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Wednesday, November 3, 1982
Kartika 12, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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No. 18, Wednesday, November 3, 1982/Kartika 12, 1904 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday the 3rd Day of November
1982/Kartika 12, 1904 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

Glut in alloy steel plant products and import of stainless steel

*332. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is glut in alloy steel plant products and huge unsold stocks are there;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether 200,000 tonnes of stainless steel has been imported;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof;

(e) whether consumers are getting price rebates on stainless steel as a result of glut due to import;

(f) whether import of stainless steel would be completely stopped: and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Producers of alloy steels are faced with the problem of accumulation of stocks because of low off-take.

(c) and (d). Import of stainless steel is canalised through SAIL and MMTC and is also directly permitted to actual users and REP licence holders. Canalised imports during 1981-82 were 9476 tonnes. Data for direct imports during 1981-82 onwards is not available.

(e) SAIL have offered certain rebates in the form of quantity rebates and introductory promotional time bound discounts.

(f) and (g). The import policy is reviewed and changes are made from time to time keeping in view the demand and indigenous availability of various items.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Mr. Speaker Sir, the reply is quite misleading. This is because I might inform that the Minister, Shri Tiwari, has already written to me that the rate of effective duty on import of stainless steel has been increased from 75 per cent to 30 per cent. He has thus recognised the gravity of the situation. Why should not the Government impose 100 per cent duty on it? The country can, more or less, deal with the demand whatever it is there. Further, if the demand increases, as it is likely to increase, there lies the greatest possible scandal. The Alloy Steel Plant was originally conceived to produce thin sheets of stainless steel. Let him bear me out. Originally, the investment was made and the mills were kept idle. Then it was a half-way house plant only producing slabs. Slabs are then sent to Bokaro to be transformed into coils and then sent to Salem to be transformed into stainless steel thin sheets. Whereas all the necessary investments were made in the original ASP Plant there, even now these facilities have not been utilised, nor

were the necessary equipment installed though there was planning for these there. So, up till now on this account the country has lost at least Rs. 2,000/- crores in this mad Planning. Therefore, I would ask the Hon. Minister whether the import of stainless steel will be completely stopped, whether the alloy steel plant will be updated to produce thin sheets of steel in order to meet the expanding demand; and whether this sort of mad planning in future would not be resorted to entailing the country huge losses, not merely of one or two crores, but of thousands and thousands of crores of rupee?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): We would have very much liked not to import any special steel items, but the Hon. Member would agree that there are many stainless steel items, special steel items, alloy steel items which have to be imported because these are not indigenously manufactured and we do not have the capacity to manufacture them. It happens the world over, because within the present stage of technology in the form of special steels, it is inevitable. For example, for the high-speed steel non-cobalt grade below 6 m.m. and above 100 m.m. dia, we have to permit it under OGL so that the industries do not suffer. So, it is not that the Government is not aware of the problem. We had exactly focussed our answer to the question framed by the Hon. Member. And as he has himself mentioned, we have taken steps recently by which Customs Tariff Act was amended in April 1982 to provide for a statutory duty of 330 per cent for import of steel in all forms. Then again, as he correctly said, the import duty on alloy steel has been increased from 60 per cent to 85 per cent with effect from 20th August, 1982. Similarly, high speed steel non-cobalt grade above 40 m.m. dia to 100 m.m. dia has been included in the list of limited permissible items in Appendix 6 from OGL In-

stead of the Open General Licence, it has been transferred to the list of limited permissible items. So, I think we have taken adequate steps.

Capacity utilisation, of course, depends on the supply of power also. And the Hon. Member knows that there had been constraint in regard to power supply etc. Therefore, it has affected full capacity utilisation.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister is misleading the House in bits. He talks of power shortage, but he on the other hand admits that ASP is burdened with a glut of products. These two do not tally. Even if there is power shortage, it is not to such an extent that the ASP is now burdened with a glut of products, unsold products and there are huge losses and that is why he has been compelled to raise the import duty.

The ASP was established along with the DSP in the first Five-Year Plan period. More than twentyfive years have gone by. It was originally scheduled to produce the entire thing from slab to coil to stainless steel sheets. Now he says there is need for constant improvement in technology. But the question is was the Government sleeping a Kumbhakarna sleep all these years so that they could not upgrade the technology and could not utilise the plant? I say this because some X General Manager of ASP told this to me confidentially and privately. So, I will not name him. But the Minister should know that I am thoroughly in the know of the subject. I am not a novice. So, he may kindly answer this question.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I would like to slightly update the information of the hon. Member. Kumbharkarna's effigy has already been burnt, and we have already celebrated Vijaya Dasami.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
This is a secular Government. You cannot quote Kumbhakarna.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:
We are as secular as we could be.

As far as the Alloy Steel Plant's capacity is concerned, the hon. Member will be happy to know—perhaps he know—that the second stage expansion of the Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur has already been sanctioned in 1981, for increasing the ingot steel capacity from 160,000 tonnes to 204,000 tonnes, with an estimated cost of Rs. 65.98 crores. And in this second phase expansion we are taking steps for improving the economic viability of the steel plant, updating the technology of the plant and providing an indigenous supply source for hot-rolled stainless steel bands for the Salem Steel Plant. So, we are taking care of the fact mentioned by the hon. Member, in the second phase expansion.

SHRI S. T. QUADRI: The Minister, in his reply, has mentioned that there is glut in the market for alloy steels. It does not pertain only to the Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur. It pertains to all the alloy steel producers in the country. Last year, i.e. on 29th April 1981, faulty import policy decisions were taken, whereunder there was no control whatsoever on the alloy steel imported in the country. I had demanded the details on many occasions, i.e. about the quantity of alloy steels and stainless steels imported in the country under the OGL. Till now, I have not got any reply. In view of the Salem Steel Plant suffering, as also the other steel producers, will the hon. Minister categorically state whether there will be a total ban on the import of stainless steels and alloy steels in the country, where there is production capacity?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:
I have not accepted that there is a glut. I have only used the term 'accumulation'; and there is a difference. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
What is the extent of accumulation? (Interruptions) This is the madness.

MR SPEAKER: Upto a point, it does not become a glut.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:
I have used the word 'accumulation', and not 'glut'. As far as total stocks go, we have mentioned that out of a total production of alloy steel in the country, of 4,93,290 tonnes, the public sector accounts for 113,000 tonnes. And according to the figure supplied by the Iron and Steel Controller, the total stocks of alloy, including public sector and private sector, were about 44,832 tonnes.

As regards imports, we have the figures available from the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics only upto August 1980, because the figures take time to be processed there, and to reach there. The total imports of stainless steel during 1980-81 were 28,447 tonnes. We have tried to streamline this data processing machinery. Now we have asked of them, that each and every import should be registered with the statistical authorities. So, we shall now have a more comprehensive and timely data.

Discharge of effluents by Industrial units into Jamuna

*333. **SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:**
SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the industrial units which have been directed by the Court to stop discharging effluents into Jamuna by November 30, 1982; and

(b) the details of action proposed to be taken to enforce the directive of the Court?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) The Delhi Cloth Mills, Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi, has been directed by the Court to discharge its effluents in such a manner that such effluents fall within the tolerance limit prescribed by the Indian Standards Institution and in the consent order of the Central Board for Water Pollution Control. The Court has directed the industry to stop discharging effluents with effect from 1st December, 1982, if the Industry fails to maintain the standard as directed by the Court.

(b) If the industry fails to comply with the directives of the Court by November 30, 1982, necessary action under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 can be taken.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया है, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि उन्होंने इस प्रश्न को समझा ही नहीं है। राज्यसभा में एक प्रश्न आया था, जिसका उत्तर पर्यावरण उप मंत्री श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने दिया था कि पानी को गंदा करने पर 23 कंपनियों के विरुद्ध मामले दाखिल किए हैं। इसी सत्र में आया है। इसी संबंधित मेरा प्रश्न था कि कितनी कंपनियों पर कार्यवाही हुई तो बताया गया है कि दिल्ली क्लाउड मिल के ऊपर एक स्थगन आदेश आया हुआ है।

मार्च वर्ष में यह पूछना चाहता है कि इन 23 कंपनियों में से केवल दिल्ली क्लाउड मिल पर स्थगन आदेश आया हुआ है और शेष कंपनियों पर जो मुकदमे दाखिल किए गए थे, उनके संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही हुई।

इसी प्रश्न का दूसरा भाग है कि यह जो 30 नवम्बर 1982 तक न्यायालय का आदेश है कि इसका यदि वे पालन महीं करते हैं तो 'जल प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण अधिनियम 1974' के उपबंधों के मुताबिक उन पर कार्यवाही की जाएगी। तो क्या एक ही कम्पनी पर कार्यवाही की जाएगी या 23 कंपनियों पर की जाएगी।

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : The hon. member has asked two questions: one is regarding the action taken by 30th November, 1982. The unit which has to take action under that category is only one industry which falls under that category wherein there is a court order restraining throwing of any effluents by 1st December, 1982. The second question relates to about 28 other cases. According to our information, there are only five cases that have been registered by the Central Board—two for Delhi, two for Pondicherry and one for Uttar Pradesh. As far as Delhi cases are concerned, one relates to Delhi Cloth Mills and the second one relates to Delhi Milk Supply. If the member wants, I can give details about the two cases of Pondicherry. The fifth case relates to Jamuna in Uttar Pradesh. In the case of fifth case, in Shikohabad in Uttar Pradesh, Rajesh Paper Mill is involved; and there has been a High Court stay order in this fifth case. So, these are all the cases about which the hon. member has asked for information.

AN HON. MEMBER: The Minister is speaking very slowly.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Reporters must be having a good time!

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: प्रश्न का उत्तर बहुत धूमा-फिरा कर दिया गया है। यह कहा गया कि दो मुकदमे यहां हैं। तो मेरा दूसरा सवाल है कि जैसा कि कहा गया है कि गंगा, ढूणा, कावेरी और यमुना नदी में प्रदूषण बढ़ रहा है।

मान्यवर, एक सम्भावार भरे पास है। प्रधान मंत्री जो जरा इस पर ध्यान दें। वाराणसी में गंगा के जल के प्रदूषण की एक विचित्र समस्या है और वहां पर बर्लिन के डा. जे. ऑलिवर ने सन 1924 में, डा. एफ. कॉहिमान ने सन 1931 में तथा अमेरिका के डा. एम. सी. हैमिस्टन ने सन 1932 में प्रयोग किया था और यह बताया था कि गंगा तथा यमना के जल में बैक्टीरिया माने की अद्भुत क्षमता है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : There is a three-year rule on our questions. He cannot go beyond that.

MR. SPEAKER: This is covered.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: लंकिन सन् 1958 में एक दूसरे प्रयोग से यह पता चाहा कि इसकी क्षमता अब खत्म हो गई है।

अध्यक्ष महानव्य: मुझे कहु एसा लगता नहीं है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: गंगा और यमना के प्रदूषण को खत्म करने के लिए केंद्र सरकार ने 54 लाख रुपए की योजना बनाई है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो योजना बनी थी, इस योजना का क्या हुआ और क्या ऐसी कोई योजना इन नदियों के बारे में बनायी जाएगी जिससे प्रदूषण रुक सके, यहां तक कि ताजमहल को भी बतरा है। इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: The question, of course, pertains to the problems of the Jamuna, but the problems of the Ganga are acute and it is estimated that the pollution problems in the Ganga and the Jamuna both are critical; and the Uttar Pradesh State Water Pollution Control Board is genuinely and primarily responsible for the monitoring of all the effluents that go into both these river systems.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: केंद्र सरकार ने प्लानिंग की थी न कि उत्तर

प्रदेश ने की थी। यह 54 लाख रुपया केंद्र सरकार ने स्वीकृत किया था। प्रधान मंत्री बताए।

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: In Uttar Pradesh,...(Interruption)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Why do you prompt him? Why do you not answer it yourself?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): I am asking him something else.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: We have a special Ganga Basin Development Board; so that was created for looking into all these problems concerning pollution and management of the water resources of the Ganga Basin.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the hon. Minister state whether merely issuing orders by the courts stops the effluents going into the Jamuna and Ganga; and whether there is any regular monitoring unit which goes through samples of waters of the rivers at regular intervals and, secondly, which particular type of technology and method has been approved for the industry to de-pollute them and to take out all the poisonous chemical materials out of those waters?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Most of the problems we are confronting are those from industrial units and under the Water Pollution Control Act it is the duty of the polluting industrial units to instal the necessary equipment there and it is the primary duty of the Board to monitor that the equipment installed functions. The checking is done every month.

About the second part of the question about instrumentation, right now most of the instruments that have been installed are of indigenous manufacture.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: This Act is a Central Act. Even though the State Governments have set up Air and Water Pollution Boards, still the

Central Government cannot abdicate its responsibility in preventing air and water pollution. I think, the hon. Deputy Minister, who is answering the question, knows that the Boards which have been set up in the States, are probably not functioning because of lack of monetary resources, technical knowledge and technical input. What steps is the Central Government taking in monitoring the air and water pollution, which is taking place all over the country and in strengthening the Board, by giving them resources in terms of money and technology?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: By and large, the Member's observations are correct. There is much lacking in the functioning of the State Boards. But the Boards function autonomously. They have their own Chairmen and executive committees. And the coordination with the Central Board is more in the advisory capacity rather than in the directive one.

About the financial support and technical guidance, it is a good suggestion. Technical guidance is given. Financial support will certainly be considered. Presently the resources of the Board arise from the cess money that the Board collects from the State.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Is it not a fact that water in some parts of the country is polluted so much that the self-respecting germs refuse to live there?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Is not that a good thing that there are no germs!

Setting up of a Colour Film Project

*335. **SHRI R. PRABHU:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally decided on the setting up of a colour film project;

(b) if so, where the project is going to be located;

(c) what is the total project cost;

(d) when the project is expected to go into production; and

(e) whether the foreign collaboration arrangements have been finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (e). A letter of intent has been granted to Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company (HPF) for the setting up of capacity for the manufacture of ten million square metres of cine colour positive film. HPF is negotiating technical details and collaboration terms with reputed manufacturers. After these are finalised, a detailed project report indicating, inter alia, the location, gestation period, collaboration terms, estimated costs, etc., will be prepared by the Company and submitted to Government for its consideration and investment decision.

SHRI R. PRABHU: There are various criteria, which govern the selection of a location, which is ideal for a project. My constituency, Ooty in Tamil Nadu was specifically selected for the Hindustan Photo Films Project by an East German Team in 1956, taking into account certain technical factors. They also surveyed a dozen other places, but specifically selected this location after analysing certain conditions which were conducive to film manufacture. The French collaborators of Hindustan Photo Films have also endorsed the view that this is an ideal location. The Hindustan Photo Films has, over the years, set up infrastructural facilities in Ooty and has developed resources of raw materials, which are essential for making films, both black and white and colour. Keeping in view all these factors and also that there will be a project cost

escalation of nearly 15 to 20 per cent if this project is shifted somewhere else rather than Ooty, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has finalised any location and what the criteria are for fixing the location of this project?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): As mentioned in the main answer, the location is yet to be finalized. All the criteria that are essential for the location of any such undertaking will be fully taken into consideration. As far as the description of Ooty goes, I quite agree with the hon. Member about the beauty and significance of Octacumund. But I am sure that the hon. Member with his fair-mindedness, will not mind any flowering of Ooty's campus into other beautiful campuses.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: This is not a reply.

SHRI R. PRABHU: I am happy that the hon. Minister has said that the location is not yet finalized. But I may point out that a lot of newspaper reports have appeared, for quite some time, which have evoked a lot of adverse reaction in my constituency of Ooty. As a result, there have been hunger strikes and bandhs. I am quoting one newspaper report, which I could lay my hands on. This is *The Statesman* of 28-9-82;

"Colour film unit to be set up in Naini Tal.

The second unit of the Hindustan Photo Films (HPF) for the film and cine colour positive films will be set up near Naini Tal in UP. says UNI."

