discuss and conceive; but they produce nothing. So, this is the situation of the the present leadership of the Akalis. Had there been the leadership of Master Tara Singh and Sant Fateh Singh, perhaps the present situation would not have arisen. That is why I say that the Akalis are confused about the situation. They cannot make up their minds. Many things have been offered. They accepted them; and later on, they have rejected them. We sent so many mediators. Even many opposition leaders had gone there to talk to them individually or collectively. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee was saying, a drift; we do not want to talk. If he had talked to Mr. Surjit Singh, another CPM leader, perhaps he would have guided him how much efforts had been put in to see that an agreement came through. The second party involved in this situation is the opposition; and as I said earlier, the opposition does not know the real situation in Punjab; none of them knows the background and the history of the Sikhs and the struggle which they have been doing and the role of the Akali Party. They have been supporting their demands. Then they

know that the Akali Party is a communal party. I am surprised when Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and other progressive people like him said that their demands were all right. Does he not know that the Akali Party represents big farmers and also they are a communal party? Yet they are supporting their demands. Anyway, that is their concern. I do not want to challenge him on that account. But all I want to say is that they have been encouraging them in all situations; and not only that, Mr. Swamy went and visited Golden Temple. When he came back he told in the Parliament that their demands were all right. There was no extremist; there was no culprit and criminal inside. I was surprised we had such a wiseman in our House. I do not know why the members of Nobel Prize Committee were sleeping? Why could they not look at him that we had such a genius? In one day they could see everything and tell the whole House. I hope he is again going there for 5 days. They Committee on the Nobel Prize will have a better look at him and see what is his performance there.

When I say that the opposition was confused, firstly they have no knowledge of the background of Punjab and then they become suddenly wise; when they became wise, the Akalis tried to interfere in the Asian Games, when they tried to write to the leaders in the CHOGM Conference; and

When they burnt the Constitution, then they came to know the real intention of the Akalis. That is why I say they supported them blindly without knowing what is the real situation; and now they are changing their position. Therefore, they have confounded the confusion which was already prevailing over there.

In this manner, I say I cannot absolve the Government of the responsibility which they had and they did not perform their duty well, because this agitation is going on for the last two years. We have ample

opportunities and ample time. So many people were sent there. Many a time they came over here. We should have told the nation the true picture. Here they say, some are moderates, some are not moderates; and the people who burnt the Constitution, will you call them moderates? I am surprised at their knowledge. I am surprised that they are supporting that. I can agree that they have a spectre of coming election on their mind and they possibly find an ally in regional parties like the Akali. But they should be frank enough to say that, but they should not support their demands like this which they have been doing; they have ridiculed themselves.

In Punjab, every Pujabi feels that not only they are doing something wrong to them but they are rank opportunists.

One can conceive that this is a democratic government; they have to discuss with them also; they have to discuss with other sources also, but they must come to a conclusion. That I agree, that a democratic Government is a weak Government, they want to have the opinion of all, and before they act they must consult everybody. Well, that is their right. Let them do it. But two years is quite a period, and you must come to a conclusion now because meanwhile who have gained? It is the extremists who have gained. It is the forces, the foreign forces, to which some of our friends are allergic who have gained. I was surprised at the attitude of Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, who knows that the foreign forces are playing their part, but these things are not proved as Mr. Bhagat rightly said. But has he not read the article of Mr. Suleri of *Pakistan Times*? Has he not read what the P.A. of Mr. Zia has said, that the Sikhs should demand a separate electorate? Has he not read it? Has he not read about the discussion in the American Senate, what is going on, what the American Press is doing and what the Pakistan Press is doing? And,



the media outside the country whether it is Pakistani or American is playing a full role.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Canadian also.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Yes, other Governments also are denouncing this Government, and telling the Sikhs outside, that there is a great danger to their community, that their community is being wiped out, that is what the media is doing outside. What more proof do you want? Do you want the people to be produced before you? Is that the attitude towards a national problem? And my point is that the Government should in these circumstances try to find out more information and if they cannot tell us publicly, let them call some of the leaders and take them into confidence about what they do, so that they do not make noise for other countries, and give this impression that there are foreign agents in this country who speak for their Government. But they do not bother about what is happening in Punjab and in this country.

Sir, I have some suggestions to make and that is that you should involve in the Government, people who know the back history of Punjab, the background of Punjab, whether they are political people or they are bureaucrats, whom you consult. You should involve the people who have the necessary background of the situation of Punjab.

And secondly, I would say, that what is happening in Punjab, is that there are four elements which are playing part there. First the smugglers, second are the anti-social elements, third are the Naxalites, and the fourth are the extremists. I can find that there may be some difficulty with you for not going into the Golden Temple and catching the criminals. But what

is your difficulty in catching the Naxalites, the anti-social elements, and the smugglers, who are bringing arms, from Pakistan, unmarked and all that? I live in Amritsar. I have discussions with so many people. It is an open talk there. People openly say that arms are coming from Pakistan. You as a Government must stop it. Why don't you, arrest all the smugglers, the known smugglers? You must be having their lists. You must be having the names of all the anti-social elements. They must be arrested. All the smugglers must be arrested. All the Naxalites should be arrested; if they are not arrested, then why do you not arrest their father or brother? Why do you not take away their protectors so that those people come back and you can deal with them? And in this way you will be able to isolate the extremists and deal with them and that will be the answer and that is the suggestion which I want to make.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Mr. Bhatia, ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you yielding?

SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Just let me complete it. I have one point.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Have you seen the Press reports about Naxalites?

(Interruption)

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Then the Government should finally decide about the discussions, which you are having with the Akalis, and tell them what the Government wants.

(Interruptions)

17 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिंसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अच्छा होता कि प्रधान मंत्री जी और गृह मंत्री जी भी होते। यह चर्चा सबसे पहले 81 के अप्रैल में मैंने शुरू की थी खालिस्तान के सबाल को लेकर के और कौन जिम्मेदार है इसका। सदन का कितना उसमें सहयोग है या कितना सदन उसके लिए उत्तरदायी है कि चर्चा चली लेकिन गृह मंत्री जी का जवाब नहीं हो सका क्योंकि कोरम पूरा नहीं था। इसलिए मेरी उस चर्चा का कोई जवाब नहीं दे सके गृह मंत्री जी क्योंकि कोरम पूरा नहीं हो सका। यह पहली बात।

दूसरी बात—यह पक्ष विपक्ष राष्ट्रीय अन्तरराष्ट्रीय-मजाक सा लगता है इस बात को कहने में। मैं समझ नहीं पाता हूँ कौन किसका किसके लिए कहता है और कैसे, किस मुह से, किस जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहता है? अगर चुनाव हों राष्ट्रपति जी का तो वोट मिलें कांग्रेस पार्टी के उम्मीदवार को तमाम अकालियों के सर्वसम्मति से। सर्वसम्मति से सारे अकाली दल ने वहाँ पर वोट दिए कांग्रेस पार्टी को। जरा सोच लेना। मैं छोटी-छोटी बात कहकर आगे चलता जा रहा हूँ। ये कहते हैं कि हमारी मदद करो। मान लो सारी विरोधी पार्टियाँ आपकी मदद नहीं करती हैं, आपकी खिलाफत करती हैं तो गवर्नमेंट किसकी हैं? केन्द्र में कांग्रेस पार्टी चुन कर आई और पंजाब में कांग्रेस पार्टी चुन कर आई। अगर भारत की प्रधान मंत्री यहाँ पर होती तो मैं कहता कि कहाँ है वह प्रधान मंत्री जो अमेरिका के सातवें बड़े से न बबड़ा कर के एक सबाल पर धटल रही थीं? वह इतनी कायर और इतनी दम्बू सरकार की प्रधान मंत्री कैसे हो गई कि करले आम होता है और उसका कोई

इलाज नहीं। कहते हैं कि कुछ कर नहीं सकते। और करो, या न करो, दूसरे मुष्कौ की सरकारें तोड़ा करती हैं, विरोधी सरकारें तोड़ा करते हैं, कांग्रेस पार्टी अगर थोड़ा बहुत भी शर्म रखती हो तो उसको शर्म आनी चाहिए, अपनी पार्टी की सरकार को तोड़ कर के, अपनी गवर्नमेंट का राज चला कर के वहाँ पर लोगों की हत्याओं को बढ़ा कर के केन्द्र में सरकार चलाती है, इनको एक क्षण भी हुकूमत करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है, तुरन्त इनको इस्तीफा देना चाहिए।

सवाल हम हल करें? क्या है प्राबलम? कोई प्राबलम नहीं है। किस चीज की प्राबलम है, प्राबलम है लोगों की जिन्दगी की। झगड़े चलते रहते हैं, चलते रहेंगे। गांवों से चलेंगे घरों में चलेंगे, जमीनों के चलेंगे, मकानों के चलेंगे, किरायेदारों के चलेंगे, छोटी-मोटी सरहदों के चलेंगे। लेकिन देश के अन्दर का झगड़ा हल करने के लिए अदालत है, पंचायत है, कायदे और कानून हैं। वह सरकार सरकार नहीं है, सरकार कहलाने की मुश्तहक नहीं है जो डंडे के जोर पर, लाठी के जोर पर और बन्दूक के जोर पर चाहे वह हकदार है या बेहकदार है, बगैर किसी कानून के सहारे किसी की चीज को हथियाता है या किसी की जान लेता है और सरकार बेबस रहती है। उस सरकार को हुकूमत चलाने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी का नाम आ गया बहस में। खैर, इससे कोई फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है। सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी की निन्दा करो, स्तुति करो। यह डेमोक्रेसी है, इसमें तो विचार रखने चाहिए। यह भी एक विचार है। अगर यह विचार नहीं रखेंगे

तो यह विचार वहाँ से आया? इनका भी एक विचार रखने का तरीका है। हमारी तरफ एक मिसाल दिया करते हैं कि अरे, तूने चींटी को पैर तले रोंद दिया, मैंने तो बड़े-बड़े कबूतर पकड़ कर मार दिए हैं, यह तो चींटी है। (ब्यबधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** चीनी कबूतर भी पकड़े हैं।

**श्री मनीराम बागड़ी :** कहां है विदेशी हाथ, बलिराम भगत जी? अगर तुम्हारे में जिम्मेदारी है, अगर तुम्हारे में थोड़ी भी राजनीतिक लज्जा है तो चाणक्य दो हजार साल पहले यह कह नया था कि जो राजा यह कहे कि कौन सा देश मेरे खिलाफ है उसका मुझे ज्ञान नहीं है तो उसको हुकूमत करने का कोई भी अधिकार नहीं। तुम कहते हो यह मामूली बात नहीं है तो फिर क्या मामूली बात पार्टी को बदलना है कि चुनकर इधर से उधर आ गए और उधर से इधर आ गए? सरकार का काम है जिम्मेदारी को निभाना। यह गृह मन्त्री जी ने क्या बात कही है क्या उसको मैं पढ़ कर सुनाऊँ? इस किताब से? कहते हैं दोनों अकाली थे, भिंडरावाले भी अकाली थे और यह भी अकाली—अब नजदीक वाले अब दूर ही रहे हैं दूर वाले नजदीक हो रहे हैं और दूर करने वाले रंगमहल में बैठे हैं, अबलाओं की इज्जत लूट रही है। लारी से लोगों को उतार सिया जाये और एक लाइन में खड़ा करके मार दिया जाये। क्या है प्रॉब्लम? सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी क्या जानते हैं, किसको प्रॉब्लम कहते हैं?

पानी के लिए बाकायदा एवार्ड हुआ, अर्जों ने फैसला दिया लेकिन उस पर

अमल नहीं किया गया। फिर पंचायत का फैसला भी हुआ। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने एवार्ड दिया उसको नहीं माना गया। चुनावों में वोट के वास्ते देश की प्रधान मन्त्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी गईं और उद्घाटन किया, हरियाणा से 20 करोड़ रुपये लिया और कहा कि लो यह मैं देती हूँ। मैं कहता हूँ इन्दिरा जी, या तो सांप को छोड़ो मत और छोड़ो तो छोड़ो मत। आपने जाकर पंजाब का सांप पकड़ा और हरियाणा में छोड़ दिया। आपने एवार्ड दिया, किससे पूछकर दिया? एक एवार्ड नहीं दो एवार्ड नहीं, तीन एवार्ड नहीं। इस बाउन्ड्री को मैं बहुत अहमियत नहीं देता हूँ, क्या पंजाब में, क्या हरियाणा में, क्या यू० पी० में और क्या बिहार में लेकिन बाउन्ड्री के लिए भी कोई कायदा होता है। हरियाणा में मधु दण्डवते जी की पार्टी अगर कुछ काम नहीं करती, मेरी पार्टी कुछ काम नहीं करती या अगले की पार्टी कुछ काम नहीं करती तो क्या कोई फैसला ही नहीं? कमीशन मुकद्दर हुआ, जस्टिस शाह ने फैसला दिया कि चण्डीगढ़ हरियाणा को मिलेगा लेकिन सन्त फतह सिंह ने मरण व्रत किया। जगजीवन राम जी यहां पर नहीं है उन्होंने फैसला करवाया कि चण्डीगढ़ के बदले में हरियाणा अबोहर और फाजिलका ले ले। वे बोले, ठीक है हम राजी हैं, वहां पर सीबाजी मनाई गई। लेकिन चण्डीगढ़ के वास्ते हरियाणा के 13 लड़के कल्ल हुए, पुलिस की गोलियां से मारे गए परन्तु वे देश से अलग होने की बात नहीं करते हैं, देश-द्रोहिता नहीं करते हैं। मुझे इससे कोई मतलब नहीं कि जमीन का टुकड़ा कहां रहता है, भारत का है भारत में ही रहे लेकिन उसके लिए भी कोई कायदा होना

[श्री मनी राम बागड़ी]

चाहिए।

आज मैं सरकार से कहता हूँ डिमोक्रेसी पर आपका क्या एतमाद है? आप वोट क्यों मांगते हैं? कांग्रेस पार्टी चुनाव किस लिए लड़ती है? पंजाब के लोगों ने तुम्हें चुनकर भेजा लेकिन तुम उनकी जिन्दगी नहीं बचा सकते, पंजाब की सरकार नहीं चला सकते, फिर क्या इंग्लैंड में सरकार चलाओगे? फिर वोट क्यों लेते हो? तुम्हारा अधिकार क्या है चुनाव लड़ने का? (व्यवधान), जरा तमीज से बात करो, गुस्सा मत दिलाओ, यह सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी की बात नहीं है। (व्यवधान) याद रखना, यह मामूली बात नहीं है भारत की सभ्यता टूट रही है। मैं उस दशमेश पिता की बात कहता हूँ, जिसके साहबजादे नौ साल और बारह साल के दीवार में चुनवा दिए और पंथ इसीलिए सजाया था। इसलिए पंथ नहीं सजाया था कि गुरु का नाम लेने वाले गुरु का नाम बदनाम करें और गुरु का नाम लेने वाले उस देश के बच्चों का संहार करें और निर्मम अबलाओं की इज्जत लूटें और बेकसूर लोगों को कत्ल करें। दशमेश पिता ने अपने बाप नीर्वी पादशाही की शीश की शहीदी के लिए भेजा था। आ गए रंजीमेंट उस महान अवतार का नाम किसके साथ जोड़ा और चिट्ठी लिखी राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी कि बहन जी तुम्हें कत्ल कर दिया जायेगा। भाई कन्हैया हुआ करते थे। जब लड़ाई हुई तो गुरु महाराज के पास शिकायत आई कि भाई कन्हैया दुश्मनों के साथ मिला हुआ है। होगा कोई समझदार आदमी। हम ज़रमी करते हैं और भाई