They go on to say that a decision has been taken by the Board the proposals have been forwarded to the Public Investment Board and, after approval, will go to the Cabinet. No foreign collaborators are going to talk to anybody unless they are told where the location is going to be I would like

the hon. Minister to give an assurance that the location of this project is still open and that it will be decided taking into consideration that Ootacamund has already the infrastructural facilities and that there will be cost escalation of 20 per cent, if it goes anywhere else.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): I want to mention a matter of policy. I am not talking merely with reference to this issue. When a decision has been taken, the hon. Minister will not doubt inform the House about it. Here we have a real problem. There are certain areas, which already have some industries. It is true they have the infrastructure and it may be a little cheaper to have more industries there. But what do we do with a very large area in our country, which has no industry at all? Unless we are willing to start something there, may be with a little more cost, we cannot help the backward areas. The whole of the UP hills are backward, the Kumaon and the Garhwal areas. The same is the position of the Kangra area of Himachal Pradesh and many other places. Almost the entire Rajasthan is without industry, as also large portions of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and eastern UP.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Medak?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Medak has got something now.

When you look at the map, you see large areas which need development. Of course, even in forward areas, like Maharashtra while some areas are developed, others are backward. In the total, northern India is very largely devoid of industry. We must make some effort to re-dress this balance, even if it costs a little more. Otherwise, we cannot face the people. I entirely agree with the hon. Member that we must do everything possible so that the people in these areas do not suffer.

DR. A. KALANIDHI: I would like to know whether the Prime Minister is aware....

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think there is anything more to be asked. Next Question. Shri Trilok Chand

Availability of Sales Tax Forms

†336. SHRI TRILOK CHAND: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Sales Tax Department has stopped issuing free of cost application forms for demanding the forms ST-1, ST-2, ST-3, CST etc. and the forms have to be bought from the vendors sitting outside the Sales Tax Offices; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken to ensure their easy and free availability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The Delhi administration has intimated that its Sales Tax Department has prescribed a form of application only for the issue of ST-1 forms. These application forms continue to be supplied free of cost from the reception counter of the Sales Tax Department, Indraprastha Estate and also from all the 50 Sales Tax wards. C Forms prescribed under the Central Sales Tax Act are issued against application on plain paper and no application form has been prescribed for them.

Shri Trilok Chand: मान्यवर, यह जवाब रटी-रटाई है लैखेज में दिया गया है। सवाल यह है कि क्या फार्म एस टी-1, एस टी-2, एस टी-3 और सी एस टी फ्री मिलते हैं। मगर जवाब सिर्फ एस टी-1 और सी एस टी के बारे में दिया गया है और एस टी-2 तथा एस टी-3 के बारे में कोई जवाब है नहीं है। मैंने शिकायत की थी कि जिन

फार्म के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वे फ्री मिलते हैं, हम सब जानते हैं कि वे फ्री नहीं मिलते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इसकी जांच कराई है? उन्होंने यह इनफर्मेशन किस आधार पर दी है?

गृह मंत्री (श्री श्रीकाश चन्द्र सेठी): जहां तक फार्म एस टी-2 का सवाल है, वह रूल 8(8) के मात्रात फार्म एस टी-1 में मैनेटेनेंस आफ अकाउन्ट्स डिविलरेशन के लिए प्रेसक्राइचर है। जैसा कि बताया गया है, एस टी-1 फ्री दिया जाता है। मैं माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान इस और आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि कमिशनर आफ सेल्ज टैक्स, दिल्ली ने 24-8-82 को राब ट्रूड एसोसियेशन को इनफर्मेशन दी है कि

“Printed applications for issue of declarations in form ST-1 are being distributed free of charge from the Enquiry Counter in 'L'L Block of Vikas Bhavan, New Delhi. For the convenience of dealers, it has been decided to make these forms available in all the wards also.”

इस लिए यह शिकायत सही नहीं है कि वे फार्म कछु चार्ज कर के दिए जाते हैं। जहां तक एस टी-3 का सवाल है, वह 31-1-78 में लागू किया गया था, लेकिन अब उसे हटा दिया गया है।

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र: मंत्री महोदय ने सेल्ज टैक्स कमिशनर द्वारा दी गई सूचना बता दी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह केवल दिल्ली की प्रावलम नहीं है। यह सारे देश की प्रावलम है और एक बहुत बड़ी प्रावलम है। चाहे कोई भी फर्म हो, इंडस्ट्री के लिए लाने का फार्म हो, हरिजन सहायता का फार्म हो, वजीफे का फार्म हो, बयनामे का कागज हो, कोई भी फार्म पूरे मुल्क में कहाँ भी आसानी से नहीं मिलता है। उसके लिए कछु न कछु देना पड़ता है। यह सिर्फ दिल्ली की सेल्ज टैक्स की प्रावलम नहीं है। सब विभागों के कोई भी फार्म फ्री नहीं दिए जाते हैं। क्या इस

बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मंत्री महोदय स्टेस को लिखेंगे और इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करने पर विचार करेंगे ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठो: माननीय सदस्य का सबाल लाम तारे पर दिल्ली सेल्ज टेक्स के बारे में था । माननीय सदस्य ने जो जानकारी दी है, जांच-पड़ताल किए बिना उसके बारे में कह कहना मुश्किल है ।

Discovery of Tin Ore Koraput and Bastar

†337. **SHRI A. C. DAS:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tin ore has been detected in Dummageda and Mundagoda in Koraput District and Orissa and in the adjoining areas in the Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) what are the exploratory drilling schemes prepared by the Geological Survey of India to test this tin bearing vast area of Koraput and Bastar; and

(c) what additional inputs in terms of increasing the drilling machine with logistic support are being proposed to be deployed for unearthing this important mineral?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Geological Survey of India has carried out systematic mapping including detailed exploration for tin ore in parts of Bastar District in Madhya Pradesh from 1975 to 1978. Based on the above, 40 sq. kms. of prospective tin ore bearing area has been identified. GSI has also carried out investigations for tin in parts of Koraput District in Orissa and several zones have been demarcated in these areas which show tin values. A three year scheme (1982-85) has now been prepared by GSI in collaboration with the State Directorates of Mining of

Orissa and Madhya Pradesh and other agencies for exploration of primary tin prospects in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh and Koraput District of Orissa. The proposed programme is scheduled to commence from the Field Season of 1982-83 and exploration will be carried out by various geoscientific methods including drilling for which adequate number of drills with requisite logistic support as required will be deployed.

SHRI A. C. DAS : So far as the exploration part is concerned, it is all right. But it so happens that there are some local people who know the technique of smelting the tin ore and they separate tin from the ore. They are also selling it. Some time back it was reported in the papers that tin worth Rs. 6 lakhs was seized by the Government from a Jeep and the in was stolen from that area. I even now understand that a large amount of tin is being smuggled out from the area. May I know what steps Government have taken to see that such a large scale theft of tin from the area is checked specially in the Koraput area?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: As and when we receive any information about the illegal mining of the tin ore, we alert the State Government concerned to take necessary preventive measures. In Bastar area some cases of illegal mining have been registered with the police. As a preventive measures the State Government have opened police chowkies to prevent illegal mining in the area. The number of mining inspectors have also been increased and the State Mining Corporation has also posted a number of chowkidars in that area. I have no knowledge of the area mentioned by the hon. Member. If he supplies some paper giving the information, I shall look into it and the needful will be done.

SHRI A. C. DAS: Does Government propose to set up any smelting plant in the Koraput District ? If

so, by what time is this plant likely to be set up?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: I cannot assure the hon. Member of setting up of a smelter in Koraput areas because mapping and tracing is going on and detailed drilling will be undertaken only after the results are found to be substantial.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Are they able to have any estimate regarding the quantum of ore which they are going to have in Bastar? What time they will require to explore the possibility of drilling and mining?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: As I have already stated, mapping is going on. Thereafter drilling will be the last stage.

As regards Bastar District, investigation revealed the presence of 223 tonnes of tin ore in Mundagonda Block in Koraput District. Investigation is still going on.

About Madhya Pradesh, Geological Survey of India has carried out investigation in Bastar District. It has assured total of 1182 tonnes of reserves of tin ore. Besides this the Director, Geological Mining, Madhya Pradesh Government has carried out investigation with the United Nations Development Programme assistance. It has so far estimated a total of 1,500 tonnes of tin ore in other blocks of the same districts.

SHRI D.P. YADAV: Has extensive exploratory work about the tin availability in Bihar been done by the G.S.I.? If so, are there prospects of the metal in Bihar? By which time do you expect to be selfsufficient in tin requirement of the country? By which time is the import expected to be stopped?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: With regard to the three parts of the question which the hon. Member has put, I can only say that the G.S.I. has carried out investigation for tin minerals in Bihar, Gujarat, Mysore and Rajasthan. I may also inform that since the investigation did not yield

any encouraging result, the G.S.I. has stopped further investigation in the above areas.

SHRI D.P. YADAV: What about import?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: We are importing tin from Malaysia, North Vietnam and Indonesia. In 1980-81, from Malaysia about 2.175 tonnes of ore.....

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. You can give it later.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now the hon. Minister has said that the Government of India has instructed the State Government to check illicit mining, which is taking place in Bastar area. The mining at the area had just begun as a cottage industry and all the Departments including the Police Department are involved in that illegal mining. May I request the hon. Minister at least to send a team to look into all these illegal minings which are taking place there? Would the hon. Minister consider this point?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: I will take up this matter seriously with the concerned State Government and I will also see that needful is done in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Narayan Choubey—Absent.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have given a question on the same subject of cement. I may be allowed.

MA. SPEAKER: Your turn will come, Sir.

Accidents in Bokaro Steel Plant

*339. **SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) details of the accidents in Bokaro Steel Plant causing death of workers in 1980 and 1981;

(b) details of loss of life and property in each of such accident.

(c) whether any probe has been made in each of such accidents; and

(d) if so, result of the probe and the steps taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). Details of accidents at Bokaro Steel Plant causing death

of workers of Bokaro Steel Plant during 1980 and 1981 are as per Annexure. Loss of property in the accident on 11th March, 1981 has been assessed at Rs. 60.24 lakhs. There was no loss of property in other accidents.

(c) and (d). A departmental inquiry is conducted in all cases of accidents in order to ascertain causes of the accidents, fix responsibility, and recommend measures to prevent such accidents. The plant takes follow up action on the recommendations of the inquiry committees.

ANNEXURE

DETAILS OF EMPLOYEES WHO DIED IN ACCIDENTS IN THE YEARS 1980 AND 1981 IN BOKARO STEEL PLANT

Sl. No.	Date of Accident	Name	Date of Death
1	2	3	4
1980			
1.	21-4-1980	V.N. Singh	21-4-1980
1981			
1.	7-1-1981	K.R. Mehta	7-1-1981
2.	11-3-1981	Nanu Yadav	11-3-1981
3.	11-3-1981	J.P. Kesharwani	12-3-1981
4.	11-3-1981	R.B. Singh	11-3-1981
5.	11-3-1981	Md. Alam	11-3-1981
6.	11-3-1981	A.C. Sahu	11-3-1981
7.	11-3-1981	Baleshwar Singh	11-3-1981
8.	18-4-1981	Smt. Sukhmati	18-4-1981
9.	15-6-81	Pran Prasad	15-6-1981
10.	30-7-1981	I.D. Mehto	30-7-1981
11.	6-8-1981	K.D. Rajak	6-8-1981
12.	3-9-1981	R.J. Prasad	3-9-1981
13.	12-11-1981	A. Mahato	12-11-1981

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, I have read the statement laid on the Table of the House. Reply to part (a) of my question is incomplete part (b) is misleading; part (c) is confusing; and part (d) is missing.

MR. SPEAKER: What remains?

SHRI A. K. ROY: I asked about the details of the accidents took place in Bokaro Steel Plant. They have given the information 6 people died on the 11th March accident. But I personally visited there with regard to the 11th March accident that was debated in a call-attention motion in the House, and it was found that 9 people had died. I asked about the number of workers died. They have given a list of number of "employees" died. It means, they have eliminated all these contract workers who died in the plant. They have not mentioned the names of three workers in this list.

Secondly, on the 17th June of the same year, a bigger accident took place in Bokaro Steel Plant where 11 tribal workers were buried alive behind the cold rolling mill. I also personally visited there. Their names are absent here. That is why, I am wondering and I may tell that this type of incorrect statement should not be placed on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Put your question.

SHRI A. K. ROY: The second point which I wanted to press is that all those accidents had taken place in March, 1981 and the Minister assured in the House that responsibility would be fixed quickly and the persons found responsible would be brought to book. But till today they are giving an answer that departmental enquiries are proceeding. The Government does not yet know who is the man responsible, whose responsibility was that and how

the workers died. In view of that, I would like to ask what is the progress of the Departmental enquiries and what steps have been taken against those officers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): Sir, the hon. Member in his question has referred to the workers of the Bokaro Steel Plant. We have given a list of all the employees who have been unfortunately involved in these accidents.

Sir, you will agree and the hon. Member also will agree that the contractors might be spread all over the country because there are some contractors who have taken a contract on account of the Bokaro Steel Plant for fabrication of material who might be located in some other places. We cannot give the list of those accidents and contracting parties for Bokaro Steel Plant located elsewhere.....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Question relates to Bokaro Steel Plant. It is a very specific question.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Even those workers of contractors who have been unfortunately involved in accidents and who have died have also been given the statutory compensation. I made enquiries myself about it. The Question did not cover that but I myself made enquiries about this thing. 3 workers of the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Corporation died in accident in 1980 and 16 workers died in 1981. The statutory compensation ranging between Rs. 18,000 and Rs. 23,100 has been paid to the families of the deceased. Since the Hindustan Steel Workers Construction Corporation cannot absorb any new workers just now, the orders are being issued to employ the dependants of deceased workers in the Bokaro Steel Plant. 9 dependants of such contract labour

have already been selected for appointment. I would like to assure the hon. Member that we shall do whatever is possible to see to it that at least one person from these families does get employment in the Bokaro Steel Plant or in its subsidiary.

As far as the enquiries go, I myself have looked into the matter. It is a 4-page enquiry report on different accidents. If the hon. Member wants, I can send him the whole detailed report. But if you want that I should just read out all the details on the floor of the House, it will take at least 10 minutes.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I asked about the number of workers died not the employees.

I would like to enlighten the hon. Minister that already employment has been given. He is not to look into that. But he is only to look into the matter as to who are the persons responsible for such ugly accidents which I personally saw and I would request him to inventivate and the persons responsible should be brought to book. Our State people die in harness in the Bokaro Steel Plant. Out of 10 persons who died in the accident, 5 persons are our State people who died in the accident. That comes to 50 per cent. There is a strong feeling that the safety aspect is neglected in the Bokaro Steel Plant. In view of that, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will take some effective steps to augment safety measures and whether, as in collieries they have set up safety directorates, similarly, safety directorates will be set up in the Bokaro Steel Plant and officers are made responsible in the matter of safety aspect. I want to know whether he will take effective concrete steps in this regard.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I myself looked into this particular aspect when I went to Bokaro. There is a full-fledged safety engineering

unit in the Bokaro Steel Plant. There is a 2-tier safety committee which is functioning. At the apex level, there is a Central Safety Committee consisting of senior executives and workers' representatives. At the lower level also, there are safety committees in different operational departments, shops and mills. In each Plant, including the Bokaro Steel Plant, specific areas of hazardous operation which may lead to operational accidents have also been identified. Also, the steps have been taken to provide more of safety education and accident prevention measures. The safety awards have also been instituted. Additional safety measures which we have now taken are that newly recruited persons, before being put on the job, are exposed to safety measures. There is induction of training to workers on shop floors and they are being trained for various operational jobs in batches. The recommendations of the enquiry committees into fatal accidents are implemented. Before taking up any jobs which are likely to involve hazards, the required rules are being made and followed strictly.

All these measures have been taken.

The Hon. Member has said that he has personally investigated into many matters. I will be thankful if he sends me any report that he has made out. Then I will look into it also.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Mr. Mukherjee asked for the report. I submitted him a report--to Mr. Pranab Mukherjee--on a special request.

Project Report Re: Daitari Steel Plant

*340. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether detailed project report for the Daitari Steel Plant has been prepared;

(b) if so, the financial arrangement made for the plant from internal sources and loans from abroad;

(c) whether it is proposed to make provision for the steel project in the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(d) by what time the Daitari Steel Plant project will commence work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Detailed Project Report is under preparation and expected to be ready by March, 1983.

(b) Suitable financial arrangements for financing this project are being worked out.

(c) The Sixth Five Year Plan has a provision of Rs. 50 crores for this project.

(d) Preliminary work like land acquisition, soil testing, ore testing etc. is already in progress.

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: The Minister of Steel and Mines, Dr. Chanana made a statement on the floor of the House on 16th March, 1982, and enumerated the reasons and the justifications for the shifting of the Steel Plant from Paradip to Daitari and also categorically assured the Hon. Members of the House that the shifting of the Plant will not result in any change in the time-schedule for the construction of the Steel Plant.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Ministry of Steel will adhere to this assurance and expedite the preparation of the DPR making necessary financial arrangements and commence construc-

tion of the Plant so that the time-schedule for the construction of this Plant is not disturbed or altered.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): I would like to assure the Hon. Member that we would try our level best to adhere to the schedule already announced and establishment of the Steel Plant at Daitari will be expedited. As I mentioned, the feasibility report is already there and the detailed project report is expected by March, 1983.

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: We know that the financial constraint for the construction of a big Steel Plant is a great bottleneck. However, the Ministry of Steel knows approximately the size of the Plant and the total volume of finance needed for the construction of this Plant.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister if efforts will be made well in advance for making necessary financial arrangement so that the construction of the Steel Plant will not be delayed because of the constraint of the resources after the preparation of the DPR.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I have already mentioned in answer to Question 340 (b) that 'Suitable financial arrangements for financing this project are being worked out.' As soon as we conceive of the different packages that are contemplated in the feasibility report and as are vouchsafed by the detailed project report, we shall have these limited global tenders and we shall have also tenders for financial packages and then we can decide upon the type of financial assistance which is suited to the conditions at Daitari and which are acceptable on the economic plan also.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Pollution caused by Bailadila Iron Ore Project

*331. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious environmental pollution hazards over vast areas caused by the huge quantity of iron ore washout from Bailadila Iron Ore Project of the National Mineral Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to contain the pollution hazards and the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A full fledged treatment plant has been established in one of the two mines and a clarifier to settle the particles in the other mine. Efforts are being made to acquire and for setting up effective pollution abatement device for this mine also.

Colour T. V. Sets

*334. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first consignment of T.V. kits has been received from South Korea;

(b) if so, the number of kits received and at what rate;

(c) how they have been distributed amongst manufacturers;

(d) whether the colour TV sets assembled in India with foreign kits have come to the market; and

(e) the rate fixed by the manufacturers?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). As on October 31st 1982, around 33,500 chassis and around 45,000 colour TV picture tubes have been received from South Korean firms. The remaining 11,500 chassis are expected in the next ten days.

(c) These are being distributed to assemblers on a pro-rata basis according to their orders and the allocations made by Government as per the ad-hoc policy for ASIAD' 82.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Government has fixed the sale price of CTV sets to customers in Delhi, including all taxes as applicable in Delhi, as follows:—

(i) CTV with turret tuner :
Rs. 7,500/-

(ii) CTV with electronic tuner :
Rs. 8,000/-

In other cities, the prices may vary, depending on the local tax structure.

Government's cement release orders not honoured.

*338. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the complaints that the cement release orders of Government departments are not being honoured by Cement companies (Times of India of 6 October, 1982); and

(b) if so, the details of the complaints and what action has been taken by Government against such erring companies?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TWARI): (a)

and (b). The "complaint" published in the Times of India of 6th of October, 1982 relates to non-receipt of cement to the extent of about 11,000 metric tonnes by the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking during the last four quarters.

The position in this regard was reviewed and Cement factories have been directed by the Cement Controller to make arrangements for despatch of 6,000 tonnes of cement immediately. It has been reported that 3,100 tonnes of cement have since been received by the Undertaking and the remaining is expected to be received shortly.

Supply of Machines on Hire Purchase basis by N. S. I. C.

*341. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Small Industries Corporation plans to supply machines worth Rs.12 crores on hire-purchase basis to entrepreneurs from weaker sections of the society during the current financial year;

(b) if so, whether the NSIC has delegated some of its functions to the Branch Offices which became operational on Gandhi Jayanti this year to cover large sections of the society;

(c) whether NSIC is extending several concessions to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, physically handicapped persons and to small scale industries in backward areas; and

(d) to what extent the Corporation has so far helped these areas?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The Corporation plans to supply machines, worth Rs. 12 crores to all types of small entrepreneurs including weaker sections of society.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Machines worth about Rs. 24 crores have so far been supplied to entrepreneurs in backward areas and to entrepreneurs of special categories, namely, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Ex-Servicemen and physically handicapped persons.

Power Generation capacity of Nuclear Power Plants in India

*342. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that nuclear power stations generate only 2 per cent of electricity now produced in India in a year;

(b) if so, what is the Atomic Energy Commission's plan to install nuclear energy capacity by 2000 A. D.; and

(c) the specific steps taken to achieve the target by that time?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The installed capacity of nuclear power plants accounts for approximately 2.6 per cent of the present installed capacity for electricity generation.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to increase the installed capacity of nuclear power plants to 10,000 MWe by the year 2000. For this, it is initially proposed to set up a number of 235 MWe unit size reactors of the standardised. Narora type to be scaled up later to 500 MWe unit size. Our existing proven resources of uranium are considered adequate to meet this target. Facilities for mining and milling of Uranium, manufacturing of fuel and heavy water are also being augmented as required. In addition, efforts are being made to enable indigenous industry to gear itself to the production of the various components required for this programme.

"स्पाई काकोडाइल इन इंडियन बाटस"
श्रीष्टक समाचार

*343. डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम् स्वामी :
श्री एम् रामगोपाल रेड्डी :

क्या गृह मंत्री गह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 6 अक्टूबर, 1982 के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में "स्पाई काकोडाइल इन इंडियन बाटस" शीर्षक समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो चंपारण जिले के धाथा गांव में निकाले गए विदेशी ट्रांसमीटर यूक्स घड़ियाल के विषय में व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस विषय में कोई जांच कराई है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यारा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकटसुल्याया) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) से (घ). एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

उपनिधि सूचना के दानसार 5 अक्टूबर, 1982 को विहार के पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले के धथा गांव में गंडक नदी से निकाले गए एक भगरगच्छ की पीठ से छोटे आकार का एक उपकरण प्राप्त हुआ था। बताया जाता है कि इस उपकरण में अन्य चीजों के साथ ले आउटपट का एक ट्रांसमीटर था। स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों ने उपकरण को अपने अधिकार में किया और उसे अपराध विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला पट्टना को परीक्षण के लिए भेज दिया। जांच के परिणाम्व के बारे में सूचना प्रत्याखित है।

Safeguarding the Traditions Culture and Languages of Tribals

*344. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward legislation to safe-

guard the traditions, culture and languages of tribals on the lines of laws for minorities;

(b) if so, the time by which it will be done; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is felt that constitutional safeguards and national policies for protection and promotion of the interests of the scheduled tribes take care of these aspects of tribal life.

Shortage of raw materials affecting production in Northern Region

*345. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage and non-availability of raw materials continue to affect industrial production in the northern region according to a survey conducted by the PHD Chamber of Commerce covering firms from the rubber products, sugar, vanaspati, fertilizers, chemicals; ceramics and engineering sectors.

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

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

A survey carried out by the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry on shortage of coal, furnace oil,

diesel oil, cement and power in the Northern region during the period April—June 1982 has come to the notice of Government. The Survey covered a limited number of units classified under the industry groups food products, rubber products, sugar, vanaspati, fertilizers chemicals ceramics and engineering, in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi.

The Survey has indicated that there has been considerable improvement in the supply position of cement and marginal improvement in the availability of coal and power to the industrial units in the Northern region. Production of the industrial units covered by the Survey was, however, affected in varying degrees on account of the gap between the requirement and supply of coal, furnace oil and diesel oil.

The Ministry of Industry monitors the availability of industrial inputs and takes up the reported production snags with the concerned departments for an early remedial action. The Departments of Coal, Petroleum, and Power in the Ministry of Energy have taken steps to remove the shortages of industrial inputs. The production of petroleum products has gone up and these are now freely

available. The production of coal has been augmented and the generation power has increased as compared to the same period in the previous year.

Glut in Motor Vehicle industry

*346. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the production of motor vehicle industry (heavy and light vehicles separately) in the years 1980-81 and 1982 upto the month of August, industry-wise;

(b) if so, whether there is a glut in the above industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) A Statement indicating production of Motor Vehicle Industry i.e. Medium and Heavy Commercial Vehicles Light Commercial Vehicles and Passenger Cars for the period 1980, 1981 and 1982 upto August is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) There is hardly any glut in regard to motor Vehicles. Some of the makes are now more easily available.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

(i) Medium and Heavy Commercial Vehicles :

		1980	1981	1982 (up to August)
(i) Telco.	.. . . . .	31,768	45,054	29,032
(ii) Ashok Leyland	.. . . . .	12,857	15,018	11,826
(iii) Simpson & Company	.. . . . .	591	820	19
(iv) Hindustan Motors	.. . . . .	2,571	2,872	634
(v) Premier Automobiles	.. . . . .	794	2,097	1,302
		48,581	65,861	42,813

(ii) *Light Commercial Vehicles :*

		1980	1981	1982 (unto August)
Mahindras	• • • • •	3,617	7,234	6,195
Bajaj	• • • • •	9,801	8,589	7,880
Standard Motors	• • • • •	3,491	4,459	3,264
Premier Automobiles	• • • • •	441	1,185	837
		17,350	24,467	18,176

(iii) *Passenger Cars*

Hindustan Motors	• • • • •	21,674	23,473	14,057
Premier Automobiles	• • • • •	8,729	10,874	13,916
Standard Motors	• • • • •	8	4	1
Sunrise Auto	• • • • •	51	30	14
		30,462	42,381	27,988

Vienna International Conference on Nuclear Power experience

*347. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an International Conference on Nuclear Power Experience was held at Vienna, Austria in September last under the aegis of International Atomic Energy Agency;

(b) whether India participated in it;

(c) the outcome of this Conference; and

(d) how far it will go towards promoting India's technological advances for the development of nuclear power for peaceful purposes?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The conference was attended by nearly 1000 participants. Over 200 papers were presented from different member states of the IAEA on their respective 'nuclear power experience'. Our participation has helped us to project our programme and also to learn from the experience of other countries in this field.

Revamping of IISCO, Burnpur with help of USSR

*348. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have requested the Government of USSR for modernising/revamping of IISCO, Burnpur;

(b) whether USSR have indicated their readiness to help us in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c) IISCO authorities have under a contract concluded on 9th October, 1982, entrusted to Soviet agencies, the work of preparation of Detailed Feasibility Report for the modernisation of the steel plant at Burnpur. The Feasibility Report is expected to be ready in a year's time.

Setting up of Double Circle Offices by G.S.I.

*349. **SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Geological Survey of India is setting up double circle officers in Bhubaneswar, Patna, Bhopal and Madras, to be followed in Bangalore, Nagpur and Pune;

(b) whether three dimensional studies of ore bearing sedimentary basins will be taken up by geophysical studies followed by immediate stepping up of diamond drilling activity in the favourable areas for delineating the depth persistence of sedimentary formations and intrusive rocks;

(c) what policy directives have been given by Government to accelerate the mineral exploration;

(d) whether it is possible to ascertain in depth, the ore bearing zones by modern methods;

(e) whether the Geological and Geophysical Wings are being strengthened in these double circle offices with a view to paving way for major single State region; and

(f) action taken to strengthen the drilling wing to search and locate ore bodies with a three dimensional study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) There are at present two Circle Offices of Geological Survey of India functioning in Bhubaneswar, Patna, Chandigarh, Bangalore and Hyderabad. The desirability of setting up additional administrative units to the extent necessary is separately under consideration.

(b) The practice of three dimensional studies is already being followed for certain important basins. Diamond drilling activity will be stepped up as and when necessary.

(c) To accelerate mineral exploration, G.S.I. has been asked to take up time-bound programmes in respect of various important mineral deposits, including increasing use of modern and sophisticated methods and tools for this purpose.

(d) It is possible to infer the depth of ore-bearing zones by integrated methods.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The Drilling Wing of the G.S.I. is maintained at an optimum strength in each region so as to carry out the quantum of drilling required for the Departmental programmes controlled by the region/divisional wing.

एक्स-रे फिल्मों का निर्माण

*350. **श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया :** क्या उच्चांग मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभापटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कौन सी कम्पनियां एक्स-रे फिल्मों का निर्माण करती हैं और उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है;

(ब) क्या मांग के अनुरूप एक्स-रे फिल्मों की सप्लाइ नहीं हो पाती है ?

(ग) करों और शूलकों के बलावा "इन्दु" और अन्य कम्पनियों द्वारा निर्मित "मानक" नाम की एक्स-रे फिल्म का मूल्य कितना है और उन पर, यदि कोई कर या शूलक लगाया जाता है, तो उसकी राशि कितनी है ?

(घ) क्या एक्स-रे फिल्म आयात की जा रही है ; और

(ङ) आयातित फिल्म का विक्रय मूल्य क्या है ?

उत्त्वाग तथा इस्पात और लान मंत्री (श्री नारायण बल्ल तिवारी) : (क) से (ङ) हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म्स मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लि., उट्टकमण्ड देश में एक्स-रे फिल्मों बनाने वाली एक मात्र कम्पनी है।

कम्पनी के उट्टकमण्ड स्थित संग्रह की मॉडिल कल एक्स-रे फिल्मों बनाने की एकीकृत वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता 21.62 लाख वर्ग मीटर है। अम्बत्तूर, मद्रास के कनवर्शन प्लाट की मॉडिल कल एक्स-रे फिल्मों की क्षमता 20 लाख वर्ग मीटर है। अम्बत्तूर एक की औद्योगिक एक्स-रे फिल्मों की कनवर्शन की क्षमता 2.5 लाख वर्ग मीटर है।

यह कम्पनी एक्स-रे फिल्मों की मांग अपने ही उत्पादन से पूरा कर रही है। किसी विशेष वर्ष में अचानक बढ़ी हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए यह आयातित जम्बों फिल्मों का कनवर्शन करके अतिरिक्त उत्पादन करते की भी जबवस्था करती है।

हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म्स मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी द्वारा उत्पादित/कन्वर्ट की हुई प्रचलित आकारों की एक्स-रे फिल्मों के विक्री मूल्य तथा उस पर लगाने वाले उत्पादन शूलक इस प्रकार है :-

आकार	मूल्य (रु.)	कन्वर्ट्रीय उत्पादन कन्वर्ट्रीय उत्पादन शूलक शूलक (रु.)	सहित मूल्य (रु.)
1. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$ (50 शॉटें)	165.65	13.25	178.90
2. $10 \times 12''$ (50 शॉटें)	351.30	28.10	379.40
3. $8 \times 10''$ (50 शॉटें)	237.65	19.01	256.66
4. $12 \times 05''$ (50 शॉटें)	536.70	42.54	574.24

स्थानीय कर और उत्पादन शूलक चाल दरों के अनुसार इसके अतिरिक्त है।

कुछ विशेष प्रकार की एक्स-रे फिल्मों के लिए जैसे कि डेन्टल एक्स-रे, मैप्स-ग्राफिक फिल्मों, मास मिनिएचर फिल्मों, वैद्यीकृतक (परसानेल) मॉनिटरिंग फिल्मों आदि जैसे कि कम्पनी की उत्पादन सीमा में नहीं है खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस के अधीन आयात की अनुमति दी जाती है।

Rise in cement price in Bangalore

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the cost of cement in Bangalore which was about Rs. 65 per bag has all of a sudden gone upto Rs. 80 to Rs. 85 per bag;

(b) whether the cement Controller has issued an order that all levy cement be supplied by 31 October, 1982; and

(c) whether Government will take steps to see that the price of cement which is already high does not go up?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). Under the policy of partial de-control of cement, cement sold in the open market in the non-levy category is free from price and distribution control. As there has been some short fall in the supplies of levy cement to the priority sectors, cement factories were instructed to make good the deficit before effecting releases under non-levy category. Some of the cement factories which normally supply cement to Karnataka are covered by these instructions. Further, power cuts recently imposed by the Tamil Nadu Government on cement factories supplying cement to parts of Karnataka including Bangalore City, have affected the overall availability of cement. In such a situation possibility of a temporary spurt in the price of non-levy cement, on which there is no price and distribution control, cannot be ruled out. Efforts are being made to ease the overall availability of cement by better utilisation of existing capacity, sanctioning new capacities and allowing imports.