कन्हैया ज़रमी लोगों को पानी पिलाता है। भारत की सभ्यता देखो, भाई कन्हैया को बुलाया गया, सिक्खी को देखो, सिक्खी को पढ़ो, जो आज सिक्खों के नाम पर बेबस और बेकस लोगों को मार रहे हैं, मैंने सुना है कि तू ज़रमी लोगों को पानी पिलाता है। उसने कहा—जी महाराज। पूछा गया क्यों? बोला महाराज जो कहरांदा है, मुसीबत में है, निर्बल है, जो कमजोर है, जो रोता है, उसमें मुझ को आपकी आत्म नजर आती है, मुझे और कुछ दिखाई नहीं देता है। तब दशमेश पिता ने कहा तुम मेरे शिष्य हो और तो यह दवाइयां इनको भी लगाओ। यह सिक्खी की पवित्रता है और सिक्खों का दिमाग है। याद रखना लड़ाई हिन्दू और सिक्ख की नहीं है। हमारे धर्म के बीच में हमारी शादियों में, रिश्तों में, नातों में, बेटे और रोटी के बीच में हिन्दू और सिक्ख नहीं आता है। हिन्दू जाट और सिक्ख जाट में रिश्तेदारी है। हमारे हिन्दू खतरी और सिक्ख खतरी में रिश्तेदारी है। रोड़े सिक्ख और रोड़ हिन्दू में रिश्तेदारी है। हिन्दू ब्राह्मण और सिक्ख ब्राह्मण में रिश्तेदारी जात—है। हमारी रोटी और बेटे के बीच में आती है। धर्म नहीं आता है। यह दिमाग हिन्दू और सिक्ख का दिमाग नहीं है। यह विदेशी दिमाग है, स्वदेशी दिमाग नहीं है। गुरु की औलाद होकर दशमेश पिता की औलाद होकर उन्होंने सर्वस्व कुर्बान कर दिया। हिन्दू की सुरक्षा की वास्ते वह राम की औलाद जिसकी रक्षा के वास्ते गुरु ने सर्वस्व कुर्बान किया। जो राम को मानने वाला गुरु के मानने वाले की हत्या करता है और गुरु को मानने वाला राम के मानने वाले की हत्या करता है, वह न तो गुरु गोविन्द सिंह की औलाद

हे और न राम की औलाद है। गीरी, गजनी वह विदेशी विभाग है, जो देश के टुकड़े-टुकड़े करा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष जी, इलाज के बारे में पूछा जाता है। किस का इलाज पूछा जाता है। कत्ल करते हैं, कत्ल का इलाज पूछते हैं, सरकार है या बनिए की दुकान खोल रखी है। डकैती का रास्ता बताओ, कैसे रोकें। कत्ल होता है उसका रास्ता बताओ कैसे रोकें, चोरी का रास्ता बताओ कैसे रोकें—किसी थानेदार से पूछ लो, वह बता देगा। कोई कहता है कि चण्डीगढ़ दे दो, कोई कहता है कि दिल्ली दे दो। कौन इनकी बात करता है। मुझे नाज है दिल्ली के ऊपर सरदार ज्ञानी जेल सिंह बैठे हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि दिल्ली और चण्डीगढ़ में फर्क क्या है। सारा हिन्दुस्तान ले लो, सारे हिन्दुस्तान से चुनकर आओ। हिन्दू-मुसलमान-सिख-ईसाई में क्या फर्क है, यह सबका हिन्दुस्तान है। जनतन्त्र में लेने-देने की क्या बात है। यह जो लड़ाई हो रही है, लोगों के कत्ल हो रहे हैं या करवा रहे हैं, याद रखना, सेठी साहब, मैं आज एक सख्त बात कह रहा हूँ। इन्दिरा गांधी के बारे में कह रहा हूँ—काश वह यहां होती—इन्दिरा जी, या तो तुम्हारी शक्ति उम्र के साथ क्षीण हो गई है या प्रकृति के प्रकोप से आशंसी कुछ कमजोर हो जाया करता है। जो औरत इतनी मर्द हो कि जब बंगला देश के युद्ध के समय—यह बात दूसरी है कि सारा देश उसके साथ था—अमरीका का सातवा बेटा यहां आया, तो वह नहीं घबराई, आज कांग्रेसियों के कहने से कि भिण्डरावाला यह कहता है, वह कहता है, राजीव को खतरा है, मैं पूछता हूँ—यह 70 करोड़ का खतरा कहाँ चला जायेगा।

सेठी साहब, लोगों की हत्याओं की जिम्मेदारी आप पर है। मैं मानता हूँ—आप काबिल हैं, ईमानदारी से कुछ करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन आपकी पुलिस आपके साथ नहीं है। आपके सरकारी कर्मचारी आपके साथ नहीं हैं। वहां पर आपका फर्मान नहीं चलता है, किसी और का फर्मान चलता है। ये क्या बेचारी श्रीमती वरार है, जिनसे चला नहीं जाता, उनको हिट-लिस्ट में रख दिया है....

श्रीमती गुरुबिन्दर कौर शार (फरीदकोट): मेरे बारे में क्या कह रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: हिट-लिस्ट में बता रहे हैं।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी: मैं तो तुम्हारे साथ हमदर्दी कर रहा हूँ। सपेरा का नाम हिट-लिस्ट में है। हां, निहाल सिंह वाले का होता तो ठीक था, कम से कम मद्दनी से तो बोलना है, बहादुरी से बोलता है। याद रखो, सपेरा बीन बजा कर काले-नाग को अपने बस में रखता है, काले-नाग की कमाई सपेरा खाता है और शायद उन्हीं काले नाग की वोट से तुमको ताकत मिली हो; लेकिन इस बात को भी याद रखो, सपेरे की मौत का कारण भी काला नाग हो सकता है। वे हाथ अब तुम्हारी तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं, तुम को भी गोली का निशाना बना रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—अगर चण्डीगढ़ तुम से नहीं सम्भलता है तो हरियाणा को दे दो, फिर देखें, वहां कैसे कत्ल होता है। चण्डीगढ़ की तरफ मुंह करके भी नहीं सुयोगे। चण्डीगढ़ शाह कमीशन ने हम को दे दिया था, लेकिन आपने उसके फंसले को

[श्री मनी राम उगड़ी]

बदल दिया। अब वह आपसे नहीं सम्भल रहा है, वहां ला एण्ड आर्डर नहीं चल रहा है, जो जो आपसे नहीं चलता है हरियाणा के हवाले करते जाओ और तुम छोटी-सी दिल्ली में रहो, इन्दिरा जी, आप इसको ही सम्भाल लो, बाकी की हमारी जिम्मेदारी है।

आप साल्यूशन चाहते हैं किस चीज का साल्यूशन? बार-बार कहते हैं कि हाथ मजबूत करो, क्या तुम्हारे हाथ को लकवा मार गया है? तुम्हारे पुलिस कप्तान तुम्हारे कहने को नहीं मानते। मैंने पंजाब में खुद देखा है—पुलिस अफसरों के पास जो गनमैन हैं, उनको डण्डा दे रखा है। मैंने पूछा—इनको रिवाल्वर क्यों नहीं देते हो? कहते हैं क्या पता ये भी मिले हुए हों, रात को मार जायें। याद रखो, अगर पंजाब का हित चाहते हो, सिख का हित चाहतें हो, हिन्दू का हित चाहतें हो, तो एक सिख का भी कहीं कल हो, उसका खून बहता हो तो वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए शर्म की बात होगी, उस में सारे हिन्दुस्तान का सर्वस्व जाता है। यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। आज लोगों के दिमागों में एक किस्म की गलतफहमी पैदा हो गई है। पहले अगर कोई सिख जाता था और कोई रिक्शा वाला उनको बुलाता था, तो कहता था—सरदार जी महाराज। लेकिन आज कोई सरदार आई० जी० पी० भी जाता हो तो लोग मुंह फेर कर जाते हैं। मैं एक और बात बतलाता हूँ—मैं फाग के भौके पर हरियाणा में जा रहा था। एक कार में तीन सिख और एक जवान लड़की जा रहे थे, सब पड़े-लिखे और समझदार मालूम

होते थे। फतेहाबाद के पास उनकी गाड़ी को रोका गया, उनके ऊपर हमला होता है। मेरी कार आगे निकल चुकी थी, मैंने मुड़ कर देखा और हालात को समझते हुए वापस लौटा। मैं वापस गया। मैंने पूछा क्या बात है। उन्होंने देखा कि लोकदल का झंडा लगा हुआ है। उसको देखकर और घबरा गए क्योंकि प्रचार और किस्म का किया हुआ था। मैंने पूछा क्या बात है। उन्होंने कहा आप लोकदल के हैं। मैंने मैंने कहा मैं लोकदल का हूँ, मनीराम बागड़ी मेरा नाम है। क्या तकलीफ है आपको। मैंने अपनी गाड़ी आगे लगाई है। गाड़ी लेकर थाने में गया। उनसे पूछा कि क्या चाहिए। पेट्रोल चाहिए, पेट्रोल लो, किराया चाहिए किराया लो। वे लोग बहुत डरे हुए थे। बोले आगे कोई गांव तो नहीं पड़ता, मैंने कहा नहीं पड़ता। वे चले गए। एक घंटे के बाद बाई-चांस में थाने में गया तो वहां पता लगा कि उनको पकड़ कर थाने में रख लिया है। सरदार जी थाने में बैठे हुए हैं। भटिंडा में उसकी शादी हुई थी। वहां के अफसर शरीफ आदमी थे। मैंने कहा इनको छोड़ दीजिए। कहने लगे कि ये एक्स्ट्री-मिस्ट्रस हैं। मैंने कहा मनीराम बागड़ी के साथ कैसे एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्रस आ सकते हैं ये आएंगे तो जिन्होंने वोट लिया है अकालियों का उनके साथ आएंगे। कांग्रेसियों के साथ आयेंगे। किसी और के साथ आएंगे, मेरे साथ एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्रस कैसे हो सकता है। आप मेरी जिम्मेदारी पर इनको छोड़ दीजिए। तीन घंटे बाद उनको छोड़ा गया और वह भी तब जब वहां अफसर शरीफ आदमी था। इतने शरीफ आदमी थे वे कि पंजाब जाकर उन्होंने मेरी इतनी तारीफ की, मैं ईमानदारी से कहता हूँ कि मैंने एक पैसे

का काम किया होगा, लेकिन उन्होंने मेरी सौ पैसे के बराबर तारीफ कर दी। उसके ससुर ने मुझको चिढ़ी लीची, उसको पढ़कर शर्म आती है। कहां गए उस गुरु के शिष्य जिसने कहा था—

“चिढ़ियों से मैं बाज तड़ाऊं,  
फिर मैं अपना नाम गुरु गोविन्द सिंह  
कहलाऊं।”

उस सिंह की ओलाद को इन कार्यों ने, बुजदिलों ने गुनाहगारों ने, बेकुसूरों का कत्ल करने वाले कातिलों ने, इन कातिलों को पनाह देने वालों ने, इन कातिलों को भपकड़ने वालों ने, उस सरकार गुरु गोविन्द सिंह के शिष्यों को पंगु बनाकर रख दिया है। आज वे कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं।

इस बहस का मतलब यह मत समझना जो आप समझ रहे हैं। कोई कहता है कि पार्लियामेंट का डेलीगेशन भेज दो। क्यों भेज दो। अत्ता बनाने के लिए भेज दो। वहां दरबार साहब में सरोपा मिल जाएगा ?

मैं सुबह उठकर सुखवाणी का पाठ करता हूँ कलमा पढ़ता हूँ और साथ में गायत्री मंत्र भी पढ़ता हूँ। तीनों काम करता हूँ। मेरे लिए धर्म और मजहब कोई चीज नहीं है लेकिन जो कहता है कि मैं मार दूंगा, उसका ईश्वर पर विश्वास नहीं है। जो कहता है कि तू मर जाएगा, उसका ईश्वर पर विश्वास नहीं है। मैं तो उसको मानता हूँ जो कहता है—“मेरा मुझको कुछ नहीं, जो कुछ है सो तेरा, तेरा तुझ को सौंप दे, क्या लागे है मेरा।”

ये जो पापी लोग हैं जो देश के मन्त्रियों

को झूठा बना रहे हैं और मैं आपसे कहता हूँ गृह मंत्री जी एक दोस्त के नाते कि आपको फंसाया जा रहा है। चक्रव्यूह में। किसी की ताप किसी के गले में डाली जा रही है। कहां भोपाल वाले के गले में डाल दी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सजेशन देता हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय ये कहते हैं सब पार्टी, मैं कहता हूँ नहीं। हमारी पार्टी की नीति इसमें बिल्कुल सही है। हम इस मामले में इस मत के हैं कि जो सरकार देश के टुकड़े होने से बचाने का काम करती है, हम उस सरकार का हमेशा साथ देंगे। चाहे किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार हो। ये नहीं है कि बेकुसूर लोगों को मारने की छूट दे दी जाए। कहां गए बलिराम भगत जी। कहने लगे कि आर्डिनंस नहीं बनाने दिया। आर्डिनंस कायदे से बना या बेकायदे से बना, आप 6 आर्डिनंस बनाओ लेकिन आर्डिनंस के गर्भ से कुछ निकले तो सही। यह तो वहीं बात हुई कि 9 महीने तक पेट पर कपड़ा बांधे रखा, जब 9 महीने के बाद पूछा कि क्या हुआ, लड़का हुआ या लड़की तो पता चला कि वह तो कपड़ा बांधा हुआ था। या तो वहां सरकार बनाओ नहीं तो अकालियों को गवर्नमेंट दे दीं। अपनी पापुलर सरकार बना लो नहीं तो रिटायर हो जाओ और कह दो कि हम नहीं सम्भाल सकते। आप तो सारे काम उल्टे करते हो ज्योंकि लोग तो भिण्डर और भिण्डरावाले में फर्क नहीं समझते।... (व्यवधान) कुछ कायदे-कानून बनाओ और टंगूँ से चलो। डी० आई० जी० को पंजाब में आइ० जी० बहाकर भेज दिया। पाण्डेय जी को वहां पर भेज दिया है। उनको तो कमलापति

[श्री मनी नाम बागड़ी]

जी के पास सत्संग के लिए भेजना चाहिए था या फिर पूजा-पाठ पर लगाओ। गांधी जी, जय प्रकाश जी और डा० लोहिया जी आज इस देश में नहीं हैं।....(व्यवधान) बागड़ी, आप लोगों की तरह झूठ नहीं बोलता। आप कहते हैं कि पार्लियामेंट का डेलीगेशन भेजो। मुश्किल यह है कि आगे कौन चले? अगर, शांति मार्च रखने की शक्ति है तो आगे प्रधान मंत्री जी और पीछे हम चलेंगे। यह ठीक है कि गोली नहीं लगने देंगे। वह भारत की प्रधान मंत्री हैं और उनकी रक्षा करना हर भारतवासी का धर्म है। उद्घाटन करने या गुरुद्वारे में तो माथा टेकने के लिए अकेले जाते हैं और कहा जाता है कि आप, गोल्डन टम्पल में चले जाओ। हमारे में तो दम नहीं है। सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी में दम है, यह जा सकते हैं। इनको सब अड्डों का पता है।

राजनीतिक बात हो तो हम जाने के लिए तैयार हैं। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने अकाली दल पर बेन बयों नहीं लगाया? क्यों उनको शामिल कर रहे हो? आजकल एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट शब्द बहुत चल पड़ा है। एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट कौन-सी पार्टी है? श्री बी० आर० भगत, जो अच्छा काम यहां करते हैं, उनकी बुराई करते हैं। नेकसलाइट ने एलान किया है कि कम्युनल फिरकापरस्तों के खिलाफ हथियार बन्द होकर इन तानाशाहों को मारो। भगत जी, को यह पना नहीं है कि किसकी बुराई करनी थी और किसकी भलाई करनी थी? ये तो यहां बैठकर उनकी बुराई करते हैं। ....(व्यवधान).... शायद, भ्राटिया साहब ने

कहा था। उनको अमृतसर जाना है, इसलिए कह रहे थे। गृह मंत्री से जी कहना चाहूंगा कि पाप के भागीदार मत बनो और अपनी सरकार बनाओ। डेमोक्रेसी में कभी भी तानाशाह नहीं बचा है। डेमोक्रेसी का यह कायदा है कि दुबारा चुनाव करवाओ। आप, मेजोरिटी में हैं इसलिए कोई परेशानी नहीं है। नहीं तो, लिखकर चले जाओ कि बच्चों इलैक्शन मत लड़ना वरना मारे जाओगे। सरकार नहीं बना सकते तो अकाली दल से कह दो कि हमसे सरकार नहीं चल सकती और इस्तिफा देकर घर बैठ जाओ और अपना काम-धन्धा देखो।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat):  
 Mr. Speaker, I listened with great attention to the speeches of Mr. Bhagat and Mr. Bhatia...

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Mr. Bagri's speech?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. Bagri's speech was of course overwhelming and I am not able to cope with it just now. It was a remarkable speech.

Sir, I regret that it is not possible for us to subscribe to Mr. Bhagat's appeal that in this hour of crisis what is really required is to give overall support to the Government. It appears to us and it appears to the country as a whole, and I am not unfair in saying this, because the people at large in this country do feel that the Government has abdicated its responsibility on the question of Punjab because of what is happening every day. In this Parliament after all, we are not called upon to do, anything else but to discuss and debate; we cannot do anything more here. What is to be supported we will support and what is to be criticised, we must criticise. That is what we are sent here for.



These curious things are happening. I can mention only one of them. Mr. Sodhi who was shot the other day, sitting at a tea shop outside the Golden Temple complex, according to the press reports and according to the statement also which the Hon. Home Minister made the other day, was a proclaimed offender; he was a criminal who was wanted in several cases including the case of a murder of a police officer. He was sitting in a tea shop outside the Golden Temple complex drinking tea. But unfortunately he happened to be accosted and killed by some people belonging to some other faction—that is a different matter. But we have repeatedly been told and I have seen with my own eyes, a few weeks ago, that the police is standing around the Golden Temple almost man to man, in an unbroken chain. Here was a proclaimed offender, a man wanted in several cases, who was sitting in a public tea shop outside the Golden Temple complex and drinking tea.

Where was your policy? Where was your secret service? Where were your intelligence people? How do you expect anybody to have confidence in an administration like this? I am just giving a simple example because they say that it is very difficult to find these people, it is very difficult to locate, them, detect them and apprehend them. But here is a case. He should give some reply. I know he will not reply to any of these points. This is the whole trouble. That is why I do not feel very much inspired to participate in this debate. We can get nothing out of the Government. They are not prepared to say anything.

Mr. Bhatia has made many speeches in this House on the Punjab situation on previous occasions and I remember him several times emphasizing the fact that, according to him, the Akalis have launched this movement only because they want a share in power from which they were dislodged sometime back. I also remember him saying that their influence among the people, among the Sikhs, should not be exaggerated

because he kept reminding us that in the last Parliamentary elections, the Akali Party had fared very badly, winning as far as I remember, only one seat out of 13 seats. I do not know what Mr. Bhatia's personal views are. Today, he struck a slightly different note. May I know why the Government is treating the Akali Party as the sole representative of the Sikh community?

Why? You did the same thing in the case of Assam with the AASU as though there was nobody else in Assam, no minorities, no other people belonging to different communities. For years and years, AASU was elevated to the post of having the sole monopoly and the representative power to speak on behalf of people of Assam. Now you are doing the same thing here with the Akalis. You are equating the Akalis with the entire Sikh community. They are no doubt a very important force, a very powerful force, in Punjab. But is your attitude as a Government correct? I do not think so.

I would like to make reference here to the fact and I would like to remind you that when Mr. R. Venkataraman was the Minister of Home Affairs—temporarily he was holding the Home portfolio—he made a statement in the Rajya Sabha on the 22nd July, 1952. The occasion for that was a meeting was held of the Punjab Integration Council and that meeting was boycotted by the Akalis. They did not attend that meeting. Commenting on this, the then Minister of Home Affairs said, this is from the Record:

“Unfortunately this meeting was boycotted by the Sikh community.”

Even if the Akalis did not attend that meeting, the fact remains that it was attended by some Sikh Congressmen, by some Communists who are Sikhs, by some Independents who were Sikhs. They attended that meeting. But apparently if you are not an Akali, then no other Sikh is worth anything in the eyes of the Government!

[Shri Inderjit Gupta]

Shri R. Venkataraman has said the community has boycotted this meeting ! This is your attitude.

Now I am raising this matter because you have made a public offer to discuss with them the feasibility or otherwise and the desirability or otherwise, of amending Article 25. I do not want to go into that matter again. You are free to do whatever you like and to discuss with them. But if it is a matter pertaining to the Sikh community, does it concern only the Akali Party and no other Sikh ? When you sit down to hold your discussions on Article 25, kindly keep in mind what I am saying now.

Really speaking, as I have already mentioned the other day, Article 25 has got nothing to do with the question of personal law at all. But Mr. P. C. Sethi has told us the other day, though he refused to reveal in full the contents of that communication which he received from the Akalis, that "Yes. It contains something about the personal law." But he would not tell us what.

May I, with your permission, just quote from what is said by Mr. Longowal in that Memorandum which was circulated some months ago to the Members of Parliament ? Every Member of Parliament must have received a copy of it.

"The microscopic minority like the Sikhs has genuine forebodings that like Muslims, Buddhists, and Jains earlier, they may lose their identity in the vast ocean of the overwhelming Hindu majority. Their misgivings in this respect are further heightened by the highly arbitrary manner in which they were defined as 'Hindus' under Article 25 of the Constitution even in the face of stiff resistance by their representatives in the Constituent Assembly."

Whether this is factually correct or not, I do not know.

"The repeated affirmations currently being made by the Sikhs that they are a nation must be seen in this context. It is a reiteration of their resolve to uphold the sanctity and integrity of their individual identity and it is with this very end in view, that they seek amendment of Article 25 of the Constitution and the provision of a separate personal law of their own like those of the Hindus and Muslims."

This is what Mr. Longowal had written in that Memorandum.

They have made it very clear here, what they want. Whether you should agree to that demand of separate personal law is your business; I have nothing to do with it, though we understand that one of the main planks of that proposal would be something which would lead to disinherit women from their right to property. If the Government headed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi wants to support an idea like that in this year of 1984, that a new provision should be brought in as a result of which women would be cut off from the right of inheritance, you are welcome to do it. You take that responsibility and face the people. But I only plead with you that religion and politics should not be allowed to be mixed up together. This has been the bane of this country in the past. Do not allow the separatist ideas which are based only on religion to be encouraged and strengthened. We are absolutely against this thing. This will mean the end of this country. And why we are pleading with you, at least I am pleading with you, to take firm steps against these terrorist actions which are occurring with reckless abandon is because if you do not do it—how you have to do it, how you should act, what are the stages through which you should pass and all that, that is a different matter—if you fail, then counter-terrorism will be organized by the Hindu community,

by some sections of the Hindu community. They are wanting to do it. There are extremists among the Hindus. Who were responsible for those incidents in Panipat and all that which makes us hang our heads in shame? So, counter-terrorism will be organized by the extremist groups of the Hindus if they see that the Government is failing to curb this terrorism which is being carried on now by the Sikh extremists. And if that is done, if this terrorism is allowed to lead to counter-terrorism, there will be a communal holocaust which has not taken place yet—for which we are very much relieved and happy.

How is it that one of the main targets of the terrorists is these mixed families, mixed Hindu Sikh families? I hope you have noted that. Take the case of Mr. Manchanda who was shot here in broad daylight; his father and brothers are all Hindus though he was himself a Sikh. Then our M. P. Mr. Tiwari, who was killed in Chandigarh; his wife is a Sikh. Mr. Sumeet Singh of *Preet Lari* who was killed was a Sikh although he was clean-shaven; his family was a Sikh family; his wife was a Hindu. Is it just a coincidence that these attacks are made on the mixed families? There is a long tradition among the Hindus, and the Sikhs to inter-marry and have common families. There is a deliberate attempt being made to drive this whole situation towards a communal frenzy, a communal chaos; a communal tension is being sought to be built up.

There is no use saying—I do not know who on this side of the House is bothering to say—that there is no external danger. The point we are saying is that Government, by the way it is drifting and being inactive, passive and helpless, not doing anything, is only further providing a breeding-ground for those forces. Who does not know about those external forces? They are not hidden. Some are hidden; it may not be possible for you to reveal or you may not be able to detect them. But there are many openly hostile forces operating

which some of you have mentioned. I do not want to repeat all that again. Those external forces which are hostile to India would be extremely foolish if from their own interest they did not try to exploit the present situation in the Punjab; they would be fools. This is such an advantageous situation for them to meddle in these matters, and they are doing it.

Mr. Bhatia suggested as one of the solutions that all smugglers should be rounded up ruthlessly. May I know who is to round them up, who is going to round them up? In the police stations there, all the police people, from the officers down to the constable, are hand in glove with the smugglers.

Everybody knows it. Is your Police capable of catching these smugglers—when they themselves are living on a share of the spoils of smuggling which is going on across the border? Everybody knows it. Then you have to come to my logic which I said last time—that at least all the high officials of your Police in Punjab and in the Police Security forces, if necessary, have to be brought from outside. They have to be professional people, committed people—not the people who are in charge now. This is a futile exercise.

I would have quoted somebody. But then seeing what happened to poor Dr. Subramanian Swamy a little while ago, I do not also want to be asked that I must reveal who said such and such things to Mr. But somebody not this side but that side did tell me, that he visited some thanas in Punjab in broad day light and found all the personnel of the thanas dead-drunk—dead-drunk and they were only concerned with their share in the spoils of the smugglers. Mr. Bhatia is giving sermons here about rounding up all the smugglers. Who is going to round up? Then you will have to change your entire set up, the entire security and police set up. Are you prepared to do that? Even the Central security forces which are sent there are under the orders and command of the

[Shri Inderjit Gupta]

State Police Chiefs. You will not be able to do it.

Therefore, I am advocating a three-pronged line of action and according to the priorities. I said it last time and I am repeating it again and I have no new solution to-day. The first is, as many friends have said here, ultimately whether we like it or not, this problem is not going to be solved by law and order methods. There has got to be some solution of these issues or disputes—call them whatever you like—which have been raised from the beginning of this movement. I do not refer to the religious issues. Most of the religious issues you have already solved—I mean you have accepted their demands. But on this issue of Chandigarh, on the issue of division of river waters and on one or two other issues which are there and about other territorial matters, you have got to come out with your proposals and with your solution. We have advocated that you should again call a meeting and you should call these people back—although I do not for a minute support their claim to be the sole representative of the Sikhs in Punjab, but since you have elevated them to that position as you have done with AASU in Assam—call them back. If they come, well and good. They would not come obviously just now because their people are in jail and you have arrested their leaders. But even if they do not, I say as somebody here has said, these issues have been discussed enough and hundreds of times. Now you should come out boldly with your proposal regarding Chandigarh, regarding other territorial matters and the division of waters. People may scoff at the opposition conclave, but the fact remains that in the opposition conclave where the Akali leaders have been present, they have agreed to certain things including the reference of the river water matters to a Commission headed by a Supreme Court Judge. They have agreed

to it in writing and it is very difficult for them to go back on that without isolating themselves from public opinion. But why don't you say something? Why don't you come out with these things so that among the people at least some sort of sanction is created which will help to isolate these terrorists and extremists among them? That should be done. That is our first priority because either by agreement or unilaterally for these principal issues, these main issues a most reasonable and just solution should be announced by the Government. In most of them, I think, we will be supporting you also if you stick to what has emerged already as a consensus.

My second priority is: of course, we are not yet doing anything about it—not very much anyway and that is mass campaigning among the people. Somebody here said that the Parliament should rise to the occasion and all that Mr. Bhagat was waxing very eloquent. But in all these months we have not been able to send even a parliamentary delegation of Punjab. How are you going to rise to the occasion? I do not understand.

We are not yet able to send a parliamentary delegation to Punjab.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We should do now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We are not able to go and hold meetings. We are not able to organise peace marches. Some parties have been doing something on their own separately but I had pleaded last time that this should be a collective endeavour because my experience is—I have been to Punjab—is that among ordinary Hindus and Sikhs there is no tension. They have good relations with each other. These people have not succeeded in spoiling the same. I was told that from some villages Hindus ran away to the towns and the Sikhs from those villages went to them and persuaded them to come back. They told them that this is very bad.

We are responsible for your safety. You stay where you have stayed all these years. It is these people who come from outside, throw a bomb and shoot somebody and try to create artificial tension. Should we not do something about them? Our parties with whatever organisations they have got—their cadres and all that—should we not throw them collectively into the campaign, giving courage and organising peace marches against these communal divisive forces?

We are not prepared to depend only on government action. Let government act. Government, of course, has prime responsibility but governmental action alone is not going to solve this problem. So far it has failed. Along with that people must be made to act also.

My third item of three-pronged solution is that you must tell us now: Are you going to change the administrative set-up in Punjab? The whole thing has just collapsed. What you speak out in the Central Hall we are not allowed to speak here. In the Central Hall you tell us that 90 per cent of police is sympathetic to these people. (Interruptions) This is what people are saying. Now, Sir, this does not apply only to constables. I would not blame the constable so much. He is a poorly paid fellow. He has his wife and children at home. When a high police officer can be shot at the Gates of Golden Temple then why should he take the risk? So, when anything happens he looks the other way. But what about the high officials, the people who are responsible for this whole operation? If they are going to behave like this and they have no commitment and courage to carry out their responsibility and if they are cowards then you cannot allow them to remain. The whole country's security and unity is at stake because of what is happening in Punjab. So, it must be seen in proper national context.