कागज की कीमतों में वृद्धि

3615. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश पाठ्य पुस्तक निर्माता संगठन, भरठ, उत्तर प्रदेश ने कागज की कीमतों में तीव्र वृद्धि पर विरोध-पत्र भेजा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और लान मंत्री (श्री नारायण बत्त तिवारी) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश अभ्यास पुस्तका निर्माता संगठन भरठ ने छपाई के सफेद कागज के बढ़ाए हुए मूल्य की कागज मिलों द्वारा की जा रही मांग के बारे में अभ्यावेदन दिया है।

(ख) अनेक कागज मिलों ने कर्नाटक और कलकत्ता उन्ना न्यायालयों में रिट याचिकाएं दायर की हैं और कागज (नियन्त्रण) आदेश, 1979 में अधिसूचित छपाई के सफेद कागज के 4200 रु. प्रति मी. टन मूल्य को हटाए जाने के और मिलों द्वारा अपनी रिट याचिका में प्रस्तुत उत्पादन सम्बन्धी आंकड़ों के आधार पर विभिन्न मूल्यों की घुनमति देने के जनरिम आदेश प्राप्त कर लिए हैं। सरकार इन मुकदमों को न्यायालय में लड़ रही है।

Representation from Curti Chemicals Workers Committee

3616. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Curti Chemicals Workers Committee; and

(b) if so, the details of their demand and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). A representation has been received from Curti Chemicals Workers Committee against the import of Saccharin which is stated to be affecting the indigenous industry. The reliefs sought by Curti Chemicals Workers Committee include imposition of a ban on the import of Saccharin to India, cancellation of import licences and imposition of heavy import and excise duties, in case any imports are allowed.

The import of Saccharin has been totally banned under the current Import and Export Policy and no licence has been issued for the import of Saccharin during the last two years.

Atrocities on Harijans by Yamuna Vihar Police

3617. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:

SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner of Police of Delhi has received letter dated 7 August and 1 September, 1982 and others in which atrocities on Harijans by Yamuna Vihar Police have been mentioned;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the incidents mentioned;

(c) the demands made therein;

(d) whether the case has been handed over to CID or CBI;

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the action taken to protect the Harijans there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). A letter dated 17-8-82 has been received by the Commissioner of Police. It is alleged therein that a public meeting arranged on 13-8-82 was disturbed by S/Shri Roop Chand and Abdul Sattar with the help of "goondas" and the police has not taken any action against them. An open letter addressed to the Prime Minister giving details of alleged atrocities on one Brij Lal, Harijan, was also enclosed and it was urged that an inquiry in the matter should be held after transferring the Assistant Commissioner of Police of the area.

(d) and (e). Shri Afsar Ali who had tried to disturb the meeting on 13-8-82, was arrested u/s 107/151 Cr. P. C.

(f) Effective police arrangements have been made to protect the Harijans there.

Transfer of Staff in Ministry and its Organisations

3618. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether officers and staff working in the various sections in his Ministry including the D.G.T.D., Industrial Approvals Secretariat Cement Controller's Organisation dealing with the issue of Licences/Industrial Approvals and other day-to-day matters regarding Industry are liable to transfer from one Section to another to ensure that their continued stay at one place does not allow them to develop vested interests and develop close contacts with business houses who offer many allurments through their Liaison Officers;

(b) if so, what is the normal stay prescribed in each Section for such Officers;

(c) whether any surveillance is kept over their dealings with the business houses and their Liaison Officers; and

(d) whether he will evolve the method of rotational transfer of such officials periodically to ensure clearer administration?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir, except officers holding non-transferable or isolated posts.

(b) 3 years, subject to exigencies of work.

(c) All officers have strict instructions to keep a close watch over the activities of officers and staff working under them to ensure that their conduct and dealings are above board.

(d) Does not arise.

**Visits to Ministry by Liaison Officers/
Executives of Business Houses**

3619. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is open to a liaison Officer/Executive of a Business house to go into Udyog Bhavan to see any officer in the Ministry or the D.G.T.D. or Industrial Approvals Secretariat at any time during the day or any hours have been fixed for such meetings;

(b) whether some of these contact men are able to go into the Branches by dint of their personal contacts with the Section Officer and other staff concerned, particularly those who at one time were working in some other Ministries like former Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and had then their contacts with the staff concerned;

(c) whether some of them who are more powerful and influential walk into his Personal Staffs rooms to find out necessary information relating to their principals; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to exercise some sort of surveillance on these people?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). According to the Central Secretariat Security Instructions applicable to entry into Government buildings controlled by the Ministry of Home Affairs including Udyog Bhavan, visitors are not permitted

to visit the Sections in the Ministry or meet the staff working therein. However, they are allowed to see officers of the rank of Under Secretary and above at any time with prior appointment and during certain specified hours without prior appointment, after obtaining a pass from the Reception Officer.

(c) The visitors may have to see the Personal Staff of the Officers with whom they have appointments but are not permitted to obtain information from them.

(d) The officers in this Ministry are required to keep a watch over the activities of the staff, including personal staff, working under them and to take appropriate action where any violation of the Security Instructions comes to notice.

इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स आयोग के कृष्ण अधिकारियों
का विवेश-दारा रद्द किया जाना

3620. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह :

श्रीमती गीता बर्लजी :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की क्रमा
करती कि :

(क) क्या यह रात्र है कि इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स आयोग द्वारा आयोजित कुछ अधिकारियों के विवेशी दौरे तो उनके हस्तक्षेप से दूररी दार रद्द कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अनियमित ठंग से एसे विवेशी दौरे आयोजित करने में क्या हित जड़े हुए हैं और क्या एसे दौरे आयोजित करने के लिए कोई मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त निर्धारित हैं यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी वार्ता क्या है; और

(ग) अन्य कानून सी अनियमितताएं उनके बाने में लाई हैं हैं और उन्हें दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाए किए गए हैं?

इलैक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग में उच्चमंत्री (श्री एच. एस. संजीवी राव) : (क) इलैक्ट्रो-निकी आयोग द्वारा आयोजित कोई विदेशी दीर्घ रद्द नहीं किया गया है।

(ल) और (ग). ये प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के नए वर्ग को स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पेंशन विधा जाना

3621. श्री रामावतार आस्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा गठित स्वतंत्रता सेनानी सलाहकार समिति ने 1981 में हाई अपनी बैठकों में सिफारिशों की थी कि कुछ नए वर्गों के स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पेंशन दी जानी चाहिए;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन विधियों के व्यापरे क्या है और उनको कार्यान्वयित करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार का उनको कब तक कार्यान्वयित करने का विचार है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेकट सब्बयादा) : (क) से (ग). नई धर्मियों के स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन स्वीकृत करने से सम्बन्धित स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के लिए गैर-रारकारी सलाहकार समिति की 1981 के दौरान हाई अपनी चार बैठकों में की गई एंसी सिफारिशों की एक सूचि संलग्न है। प्रशासनिक स्वरूप की सिफारिशें जब भी वे संलग्न विवरण की कम संख्या। और ।। के बन्द सार की गई तो उसको स्वीकार कर लिया गया था। आंदोलनों इत्यादि को मान्यता देने से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न सिफारिशों और नई धर्मियों के कुछ स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन योजना के अधिकार क्षेत्र में लाने के लिए आर्थिक कठिनाइयां दिया गया, 1981 तक उक्त समिति के विचाराधीन रही। ये सिफारिशों अब सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं और अन्तिम निर्णय शीधू लिए जाने की मंभाबना है।

विवरण

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को गैर-सरकारी सलाहकार समिति की 1981 के दौरान हाई चार बैठकों में की गई सिफारिशें

1. उन व्यक्तियों को विशेष मामले के तारे पर 1-8-80 से सम्मान पेंशन की अनुमति देना जिन्होंने स्वेच्छा नहर तथा अम्बाला कैन्ट मामलों में जेल की सजा काटी हो।

2. उन व्यक्तियों को 1-8-80 से सम्मान पेंशन देना जिन्होंने निम्नलिखित सैनिक विद्रोह के सम्बंध में जेल की राजा काटी हो : -

(क) सेन्ट्रल इंडिया हार्स मूटिनी

(ख) एम. टी. लॉडिंग एण्ड अन-लॉडिंग के द्वारा इन इजिप्ट

(ग) स्टील हेलेमेट केस (एच. के. एस. आर. ए.) एट हांकांग

(घ) पंजाब रेजीमेन्ट आमीं रिवोल्ट प्राट भारती

(ङ) मद्रास आर्टिलरी मूटिनी, 1943

3. कूका आन्दोलन (1871) को राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के एक हिस्से के रूप में स्वीकार करना।

4. हाल्वेल मानमेन्ट रिमूवल मूवमेन्ट (1940) को राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के अंग के रूप में स्वीकार करना।

5. रानी आफ भासी रेजीमेन्ट के उन भूतपूर्व आजाद हिन्द फैजि के गहिला सदस्यों को पेंशन उपबन्धों में छूट देते हुए पेंशन मंजूर करना, जिन्होंने रण मोर्चा पर युद्ध किया था।

6. पेंशन योजना के उपबन्धों में छूट देते हुए स्वतंत्रता सेनानी माता-पिताओं के जेल में पैदा हुए बच्चों को या उन बच्चों को जो वहक अवधियों तक में अपने माता-पिता के साथ जेल में रहे हों, सम्मान पेंशन के लिए पात्रता प्रदान करना।

7. भूतपूर्व आजाद हिन्दू फौज के उन जवानों को पेशन मंजूर करना जिन्हे न्यू गिनिया या अन्य महाद्वीपों में भेज दिया गया है।

8. पूलपरा- व्यतार संघर्ष की मान्यता देना।

9. तेलांगना विद्रोह को मान्यता देना।

10. स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेशन के प्रयोजन के लिए काठे/बैत लगाए जाने को मान्यता देना।

11. अरण्य मत्याश्रम (कर्नाटक) को मान्यता देना।

Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes

3622. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our country is progressing in the field of science of atomic energy for peaceful purposes;

(b) if so, whether any plan has been framed to achieve its targets for the progress during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the amount of money allotted to atom for peaceful purposes during the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). The policy of the Government of India has been to utilise Atomic Energy for peaceful purposes. The main thrust of this programme is in the field of power generation and use of isotopes in industries, medicine, agriculture and research. De-

tails in this regard are available in published documents including the Annual Reports of the Department of Atomic Energy. During the Sixth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 1051.04 crores has been allotted for these programmes.

"Pollution effect on Plants"

3623. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that industrial air pollutants affect plants particularly mango trees considerably;

(b) whether any efforts have been made to check the industrial air pollutants to save the vegetation;

(c) if so, the details regarding the efforts made to save the plants so affected; and

(d) whether our scientists have also made efforts to do research in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) Yes, Sir. Pollutants in air can affect yield and health of Plants including mango trees, when their levels in air exceed certain limits.

(b) and (c). Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 is meant to control the levels of air pollution below levels which are safe to humans, plants, animals or other sensitive targets. The environmental appraisal procedure takes into account measures for minimising the emission of air pollution.

(d) Yes, Sir, research on the effect of air pollution on plants is being carried out in some national institutions and universities.

Delivery of Wheel and Axle Sets to Indian Railways by Durgapur Steel Plant

3624. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wheel and axle sets, the Durgapur Steel Plant had promised to the Indian Railways during the year 1981-82;

(b) out of these promised wheel and axle sets, how many were delivered to the Railways; and

(c) whether indigenously manufactured wheel sets from the Durgapur Steel Plant are adequate?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). Durgapur Steel Plant had undertaken to supply 18,132 wheel and axle sets (equivalent sets) to Indian Railways during 1981-82. The actual supplies were 13,807. The deliveries were less than the programme, and to that extent the performance of the Plant was inadequate.

Private Investment in Core Sector

3625. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDER BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to permit private investment in core sector specially in the field of ship building, sponge iron and power; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYNA DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Industries in Core Section are of importance to national economy and in-

volve sophisticated technology and heavy investment. Private investment in core sector of industries is governed by the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 and the press notes dated 2nd February, 1973 and 21st April, 1982. In accordance with these, industries in which private sector is eligible to invest include (1) construction of mechanised sailing vessels upto 10,000 DWT including fishing trawlers (2) sponge iron and (3) equipments for transmission and distribution of electricity including power and distribution transformers.

Pension to Freedom Fighters

3626. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large number of applications from freedom fighters pending with Government;

(b) if so, there number, State-wise and since when they are pending; and

(c) the action Government propose to take for their immediate disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKENTASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). A statement giving the statewise position of the applications received so far as on 31-7-82 is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5611/82]. It will be seen that out of 424090 applications received, pension has already been sanctioned to over 123000 freedom fighters and their families and the claims of 122775 persons have been rejected. The total number of applications pending is 166253, which is mainly due to non-receipt of verification reports from the concerned State Governments and/or the requisite documentary evidence from the applicants. These cases will be finalised on receipt of entitlement reports from State Governments and the requisite proof of suffering from the applicants. The following steps have been taken to expedite the disposal of the pending cases:

1. More Staff in the freedom fighters division of Ministry of Home Affairs have been added.

2. Most of the State Governments/UT Administrations have set up Special Cells under supervision of Senior officers exclusively to process the verification of claims of Freedom Fighters.

3. All State Governments/UT Administrations have been requested to initiate campaigns to clear all pending cases of pension of freedom fighters.

4. Most of the State Govts./UT Administrations have formed State/District Level Committees to help scrutinize the claims of freedom fighters. These Advisory Committees have a role in verification of the sufferings of freedom fighters, especially where the freedom fighters are unable to furnish any adequate documentary evidence in support of their sufferings, due to non-availability of records.

Setting up of a Cement Project in Bhimkund area of Maharashtra

3627. SHRI SALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI CHANDRABHIAN ATHARE PATIL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fairly large deposits of lime are located in the Chanaka-Bhimkund area of Yeotmal district of Maharashtra;

(b) whether State Government had applied for a cement project for being located in this area and the Planning Commission had communicated their oral approval at the meeting of the full licensing committee held on 6 February, 1982;

(c) whether it is also a fact that keeping in view the rich potential of the area, the State Government have already recommended to construct a

railway line between Chanaka and Vani so that the cement plant becomes viable; and

(d) if so, by what time the Centre will grant permission for linking the cement plant in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). An application for setting up a cement project with an annual capacity of 5 lakh tonnes of cement at Chanaka, Yeotmal District has been submitted by the State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra Limited, Bombay. Planning Commission have supported the proposal from the limestone availability angle. While the State Government of Maharashtra had recommended construction of a railway line between Chanaka and Vani, the Ministry of Railways do not at present propose to extend the present new railway line beyond Pimpalkuti to Chanaka. A decision on the application will be taken having regard to the above factors and availability of coal to sustain the project on a long term basis.

Ashoka Paper Mills Limited

3628. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 448 on 6 October, 1982 regarding Ashoka Paper Mills Limited and state:

(a) whether both units of the Ashoka Paper Mills Limited have since resumed production and any responsibility has been fixed for its sickness;

(b) if so, details thereabout; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). The units of Ashok Paper Mills are expected to resume production shortly. The mill was in a critical financial

situation due to continued under utilisation of capacity, on account of the following reasons:

- (a) Shortage of power
- (b) Disturbed conditions in Assam
- (c) Transport bottlenecks.
- (d) Non-Availability of sufficient working capital.