You are talking about counter-insurgency measures. I also said some

thing about it last time. Counter-insurgency measures depend for their success basically on your intelligence information. If you don't have reliable intelligence service you can never have counter-insurgency measures.

Sir, I am not asking the Home Minister to disclose what he is doing or not doing but the problem is that he never tells the House anything. He can tell us in vague and round-about manner how he is attending to these problems. As we are not getting anything out of the Home Minister that is why these debates are proving fruitless. (Interruptions) I hope the Government will be up and doing more than in the past.

श्री जी० एस० निहाल सिंह बाला (संगरूर): स्पीकर साहब, इस सदन में छठी बार पंजाब पर बहस हो रही है। पांच दफा इससे पहले इस हाउस में इस मसले पर बहस हुई। इसका हल तो बहुत पहले निकाला जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन यह मसला ज्यों का त्यों है। सोचने की बात यह है कि लड़ाई किसने शुरू की, एजीटेशन किसने शुरू किया और अब किसके हाथ में चला गया है। एजीटेशन अकाली पार्टी ने शुरू की थी। अब अकाली पार्टी के हाथ से भिड़रावाले के पास चली गई। और अब भिड़रावाले के हाथ से निकल कर सिख स्टूडेंट फ़ेडरेशन के पास चली गई। मगर वह भी बकत था, जब ये इकट्ठे किए गए। इकट्ठे अकाली पार्टी ने किए, चौक मेहता गुप्तद्वारा से एस० जी० पी० सी० के प्रेजीडेंट टोहरा उसको लेकर आए गोल्डन टेम्पल में। उसको ताकत दी और लोगों को मारने का प्रचार शुरू किया। बैंकों को लूटने का और तरह-तरह की बातें और वह एलीमेंट जिससे

[श्री जी० एस० निहालसिंह बाला]

वह काम करवाया था, अब वह खुद  
 खड़े बानी हो गए हैं। यह बात कल  
 जाबित हो गई है। एक दिन में लोंगोवाल  
 के आदमियों ने लोड़ी का कत्ल करवाया।  
 लोंगोवाल के एक आदमी और एक औरत  
 का भिडरावाले ने कत्ल करवा दिया।  
 तालबन्दी के ग्रुप का आदमी और उसके  
 छात्री जहाँ बैठ कर उन्होंने मशवरा किया  
 था, वे दोनों दूसरे ग्रुप ने मरवा दिए।  
 इससे अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि  
 कहां से लड़ाई चली थी और कहां पहुंच  
 गई और अब इस का क्या हल निकल  
 सकता है।

स्पीकर साहब, सरकार के लिए भी  
 यह बहुत मुश्किल की बात है, मैंइसको  
 दासलीम करता हूँ। सिक्खों के जजबात  
 पर चोट मारना, गुरुद्वारे में दाखिन होना,  
 मैं महसूस करता हूँ यह खतरनाक बात है।  
 हिन्दुस्तानी यह महसूस करता है बरना  
 सरकार के लिए यह मामूली बात थी और  
 पांच मिनट का काम था। झगड़ा इतना  
 न बढ़ता और इसी कमजोरी का फायदा  
 अकाली उठाते रहे हैं, जिसके आज वे खुद  
 शिकार बने हुए हैं। पॉलिटेकल पार्टियां  
 लड़ती हैं, एजीटेशन करती हैं, मगर यह  
 पहली अकाली पार्टी है, जो गुरुद्वारे में  
 बैठकर लड़ाई लड़ती है। समझते हुए कि  
 हमें यहाँ पकड़ नहीं सकते हैं। इस किस्म  
 के एलीमेंट को वहाँ रखना, जो लोगों का  
 कत्ल करके, बैंकों को लूट करके और औरों  
 को लूटकर के वहाँ चला जाए और उनको  
 प्रोटेक्शन देना। यह अफसोस की बात है  
 कि इस हाउस में पहले भी बहस हुई थी।  
 अब अपोजिशन पार्टीज के ताल्लुक़ात  
 अकाली पार्टी से अच्छे थे। मैंने उस वक़्त

भी अपनी तकरीर में कहां था अगर आप  
 सिम्स्यर ही मुल्क के साथ, पंजाब के साथ,  
 आप उनको कह सकते हैं कि हम आपका  
 साथ छोड़ देंगे। आपका साथ वहीं  
 बने अगर आप गलत लोगों को  
 गुरुद्वारे में रखोगे। उस वक़्त मेरी बात  
 नहीं मानी थी। उसका जवाब हुआ करता  
 था कि कोई डेप्युटेशन भेजो। कहते हैं कि  
 सिक्ख कभी झूठ नहीं बोलता है और  
 गुरुद्वारे में बैठकर तो बिल्कुल ही नहीं  
 बोलता है। एस. जी. पी. सी. के प्रिंजीडेंट  
 हमेशा करते रहे हैं, प्रंस में आया है—

You send a deputation from the  
 Parliament or any Party, you will find  
 that there is no culprit in the Golden  
 Temple.

इससे आप अन्दाजा लगाइए, घमं  
 के ठेकेदार गुरुद्वारे में बैठकर जवाब देते हैं  
 कि गुरुद्वारे में कोई कलप्रिट नहीं है। आज  
 क्या हो रहा है, पैम्फलेट छापे जाते हैं  
 फलां-फलां नम्बर में भिडरावाले के लडके  
 ने इस लड़की को इतनी देर रखा, इससे  
 सिक्खों का सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है।

वह लिखते हैं—लोंगोवाल उनके खिलाफ  
 पैम्फलेट निकालता है। एक "बबर खालसा"  
 है, उन्होंने भिडरावाले से 8 सवालों का  
 जवाब मांगा है। इस तरह एक-दूसरे के  
 जान-लेवा बन गए हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता  
 हूँ—इनकी बर्किंग और इनके इतिफाक  
 की हालत आपको मालूम हो गई है—अब  
 आप बतलाइये, आप क्या करना चाहते  
 हैं? अब तक तो कुछ नहीं किया। यह  
 ठीक है—आप मजबूरी महसूस करते हैं,  
 गुरुद्वारे में नहीं जा सकते हैं, लेकिन जैसा  
 गुप्ता जी ने कहा—वे लोग बाहर निकलत  
 हैं, अन्दर आते हैं, लोगों को बेलेन्ज करके

है, मारते हैं, लूट कर आते हैं—क्या इसमें सरकार की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, यह कैसे होता है ? कम से कम वहाँ के आई० जी०, डी० आई० जी०, एस० पी० से पूछना तो चाहिए कि ऐसा कैसे होता है ? कौन अन्दर जाता है, कौन बाहर आता है—क्या इस की इतिला उनको नहीं होती है ?

18.00 hrs.

स्पीकर साहब, आप हैरान होंगे—एक जर्नलिस्ट, जो मेरे दोस्त हैं, वहाँ गए। उन्होंने वहाँ अस्लाह देखा, हर किस्म के आदमियों को देखा, दो कातिन उन के भी वाफिक थे। उन्होंने कहा—हमने आपको खाना खिलाना है और वे खाना खिलाने के लिए बाहर महर में ले गये, किसी अच्छे रेस्टोरंट में खाना खाया। जब वापस आये तो उनकी तलाशी ली गई। जर्नलिस्ट दोस्त ने तो अपना आईडेन्टिटी कार्ड दिखाया, लेकिन जो उसके साथ थे, उन्होंने रिवाल्वर गले में डाला हुआ था, गोलियों की पेटी लगी हुई थी, उनको देखा और कह दिया—जाओ जी। इसके लिए आप क्या कहेंगे ? मैं बहुत दफा इन सब बातों के बारे में बोल चुका हूँ, बहुत कुछ बता चुका हूँ—लेकिन अब इनका क्या होगा ? मैं समझता हूँ—इसके लिये सरकार को सोचना होगा—आया वे फोर्सिंग हमें बचा सकती हैं, वहाँ फायदे और कानून को लागू कर सकती हैं या नहीं कर सकती हैं ? मैं बहुत हैरान हूँ—पहले अगर छोटी-छोटी वारदातें भी हुआ करती थीं और उनके अच्छे नतायज नहीं निकलते थे, तो अफसरों को सम्पेंड कर दिया जाता था। पिछले दो सालों से पंजाब में इतने लोग कत्ल हुए, इतनी वारदातें हुई—क्या किसी आई०

जी० से पूछा गया, किड़ी डी० आई० जी० या एस० पी० से पूछा गया ? इन सब बातों का कोई असर नहीं है, सब कुछ आराम से चल रहा है। आखिर, इनको कौन कहेगा, इन से कौन पूछेगा ? मैं तो यह समझता हूँ—कांस्टेबिल से लेकर आई० जी० तक सब इस हंगाम में गने हैं।

मैं तो आज आप से एक ही रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ—आज गोल्डन टैम्पल में जो कुछ हो रहा है, जिस तरीके से वहाँ कत्ल ह रहे हैं एक-दूसरे को कत्ल कर रहे हैं और सब पिक्चर आपके सामने आ गई है तो इस हाउस को, सिख जाति से, तम्बाम बुनिया के सिक्खों से चाहे वे पंजाब में रहते हों या बाहर रहते हों, अपील करनी चाहिये कि आप बतलावें कि क्या किया करें ? ये लोग अपने ही लोगों का और दूसरों का कत्ल करके गुदगारे में चले जाते हैं, हम वहाँ जायें या न जायें, क्या करें ?

स्पीकर साहब, पिछले दिनों मुझे इस बात का इल्म हुआ है—मैं बम्बई गया था। मुझे मालूम हुआ कि वहाँ लोगों ने मिण्डरावाले को करोड़ों रुपया दिया था और अब वे रो रहे हैं कि इस गलत आदमी को क्यों इतना पैसा दिया। मैंने कहा—तुम्हें लोग उस को खराब करने वाले हो, तुम्हें लोगों ने उसको करोड़ों रुपया देकर उसका दिमाग खराब कर दिया। वे लोगों को खराब रहे हैं। आप हमारी सिक्ख कौम के दुश्मन हैं। मेरी सबसे बड़ी एक ही दख्खास्त है इस हाउस में कि सिक्ख जगत को अपील करो कि आप बताओ, जो बाहर लोग हैं, जो हमारे इन्जीनियर्स हैं, बाहर के मुल्कों में बैठे हैं, किसान, हैं, मिल ओनर्स हैं, उनसे

[श्री जी० एस० निहालसिंह बाला]

बूछी की आपका क्या इरादा है। क्या हमको गुरुद्वारे में जाने का कोई हक है। यहाँ कातिल रह सकते हैं, औरतों को गुमराह करके वहाँ रहते हैं, वे तो जा सकते हैं, कत्ल कर सकते हैं, अन्दर एक-दूसरे को कत्ल करवा सकते हैं, लेकिन पुलिस नहीं जा सकती। लाशें जा सकती हैं। मैं समझ नहीं पाया होम मिनिस्टर का तकरीर को। होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि सोठी का कत्ल हुआ दुकान पर, वह केस रजिस्टर हो गया। जिस स्पॉट पर पुलिस नहीं पहुँच सकी, उस स्पॉट का मुआयना नहीं कर सकती तो केस कैसे रजिस्टर हो गया। कुत्ते की तरह बाड़ी को उठाकर फिकवा दिया गया लेकिन पुलिस अन्दर नहीं जा सकती।

That is the Gurdwara complex. How can this case be registered? Who is investigating the case?

बात कुछ समझ नहीं आई। कैसे रजिस्टर हो गया। ऐसे केस रजिस्टर करने का क्या फायजा। अगर केस रजिस्टर हो गया है तो वहाँ स्पॉट पर जाना चाहिए, देखना चाहिए कि कहां से गोली लगी है। कौन-कौन गवाह है, चरमदीद बाकया किसने देखा है। आखिर कोई ला है। ऐसे ही दो लफ्ज रोजनामचे में डाल दिए और बात हो गई।

मैं बात को लम्बा न करते हुए, क्योंकि बहुत दफा खोल चुका हूँ मेरी यही दहर्वास्त है कि इफेक्टिव स्टैप्स लेने हींगे। यह वहाँ का इत्साफ है कि दो-दो पैसे के बदमाश, छनको मारने से परहेज है, लेकिन वे लाखों रूपए के अच्छे साथक इत्सानों को, निर्दोष साथों को कत्ल कर दें, वह बदर्वास्त हो रहा

है। तो इतना तो कर दीजिए कि वहाँ सिक्कुरिटी इतनी टाइट कर दीजिए कि वहाँ न कोई आ सके और न कोई जा सके। एक महीने के लिए बगैर माथा टेके लोगों का गुजारा हो जाएगा। और बहुत गुरुद्वारे हैं, वहाँ मत्था टेक लेंगे। हम नहीं जाते, हम भी तो सिक्ख हैं। कई रास्के निकल सकते हैं। या नाम के भरोसे ही बैठना है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : राम के भरोसे बैठना है या बलराम के भरोसे बैठना है।

श्री जी० एस० निहाल सिंह बाला : इसलिए ज्यादा न कहते हुए मैं यही दहर्वास्त करूँगा कि सिक्ख जगत को अपील करो, सिक्कुरिटी टाइट करिए, अगर अन्दर नहीं जा सकते मैं इससे इत्साफ करता हूँ। इतना कहकर मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : This matter has been debated at least on 5 or 6 occasions; and I do not want to repeat the arguments advanced by my friends on this side, and some of the stalwarts in the Opposition.

There are very dangerous trends in the whole scenario; and we have to take stock of the situation in its totality. I agree with the argumnet given by some of my friends that it is no use apportioning blame. But at the same time I would like to remind you, Sir, of a statement made by a colleague of mine in this House that such occasions, such challenges come only once in the life of a nation or come very rarely. I repeat it, and say that an occasion, a challenge has come which has to be analyzed, rather than jumping into some precipitate action.



The necessity, the over-riding necessity is to analyze all the factors involved in this Punjab imbroglio. In Punjab the situation is of course bad; but the attempt to lay the blame, as two important members of the Opposition have done, staggers me: I mean the arguments given by Mr. Chatterjee and Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

If we lay all the blame at the door of the government, this cannot take us anywhere. After all, we have been debating this matter; and the opposition parties, I want to remind them; you just tell me how many times the opposition people have been associated directly or indirectly with the negotiations about Punjabi Subha? I maintain that the whole exercise, what they say inside the House and outside and also the forces at work and the dynamism that the Punjab problem is taking should cause serious concern to all the right thinking people, all the patriotic forces in the country; and we must not try to bark at the wrong tree.

The situation as it emerges to me seem to be a mixture a mix of foreign involvement and also the forces of destabilization, communalism and disruption working inside the country. We have brought to the notice of this House on several occasions of role of the opposition. Today, I have decided to speak spade a spade. It is no use brushing the dirt under the carpet. We have had enough of this, enough of duplicity and dissimulation. This is an occasion when we must be honest to ourselves while analysing the situation in its completeness, in its totality, because Mr. Somnath Chatterjee termed the situation as a law and order situation. I am shocked. This situation, as it is emerging in Punjab, is not a law and order problem; it is an outright assault on the independence, integrity and the freedom of this land. Therefore, to term it merely as a law and order problem and then to blame the government that the government has failed in maintaining law and order, is a gross simplification and I

must tell my Marxist friends that their tragedy, this *naivetta* of their perception, the bondage to their ideological misconception have been the undoings of many a so-called progressive party specially the Marxists, the Communists not only in our country but in other places also. (Interruptions)

**SHRI KRISHNA CHADRA HALDER (Durgapur):** He is distorting the facts. It is our party which is in favour of finding a solution of the Punjab problem. (Interruptions)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Either he has not understood me properly or he is deliberately trying to distort facts.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** Why is he accusing us when we want to solve the Punjab problem honestly? (Interruptions)\*\*

**MR. SPEAKER:** This will not go on record.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY:** This shows intolerance, lack of seriousness. If I am permitted to use the word, the \*\* who sit in the House, are not supposed to understand what I am talking about.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** You were not born when I was in politics. I have been in politics for more than 45 years.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY:** It was not for\*\* that I was talking... (Interruptions) A reference was made to the nature of the demands. Since the demands have been gone into elaborately, I am not going into the nature of the demands, because the Prime Minister maintained at the very outset of negotiations and she has been repeating herself about the intransigence, lack of

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Prof. K. K. Tewary]

authority on the part of Akali Dal. All of you sitting there tell me whether it is a fact or not that you have been holding meeting with them, you talked about not mixing religion with politics and the united front or whatever outfit has been floated by you.

You have been the supremo, the Communist party of India and the CPM, they have been the supremees of this outfit, which includes even the Janata Party of Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. Sir, this party, whether it is a fact or not that knowing fully well, the nature of the Akali Party, the background, the communal, reactionary, Fascist character of the Akali Party, whether they have been including, inviting them to their conclaves or not, and the conclaves are supposed to solve with a magic wand, they are supposed to solve the problem of this great nation. Tell, me Mr. Swamy.

AN HON. MEMBER : Do not ask him.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : The Prime Minister made an announcement of unilateral acceptance of all the religious demands. (Interruptions)

I am not yielding.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The type of language—the debate was going on well—the type of language and political attack he has been conducting, we agree that you allowed it, we do not indulge in. If you allow it, you must permit me to attack his Party also.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : You have no standards.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We maintain a standard. You are violating it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : You have no standards.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Either you stop it, or I shall be compelled to... (Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I will not be compelled to speak in the House, if you allow Mr. Chakraborty.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You are allowed. But you cannot indulge in such type of invectives.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Whenever you speak, this is a habit, Mr. Chakraborty.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What did you do when Mr. Swamy was talking ?

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : You either control the House or I will take my seat.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You control your tongue.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव में अकालियों ने वोट किस को दिए थे ।

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He should control his tongue. I was listening. I am ready to listen. What you are trying to do, you try to understand.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Whether they have been invited for the conclaves or not ? (Interruptions)

Let us swear to it on the floor of this House, without any ambivalence, without any ambiguity, without any short term political gain, that we will have nothing to do with any Party in the country which is against the norms

in the Constitution, the provisions of the Constitution, tries to mix religion with politics. If you are prepared to make this commitment, let us do it here on the floor of the House. You do it on the floor of the House and let this country know. (Interruptions) Let the country know that we mean business. I just want to point out the demands that they have been making,—big things that they are—in support of the major demands of the Akalis. I would not go into what the Akalis have done and what are the sets of demands provided to the Central Government, given to the Central Government, by the Akalis. I only want to know, whether you, all of you, who are represented in the alliance or in the front, whether you agree; certainly I mean the others, your constituents in the concerned States, do they agree, on your commitments? The central leaders of these parties, they make one commitment, one sort of commitment to the Akalis, then an agitation starts by the constituents of the same national parties, in Haryana, Rajasthan and other places. The concerned parties, with these, or this solution provided by the national leaders, are not acceptable to us. Therefore, this policy, of running with the hare and hunting with the hound should not continue.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDA-VATE (Bombay North-Central): To which party does Bhajan Lal belong?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: You are playing Haryana against Punjab.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDA-VATE: Who has started Hindu Raksha Samiti?

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Mr. Chatterjee question how the perceptions are getting distorted on the international scene today and how the forces of destabilisation and dismemberment inside the country and outside, all around us, are gathering and threatening and endangering the security and oneness of

this country. The threat perception is very clear to us. A reference has been made to the interference. I request you Mr. Chakraborty to think over this matter. You yourself have been speaking and all your friends have been speaking. If you want evidence and if all your understanding and ideas that you have got before you do not see the external threat, then I bring to your notice some pieces written by very eminent foreigners, specially the Adviser to the Pakistani President, Zia-ul-Haq. The person concerned is General Akram Khan, who is a key member of President's Zia's think-tank. This is what he says about the Punjab problem:

"India is not one country; it has never enjoyed the unity which is the hallmark of a nation state. The people who can be regarded as being potentially separatists are the Sikhs, the Dravidians and the north-eastern people who include the Nagas, the Mizos, Tripura and Assam."

He goes on to ask:

"If the people of the sub-continent can comprise two nations, why not three? Why not four or five or six?"

In the same breath he goes on to say:

"The time is in our favour because the problems with which India is beset in the 80s are becoming increasingly difficult to solve and instead of going from strength to strength India is going from weakness to weakness."

This is the version of General Akram Khan of Pakistan who is also the Director-General of Pakistan's Institute of Strategic Studies. Then Mr. Suleri, one of the Advisers of the President of Pakistan has come out openly in favour of extremists and secessionist elements in Punjab. Why is this happening around us? The Deputy-Secretary of the United States makes a

long and elaborate report to the Appropriations Sub-Committee of the House of Representatives about the Punjab problem. I say that there is a definite evidence, if evidence is needed, that forces of balkanisation, people who do not want India to emerge as a strong country, are very active. Mr. Indirajit Gupta cautioned that if you mismanage the situation, then outside forces will naturally take advantage of it. The shoe is on the other leg. It is not like that. You and I know that the forces of de-stabilisation first creates a situation through their agents in India or anywhere all over the third world. Sir, the analysis done by the American agencies in de-stabilising the Third World is through the use of most potent weapons like the ethnic problem, the religious problem. They know that probably on economic issue they cannot divide the Third World countries. Therefore, the religion is the most combustible article which could be utilised. Therefore, I request Mr. Indrajit Gupta and Shri Somnath Chatterjee to correct their perceptions. They do not wait for a trouble to take place. They go out of their way through their contacts, through their resources to create a trouble and then participate in it. In this connection, I should be permitted to say what Akram Khan has said about India being divided into four or five units, this seems to be a carbon copy, a live echo, of what Mr. Richard Nixon has written in his book. What the Americans think about India and how their projection about India are shared by our enemies all around, specially about Punjab because Punjab is coming handy, will be clear from this.

This is the statement by Mr. Nixon. In his book he says : "It was no more in the natural order of things for all India to be one country then it was for all Europe to be one country; linguistically, ethnically and culturally, India is even more diverse than Europe." Then further on he says : "Whether or not India would have been better off as

several nations." So, Mr. Richard Nixon says that perhaps India would have been a better place to live if it would have been made into several units. These are the definite pieces of evidence. If Communists want any evidence of forces, of destabilising forces, of subversion being operated from the centres of imperialism and neo-colonialism, they are getting interested in India. Why? The answer is very simple that because right from the very beginning they have been utilising this opportunity—religious divisions, linguistic divisions—to divide the sub-continent. And how there is maximum pressure on India because of the leadership of Madam Indira Gandhi, because of the successes that we have been achieving in diverse fields. That has made them envious of us and an attempt, a grand design has been prepared to destabilise. About this matter I request all the senior Members on the Opposition side to be a little introspective. Here you say something and outside you say some thing. Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you and through this House I would like the nation to know the gravity of the situation. When the nation is faced with this crisis, unprecedented attack on the very existence of this nation, when the ghost of secession is looming large on the horizon, what are the Opposition parties doing in this country? Today of course, the Government is doing its job and will do its job but just see how the Opposition Parties have gone out of the way. Recently, so-called alliance drafted a charge sheet. Is it not an attempt to weaken the will of the people of India, to demoralise the people of India, to erode the credibility of the Government? This is a direct attempt and.....(Laughter).

They are laughnig. You tell me. If I take the name of the person you will again start objecting. They had close links with the Akalis. Some of the alliance parties were in the government with them and informally they have been very friendly with them. Many of them—say the Government have failed all along the line? Let them tell me whether they are or they

are not a necessary complement of the political system? Was it not their responsibility to use their good offices and go to Punjab, meet Longowal and other people whom they call moderates? To my understanding, there is no difference, the difference is only between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. There is no difference between the two factions but it was their responsibility. They have let the country down. Let me tell them it was their responsibility, they should have tried to play the role of the Opposition in the constructive sense. What have they done? The Pakistani agencies.....(Interruptions).

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :**

Just a second, if you look at the last debate, the Home Minister has already admitted and conceded that the Opposition did help in the tripartite talks in narrowing down the difference between the Akali Dal and the Government. He is on record.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Home Minister, of course, did it. It was very kind of the Home Minister to have appreciated their gestures, but what happened subsequently? Of course, in tripartite talks they participated, differences were narrowed down, but again the Akalis, as it is in the nature of things, do not want any solution.

To say that the Government does not want any solution, to say the least is very unkind and very un-charitable. Prof. Dandavate has been participating in the debate and he is the leader of a national party, whatever be the condition of the party today. A scurrilous propaganda has been carried on throughout the country and anybody who is anybody on the opposition side keeps on repeating it; both here and outside, that the Government led by Shrimati Indira Gandhi is keeping its eyes on the outcome of the next 1985 elections and, therefore, she is bringing about this communal division between Hindus and Sikhs. Let us be honest in this matter. Indian polity has emerged, has evolved here, on the basis of secular acceptance, secular

philosophy and, except for a fringe of them, the majority of the parties have subscribed to this basic, fundamental philosophy of the nation being a secular nation, the State being a secular State. What is the motive behind this propaganda? Yet, this is what the Akalis keep on repeating, this is what the western press say and this is what the Pakistan propaganda media broadcast that India is ruled by Hindu imperialism. Do you honestly believe that India is being dominated or ruled by Hindu chauvinists? Yet, by repeating this charge, *ad nauseam* you have actually created this impression. Perhaps for some small political gains, you have forgotten your own moorings, your own philosophy, your own commitment.

I am speaking here with a full sense of responsibility and I do not want to apportion blame. You are all Hon. persons, Hon. Members, some Hon. leaders of the opposition parties. I am merely trying to hold the mirror nearer to your faces. What is happening.....(Interruptions). Of course, Punjab is in a bad shape. I admit it. It needs immediate attention. Some solution has to be found to the Punjab problem. But we cannot go on looking at the scene and expect some support from the opposition.

When two Hon. Members of this House went to Pakistan to meet Zia, what prevented them from going to Amritsar and meeting Longowal? I want to know whether it is a fact that these two members: prior to their visit to Pakistan, had several rounds of meetings with the American Ambassador here and whether the meeting with the Pakistani President took place in the absence of the Indian Ambassador, which is never done. I would like a specific answer from the Hon. Home Minister to these questions. This is the scenario. Therefore, even at this stage, the opposition parties can change their stand in this conflict this growing conflict which is taking place.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He has taken more than half an hour. He should conclude now.

PROF K. K. TEWARY : What is happening today is frightening. The entire opposition... (Interruptions) A solution cannot be worked out without a full and responsible participation of the ruling party and the opposition. Where the country's integrity is in question, I think we should have one voice. Shrimati Gandhi has already done enough to bring about a proper atmosphere for the solution of this problem. Therefore, even at this late stage, I expect the opposition, in view of the seriousness of the situation, to play a constructive role, as a link and a mediating factor between the Government and the Akalis and bring them to the negotiating table for a lasting solution to this explosive problem.

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब की आज की हालत को देखकर स्वर्ग में लाला लाजपत राय, शहीदे आज़म भगत सिंह, शहीद ऊधम सिंह और पंजाब के हजारों शहीदों की आत्मायें उर्दू का यह शेर गुनगुना रही होंगी :

क्या इसलिए तकदीर ने  
 चुनवाए थे तिनके,  
 वन जाए नेशमन तो  
 कोई आग लगा दे ।

मिर्जा गालिब का एक शेर मैं थोड़ा सा बदल कर पंजाब के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा :

जखमी दुखी पंजाब पर रहमत खुदा की  
 मर्ज बढ़ता गया ज्यूं-ज्यूं दवा की ।

आज 13वीं बार इस हाउस में पंजाब के इश्यु पर डिस्कशन हो रहा है। 11वीं बार नहीं जैसा कि मेरे दोस्त कह रहे थे। पंजाब में रात 12 बजे से लेकर तीन बजे के बीच तीन घंटों में 39 स्टेशन्स जला दिए

गए। इसमें 400 किलोमीटर का एरिया कवर्ड है। इसके बारे में नार्दन इंडिया के महाहर पेपर 'ट्रिब्यून' के एडिटर प्रेम भाटिया ने अपने अडिटोरियल में लिखा है उसमें से मैं कुछ पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"Nine of the State's 12 districts were covered by what was no less than a military operation, meticulously planned and skillfully executed... As in every good military offensive, the attacks on the railway stations carried an element of surprise and virtual simultaneity."

वे आगे कहते हैं ।

"This was no simple act of destruction, inspired by passion. The operation indicates detailed preparation and dependable resources. The total distance involved was more than 200 miles.'s

आगे और क्या कहते हैं वह लास्ट सेन्टेन्स पढ़कर सुना रहा हूँ :

"The people of Punjab are not concerned any more with means and methods. They want to be allowed live in peace."