Supersession in Promotion to Section Officers Grade on Ad-hoc Basis

3629. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the advice tendered by Home Ministry (D.P. & A.R.), some senior Assistants of C.S.S. Cadre in some Ministries of the Government of India, including the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, have been superseded by their juniors in the matter of promotion to Section Officer Grade on ad-hoc (not temporary) basis;

(b) if so, what is the basis of such advice and whether the UPSC and Ministry of Law were consulted before tendering such advice;

(c) whether the same policy is being followed in the case of promotion in all other services like CSSS, CSCS, CIS etc.; and

(d) steps Government propose to take to remove frustration among the senior officers who are made to work under their juniors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a), (b) and (d) In accordance with the provisions of rule 13 of the C.S.S. Rules, 1962, an Assistant (other than

those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) should have rendered not less than five years of approved service for promotion to the grade of Section Officer. While seniority in the Assistant's grade is fixed according to the quotas of recruitment to the grade, irrespective of the length of service, it may sometimes happen that a senior Assistant has not put in the minimum of five years of service in the grade, thus rendering him ineligible for promotion to the next grade. This can neither be construed as supersession nor should it give rise to any sense of frustration.

Since the advice given by the Department of personnel & A.R. was in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid rule, the question of consulting UPSC or Ministry of Law did not arise.

(c) Each Service is usually governed by its own set of rules and what applies to the Central Secretariat Service does not become automatically applicable to every other Service.

Per Capita Central Aid to States

3630. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the Centre's per capita aid so far during the Sixth Five Year Plan to different States (State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): A statement is placed on the Table of the House indicating the per capita allocation of Central assistance to States during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83.

Statement

STATES	PER CAPITA CENTRAL ASSISTANCE IN RUPEES*		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1. Andhra Pradesh	46	41	44
2. Assam	92	109	154
3. Bihar	43	45	49
4. Gujarat	40	41	44
5. Haryana	51	46	57
6. Himachal Pradesh	223	230	2500
7. Jammu & Kashmir	332	384	439
8. Karnataka	35	37	37
9. Kerala	30	53	44
10. Madhya Pradesh	45	47	50
11. Maharashtra	38	35	36
12. Manipur	342	403	562
13. Meghalaya	342	372	470
14. Nagaland	721	779	1106
15. Orissa	66	63	67
16. Punjab	46	47	47
17. Rajasthan	54	48	60
18. Sikkim	960	1056	1185
19. Tamil Nadu	34	31	34
20. Tripura	208	247	337
21. Uttar Pradesh	43	45	48
22. West Bengal	32	32	65
Total (STATES) ;	49	51	59

*Excluding Central assistance for special areas programmes viz. Hill Areas, Tribal Areas and N.E.C. programmes for which Statewise allocation is not available.

Per capita figures are on the basis of the 1971 Census.

Planning of Technology City in USA by Indian Scientists

3631. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian scientists and technologists in US are planning a technology city in USA as reported in the daily 'Telegraph' Calcutta dated 5 August, 1982;

(b) if so, the names and status of the members of the committee both on Indian and US sides;

(c) the time by which the final blue print is expected; and

(d) the details of guidance given to Indian scientists by the Prime Minister during the course of her visit to USA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). A large group of Indian scientists and technologists in USA have indicated that they would like to launch a major initiative for organising a large demonstrative-cum-training project in the form of Technology City in India by which Indian S&T personnel in United States could help to develop and spread socially relevant technology. The proposal is yet to be fully formulated.

(d) At the meeting of scientists with the Prime Minister during her visit to USA, several scientists expressed their desire to contribute more actively to S&T efforts in India and sought guidance on what they could do for the country. The Prime Minister referred to some of the pressing needs of the country and to the pivotal role of S&T personnel in meeting the challenges posed by problems such as energy and fuel, wood shortage, unemployment, leprosy, tuberculosis, blindness and

vector-borne and parasitic diseases. She stressed the need for technology to be compatible with the socio-economic conditions prevailing in India, low cost, employment intensive and ecologically sound and help to optimise benefits from locally available resources.

Industrial Licences issued to Tamil Nadu

3632. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of letters of intent issued for setting up of industries in Tamil Nadu during 1980, 1981 and 1982 (ending March);

(b) how many of the above resulted into industrial licences and industries actually being set up and the details of the type of industries and their location; and

(c) how many of them lapsed and the reasons for their lapsing?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) A total number of 138 letters of intent were issued for setting up of industries in Tamil Nadu during 1980, 1981 and 1982 (upto March 1982).

(b) Out of the above, 31 letters of intent have since been converted into industrial licences. It generally takes about 3 to 4 years for an industrial project to fructify after the conversion of a letter of intent into an industrial licence. As such, letters of intent converted into industrial licences would now be at various stages of implementation. Details of all letters of intent and industrial licences including name and address of the undertaking, item of manufacture, capacity and location, etc. are being published by Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter' Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) Of the above letters of intent, 2 have since been treated as lapsed/closed. 1 letter of intent was treated as closed since it came under exemption limit in terms of liberalisation of the licensing procedure. The other letter of intent was treated as lapsed since the party concerned could not take effective steps to implement the letter of intent within its validity period and surrendered it.

(b) if so, their performance in the achievement of production target in the last two years; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement showing the target and the actual achievement during 1980-81 and 1981-82 in respect of the following five public sector undertakings under the Department of Mines is attached:

1. Hindustan Copper Limited.
2. Hindustan Zinc Limited.
3. Bharat Aluminium Company Limited.
4. Bharat Gold Mines Limited.
5. Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited.

Statement

Name of the undertaking Unit and items	1980-81		1981-82		Remarks	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. :						
Gold Kgs.	1,778	1,563	16,83	14,21	The downward trend in gold production in BGML is due to the fall in the grade of the ore nines.	
2. Hindustan Copper Ltd. :						
Blister Copper Tonnes	27,000	25,307	32,500	27,440	The main reason for not achieving the target is inadequate power supply by the State Electricity Boards of Rajasthan, M.P. and Bihar where the company's projects are located.	
3. Hindustan Zinc Ltd. :						
(i) Zinc Tonnes	66,000	44,551	57,000	46,516	The main reason in decline in production of zinc metal had been the power cuts imposed by the State Electricity Boards of Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh.	
(ii) Lead Tonnes	14,000	15,226	11,000	14,462		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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4. *Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd. :*

Aluminium Tonnes	48,500	28,778	50,000	134,754	Shortfall in production was due to inadequate and erratic power supply.
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5. *Mineral Exploration Corp. Ltd. :*

(i) Drilling In metres	168500	131,397	151,000	145,141	The physical performance of the Corp. has suffered mainly on account of inadequacy of promotional work and areas of investigations.
(ii) Mining In metres	85000	5,884	7,600	7,151	

20-Point Programme in Andaman and Nicobar Island

(b) if so, item-wise achievement during the last six months?

3634. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 20-point programme is being implemented in Andaman and Nicobar Island; and

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

(b) A statement indicating progress of implementation of the Programme in Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the period April-September, 1982 is attached.

Statement

Monthly Progress Report—20-Point Programme Selected Items . . UT—Andaman & Nicobar Islands, September, 1982.

Point No.	Item	Unit	1982-83 Target		Cumulative % Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. (a)	IRDP	No. of families benefited	125	183	183	106.4
(b)	NREP	Mandays	200000	10110	104000	52.0
7.	Families Economically assisted S.T.	Numbers	3700	5680	5841	157.9
8.	Drinking Water Problem Solved	No. of Villages	31	2	13	41.9
9. (a)	House Sites to be Allotted.	Numbers	1700	519	705	41.5
(b)	Construction Assistance to be provided.	Nos.	74	Nil	16	21.6
10.	EWS Houses to be provided.	Numbers	13	Nil	Nil	—
11.	Rural Electrification Villages Electrified.	Nos.	35	Nil	23	65.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	(a) Trees to be planted	Nos. (000)	8040	1855.6	5139.7	63.9
	(b) Bio-gas Plants to be set-up	Numbers	5	Nil	Nil	—
13.	Family Planning Sterilisations done	Numbers	1000	48	363	36.3
14.	(a) PHC to be established	Nos.	3	Nil	2	66.7
	(b) Sub-Centres to be set-up	Nos.	2	Nil	2	100.0
15.	ICDS Blocks Sanctioned;	Nos.	1	1	1	100.0
17.	New Fair Price Shops to be sanctioned	Nos.	7	2	9	128.6
18.	Village & Small Scale Units to be set-up.	Numbers.	50	2	18	36.0

हिन्दुस्तान कापर को घाटा

3635. श्री दोलत सिंह जी जवाब : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान कापर में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान तांबे का कितना उत्पादन हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि तांबे के रिकार्ड उत्पादन के बावजूद हिन्दुस्तान कापर घाटे में चल रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो घाटा होने के मूल्य कारण क्या है ; और

(घ) सरकार ने कम्पनी को मनाफे में चलाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालयों में राष्ट्र मंत्री (श्रीमती रामबलारी सिन्हा): (क) गत 3 वर्षों के दौरान हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि. का विस्तर तांबे का उत्पादन निम्नलिखित है :—

यूनिट टन

1979-80	22471
1980-81	25307
1981-82	27440

(स) जी हां।

(ग) हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि. को हरए घाटे के मूल्य कारण निम्नलिखित है :—

(1) राजस्थान के लेतड़ी कापर कम्पलेक्स को कम बिजली मिलना ;

(2) इंडियन कापर कम्पलेक्स, घटशिला टॉ बिजली के लोड में कमी और रुकावट ;

(3) विभिन्न लागत घटकों में भारी मूल्य वृद्धि ; और

(4) तांबे के विक्री मूल्य में कमी।

(घ) कम्पनी के कार्फलन में स्थार होते, किए गए व किए जा रहे कुल उपाए हैं :— प्रहीत विद्युत उत्पादन में वृद्धि, विभिन्न उत्पादन अमताओं में सुधार, त्वरित खान विकास ताकि क्षमता उपयोग में वृद्धि हो सके।

Hazardous industries in Phool Bagh, Delhi

3636. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an unauthorised industrial area named 'Phool Bagh' exists near Ashoka Park (Main), Rohtak Road, Delhi-35;

(b) whether a number of hazardous industries are being run in this colony;

(c) whether these industries have caused fire several times, during 1980—1982 and thus made life of the residents of Ashoka Park (Main) most insecure and full of danger; and

(d) whether Government propose to remove these unauthorised industries which are a health hazard and make the life of the people comfortable and secure from the dangers of fire etc.?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) According to Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Phool Bagh is a non-conforming area where some unauthorised industries are functioning.

(b) Yes, Sir; but no industry which is hazardous is being licensed by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(c) According to Municipal Corporation of Delhi, only three fire incidents were attended to by the Delhi Fire Service in Phool Bagh area during 1980—82.

(d) According to Delhi Development Authority, unauthorised industries are functioning from private land. At present there is no proposal to remove the same.

Conditions for Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters

3637. SHRI J. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether application form for freedom fighters pension, under "Particulars of suffering undergone during freedom struggle" seeks the following information vide clause No. (v): loss of job/means of livelihood—type of evidence produced; (i) official records

in support of dismissal, (ii) whether re-employed after independence; details of such post-independence service;

(b) whether there is no such specific stipulation that no freedom fighter would be eligible for pension if he was reinstated/re-employed after independence;

(c) whether several freedom fighters who were dismissed from Government service during movement, and who were subsequently reinstated had applied for pension and their applications duly recommended by State Government were rejected by Central Government on the grounds that they were reinstated in the service;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any guidelines/instructions have been issued; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (f) Although there is no specific mention in the application form about the non-eligibility of persons who were dismissed/removed from their Government jobs and were later reinstated or re-employed, but under the existing provisions of Swatantra Sainik Samman Pension Scheme only those persons who lost their Government jobs due to their participation in freedom struggle and were not reinstated/re-employed after Independence are considered eligible for pension. It has been considered and found that though it is true that they suffered during the period they were not in employment but the fact that they were reinstated or given some other posts on consideration of their sacrifices in the Freedom Struggle means that they have already been adequately compensated. As such they have been made ineligible for grant of Samman Pension.

Reservation of Posts for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe in Geological Survey of India

3638. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts in each grade/cadre (category-wise) in the Geological Survey of India and out of them how many posts are reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (Category-wise);

(b) the total number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes now working on reserved posts (category-wise), excluding those who had been promoted to the next higher grade either on ad-hoc or regular basis;

(c) the total number of reserved posts for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes unfilled (category-wise) and the reasons thereof; and

(d) the reasons why the reservation orders for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes are not strictly implemented by the said office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Assessment of Property Tax for South Zone

3639. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that in violation of the Supreme Court's ruling of December, 1979, the South Zone of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, while passing orders on the assessment of Property Tax in respect of 1981-82, discarded the proof of cost of land (lease-hold) and construction cost furnished by an assessee;

(b) whether a format was laid down by the DMC to settle such objections and the Assessing authorities of MCD without determining the cost of land and accepting the certificate given by the House Building Society concerned took resort to Section 9(4) of the Delhi Rent Control Act;

(c) whether despite repeated representations by the aggrieved assessees, the MCD South Zone has not indicated the modus operandi of the determination of market price of the lease-hold land on which the properties assessed are built upon; and

(d) whether Government propose to advise the MCD to supply this vital information to the aggrieved assessees?

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

(a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has stated that while disposing of objections for 1981-82, the Supreme Court judgement and ruling of the Delhi High Court were duly applied.

(b) No, Sir, Each case was decided on merits.

(c) and (d). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has intimated that since the matter is sub-judice before the Supreme Court, it is not possible to comment on the matter.

Cement allotted to Tripura

3640. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) total cement allotted to Tripura for 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) total quantity of cement reached Tripura during those periods; and

(c) if the total allotted quantity of cement did not reach Tripura, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The allocation and despatches of cement to the State of Tripura during the years 1979-80 to 1981-82 are as under:—

Year	Allocation	Despatches (In tonnes)
1979-80 . . .	44,000	26,600
1980-81 . . .	54,000	17,000
1981-82 . . .	64,000	40,700

(c) Transport constraints have resulted in short supplies of cement to the State of Tripura.

Uranium Deposits in Sikkim.

3641. SHRI CHING WANG KONYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Uranium deposits have been found at different places in Sikkim;
- (b) if so, whether the potentiality of the new find has been assessed; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Radioactivity anomalies mainly due to Uranium have been noticed during geological explorations and surveys in some rocks in the Legship-Mamring-Gompa-Keozing-Tarku tract in West and South Sikkim.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Investigations are in progress.

Preservation and promotion of Languages not included in Eighth Schedule

3642. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision for the preservation and promotion of such languages as are recorded as mother tongue in the Census Returns of 1971 by substantial portions of population in the States/Union Territories, but which are not included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, have been made by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the names of such languages, State-wise alongwith the details about the provisions made for them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which such provisions would be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). The various provisions of the Constitution such as Articles 29, 30, 345, 347, 350, 350A and 350B ensure an in built safeguard for the promotion and development of all the languages. The National Policy on Education adopted by the Parliament in 1968, provides for the promotion and development of all the Indian languages. The Union Ministry of Education and Culture have specific schemes for the promotion and development of all languages. Some of these schemes are under:—

- (i) Scheme of prizes on books/manuscripts in Indian languages other than Hindi, Sanskrit and author's mother-tongue;
- (ii) Scheme of production of University level books in Hindi and regional languages;
- (iii) National award of prizes to authors of original standard work in Hindi and other Indian languages; and

(iv) Financial assistance to voluntary organisations for promotion of Indian languages.

2. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore among its various activities is also engaged on the task of promotion and development of tribal and other border languages with a view to helping their use in school education and adult education. The Sahitya Academy has been giving awards for excellence in literary writings to various languages like Nepali, Manipuri, Dogri, Maithili etc. which are not included in the Eighth Schedule.