13.36 hrs

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI  
 in the Chair]

सभापति महोदय, इस मुकदमे में 1973 में इमर्जेंसी लगी थी, काले बादल छाये थे लेकिन उस इमर्जेंसी से भी लोग उतने दुःखी नहीं थे जितने की आज पंजाब के हालात से दुःखी हैं। इमर्जेंसी में इतनी बात थी कि गिरफ्तार करके कहीं छोड़ दिया जायेगा लेकिन आज तो यह भी पता नहीं रहता कि सुबह का निकला हुआ

आदमी शाम को अपने घर वापिस भी आयेगा या नहीं। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के हरबन्सलाल खन्ना, कूलिंग-पार्टी के संसद-सदस्य प्रोफेसर तिवारी और यहां दिल्ली में हरबन्स लाल मनचन्दा—किसी को भी वे नहीं बखशते हैं। खन्ना का कुसूर यह कि उनके विचारों से उनके विचार नहीं मिलते थे। प्रोफेसर तिवारी ठेठ पंजाबी थे, उनका भी कुसूर यही था कि उनकी विचारधारा उनसे मेल नहीं खाती थी। मनचन्दा जी सिक्ख थे—लेकिन उनके विचार उनसे मेल नहीं खाते थे—यही उनका भी कुसूर था। जो भी उनके खिलाफ बोलेंगा उसको वे नहीं बखशेंगे। अब तो यह अखबार में आया है कि कंप्यूटर से हिट लिस्ट बनाई जा रही है। पता नहीं कौन-सा कंप्यूटर इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है हिट लिस्ट बनाने के लिए। एक खबर तो यह भी पढ़ी है कि फारेन एजेंसीज भी इन्वेज की जा रही हैं उन आतंकवादियों की तरफ से। खुले रूप में चार आदमियों के नाम हैं—प्रधान मन्त्री जी, राजीव गांधी जी, चरण सिंह जी और अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी—वे कहते हैं पैसा चाहे कितना भी खर्च हो लेकिन इनको खत्म किया जाए। फारेन आतंकवादियों के लिए पासपोर्ट, उनकी सुरक्षा, उनके यहां पर आने और जाने का पूरा इन्तजाम किए जाने की बात कही जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ आपको सरकार क्या कर रही है? अभी यहां पर चर्चा हुई कि सुरेन्द्र सिंह सोढ़ी दरबार सहाब के बाहर जाय पी रहा था, वह एक प्रोक्लेम्ड आफेंडर था, वह अपनी बहन के घर होकर आया था तो कहाँ थी आपकी पुलिस? उसको मारने वाले थे छिन्दा और बलजीत कौर। वह उसको मारने के बाद स्वर्ण मन्दिर में चले

जाते हैं। बाद में स्वर्ण मन्दिर से बाहर भी आ जाते हैं, लेकिन आपकी सी० आई० डी० कुछ नहीं कर पाती है। मालिक सिंह भाटिया को सो-काल्ड भिडरावाले ने माफ भी कर दिया कि चलो इसने कसूर मान लिया है कि वह साजिश में शामिल था। भिडरावाले के आर्डर को भी वायोलेट किया गया और बलजीत कौर, सुरेन्द्र सिंह छिन्दा को दोनों को बाहर मार दिया गया। जो सोढ़ी का कातिल था। सरकार उसको पकड़ नहीं सकी है। लेकिन उन दुश्मनों ने कातिलों ने कातिल को मार दिया। सरकार खामोश है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर किस लिए?

एक बात मैं आपको और बताना चाहता हूँ, उनके पास बम मिलते हैं। सैंड्रों बमों के विस्फोट हो चुके हैं। आपकी सरकार मानती है, अखबारों में आया है, लेकिन होम मिनिस्टर ने अपनी जवान से नहीं कहा है। हमारी फौज से निकले हुए बम हैं, पाकिस्तान में बने हुए बम भी हैं और अमरीका के बने हुए बम भी हैं तथा रोवियत रूस के बने हुए बम भी हैं। यह अखबारों में छपा है। उनके पास स्टेनगन हमारी मिलिटरी की हैं और इन विदेशों की भी हैं। कैसे जाती हैं और कहाँ चली जाती हैं, कुछ पता नहीं है। इससे एक बात साफ है कि शासन की अयोग्यता, अक्षमता और अकर्मण्यता बिल्कुल साफ जाहिर हो गई है। इसलिए बेहतर है कि आप पंजाब के लोगों से कह दें कि यह हमारे बस की बात नहीं है; आप अपनी रक्षा अपने आप कर लें। यदि इतनी हिम्मत है, तो आप कह दीजिए।

सभापति जी, एक दो चोजें मैं और आपके समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ हम

[श्री सुरज भान]

यह कहते हैं कि अकाली दल अपना स्टैंड बदलते हैं और उनको कसूरवार ठहराते हैं। इन तमाम चीजों की धुल्लुआत करने वाले भिडरावाला आपकी पैदावार है। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है, यह कई बार इस हाउस में कहा जा चुका है। हरियाणा के डिप्टी स्पीकर पर हमला करने वाला और हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री का बयान छपा है। हरियाणा डिस्ट्रिक्ट कर्नाल यूथ कांग्रेस (आई) के तीन आफिस बीयरर्स हैं। जिनको अब निकालना पड़ा है। मैं सेठी जी से एक बात और पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने आल इण्डिया सिक्ख फंडेशन को बंद कर दिया है। लेकिन नार्मली जो कानून आप बनाते हैं, उसमें जब तक खास तौर से मेशन न किया जाए जम्मू-काश्मीर पर लागू नहीं होता है। क्या आपने आल इण्डिया सिक्ख स्टूडेंट फंडेशन को जम्मू काश्मीर में भी बंद किया है या नहीं? वहाँ के सिक्ख स्टूडेंट फंडेशन के कर्तव्यता मिटठेन सिंह हैं, जिनको मिटठू कहते हैं। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे कांग्रेस-आई के नेता के लडके हैं। मैं आपको सिलसिला बता रहा हूँ। आप बताइये कि आपने वहाँ पर बंद किया हुआ है?

मैं आपसे दो-तीन सवाल पूछना चाहूँगा। मेरा पहला सवाल है—क्या सरकार मानती है कि आतंकवादियों के हैड भिडरावाले हैं? दूसरा सवाल—क्या आपको जानकारी है कि पंजाब में कुछ गुरुद्वारों से बाकायदा लाउड-स्पीकर पर एलान किया जा रहा है कि कोई सिक्ख हिन्दू की जायजाद को मत खरीदे, यह जायजाद हमें मिलने वाली है। अगर इस

किस्म का प्रोपेगेंडा होगा जैसा कि उनकी नीति है कि वहाँ हिन्दुओं को मार कर, धमका कर और डराकर निकाला जाए। इसका यह रियेक्शन होगा कि पंजाब के बाहर जो सिक्ख बैठे हैं, वे वहाँ आ जायेंगे और खालिस्तान बन जाएगा। तीसरा सवाल है—क्या अकाली दल का एजीटेशन और आतंकवाद की पूरी मुहोम, आप इसको मानते हैं कि इन दोनों को स्वर्ण मन्दिर से डायरेक्शन दी जा रही है?

चौथा सवाल—क्या यह असालयत है—अखबारों में छपा है कि स्वर्ण मन्दिर में आने-जाने के लिए सुरंगें बनी हुई हैं? उन सुरंगों के जरिये बम जाते हैं, स्टेनगनों जाती हैं, आदमी जाते और आते हैं। क्या वे वाकई बनी हुई हैं और अगर बनी हुई हैं तो अभी तक आप ने कुछ क्यों नहीं किया?

पाँचवा सवाल—अखबारों में छपा है कि पाकिस्तान के जनरल इकबाल आज कल वहाँ नहीं है और वे यहाँ आतंकवादियों को डायरेक्शन दे रहे हैं। क्या इसके बारे में आपको कोई जानकारी है? क्या यह असलियत है कि पाकिस्तान का वह जनरल इकबाल नई दिल्ली के वैस्टर्न कोर्ट के एक कमरे में आकर अकसर ठहरता है, यह वह कमरा है जो वी० आई० पी० को, एम० पी० को एलाट होता है।

छठा सवाल—पाँवटा साहब में ट्रेनिंग कैम्प लगा था। वैसे ट्रेनिंग कैम्प जम्मू-काश्मीर और पंजाब में भी लगे थे। लेकिन पाँवटा साहब में जो इंट्रक्टर्स उनको तलवार और दूसरे हथियारों का इस्तेमाल सिखलाते थे, वे हिमाचल के एक भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री के घर में ठहरे थे?



आखरी सवाल—कितने अपराधी (आफेण्डर्स) हैं जो आप की जानकारी में स्वर्ण मन्दिर में ठहरे हुए हैं और वे कौन-कौन हैं ?

अब आखिरी में मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ :—

पहला सुझाव—पंजाब की पुलिस किसी जमाने में हिन्दुस्तान की मशहूर पुलिस होती थी। लेकिन आज हालत क्या है ? मैंने सुना है अगर अमरीका में कोई घटना हो जाय तो 48 घन्टे में वहाँ की पुलिस तलाश कर लेती है, स्कार्टलैंड वाले सिर्फ 24 घन्टों में तलाश कर लेते हैं, लेकिन पंजाब की पुलिस के आदमी इतने एफिशियेन्ट हैं कि घटना होने से पहली ही 24 घण्टे पहले, उनको जानकारी मिल जाती है, यानी यह सब घटनायें उनसे मिल कर होती हैं। क्या इन हालात को सुधारने के लिए—जैसा गुप्ता जी ने सुझाव दिया है—मैं उसको ही रिपीट करना चाहता हूँ—पंजाब के सीनियर आफिसरों का ओवर-हाल करेंगे और खास तौर पर जो वहाँ के ला-एण्ड-आर्डर के इन्चार्ज हैं, भिण्डर साहब; उनके परफॉर्मिस को रिम्यू करेंगे और उनको वहाँ से बाहर भेजेंगे ?

दूसरा सुझाव—क्या जो वहाँ पर पैरा-मिलिटरी फोर्सिंग है, उन को पूरे इख्तियारात देंगे। एरियाज को उनके बीच में बांट दिया जाए, उनकी ड्यूल रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी नहीं होनी चाहिये। उनको अपने-अपने एरियाज को एलाट कर दिया जाय और खुली छूट दी जाय।

तीसरा सुझाव—पंजाब की टोटल इन्टेलिजेंस को केन्द्र अपने हाथ में ले। बैसे तो भरोसा आप पर भी नहीं रहा है,

फिर भी कम से कम स्टेट के इंटेलिजेंस को अपने हाथों में ले।

आधरी सुझाव—पंजाब के कुछ जिलों—मिसाल के तौर पर फीरोजपुर, अमृतसर, पटियाला—इन में इतने ज्यादा हालात खराब हो गये हैं कि इनको सीधे-सीधे आर्मी के हाथों में दीजिए, उनको दिए बगैर गुजारा नहीं है।

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur):**  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the subject which is under discussion today is a very serious subject and the speakers before me have dealt with it at length. I think, it is the third time or second-time the subject is being discussed in the House.

Sir, the situation is tense and everyone is aware of it. You go to any part of the country and talk to a normal citizen. He is also worried about it. He is equally concerned and he is also looking towards the Government as to what action the Government is going to take on the subject. It is a matter of concern for the whole nation. I will deal with mainly what are the causes for the situation and I would like to suggest to the Government some remedies which I feel as a Member of Parliament.

The main cause of the situation is that political character in this country is deteriorating day by day. It is very unfortunate. This is one of the factors which has brought the country to such a stage. Earlier, the political character was such that the politicians used to take the nation above politics. It is coming down day by day. Not that I want to blame the Opposition.

I have heard the speeches and also I have read the news in the newspapers. When the Akalis were starting their agitation to burn Article 25, it continued for about 10 days. It came in the press. But most of the Opposition parties did not condemn it.

**SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI** (Patna) : No, no. You have not read the newspapers properly. We have condemned it.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT** : Some Parties condemned it but there are some parties which did not condemn it.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL** : May be, some party you have in mind. But so far as my party is concerned, the BJP, we have condemned it.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT** : That is the only problem with the Opposition. When we talk about the Opposition, they do not talk on behalf of the Opposition. They say, "My party, this party and that party." I am talking about the Opposition.

**SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI** : In the Opposition, there are so many parties.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT** : Let me give another example of the Opposition. During the NAM, the Akali Dal decided to distribute leaflets containing the demands of Punjab. The President of the Party did not say anything ; he did not condemn it. When the Government charged Mr. Longowal, then he said in one of the public meetings that it was politically motivated. What does it mean ? When he was doing that during the NAM, when the foreign dignitaries had come to this country, he did not condemn it. It was a denigration of our nation. The Opposition should not do such things. We have to come out of these things. Otherwise, there will be no solution in sight.

I think the Akalis are a part and parcel of the whole agitation. The SGPC is under the control of the Akalis. It is their nominees who are managing the gurdwaras all over the country. If they take a decision that they will not allow any anti-social elements or criminals to stay in the gurdwaras, don't you think that there will be a solution ? But nobody is coming out with it. No one is

forcing the Akalis and telling them, "You take that decision." The Akalis have never taken a decision that they will not allow any anti-social elements and criminals to stay in the gurdwaras. Mr. Bhindranwale has been described as an anti-social element by any citizen of the country. Why is he being permitted to stay in the Golden Temple ? You are condemning the Government for that. But what is the action taken by the Opposition in this regard ? Of course, the Government cannot be absolved of their responsibility. It is the responsibility of the Government to take action. But what is the action taken by the Opposition toward that end ?

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL** : You make an appeal to Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT** : I read in one of the debates that when late Nehru came after the NAM and he entered the Parliament, the appreciation of his role in the NAM was initiated by the Opposition members. Late Mr. H.V. Kamath and other members appreciated such acts. But today's attitude is completely different. Today, if something is done by the ruling party, the Opposition finds fault with that. If a man is sent in space, instead of appreciating that, they will say that the prices of dal and salt have gone up. This is the type of attitude taken. This is one of the factors which is affecting every situation arising today.

The situation in Punjab is a national issue. We all have to come out with it so that we can solve the problem. The Government administratively has to take some action. The Government cannot every time say that firm action is being taken and, every day, you read in the newspapers that 5 or 10 killings have taken place.

That is not a responsible statement for the Government to make. They have got to elaborate and in detail tell the House what action they are going to

take. The Government have got to tell the House that this is the action we are going to take.

Frankly speaking, the House is not bothered about what action they take. We are interested that no killing of anybody should take place and consequently there should be no news about such killings in the newspaper reports. We are interested in the safety of the people. We are interested in the welfare of the people. What action is taken to bring about peace and amity and understanding, is the problem of the Government. We are not bothered about what action the Government has taken to bring about normalcy. There should not be any killing in the State. This is what we, as Members of Parliament, feel.

Another point which has been raised is about the foreign hand. One of the Members sitting before me has mentioned every time that there is a foreign hand. There is a foreign hand involvement in it. One may not accept it openly. But if you read newspapers, you will find that there are indications as Prof. K.K. Tewary pointed out, that these activities are taking place. In 'Patriot' it is there. It is clearly mentioned in some of the other newspapers and magazines also. When we raised this question nearly two months ago that AISSF people were killed in Jammu and Kashmir, there was a Call Attention here and there was such a hulla from this side also—both the friends are missing today—and they claimed that there was no such activity there. And today they are asking "Have you banned AISSF in Jammu & Kashmir or not?" He is asking a question of the Government; Two months back when we raised a Call Attention, we stressed here that these people are being trained there. There was a Call Attention from this side. But now there is nothing like this. It is the same House and it is the same Members?

With this kind of attitude, can there ever be a solution the problem? You have to see the foreign hand, But the

problem is that you see only the Congress-I everywhere.

Government has to urgently gear up the administration and take steps to this effect on a war footing. Punjab is not that big State as UP and Bihar. You have to mobilise the forces. You have to take steps on a war footing. Open your control room and your operation room in each Block and district headquarter. Get a report from them. Take firm action and demoralise the anti-social elements psychologically. The action should be taken on a war footing. There is no time to lose.