Allotment of Levy Cement to Dwelling Units in Delhi

3643. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration is allotting levy cement for dwelling units whose covered area does not exceed 1080 sq. and plot is not bigger than 200 sq. yds.;

(b) whether his Ministry vide their Press Note dated 22 April, 1982 stated that in towns with a population of more than one lakh, levy cement would be made available for dwelling units whose plinth area is upto 100 sq. metres;

(c) since the size of the plot does not make any difference as long as covered area is less than 100 metres, why inequitous condition regarding 'size of plot' has been stipulated by the Delhi Administration;

(d) rules relating to the allotment of levy cement, the deviation made by the Delhi Administration from the policy laid down and the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to issue instructions to Delhi Administration to revise the rules?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Delhi Administration has reported that levy cement is being allotted for dwelling units having plinth area upto 1076 sq. ft. subject to the plot size being not more than 200 sq. yards.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Having regard to the general scarcity of cement in the country including the Union Territory of Delhi, Delhi Administration have imposed the restriction in regard to the size of the plot in the matter of allotment of levy cement for construction of dwelling units.

(e) No, Sir.

Tribal Research Institute

3644. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7601 on 15th April, 1981 regarding Tribal Research Institute and state:

(a) whether the question of establishment of a Central Research and Training Institute at the national level for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has since been examined and a final decision taken;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). The question of establishment of a National Tribal Research & Training Institute is being examined.

Cut down in production by TELCO

3645. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the TELCO at Jamshedpur has cut down its production and inventories for commercial vehicles; and

(b) if so, to what extent the small scale industries have been affected and what remedial steps Government have taken to save these industries from closing down?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The company has reported that the level of production during the period April to September, 1982 is approximately the same as during the corresponding period last year. There may be marginal adjustments in regard to orders placed by them on their ancillaries. However, there is no general fear of the ancillary industries closing down for this reason.

टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी का आधुनिकीकरण

3646. श्री शिव सोरेन : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में टाटा से सम्बद्ध टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी का आधुनिकीकरण किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वहां पर कितने आदमियाँ को रोजगार मिलेगा;

(ग) क्या टिस्को के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए सार्वजनिक वित्तीय संस्थान आर्थिक सहायता दे रहे हैं जबकि इस संस्थान के रोजगार देने पर सरकार का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है और सारी विस्तार योजना रोजगार विरोधी है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबन्धी व्यापा क्या है?

उद्धोग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण बत्त तिवारी) : (क) 'टिस्को' के कारखाने के एक भाग का आधुनिकीकरण किया जा रहा है।

(ख) चूंकि आधुनिकीकरण के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत परानी मशीनों के स्थान पर नई मशीनें लगाई जा रही हैं और इसके परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादन की क्षमता मामूली वृद्धि होगी अतः रोजगार के ढांचे में कोई परिवर्तन होने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) आधुनिकीकरण के कार्यक्रम के लिए धन-राशि की सहायता विदेशी मुद्रा ऋण से ली जा रही है। इसके लिए वाशिंगटन के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्त नियम और ब्रिटेन के लार्ज बाइस से लगभग 55 करोड़ रुपये लिए गए हैं। 100 करोड़ रुपये की राशि इस्पात विकास निधि से और 25 करोड़ रुपये की राशि सार्वजनिक वित्तीय संस्थानों से उधार ली गई है। आधुनिकीकरण के लिए आवश्यक शेष धन-राशि कम्पनी के आन्तरिक संसाधनों से जुटाई जा रही है। आधुनिकीकरण की योजना को रोजगार-विरोधी कहना ठीक न होगा।

Crime Situation in Metropolitan Cities

3647. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how the crime situation in different metropolis during the first three quarters of 1982 compares with the corresponding periods in 1980 and 1981; and

(b) whether Delhi continues to be the capital of the crimes?

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

(a) and (b). Law and order including crime is a State subject. Statistical data in regard to the comparative figures of crime as a whole is not compiled on all India basis. A Statement showing crime statistics pertaining to Delhi is attached.

Statement

Comparative Crime figures for the period from 1st January to 31st December

Crime Head	1980	1981	1982 (1-1-82 to 31-8-82)
Dacoity	31	22	17
Murder	186	200	167
Attempt to Murder	264	251	150
Robbery	295	182	100
Riots	180	164	104
Snatching	219	166	72
Hurts.	1880	1780	1199
Burglary	2448	1508	856
Cycle Theft	5454	4026	1957
Mis. theft	19932	10899	5838
M.V. Theft	2874	2495	1678
Misc. I.P.C.	9823	9113	6332
Total I.P.C.	37586	30646	18165
Total Other Acts	19737	11204	6631

Reinstatement of Policemen suspended for Agitation in 1979

3648. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of policemen (Jharkhand Camp, New Delhi) of Central Reserve Police who were suspended and removed from service in June 1979 or thereafter for agitating for their demands and number of those who have been reinstated;

(b) whether it is a fact that some applications for reinstatement from CRP men have been rejected and some are still pending;

(c) if so, the number thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider on humanitarian grounds the cases of those who are still applying for reinstatement; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) 1773 CRPF personnel were dismissed for taking part in agitation during 1979 or thereafter. Out of these, 1525 have been re-instated.

(b) and (c). In all, 220 applications for reinstatement were rejected; 28 personnel did not appeal and no application is pending.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Stagnation in Stenographers of Delhi Police

3649. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stenographers of Delhi Police were earlier eligible to joint inter-se seniority vis-a-vis other stenographers of various departments of Delhi Administration, Delhi, but for a proposal to confer police ranks pending consideration, their names were not included in the joint seniority list drawn much before the actual conferment of rank on them;

(b) whether Khosla Commission had made certain recommendations regarding stenographers of Delhi Police but were not implemented to improve their service condition;

(c) if so, the reasons for not giving them promotion/treating them at par with their counter-parts;

(d) whether the stenographers were denied inter-se seniority vis-a-vis other S. Is. (Ministerial) in spite of verdict of Law Department of Delhi Administration, and they were also not given corresponding pay-scales of the rank of S. Is. and A.S.Is.; and

(e) the steps Government are taking to remove the stagnation and disparity of stenographers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):
(a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Population of Delhi

3650. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the population of the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) out of the above, the population of the urban area;

(c) what will be the estimated population of the Union Territory by the year 2000 according to population projections;

(d) the steps initiated to arrest the growth of population of the Union Territory; and

(e) whether there are any proposals to shift some offices out of the capital to reduce the population pressure?

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

(a) The population of the Union Territory of Delhi according to the final totals of 1981 Census, is 62,20,406.

(b) Out of the above, the population of the urban area is 57,68,200.

(c) The population of the Union Territory by the year 2000 has not been estimated by the Expert Committee on Population Projections.

(d) To check the growth of population, family welfare programme is being implemented vigorously on voluntary basis. Also by the integrated development of the national capital region, it is expected that the prosperity and burdens of urbanization are shared by the region and balanced development is promoted.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Industrial Development made by various States

3651. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative industrial development made by various States during 1972-80; and

(b) the number of letters of intent issued and converted into industrial licences, State-wise during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The relevant estimates of fixed capital, number employed, value added and value of output together with number of factories for the years 1973-74 and 1978-79 as revealed by the Annual Survey of Industries are given in Statement-I laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5612/82]. The figures for 1972-73 are not available as there was no ASI in 1972. Results of ASI 1979-80 are not yet available as the relevant tables have not been finalised.

(b) Statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5612/82]. Letters of Intent granted during 1974 to 1981 and the number of Letters of Intent converted into Industrial Licences out of them till 30-9-1982. Since the Secretariat for Industrial Appro-

vals was formed in November, 1973, information is available only from 1974 onwards.

Manufacture of Vacuum Tanks by Tanks BHPV

3652. SHRI RESHMA MOTIRAM BHOYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd., Visakhapatnam, manufacture Vacuum Tanks;

(b) if so, the number of such vacuum tanks for storage and transportation delivered during the last 4 years, year-wise; and

(c) the names of the parties to whom the tanks were delivered ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requisite information is as follows:—

(c) A list is enclosed in the attached statements.

Statement

Names of parties to whom Storage Tanks were delivered

1978-79

Nos.

1

2

1. M/s. Indian Space Research Organisation, Bangalore. 2
2. M/s. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Rishikesh. 2
3. M/s. Bihar Air Products Limited, Jamshedpur. 1
4. M/s. Bombay Oxygen Corporation, Bombay. 1
5. M/s. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., Sindri Modernisation Project. 2
6. M/s. Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd., Haldia. 2
7. M/s. Meena Air Products Ltd. Bombay. 2
8. M/s. JK Synthetics Ltd. 2

1979-80

1. M/s. A. P. Animal Husbandry, Khammam 2
2. M/s. National Dairy Development Board, Anand 1
3. Air Headquarters, New Delhi. 3
4. M/s. JK Synthetics Ltd. Kota. 1

1980-81

1. M/s. A.P. Animal Husbandry, Mahboobnagar. 3
2. M/s. Fertilizer (P&D) India Ltd. Sindri. 1
3. M/s. Nasik Oxygen Ltd. Goa. 1
4. M/s. Govind Poy Oxygen Ltd., Margoa. 1
5. M/s. A.P. Animal Husbandry, Tirupati. 1
6. M/s. Saraswati Air Products Ltd, New Delhi 1
7. M/s. Karnataka Oxygen Ltd. Bangalore. 1
8. M/s. Andura Oxygen Ltd., Calcutta. 1
9. M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore. 1
10. M/s. Northern India Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., New Delhi. 1
11. M/s. Bhoruka Steel Ltd. Bangalore. 1

1981-82

1. M/s. Usha Alloy & Steels Ltd., Jamshedpur. 1
2. M/s. Brindavan Alloys Ltd., Bangalore. 1

Total:

36

Names of parties to whom transportation were delivered

1978-79	Nil	1
1979-80	Nil	2
1980-81		1
1. M/s. A. P Animal Husbandry, Mahboobnagar		1
2. M/s. Hindustan Copper Ltd., Khetrinagar		2
3. M/s. Hinduston Grs & Indvstries Ltd., Calcutta		1
4. M/s. Bhagawati Gases Ltd., Calcutta		1
5. M/s. Bhagawati Oxygen Ltd., Ballabgarh.		1
6. M/s. Andhra Oxygen Ltd., Calcutta.		1
7. M/s. Derby Industrial Projects (P) Ltd., Calcutta.		2
1981-82		1
1. M/s. Sehgal Refrigeration Corporation Jullundar.		1
Total:		10

Non-inclusion of Hindu holidays in list of Holidays for 1982

3653. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether widespread resentment on behalf of the Hindu Community has been expressed within and outside Parliament at the non-inclusion of Hindu holidays in the compulsory list of holidays brought out by the Government of India for 1982; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to redress their reverse discrimination against 80 per cent of India's population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Views had been expressed by Members of Parliament both within and outside the Parliament, as also by certain

other individuals and organisations about the non-inclusion of Hindu holidays in the list of compulsory Central Government holidays to be observed from 1982 onwards.

(b) After taking into account the views expressed in and outside the Parliament regarding the inclusion of Hindu festivals in the list of Central Government holidays, it was now been decided that a holiday each for Dussehra and Diwali may be included from the year 1983 onwards in the list of compulsory holidays.

The remaining three optional holidays are now to be chosen on year to year basis from out of the following majority community festivals depending on the local importance of the occasions:

1. An additional day for Dussehra (one holiday for Dussehra has been taken in the compulsory category).

2. Holi.
3. Janmashtami.
4. Ram Navami.
5. Mahashivratri.
6. Ganesh Chaturthi/Vinayak Chaturthi.
7. Makar Sankaranti.
8. Rathayatra.
9. Onam.
10. Pongal.
11. Sripanchmi.
12. Vishu/Baisakhi.

Opening of separate hospitals for Police Personnel in Delhi

3654. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether doctors in Deihi Police have been advised not to recommend leave to the new recruits even in case of acute illness, dysentry, fever, etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have any plan to open separate hospitals for Police Personnel in Delhi on the pattern of military?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIHA): (a) No such instructions have been issued.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Delhi Police Personnel residing in the areas covered by the Central Government Health Scheme Dispensaries are getting medical treatment from there. Opening of separa-

rate hospital/dispensaries for Delhi Police Personnel is not practicable. The CGHS Dispensaries are spread all over the city and are, therefore, easily accessible.

Gavai Committee Report to probe Malpractice in Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme

3655. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have received the Gavai Committee report appointed on December 21, last year to probe malpractice in the Maharashtra Government's prestigious Employment Guarantee Scheme; and

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

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

(b) The State Government which has to follow up the report, has stated that it is taking necessary action in the matter.

घड़ियाँ का निर्माण करने वाले एकक

3656. श्री कृष्ण दस्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या उच्चाग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में घड़ियाँ का निर्माण करने वाली कितनी कम्पनियाँ हैं जिनमें पिछले तीन वर्षों से घड़ियाँ का निर्माण किया जा रहा था; और

(ख) कितने व्यक्तियों ने घड़ियाँ के कारखानों की स्थापना के लिए मंत्रालय से लाइसेंस लिये हैं।

उद्योग तथा इस्यात और लान मंत्री श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारे): (क) मार्गी गहर जानकारी निम्न प्रकार है:-

वर्ष	कलाइ घड़ियों के बनाने में लगे स्वोकृत एकत्रों की संख्या (मैकेनीकल)	वर्ष में उत्पादन (संख्या लाखों में)
1979	92	54.84
1980	92	62.05
1981	93	57.67

नोट: उपर दी हुई संख्या में एच. एम. डी. हिमट द्वारा विकसित कोटि व एसेम्बली एकक सम्मिलित नहीं है जिन की संख्या 1979 में 9 थी 1980 में 11 थी और 1981 में 12 थी।

(ख) कलाइ घड़ी (मैकेनीकल) उद्योग उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के उपबन्धों की परिवीक्षा से बाहर है अतएव घड़ी फैक्टरियों की स्थापना के लिए लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Constitution of DPCs and SCs in BHPV

3657. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about violation of Government directives and recruitment rules by the Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd. while constituting various Departmental Promotion Committees (DPCs) and Selection Committees (SCs) for promotion and recruitment of various Executive and non-Executive cadres since 1 January, 1982.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chief of Administration and Personnel is not being associated in the DPCs/SCs though Head of Personnel Department in BHPV;

(c) whether the Liaison Officer, SC/ST Cell, or one Senior Officer from SC/ST community is associating in DPCs/SCs constituted as per Recruitment Rules in BHPV; and

(d) if not the reasons for omission of COA and Liaison Officer from DPCs/SCs constituted in BHPV for promotion and recruitment for various Executive/non-Executive cadres?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No representation against violation of Government directives and recruitment rules by Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited while constituting Departmental Promotion Committees/Selection Committees was received from any aggrieved employee/officer during the calendar year 1982.

(b) to (d) The General Manager who is the General Management Head of Personnel and Administration Division and who is two positions superior to Chief of Administration, is being associated with the Departmental Promotion Committees and Selection Committees, so the company does not find it necessary to associate Chief of Administration with these Committees. Wherever SC/ST candidates are considered, an SC/ST officer or one senior officer from SC/ST from any other public sector undertaking or the Liaison Officer SC/ST Cell, is being associated with the Selection Committees and Departmental Promotion Committees.

Capital Growth

3658. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that capital growth has been stagnating at 17 per cent since mid sixties; and

(b) if so, what corrective steps Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) (a) The Hon. Member is presumably referring to the rates of capital formation in the economy. A statement showing the rates of capital formation at current as well as constant (1970/71) prices for the years 1960/61 to 1980/81 is annexed. It will be observed from the statement that the rate of capital formation has been fluctuating and cannot be said to be stagnating at 17 per cent since mid sixties.

(b) Does not arise.

Statement

RATES OF CAPITAL FORMATION

(percent)

YEAR	rate @ of capital formation					
	at current prices		at 1970-71 prices		gross	net
	gross	net	gross	net		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
1960-61	16.9	12.7	16.7	12.9		
1961-62	15.3	10.7	14.6	10.7		
1962-63	17.1	12.3	16.5	12.2		
1963-64	16.6	12.1	16.4	12.3		
1964-65	16.2	12.0	16.8	12.6		
1965-66	18.2	13.8	19.3	14.8		
1966-67	19.7	15.4	20.9	16.3		
1967-68	16.5	12.3	17.8	13.0		
1968-69	15.4	10.8	16.1	11.3		
1969-70	17.1	12.5	17.6	12.7		
1970-71	17.8	13.0	17.8	13.0		
1971-72	18.4	13.6	18.3	13.5		
1972-73	16.9	11.9	17.3	12.1		
1973-74	20.0	15.7	21.4	16.6		
1974-75	19.1	14.8	19.3	14.6		

1	2	3	4	5
1975-76*	19.9	15.3	18.1	13.4
1976-77*	20.4	15.7	19.3	14.5
1977-78*	19.7	15.0	18.9	14.2
1978-79*	24.6	19.8	22.3	17.7
1979-80*	22.9	17.6	20.4	15.3
1980-81†	24.2	19.0	21.9	16.9

Notes: @ As percentage of gross/net domestic product at market prices.

* Provisional Estimates.

† Quick Estimates.

Organisations receiving foreign funds

3659. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1407 on 26 August, 1981 regarding organisations receiving foreign funds and state:

(a) whether the following organisations have been and are receiving funds from foreign countries;

(i) Academy of Gandhian studies, Hyderabad/Tirupati;

(ii) Gandhi Peace Centre. Hyderabad/Tirupati/New Delhi;

(iii) Society for Development of Rural Sericulture Industry;

(b) how much money has been received by each of the above institutions during the years 1981 and 1982;

(c) whether Government have ever inquired into the working of and use of the funds received by the above institutions;

(d) whether any irregularities have been found and if so the action taken so far to avoid its misuse; and

(e) whether leading members of these institutions of the Executives are also office bearers of Gandhi Peace Foundation and Association of voluntary Agencies for Rural Development ?

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

(a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). Government have not made any specific inquiries into the working and use of funds by these organisations. However, an Inquiry Commission to look into the affairs of Gandhi peace Foundation, Association of Voluntary Agencies of Rural Development etc; has been set up by the Government. The Commission of inquiry can inquire into the working and activities, including publications, of other organisations closely connected with the above mentioned organisations.

(e) Certain office bearers of these organisations are also office bearers of Gandhi Peace Foundation and Association of Voluntary Agencies of Rural Development. A statement showing the names of the office bearers of these organisations is attached.

Statement-I

Statement showing the amount of foreign contributions received by the organisations during 1981-82

S.No.	Name of Organisation	Amount of foreign contributions received	
		1981	Upto June, 1982
1	2	3	4
1.	Academy of Gandhian Studies Hyderabad/Tirupati	15,89,263	4,36,793
2.	(a) Gandhi Peace Centre, Hyderabad/Tirupati	9,89,658	13,89,727
	(b) Gandhi Peace Foundation New Delhi	1,71,398	39,062
3.	Society for Development of Rural Sericulture Industry, Tirupati	15,89,263 (for the period from 1-7-81 to 31-12-81)	24,79,284

Statement-II

List Showing the names of office bearers of the organisations

S.No.	Name of Organisation	Name of office-bearers	
		1	2
1.	Academy of Gandhian Studies, Hyderabad/Tirupati	1. Shri K.S. Acharlu, Chairman	
		2. Shri S. Venugopal Sharma, Secy.	
		3. Shri G. Sivarama Murthy, Secretary.	
2.	Gandhi Peace Centre Hyderabad/Tirupati	1. Shri K. S. Radhakrishna, Chairman	
		2. Shri G. Sivaramamurthy, Member Trustee.	
3.	Society for Development of Rural Sericulture Industry Tirupati	1. Shri Radhakrishna, Chairman	
		2. Shri G. Sivaramamurthy, Secretary	
		3. G.L. Kantham, Treasurer.	

4. Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi

1. Shri R.R. Diwakar, Chairman
2. K.S. Radhakrishna, Secretary
3. D. Ramachandran Potti, Joint Secretary
4. Shri Ram Lal Parikh, Treasurer.

5. Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development (AVARD), New Delhi

1. Shri Radhakrishna, President
2. Shri Panna Lal Dasgupta, Vice-President
3. Dr. Balbhadra Prasad, Treasurer
4. Shri A.C. Sen, General Secretary.

India's Investment Programme

3660. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's investment programme depends mostly on the external resources in the eighties than in the seventies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The proportion of external resources to the total public sector approved plan outlay during the Sixth Plan period (1980—85) is significantly lower than in the Fourth and Fifth Plans. As the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90) is yet to be finalised, it is not possible at this stage to anticipate the share of external resources in India's investment programme in the later eighties.

Additional central assistance to backward States.

3661. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU:
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether additional Central assistance has been allocated to some backward States in 1982-83;

(b) if so, the name and the number of the backward States which have been granted additional Central assistance in the above financial year;

(c) whether Orissa has been granted additional allocation for the year mentioned above; and

(d) if so, the details about the additional allocation made for 1982-83 to different backward States?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A few backward States including Orissa have been allocated advance Plan assistance in 1982-83 to enable them to maintain the tempo of development. A statement indicating the allocation of additional Central assistance to backward States is enclosed.

Statement

Allocation of advance plan assistance to states during 1982-83

(Rs. crores)

States	Amount
1. Assam	51.38
2. Jammu & Kashmir	8.44
3. Manipur	12.69
4. Meghalaya	6.24
5. Nagaland	12.84
6. Sikkim	1.00
7. Tripura	10.03
8. Orissa	13.00
9. Rajasthan	5.82

Letters of intent issued to Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd., Orissa

3662. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that between 1980 and 1982 Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Limited, Orissa has taken letters of intent for starting new connected industries; and

(b) if so, how many and what are those industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). 2 Letters of Intent were granted to M/s. Indian Metals & Ferro Alloys Ltd. for setting up of industrial units in Orissa for the manufacture of Charge Chrome (from 100 per cent fines) and Silicon Metals.

Losses of revenue to Bhilai Steel Plant due to manipulation in disposal of waste coking coal

3663. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH

KASHYAP:

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of nut coking coal has shot up in the first part of October, 1982 by over Rs. 200 a tonne due to the artificial scarcity created by the regulated disposal of 'Waste' coking coal by the Bhilai Steel Plant through a monopoly contractor;

(b) whether any revenue loss has occurred to the Steel Plant at Bhilai due to the manipulation in disposal of 'waste' coking coal by the monopoly contractor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that a monopoly contractor has been appointed in the Bhilai Steel Plant and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). Bhilai Steel Plant has not appointed any monopoly contractor for disposal of mixed coke. It is sold by inviting open tenders through public notice. In June, 1982, Bhilai Steel Plant had invited tenders for disposal of 2 lakh tonnes of mixed coke from each of two different areas. The quality of mixed coke is different in the two areas and therefore higher price offers have been received for the area where quality is superior. One contract has been awarded to the highest bidder, and the second is being processed. There has hardly been any change in the selling price of nut coke at Bhilai between September and October, 1982.

जनगणना प्रतिवेदन का प्रकाशन

3664. श्री नरेंसंह घंकचोत्ता : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डेढ़ वर्ष निकल जाने के बाद भी 1981 में की गई जनगणना के आंकड़े प्रकाशित न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) जनगणना के आंकड़े कब तक प्रकाशित किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) जनगणना के आंकड़ों के साथ अन्य क्षेत्रों आंकड़े इकठ्ठे किए गए हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वैंकटसुब्रयम्मा) : (क) भारत वर्ष और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (असम और जम्मू व कश्मीर राज्यों को छोड़कर) से संबंधित 1981 की जनगणना के क्षेत्र यांगों पर आधारित आंकड़े प्रकाशित किये जा चुके हैं जिसका व्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

प्रण

प्रकाशित आंकड़े

1981 का पत्र 1 स्त्री पुरुष जनसंख्या की संघनता, स्त्री-पुरुष बन्धुपात साक्षरता, इत्यादि के बन्धुसार जनसंख्या।

1981 का पत्र 2 श्राम और शहर के रूप में वर्गीकृत जनसंख्या, शहरी समूह नगरों तथा कस्बों, इत्यादि की जनसंख्या।

1981 का पत्र 3 श्रीमिकों तथा गैर-श्रीमिकों की जनसंख्या, श्रामीष शहरी जनसंख्या और शिक्षित इत्यादि।

जम्मू व कश्मीर राज्य की 1981 की अन्तिम जनसंख्या के आंकड़े 'भारत की जनगणना 1981, श्रेणी 8 - जम्मू व कश्मीर 1981 के 1 पत्र' और इसके परिशिष्ट में दो खण्डों में प्रकाशित किए जा चुके हैं। असम राज्य में व्याप्त गड़बड़ी की स्थिति के कारण वहाँ 1981 की जनगणना नहीं की जा सकी। असम को छोड़कर अंतिम आंकड़े दिसंबर 1982 तक प्रकाशित किए जाने की आशा है। प्रत्येक राज्य द्वारा (असम को छोड़कर)

अपंग जनसंख्या के बारे में अनन्तिम आंकड़े 1981 के पत्र के अपने परिशिष्ट में प्रकाशित कर दिये हैं।

(ख) 1981 की जनगणना में एकत्र की गई व्यक्तिगत परिचयों और कटुम्ब अनसंचियों के व्यापक सारणीकरण का कार्य प्रगति पर है। इस सारणीकरण पर आधारित अंतिम जनगणना आंकड़े 1983 के बाद प्रकाशित किये जाने की संभावना है। किस प्रयोग में भक्तान लाये जाते हैं इस संबंध में अंतिम आंकड़े छपने के लिए भेज दिए गये हैं और अपंग जनसंख्या से संबंधित अंतिम प्रांकड़े प्रैस को भेजने के लिए तैयार किये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से ग्राम तथा टाउन निदेंशिका के लिए आंकड़े एकत्र किये गये थे। ग्राम निदेंशिका में प्रत्येक गांव के लिए जिक्षा चिकित्सा, पेंज जल, डाक व ता, बाजार-दिनों, संचार व्यवस्था, विद्युत सप्लाई इत्यादि के व्यारे दिये हैं। टाउन निदेंशिका में 7 विवरणों में प्रत्येक टाउन के लिये आंकड़े हैं। प्रस्तुत किये जाने वाले व्यारों में नागरिक प्रशासन दर्जा, जनसंख्या का उद्भव तथा वृद्धि, भौतिक पहलू तथा स्थिति, नगरपालिका वित्त, जन सुविधाएं, चिकित्सा तथा शैक्षिक, मनोरंजन संबंधी तथा सांस्कृतिक सुविधाएं, व्यापार, वाणिज्य और बैंकिंग सुविधाएं, इत्यादि शामिल हैं।

ये आंकड़े जिला जनगणना परिस्कारों के भाग "क" में प्रकाशित किये जायेंगे, जो राज्य सरकार का प्रकाशन है, और शीघ्र प्रैस को भेजे जायेंगे।

राजस्थान में रावतभाटा परमाणु उत्तर संघर का उत्पादन

3665. श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री कल्यन नारायण सिंह :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान का रावतभाटा परमाणु उर्जा संयंत्र राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश की उर्जा आवश्यकता को पूरा करने में सहायता करता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान इस संयंत्र में वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता की अपेक्षा कितना उत्पादन रहा है;

(ग) क्या यह संयंत्र पर्ण क्षमता का उपयोग करने में समर्थ नहीं रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां तो, उसके विस्तृत कारण क्या हैं?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इलेक्ट्रॉनिको, महत्वागर विकास विभागों में तथा उर्जा भवालय के गैर-पारस्परिक उर्जा सत्रोत विभाग में राज्य मंत्री सी. पी. एन. सिंह): (क) रावतभाटा स्थित राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीधर राजस्थान ग्रिड को बिजली देता है।

(ख) उत्पादन लक्ष्य तथा वास्तविक उत्पादन का व्यारा नीचे दिया जा रहा है:

उत्पादन क्षमता उत्पादन
(लाख यूनिट) (लाख यूनिट)

1979-80	12240.00	11309.80
1980-81	14310.00	10348.00
1981-82	16420.00	10572.00

*राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीधर का दूसरा यूनिट 1-4-82 से व्यावसायिक स्तर पर उत्पादन करता रहा है।

(ग) तथा (घ). राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीधर के दोनों यूनिटों में प्रचालन संबंधी समस्याएं समय-समय पर सामने आती रही हैं। उपस्करणों का ठीक से काम न करना, ग्रिड की गड़वड़ी, आद्योगिक वशान्ति आदि, उन कारणों में शामिल हैं जिनकी वजह से बिजलीधर की क्षमता का उपयोग पूरी तरह से नहीं किया जा सका है।

Self Sufficiency in Production of Steel

3666. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the country is not likely to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of steel by the end of this decade;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any assessment regarding the requirements as well as production of steel in the country during each year of this decade; and

(c) what efforts Government propose to make for becoming self-sufficient in steel by the end of this decade?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) (a)

Yes, Sir.

(b) In 1980, a Working Group had made demand and availability assessments. These assessments are also made every year. The gap in availability is met by imports.

(c) Government has initiated appropriate steps to modernise and expand capacities at existing steel plants and also to set up new capacities. Total self-sufficiency in steel cannot be achieved as there will invariably be the import of some categories of steel. This is a normal phenomena in practically all the countries.

Indian Scientists Working Abroad

3667. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian scientists are working in developed countries; and

(b) how many of these scientists are ready to come back to India and serve the country if suitable facilities are provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No precise information is available on the number of Indian scientists and technologists working in developed countries. However, according to an estimate made by our Science Counsellors abroad, this number would exceed 30,000; of these a proportion would be research scientists.

(b) No data are available on the number of research scientists who are anxious to return to India. The research positions available in India are widely advertised and the requests for placement received from Indian scientists working abroad are spent to appropriate Institutions/Laboratories.

केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग

3668. श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के क्या कार्य हैं और विभागीय सतर्कता आयुक्त की नियुक्ति के लिए निर्धारित आवश्यक योग्यताएँ अनुभव क्या हैं तथा उनका क्षेत्राधिकार क्या है; और

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सिंचाई तथा उर्जा मंत्रालयों के लिए नियुक्त किए गए आयुक्तों के नाम क्या हैं और उनकी नियुक्ति का आधार क्या है तथा उनके द्वारा निपटाए गए विभागीय मामलों के मामलावार, परिणाम क्या हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. एंकट संभूष्णा) : (क) केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की स्थापना भारत सरकार के दिनांक 11 फरवरी, 1964 के संकल्प द्वारा

की गई थी जिसका उद्देश्य सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों तथा वैकौं सहि त संघ के कार्यकारी नियंत्रण के अधीन काम करने वाले सार्वजनिक कर्मचारियों की और से भूष्टाचार, कदाचार, सत्यनिष्ठा की कमी अथवा अन्य अनाचार अथवा दुराचार से संबंधित मामलों में सरकार को सलाह देना तथा ऐसी प्रक्रियाओं पद्धतियों कि पुनरीक्षा करने की सलाह देना था, जिसमें भूष्टाचार की गुजाइश हो।

विभागीय सतर्कता आयुक्त नाम के कोई अधिकारी नहीं हैं। किन्तु (।) केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की पद संस्था में ऐसे मामलों में जहां आयोग अपनी सलाह देता है, वरिष्ठ सार्वजनिक कर्मचारियों के विड्डध विभागीय कार्यालयों में मार्गिक जांच करने के लिए, विभागीय जांच आयुक्त होते हैं। तथा (।।) मंत्रालयों/विभागों/सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों/वैकौं में, भारत सरकार के उपमंत्रिव के समकक्ष, अथवा उससे उपर के स्तर के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी उनके मुख्य सतर्कता विधिकारी होते हैं जिनकी सतर्कता मामलों में विभाग/उपक्रम के अध्यक्ष की सहायता के लिए केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के परामर्श से नियुक्ति की जाती है।

(ख) इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए यदि विभागीय सतर्कता आयुक्तों के नाम से कोई अधिकारी नहीं है, प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

"Promotion of National Wild Life during Sixth Plan"

3669. SHRI R. P. GAEKWARD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes to be taken for conservation and promotion of national wild life during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) the special steps proposed to protect the surroundings for the conservation of wild life; and

(c) whether any catalogue of flora and fauna existing in various parts of the country and methods for better care of their conservation has been prepared; if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):

(a) In addition to the efforts being made by the States and Union Territories for the conservation of wild-life, the Central Government is providing assistance to the States in the Sixth Plan under the following centrally sponsored schemes;

(i) Assistance for development of National Parks and Sanctuaries —outlay of Rs. 400. lakhs.