I have heard Shri Nihal Singh three or four times talking about screening of people. He has said that screening of staff was not done. It is not a very big task. You have to screen the officers and staff. Some staff is not doing the work properly. It is not taking up the cause properly. Screening should be done. You have to find out and screen the staff. You cannot depend entirely on anybody and later blame the Intelligence Department. Anybody can fail. There are hundreds of resources available for the Government to find out and get the work done. You cannot leave it to one Department or one Bloc. You have to have alternative arrangement for that.

Peace Committees in each Block headquarters and in each village should be set up. It has to be monitored. Whatever help Government can give to the social organisations should be given.

We had been discussing the Punjab problem from the political point of view, sitting in the House. But today I seek an assurance from the Members of the opposition. Today, all Opposition Members who are sitting here must give an assurance to the House and to the nation that if Akalis do not dissociate themselves from anti-social elements, they will no more support the Akalis.

But I see nothing of the kind. You come and fight for the Punjab cause

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

here in the House. And tomorrow you go and sit in the Conclave. In that conclave, again you decide your policies. This is the sorry state of affair.

You must give a firm assurance to the House and to the nation that in case Akalis go on increasing their activities with anti-social elements, you will not associate with them for political reasons. This must be taken seriously by all of you. Some of the Senior Members of the Opposition must give this assurance to the House. Otherwise, we discuss every time and come back with no result. This is of no avail and it will not bring any result.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs the fact that the country is now very much worried on account of the Punjab problem. You go to any State whether it is North-East or South. The minds of people everywhere are very much agitated over Punjab problem. The Punjab situation is very bad. We have to act on a war footing and improve the conditions first. The people must feel a sense of safety there. At present, people are afraid to move towards the direction of Punjab. They have developed a psychological terror. You have to take immediate measures to remove that terror from the minds of the people and create confidence.

19.00 hrs

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : सभापति जी, पंजाब में उग्रवादियों की गतिविधियां दिनों-दिन बढ़ती जा रही हैं और जब-जब हम लोकसभा में उसकी चर्चा करते हैं, उसके बाद उनकी गति-विधियां और भी बढ़ जाती हैं। कभी-कभी मन करने लगता है कि हम इस समस्या को लोकसभा में डिस्कस न करें, नहीं तो ये गतिविधियां और आगे बढ़ती

जाएंगी और हैल्पलैस हो जाएंगे। श्रीमन्, जहाँ तक कांग्रेस का सवाल है, कम्यूनलिज्म का सवाल है, इस कांग्रेस (आई) पार्टी ने चुनाव में शिवसेना के साथ समझौता किया, केरल में मुस्लिम लीग के साथ समझौता किया और सरकार बनाई, अकालियों के साथ सरदार लक्ष्मण सिंह गिल के जमाने में समझौता किया और सरकार में आई, और त्रिपुरा में आनन्दमार्गियों के साथ इस पार्टी ने समझौता किया। लेकिन आज यह कहते हैं कि कम्यूनलिज्म दूसरे फैला रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ शिवसेना जैसी कम्यूनल दूसरी कोई पार्टी यहाँ नहीं हो सकती और आपने उनके साथ भी चुनाव समझौता किया... (व्यवधान)... उनकी सपोर्टिंग पार्टी के साथ समझौता किया... (व्यवधान)... श्रीमन् अगर आपको बुरा लग रहा है तो... (व्यवधान)... लेकिन इन्होंने शिव सेना के साथ समझौता किया, अकालियों के साथ समझौता किया। क्या यह गलत है या नहीं। मुस्लिम लीग के साथ समझौता किया और सरकार में बैठी। हमेशा इस पार्टी ने ऐसी पार्टियों के साथ समझौते किए हैं... (व्यवधान)... आप मेरा इंटरप्टन वाला पीरियड निकाल दीजिए। इसलिए कम्यूनलिज्म को बढ़ावा देने में इस पार्टी ने योगदान दिया है, जितनी यह पार्टी आगे रही है, उतनी कोई दूसरी पार्टी नहीं। शायद भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने भी कभी इतना कम्यूनलिज्म न उभारा हो, जितना विभेद कांग्रेस आई पार्टी ने देश में पैदा किया है। श्रीमन्, यह समय में नहीं आता कि जब ये अकालियों के साथ मिले हुए नहीं हैं तो यह प्रीमियम सोल्व क्यों नहीं हो रही। कैसे जानी जैल सिंह जी के चुनाव में अकालियों ने इनको वोट दे दिए, कैसे दिल्ली

के चुनावों में, जो हुआ, अकालियों की पूरी कम्प्यूनिटी ने मिलकर कांग्रेस को जिताया और बोट दिए। यह गुल्मी आज तक मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रही है। श्रीमन्, हिट लिस्ट में बहुत से लोग होंगे, लेकिन औरी-जिनली अगड़ा किस बात का था—

इसलिए उनको होम मिनिस्टर बना दिया गया।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): I take objection to what the Hon. Member says. He is mentioning the Hon. Psesident by name (Interruptions.)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : यह लिखा है, होम मिनिस्टर के बारे में किताब में, यदि आप कहें तो मैं उसको निकाल दूँ। जो उनके बारे में लिखा हुआ है, वह तो रहेगा। यदि जानी जैल सिंह जी कहीं विद्यार्थी थे, और किसी विद्यार्थी के कोई थप्पड़ मार दे, जानी जी कहें कि मेरे थप्पड़ मारा, तो वह नहीं आयेगा। इसलिए ये ठीक बात कह रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : श्रीमन्, यह प्रीव्लेम कहां से शुरू हुई, क्योंकि \*\*साहब जब होम मिनिस्टर बनाए गए, उस वक्त से यह प्रीव्लेम शुरू हुई। दरबारा सिंह साहब बाद में चीफ मिनिस्टर बने, क्योंकि मैडम को कोई पैरलल आदमी तो रखना था, जैसे आजकल नारायण दत्त तिवारी के खिलाफ के० सी० पन्त को लगा दिया गया है... (व्यवधान)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : This is all

\*\* Not recorded.

irrelevant. This has nothing to do with Punjab.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not bring in the name of President.

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN : I think, you do not want to discuss the Punjab issue.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : यह पंजाब ईश्यू नहीं डिस्कस हो रहा है, क्या श्रीमन् मैं यहां\*\* नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ, जिस वक्त ये होम मिनिस्टर थे, उस वक्त की बात कर रहा हूँ। मैंने इसलिए कोई अनपार्लियामेंटरी शब्द नहीं कहे। \*\* का अगड़ा कहां से शुरू हुआ... इट इज ए हार्ड फैक्ट (व्यवधान)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : आप चण्डीगढ़ जाइए, पंजाब जाइये, इनकी करतूतों की बिना पर आज चण्डीगढ़ जल रहा है, गोलियां सरे-आम चल रही हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : ये लोग जा रहे हैं, मुझे पीछे...

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : चण्डीगढ़ जल रहा है इनकी करतूत की वजह से। अब वहां गोलियां चल रही है।

SHRI A. R. MALLU (Nagar-kurnool) : It is quite unbecoming of a Member of Parliament to make any allegation against President.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Pleased conclude now... That will not go on record.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : बुरा लग रहा है श्रीमन्, मैं बिल्कुल बैठ जाऊँ, न बोलूँ? मैंने अभी सिर्फ डेढ़ मिनट ही बोला है।

मेरा कहना यह है कि यह सरकार किस

[श्री हरीश गंगवार]

काम के लिए बनी है ? हमने भी किताब में पढ़ा था कि शांति व्यवस्था कायम रखना सरकार का पहला कर्तव्य है। उसी को हम जानते थे कि सरकार का मतलब है कि हर आदमी जिन्दगी, जानो-माल को सुरक्षित रखे।

उत्तर प्रदेश में अगर किसी दरोगा के क्षेत्र में 3, 3 या 4, 4 कत्ल हो जायें, डकैती पड़ जायें, वारदातें हो जायें तो उसको हटा दिया जाता था। डी० एस० पी०, एस० पी० को हटा दिया जाता था। पिछली दफा फूलन देवी वाले केस में आई० जी० को हटा दिया था क्योंकि बहुत लोग मारे गए थे।

मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ जिन दरोगाओं के क्षेत्र में, थानों, सी० ओ० और एस० पी० के क्षेत्र में ये वारदातें बढ़ी हैं, उनमें से कितनों को सजा दी गई, कितनों को हटाया गया, कितनों को डिमोट किया गया और कितनों को घर बेटाकर लाइन हाजिर किया गया ? आप एक को भी नहीं हटाना चाहते, आपकी हिम्मत नहीं है किसी को हटाने की। ऐसा लगता है जैसे कोई कत्ल करने वाले कसाई हो, आप उसको देख रहे हैं कि इसको रहने दो, आखिर किसी दिन कत्ल करते-करते थक जायेगा। तो अपने आप कत्ल करना बन्द कर देगा। आप पालिसी अपना रहे हैं कि देर करो-देर करो, चाहे जितने आदमी मरते चले जायें। ऐसा लगता है कि कोई सरकार पंजाब में नहीं है।

आपने सरदार दरबारा सिंह को इसलिये बर्खास्त किया था कि वहाँ कोई

ला एण्ड आर्डर नहीं था, सिचुएशन सम्भल नहीं रही थी। अब आपकी सरकार है, आप वहाँ रूल कर रहे हैं तो आपका क्या फ़ैसला है ? आप भी हट रहे हैं या नहीं ? अब पहले से ज्यादा सिचुएशन खराब हो गई है, इसलिए आप इसको भी बर्खास्त करो।

मैं तो यह मानता हूँ कि इस सरकार का कोई नैतिक अधिकार नहीं है कि यह एक मिनट भी शासन में रहे। मैं इसके इस्तीफे की मांग करता हूँ। पंजाब की सिचुएशन दिल्ली से डील होती है। वहाँ जो भी काम होता है, सब दिल्ली के इशारे पर होता है और यह सरकार इसको कंट्रोल नहीं करना चाहती, इस वजह से वहाँ पर फ़ायदात आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। मेरा साफ़ चार्ज है कि यह सरकार जिस दिग चाहेगी, उसी दिन उसको ठीक कर सकती है। अपोजिशन ने पूरी कोशिश हर दफा की है, जब भी उन्होंने चाहा है, त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता से भी और दूसरे तरीके से भी। अपोजिशन का कोई आदमी नहीं चाहता कि यह मामला सुलझे नहीं या शांति न हो। आप शांति चाहते हैं, लेकिन आप उसका जरिया नहीं निकाल रहे हैं। आप चाहें तो एक मिनट में शांति हो सकती है, नहीं तो शांति नहीं हो सकती।

वहाँ क्या सिचुएशन हो रही है ? एक आई० जी० की पत्नी स्वर्ण मन्दिर में गई और उन्होंने जाकर मत्था टेका और भिडरावाले से कहा कि मेरे पति के ऊपर दया रखना। जब यह हालत हो कि आई० जी० पुलिस की पत्नी जाकर कहे कि मेरे पति के प्राणों की रक्षा करो तो इससे साफ़ पता लगता है कि वहाँ केवारा का शासन हो गया है, वहाँ सरकार का कोई शासन नहीं है,

पुलिस का कोई शासन नहीं है, न सेंटर का और न स्टेट का शासन है। यह कहकर सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बरी नहीं हो सकती कि कुछ लोग इसमें बाधा डाल रहे हैं। मैं सिर्फ यह अर्ज कर रहा हूँ—

न इधर-उधर की तू बात कर,  
 यह बता कि काफिला क्यों लुटा ?

तेरी रहवारी का सवाल है,  
 तुझे राहजन से गज नहीं ।

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV** (Silchar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the problem of Assam and Punjab has been created in the country by certain forces. Without going into the details and without repeating the points I would like to ask the Home Minister to clear one thing in this House whether it is a fact that persons who have been arrested in different places in the country—whether Jammu, Delhi, Amritsar or Chandigarh have given categorical statement before the police that all of them have been trained in the Golden Temple and they have been supplied arms or given money to buy arms by Bhindranwalla, whether this is a fact that these people have been trained inside the Golden Temple. This point may kindly be elaborated because the Opposition is always telling that in the Golden Temple there is no arms trading and they are also saying that the AISSF has no link with the Akalis, whether these persons who have been arrested—whether smugglers or extremists have in their statement before the police admitted that either the Akalis or the extremists have got all help from Bhindranwalla and other parties.

Sir, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee said that it is the bankruptcy of government regarding policy and politics. I feel it is the bankruptcy of the Opposition for not understanding this problem which is a national problem and the lack of cooperation which is making the problem more serious than solving it. Sir, in this House we have debated this problem

many a time and I see some similarity between Punjab problem and Assam problem because in Punjab there is an allegation against the police. A similar situation at one time took place in Assam also and when we spoke to the police personnel at that time they used to say that my family members live in the village and if I take action here there will be reaction there.

Last time when I participated in the debate I requested the Home Minister that this is an aspersion on the police and the officials. We have to take certain steps so as to gear it up and gradually involve police other than Punjab police to take control of the law and order situation which has been created in Punjab. Recently 39 railway stations were attacked. That proves the inaction of the police and the inaction of intelligence and their failure. Government must take positive steps so that people in the country—especially people in Punjab—feel that Government has taken positive steps to see that the police there—whether Punjab police or CRPF or BSF—is active.

Sir, Mr. Nihalsinghwal made a simple suggestion and I would also like to repeat and add to it. The other day I was travelling in a train. Fortunately or unfortunately out of the companions I got three were Sikh gentlemen. They also made the same sort of suggestion. They said that Mr. Dev if you want to solve this problem then your present attitude of solving the problem is not correct. They said, why don't you encircle all the gurudwaras of Punjab and not allow anybody to go inside with arms and ammunitions and also do not allow anybody to come outside with arms and ammunition. One of them was a Brigadier. He said, if you ask me I would say air-drop every bit of things that they want for six months inside the gurudwara so that they may not say they were deprived of any amenities and time will come when either they will surrender the arms or shoot each other. This is what has been said by Army people who hold responsible rank

[Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev]

of a Brigadier and were travelling with me.

It may sound funny, but the situation has gone out of proportions and it has reach to such a stage that certain drastic action has to be taken without wounding the sentiments of the people of Punjab, without affecting their religious sentiments. At the same time, we on the Government side must prove that we are trying our best to find an amicable solution to the present problem. There was an article published very recently in 'The Telegraph'. Some journalists went there and they could gather some information about one businessman who had gone to Mr. Bhindranwale for some help. The businessman requested Mr. Bhindranwale to help him in grabbing a plot of land. In the negotiation, Mr. Bhindranwale demanded some amount of money and the businessman had accepted to give him some amount of money. But after sometime Mr. Bhindranwale came to know that the businessman was a very big man and therefore he increased the amount of money from his original demand. So, this proves that his intention is not to work for the cause of Akalis. He is only trying to create a situation with the help of some foreign hand. But here the Opposition are asking the Government to find out the foreign hand. Sir, it is not only the foreign hand that is working behind but it is also foreign brain that is working here. This foreign brain is coming through the neighbouring countries of Punjab from far away countries. We should therefore understand the present situation and take immediate steps. The time is very short to combat the situation. Dr. Swamy in a very subtle way has said that a parallel Government is going to be formed there within one month. I do not know how he could the time-limit of one month. Is it because he has some contact with Mr. Bhindranwale? Who gave him this information regarding the time-limit? He was very specific of this time-limit of one month. I do not know whether

this information is correct. But it is said that there is already a parallel Government running there and they are taking recourse to terrorists activities. To counter-act the terrorists activities, the time has come that the Government must act in a manner that people all over the country feel that they are really meaning business. Sufficient time and chances have given to the Akalis to prove that they are loyal to the nation and their sympathies are genuine to the cause of Punjabis. But it has been proved beyond doubt that they are neither sympathisers to the cause of Punjabis nor they are ardent workers to promote national cause. Their only purpose is to create instability at the instigation of the foreign hand. Hence I would request the Government to come forward to spell out their proposed action. The Hon. Home Minister should tell the House what positive steps they are taking to counter the situation which is creating problem all over the country and also creating a feeling of disintegration within the country.

**SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli):**  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, while participating in this debate, I am reminded of the oath that I took in this House, to uphold our Constitution. The Constitution in its Preamble says like this :

**"WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA,**  
having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens ;

**JUSTICE,** social, economic and political ;

**LIBERTY** of thought, expression, belief faith and worship;

**EQUALITY** of status and of opportunity ; and to promote among them all

**FRATERNITY** assuring the dignity of the individual the unity and integrity of the Nation."

I am sorry we did not confine



ourselves strictly to the spirit with which we have taken the oath to uphold the Constitution. Sir, instead of doing heart-searching, we concentrated more on mud-slinging business on each other. Unfortunately Dr. Swamy set the tone in this direction. Sir, we are all aware of the blatant atrocities and acts of violence being committed by the extremist elements in Punjab. They have upset the whole country. These people have access to sophisticated arms and they have been trained to operate them. They have been provided with transport facilities to reach the destination and after committing crime, they are picked up from there and taken to safer places where they are given shelter. Is it not the duty of all of us to do something when such a situation has arisen? Punjab is a very delicate problem; it is a strategic State. The people feel insecure. Under these circumstances, it is very difficult for any Government, even for this Government also, to handle the situation without cooperation from all quarters. We find that the Government has been slow, but there are certain compulsions. That does not mean that the Government has utterly failed. We have tried to negotiate with people, but unfortunately much headway has not been reached.

On this occasion, I would like to say that we all should help the Government find out the culprits, to get them arrested. Before independence, it was easier for the British people to get informants, and get all the plans and conspiracies much earlier than they were committed. Has it become more difficult during these days to get all this information earlier? What is wrong? The police force was much efficient in those days, and today why have they failed? There is something wrong, and we should all cooperate in finding out that wrong. I do not agree with Shri Somnath Chatterjee that their duty is only to criticise the Government and to cooperate as and when they wish. That should not be their motto. All of us know, which are the foreign powers trying to help those people. We know it, Shri Chatterjee also knows it

certainly, and all of us know it, in that case why not stand together and united and help the Government of the day to weed out the malady?

In this context, I have certain suggestions to make. On the 14th February some sort of an agreement was reached. That agreement should be made known to the people, and if it is possible, those things, which were agreed to should be implemented unilaterally. We should not wait for them, and the suspicion that has been created among some of the Sikhs that this Government is not prepared to do anything should be removed by doing this.

Secondly, it is not only in Punjab that you will have to look to the intelligence, the police force and its control, but in the adjoining areas of J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan and other areas, this will require to be taken care of properly. Don't think that it is difficult for these people to sneak away in these areas and take shelter. I would suggest that this should be done quickly, so that these people do not go out of their areas and get shelter elsewhere.

I remember when there were riots in Muradabad, most of the members of this House visited Muradabad and then they came here and participated in the debate. I expected the opposition members to do that also in this case. In this particular case, what has gone wrong with the opposition? Have they forgotten their responsibility? You could have gone there. Our people went there, they lead peace marches; Shri Bhatia did it. Don't think that it is the Government alone that can do everything. Government alone cannot do anything unless we are all involved in this.....(Interruptions).

Let the people of Punjab feel that all the political parties, people belonging to different States, Assam, Maharashtra or Kerala or other States are for finding a permanent solution for Punjab. If this atmosphere is created,

[Shri Uttam Rathod]

I am sure, most of the things would be come easier.

On this occasion, I am reminded of a couplet which Allama Iqbal said :

छिपाकर आस्तीं में बिजलियां  
रखी हैं गरदूँ ने,  
अनादिल वाग के गुफिल न  
बैठ अशियाने में ।  
न समझोगे तो मिट जाओगे  
ऐ हिन्दोस्तां वालो,  
तुम्हारी दास्तां तक भी  
न होगी दास्तानों में ।

DR.V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram) : On behalf of my party, the DMK I would like to participate, there it is my bounden duty to participate in the discussion which is going on for more than 4½ hours now.

We are dealing with a very serious human and national problem. There need not be any disagreement amongst us. As we are dealing with a national problem, the ruling party and the Opposition must have a consensus. As a rationalist party, DMK has always stood for the right causes. Whenever anything goes wrong, we always fight for correcting it. But whenever any crisis is faced by the nation or there is threat to its security or to the lives and property of its people, we have been extending our support whole heartedly to the Government in power.

Heart-wrenching incidents are taking place in Punjab. Nobody can tolerate merciless killings of human beings and losses to national property. So, I was expecting some consensus between the ruling and the Oppositions sides. But I was dismayed to see the ruling

side making charges against the Opposition, and the Opposition also making counter-charges against the ruling party. But we must be united when the cause of the people is involved. Merciless killing cannot be tolerate. We do not want divisive forces to be encouraged.

We in the DMK, our initial stages were clamouring for a separate Dravidian country. But our intention was to claim more rights and benefits for the people in the South. When the Chinese aggression occurred in 1962, our great leader and party chief, Ierarignar Anna announced in Parliament our wholehearted support to the Government, and withdrew the separatist movement. At the same time, he proclaimed that the intention behind our claim had not become irrelevant, that is seeking the help of the Central Government for the uniform extension of services to all the seats. The problem is not a small one. Now it is time that the opposition as well as the ruling party, without mud slinging on either side, must come together and form a tripartite committee that is the government side, the ruling party side, the opposition side as well as Akalis must be invited. We must discuss this situation together; and at the same time, the Akalis should not be condemned. The extremists actually are taking the upper hand. They must create a peaceful atmosphere not only in Punjab but in other places also; and this should prevail throughout the country.

In Delhi, every day, people are anticipating whether Parliament will be bombed or any leader will be killed. But this strategy should not continue. So, we must come to a common agreement, both the ruling party as well as the opposition parties. We must constitute a tripartite committee through a series of negotiations so that it must ensure a peaceful atmosphere in Punjab and the security of our people and the safety of the property of the nation. With these words, I extend my cooperation to the government.

19.30 hrs.

RE SITTING OF LOK SABHA  
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 21,  
1984

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAM-  
ENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS, AND  
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI  
BUTA SINGH) : I have a request to  
wake to the House with your permission  
Since we are having a holiday on Friday  
and the next day is Saturday—I have  
discussed it with the Hon. leaders of  
the opposition parties also—we should  
devote the Saturday for a general dis-  
cussion on the Finance Bill; and on  
Saturday, the House will sit to discuss  
the Finance Bill. They have kindly  
agreed to my suggestion.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur):  
As I had told you, we have already  
fixed programme for Friday,  
Saturday, and Sunday I will not  
be available here on Saturday.  
He has agreed to permit some of us to  
speak on Monday, because everybody  
was under the impression that we shall  
have 3 holidays. 20th has not been  
declared a holiday suddenly.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : All  
of us.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Agreed.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : So,  
20th, 21st and 22nd, they are already  
listed holidays. That is why everybody  
has fixed up his programme for 3 days.  
But, now, Mr. Buta Singh specifically  
approached us and said that the Finance  
Minister has to go out on Tuesday  
abroad to some IMF meeting. Then,  
naturally, as usual, we said, all right.  
(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I had also some  
programme. I do not want to do it  
with them.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : All  
the more good. We will appreciate it

further. So, the discussion will be  
concluded on Tuesday.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : That is right.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : So,  
he has agreed to that final conclusion  
of the whole Finance Bill will be over  
on Tuesday. So, some people will be  
adjusted on Monday and some people on  
Saturday.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I can arrange  
for a dinner also.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : No  
allurement (*Interruptions*). Then our  
good gesture has no points.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :  
(Jadavpur) : At 11 he must arrange for  
a quorum to start with (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : That should be  
ensured.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : The  
maximum cooperation that we expect  
from you is that you exhaust the Con-  
gress I list on Saturday as much as  
possible.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : That is  
right.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) :  
खण्डोगढ़ के बारे में अगर कोई ताजा खबर  
आई हो तो बतला देना, कहीं मुझे कल फिर  
बोलना पड़े।

19.34 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON THE STATE-  
MENT MADE BY THE MINIS-  
TER OF HOME AFFAIRS ON  
17TH APRIL, 1984 RE BURN-  
ING OF RAILWAY STATIONS  
IN PUNJAB AND SHOOTING  
OF SOME PERSONS AT  
AMRITSAR—*CONTD.*

THE MINISTER OF HOME  
AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I  
must express my gratitude to you for

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

calling a meeting of the opposition leaders and there we discussed that the note of the discussion should be such as will be helpful in the Punjab solution. I must say with thanks to the opposition leaders and also to the Congress Members that the discussion was on a very happy note and there was no sacrimony.

Sir, as far as some of the points raised by the Hon. Members are concerned, Mr. Subramaniam Swamy referred to the terrorism spreading to the rural areas and migration of people. According to the information that the Punjab administration has given us, communal amity prevails in the rural Punjab. Originally some of the Hindus had left some of the rural areas, but the Sikh population there fortunately again went and called them and has taken the responsibility for their safety.

A point was also made that the labour population of U.P. and Bihar is getting less and thinner and thinner. It is true to some extent. It is true that only about 40 per cent from the adjoining areas of U.P. and Bihar have come to work there as labour because no labour is available in Punjab itself and therefore there is shortage. However, we are hopeful that the harvesting operations will be carried out without much difficulty.

Sir, as far as Article 25 is concerned, I would like to repeat what I said on 31st March, 1984 :

“There seems to be some misgivings among members of the Shiromani Akali Dal that the wordings of Explanation II of Article 25(2) of the Constitution do not reflect the distinct identity of Sikh community. Government will be prepared to consult the S.G.P.C. and other representatives of Sikh community as well as legal experts and undertake such legislation by way of amendment as may be necessary to remove doubts on this point. I

view of this, I trust that Shiromani Akali Dal will withdraw the agitation proposed to start on the 2nd April.”

I had given no commitment as far as personal law is concerned.

Sir, as far as the Chandigarh news is concerned, the funeral procession of the person who died this morning, reached the cremation ground at about 17.15 hours, passing through various Sectors of the city. The procession was being led by Hindu youths on scooters and motor cycles. On its way to cremation grounds, two scooters, one motor cycle and two *rehris* of kerosene vendors were set on fire. Five-six cars and a truck were damaged and a Chandigarh Transport Undertaking bus was set on fire by youths in the procession. The cremation ceremony was completed at about 18.00 hours and dispersal took place peacefully without any untoward incident. A strict watch on the situation is being kept.

Sir, as the Hon. Members have rightly pointed out, the problem of Punjab is not an isolated problem. It is a national problem and not a problem of any party or of Punjab State alone. And therefore, I agree with my friend Shri B. R. Bhagat that this is a national problem and we must all rise to the occasion to take a national perspective and solve the problem in a national manner.

A series of acts of violence and terrorism have been perpetrated by extremist groups and organisations. Their effort has been to motivate persons in the name of religion and to use them for their narrow objectives

As in the case of terrorist actions anywhere, containment of such violence requires strong public support. While the political parties have condemned the acts of violence for which I thank them, I would request them not to make this political matter and work for

generation of public cooperation for containment and eradication of terrorism.

In the prevailing situation, the leaders of the Akali Dal must consider the wisdom of continuing with their agitation. The recent events in or near about the Golden Temple complex have shown the dangers of continuation of the present state of affairs. Our attempt should be to find a solution to any outstanding issues through discussions and negotiations and as far as we are prepared to have negotiations.

The interrogations made by the Police in a number of cases of killings, murders and desecration of places of worship have confirmed that the resources, aspirations and directions and training in use of arms was provided by the extremists who have sought the sanctuary of the Golden Temple Complex.

I would ask the SGPC as to how long they are going to commit the desecration of the places of worship in this way. I would appeal to them as I have done earlier to hand over those wanted by law.

The point has been made about involvement and support of foreign agencies. The matter is sensitive but the Government have been receiving reports of extremists contact with Pakistan over a period of time. There is evidence of smuggling of arms from Pakistan across the Western border some of which find their way into the extremists hands.

Mr. Suraj Bhan has raised the question whether some of the smugglers have been caught. And he condemned the entire police force. It is no use demoralising the entire police force. I admit that there are black-sheeps everywhere. And they are there in the Punjab Police and other Police also. But as far as smugglers are concerned, a lot of them have been arrested. I have already informed the Hon. Members about the various legal,

administrative and police measures taken by Government from time to time. After the recent incident involving arson at the railway stations, further para-military forces have been inducted into Punjab. The communications and mobility of the local police is being constantly improved. While the District Headquarters and the police stations were already on the wireless network, this is being extended to mobile parties and a large number of wireless sets have been rushed to Punjab. Para-military forces are now being deployed as special task forces in each District to combat terrorism. They will be able to make use of the special powers conferred on them in performing this work while their activities will be coordinated within the area by the District authorities. They will also supervise and further activate the Village Defence Scheme in the areas allotted to them. Intensive actions will be organised in the worst affected districts.

Since the imposition of the President's rule in Punjab, several operations to unearth illicit arms have been conducted and upto 14th April, 1085 fire arms including carbines and rifles had been recovered. Apart from the cases relating to arms, 228 persons had been arrested in connection with 467 cases of violence which had been registered during this period. Several important cases have been worked out during last couple of months.

As I mentioned in my statement yesterday, the arson committed at the railway stations is believed to be the work of A.I.S.S.F. members and their sympathisers. 144 persons had been arrested in connection with these incidents. Earlier 130 A.I.S.S.F. activists had been detained or arrested by the authorities. The Administration has taken a series of measures for protection of the banks and railway tracks and I am glad to say that in the last few weeks, some cases of attempt to sabotage the railway lines had been prevented or detected in time and accidents averted. Steps are being taken to improve the ground intelligence.

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

As far as bank robberies are concerned, they have not been heard of in the last few days.

In the end I would like to assure the Hon. House that Government intends to stand firm in dealing with the terrorists and would spare no effort to contain and eradicate the activities of terrorists.

We are prepared for talks and we want the matter to be settled by peace-

ful means. But I assure the Hon. House and through the Hon. House to the entire nation that at any cost we shall not tolerate Khalistan.

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

17.44 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned  
till Eleven of the Clock on Thurs-  
day, April 19, 1984 Chaitra 30,  
1906 (Saka)*