(ii) Assistance for development of National Parks of National and International Importance (including Silent Valley National Park—outlay Rs. 99.00 lakhs.

(iii) Assistance for development of Selected Zoos—outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

(iv) Exhibitions to promote Wild life conservation—outlay Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

(v) Project Tiger—outlay Rs. 500.00 lakhs.

The Wild life Institute of India and the National Zoological Park are two Central Sector Scheme under Government with outlays of Rs. 100.00 lakhs and Rs. 60.00 lakhs respectively in the Sixth Plan.

(b) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, and the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, are aimed at providing protection to the wild life and its habitat. Both these enactments are now in force throughout the country except in Jammu & Kashmir which has got its own Wild Life Act modelled on the central act.

(c) No. Such consolidated catalogue covering all flora and fauna found in the Country has not yet been prepared. However, scientific studies on the flora

and fauna of the Country have been done by different scientists, organisations and institutions and their findings are documented in a number of books and publications.

Money Spent on R and D of Science and Technology

3670. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the money allotted and spent on Research & Development of Science and Technology in India during the last ten years, year-wise;

(b) the amount ear-marked for this head during the current year and during the remaining period of the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(c) the names of the different organisations and institutions to which these amounts are allotted and spent, Institution-wise and year—wise; and

(d) whether it is a fact that India's shares less than 0.60 per cent of the world-wide R & D expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) A statement indicating Plan outlay and expenditure on Science and Technology in the Central Sector during the period 1974—83 is laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT.—5613/82.]

(b) and (c). A statement giving the Sixth Plan outlays and expenditure on Science and Technology in the Central Sector—Department/Institution-wise is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library See No. LT-5613/82.]

(d) According to the UNESCO Publication 'Statistics on S & T (1980)', India's share is indicated as 0.64 per cent of the total for 48 developed and developing countries for the year 1980-81.

Law and Order Situation in Guru Tegh Bahadur Nagar, Delhi

3671. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the law and order situation in Guru Tegh Bahadur Nagar (Kingsway Camp), Delhi has deteriorated during the last few months; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) how the crime figures of various major and minor crimes during the last six months compare with similar figures during the corresponding period last year in the above locality;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to check the deteriorating law and order situation in the locality;

(d) how many bad character have been rounded up by the police to ensure peace in the locality; and

(e) whether it is proposed to resort to intensive police patrolling in the locality during day and night if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). The comparative figures of crime under various heads reported to the Police Station Kingsway Camp in respect of Guru Tegh Bahadur Nagar during the last six months (15.4.82 to 15.10.82) and its corresponding period of last year are indicated in the statement attached. The figures indicate increase under some heads.

(c) Patrolling in the area has been intensified.

(d) 82 persons have been rounded up during the period 15.4.1982 to 15.10.1982.

(e) Intensive day and night patrolling has already been introduced in the area.

Statement

Statement showing the reported crime figures for the period 15-4-82 to 15-10-82 and its corresponding period of the year 1981 of Guru Tegh Bahadur Nagar (police station Kingsway Camp)

Crime Head	15-4-81 to 15-10-81	15-4-82 to 15-10-82
Dacoity		
Murder		1
Attempt to murder		1
Robbery		
Riots		**
Burglary		7
M.V. Theft		1
Cycle theft		3
Pick Pocketing		4
Misc. theft	10	21
Snatching		**
Cheating		1
Kidnapping/Abduction		2
Hurt	6	6
Misc. I.P.C.	17	18
TOTAL	40	63

Unsold Woollen cloth of Khadi Industries

3672. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the value of stock of woollen cloth unsold on the Khadi institutions run by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and other approved Khadi institutions together with the date from which it is lying unsold;

(b) whether weaving and spinning work of woollen cloth in the above institutions is at standstill for the last five years rendering thousands of workers unemployed;

(c) whether Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jadupur districts where woollen industries are in abundance have been worst affected; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government this year and proposed to be taken in future to sell the unsold stock?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Since production and sale of woollen khadi is a continuous process and stocks are held at several points widely scattered it is not possible to indicate the dates from which stocks are lying unsold. Provisionally the opening stock, production and closing stock of woollen khadi during 1981—82 were Rs. 2,089.33 lakhs, Rs. 2,100.00 lakhs and Rs. 1623.83 lakhs respectively in terms of value.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) During 1980-81, the special rebate on retail sales of woollen khadi was allowed for 75 days instead of the normal period of 60 days. The institutions in Rajasthan were permitted to allow 5 per cent wholesale commission in addition to normal commission. They were also permitted to open

temporary sale bhandars in and outside the State for sale of woollen khadi goods. The Rajasthan Khadi Gramodyog Sansthan Sangh Jaipur, was also permitted to open a vastragar at Patna in Bihar to sell woollen khadi goods in Northern and North Eastern States. In 1981-82 the special rebate period was further extended to 90 days. The production institutions are reported to have brought down considerably the accumulated stock of woollen khadi goods.

Production of Rourkela Steel Plant hit by Power Shortage

3673. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the production of Rourkela Steel Plant has been badly hit due to power shortage;

(b) if so, what specific steps have been taken by Steel Authority of India to remove the power shortage from Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Power supply to Rourkela Steel Plant from Orissa State Electricity Board (OSEB) is being continuously reviewed at the Inter-Ministerial level. Efforts are on to maximise captive power generation of the plant. Power supply to the plant is regularly monitored at various levels in order to step up supplies from Electricity Boards. External help from the neighbouring grids namely Andhra Pradesh and DVC has been arranged to the extent possible.

As a long term measure a new captive power plant of 2 x 60 MW is being set up.

National Laboratory for Study of Biology

3674. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:

**SHRI H. N. NANJE
GOWDA:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under Government's consideration to set up a National Laboratory for the study of Biology in the country;

(b) if so, the details of its location and how much of the expenditure therefor would be met by the Centre;

(c) which are the machines likely to be installed; and.

(d) to what extent the laboratory will be helpful in the study of Biology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (d) There is no proposal at present under consideration to set up a National Laboratory for the exclusive study of Biology. However, in many of the laboratories of CSIR, research on frontier areas of biology is being conducted. A National Institute of Immunology as an autonomous Registered Society has been set up under the Department of Science and Technology. CSIR is proposing to establish a new Institute of Microbial Technology and Genetic Engineering. Government have also set up a National Biotechnology Board serviced by the Department of Science and Technology.

Outflow of Tribals from Chhotnagpur and Ranchi (Bihar)

**3675. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORA-
ON:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that during the recent years there has been a regular outflow of the tribals as labourers on a large scale from the plateau region of Chhotanagpur (Bihar) in general and that from Ranchi district in particular to mainly the North-Eastern India;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to stop such trend; and

(c) whether Government also propose to examine the underlying causes in this respect and take remedial measures?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):**
(a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**"Adverse Environmental Impact of
Flood Control Projects"**

**3676. SHRI H. N. NANJE
GOWDA:**

**SHRI D. M. PUTTE
GOWDA:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to water logging, spread of water borne diseases, aggradation of rivers upstream and degradation of rivers downstream, the irrigation and flood control projects have caused adverse environmental impact;

(b) if so, whether any commission has been constituted to go into its detailed study; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to undertake environment at the project formulation stage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In 1978, it was made obligatory that all medium and major irrigation and power projects must seek clearance from the environmental angle from an Inter-Ministerial Environmental Appraisal Committee constituted in the Department of Environment. Detailed guidelines prepared by Department of Environment have been issued by the Planning Commission to the concerned project authorities in all States so that environmental considerations are incorporated in these projects at the formulation stage.

Sick units in Orissa

3677. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industries in Orissa that are sick units;

(b) whether in such industries additional jobs can be created by proper financing and supplying raw materials and enabling the industries to utilise idle capacity;

(c) whether Government intend to give it a consideration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Data on sick units is being collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. According to the Bank there were 5 large sick industrial units, (i.e. each enjoying aggregate Bank credit of Rs. one crore or above) as at the end of

June, 1981 and 849 small scale sick industrial units as at the end of December, 1981, located in Orissa..

(b) Production and employment in these units can be maintained, and, in specific cases, even expanded if these can be revived and rehabilitated

(c) and (d) To meet the situation of growing incidence of industrial sickness the Government have announced certain policy measures for guidance of Central Ministries, State Governments and Financial Institutions. The salient features of the guidelines were furnished to the House in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 2085 answered on 21.7.1982.

Licences to MNCs to set new units in West Bengal

3678. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GAN-GWAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether 24 Multi-National Companies have been given licences to set new units in West Bengal;

(b) whether the products to be manufactured by these MNCs cannot be manufactured and/or are not already being manufactured by Indian Companies; and

(c) if so, the full details of products approved for MNCs ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) In the absence of the names of the 24 Multi-National Companies and the reference period, it is not possible to collect, collate and furnish the requisite information.

Report of High Powered Committee on security of Banks and Post Offices

3679. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2188 on 21 July, 1982 regarding report of high powered Committee on security of banks and post offices and state:

(a) whether the Committee of officers appointed on 16 March, 1982 to study and report on the creation of Banks Security Force has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations and suggestions made by the Committee; and

(c) in case the Committee has not so far submitted its report, the reasons for delay and when the report is likely to be submitted to Government?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Committee submitted its report to the Government on 10th September, 1982. The Committee is of the view that the proposition of raising a single Security Force covering all banks is not workable. It has recommended that each Bank may organise its own security system, but may have uniformity of

approach in organising various physical security measures and matters relating to recruitments, training and equipment of security personnel. The need for close liaison and cooperation between the bank managements and the Police has been emphasized.

The report of the Committee is under examination of the Government.

Allocation for special component plan

3680. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated in 1980-81 and 1981-82 towards implementing component plan in different States;

(b) the State-wise amount earmarked or implementing the above programme in 1982-83; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) States with a substantial population of Scheduled Castes have been formulating special Component Plans. The Special Component Plans are prepared by the States by earmarking benefits and financial outlays from different sectors and contain a large number of schemes and programmes. The amounts earmarked in the Special Component Plans for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Statement showing the outlay of special component plan for the Annual Plan 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	State	SCP 1980-81	SCP 1981-82	SCP 1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.10	49.29	63.67
2.	Assam	1.74	3.07	4.31
3.	Bihar	36.18	49.51	58.61

1	2	3	4	5
4. Gujarat	.	23.82	25.06	25.56
5. Haryana	.	28.51	32.66	24.68
6. Himachal Pradesh	.	6.79	10.98	10.16
7. Karnataka	.	59.95	52.23	63.59
8. Kerala	.	17.28	20.16	15.59
9. Madhya Pradesh	.	40.29	41.18	46.71
10. Maharashtra	.	22.76	42.01	31.09
11. Manipur	.	0.49	00.82	0.91
12. Orissa	.	15.99	28.11	9.14
13. Punjab	.	28.57	19.25	20.24
14. Rajasthan	.	40.10	30.68	30.73
15. Sikkim	.	..	0.27	0.40
16. Tamil Nadu	.	67.75	78.89	89.77
17. Tripura	.	1.90	2.91	4.61
18. Uttar Pradesh	.	61.12	95.85	121.00
19. West Bengal	.	38.51	42.44	34.10
20. Delhi	.	10.44	9.60	11.91
21. Chandigarh	.	..	0.53	0.99
22. Pondicherry	.	1.55	2.26	2.60
23. Goa, Daman & Diu	0.30
24. Jammu & Kashmir
Total		547.84	637.76	671.89

N.B.:—The allocations for 1982-83 are provisional and may change for some States.

**Non-Implementation of plan Projects
by States**

**3681. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA :
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:**

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the States have failed to carry out the sanctioned plan projects during the first nine months of 1982;

(b) the details of major projects in the States which are lagging behind; and

(c) the reasons advanced by the States for non-implementation of these sanctioned projects?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING
(SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) No, Sir.

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

Rewards Announced by Police for catching culprits

3682. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the police often promises handsome rewards to persons who help them catch culprits eluding them, the rewards generally being directly proportionate and go to tens of thousand of rupees in the case of dacoits, hardened criminals and perpetrators of some ghastly crime;

(b) whether the soldiers who captured Ranga and Billa, murderers of Naval Officer Chopra's Children at great personal risks, are yet to be paid Rs. 1.25 lakh announced by the Bombay Police, Punjab Government and Delhi Police @ Rs 50,000 each; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :
 (a) State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are responsible for law and order including detection and prevention of crime. Rewards are generally offered or granted to private persons for good work in connection with detection or prevention of crime.

(b) and (c). Reward of Rs. 20,000/- was provided to G. O. C. Delhi for disbursement amongst the Military personnel who captured Ranga and Billa. However, the questions of rewarding the personnel by State Governments in the case of Ranga Billa have been brought to the notice of the concerned State Governments.

"Manufacturing of T.V. by Small Scale Industrial Units"

3683. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from some small scale industrial units of Okhla, New Delhi on manufacture of TV and its components in regard to Endorsement for import of raw material for manufacturing of colour television on existing Import Licence issued or Import of Monochrome Television components or release of colour television kits through ETTDC;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action to allow import of the same by these small scale industrial units;

(c) whether the Prime Minister has also received a telegram dated 14th October, 1982 under No. CGA/82/5561 from Calcutta Gramophone Agency of Okhla Phase II, New Delhi as well as letter thereto in the matter; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following points have been made in the representation received from M/s. Calcutta Gramophone Agency (CGA) Okhla, New Delhi:

(i) Government decision as announced on July 3 of allowing CTV assembly to only the units who have manufactured 5,000 Black & White TV sets was unfair to the smaller ones.

(ii) 37 cm CTV sets can be sold at Rs. 4999/- with taxes or at Rs. 2,000/- without taxes.

(iii) Import content for 37 cm CTV sets would net exceed Rs. 1,000/-.

(iv) Canalised import through ETTDC increases cost.

(c) A telegram dated 12-10-82 has been received by the Prime Minister's Office.

(d) The case has been dealt with by this Department within the Framework of policy for assembly of CTV for the ASIAD. 82. M/s. Calcutta Gramophone Agency (CGA) were informed by DOE on 14-9-82 that, in terms of the Press Release of 31-8-82, their company had been recommended by the Delhi Administration for allotment of CTV kits and were asked to submit the necessary documents to DOE. Subsequently, a telegraphic reminder was sent by DOE to M/s. CGA on September 30 stating that if their application did not reach the DOE by October 5, it would be presumed that M/s. CGA were not interested in assembling CTV sets for ASIAD. M/s Calcutta Gramophone Agency, New Delhi have been issued an import licence for Rs. 1.56 lakhs vide letter No. CTV/AU/83/82-83/GLS dated 14-10-82, in response to their application dated 6-10-82, by the office of CCI&E. The party has been requested to furnish Treasury Challan for Rs. 975/- within 10 days from receipt of the licence. In this regard, a letter has also been sent by this Department on 21-10-82.

Import of components for CCIL mark cycles

3684. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided by the Cycle Corporation of India Ltd. to import components from private sources for the production of cheap cycles under CCIL mark; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a)

and (b) There is no proposal to import any component. However, the Cycle Corporation of India Limited have decided to procure some components for economy bicycles from small scale units in India, at competitive rates, as the cost of such economy bicycles is lower by about Rupees one hundred and seventy than the bicycles currently being manufactured by the Company.

Transfer of employees working in public dealing seats in Delhi Administration

3685. SHRI K. P. TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a policy to transfer civil servants working in public dealing seats periodically in the Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, whether the post of Sub-Registrar, Delhi Administration comes under this category;

(c) if so, whether the policy is rigidly enforced in respect of Sub-Registrars;

(d) whether any Sub-Registrar continues to work as such beyond the normal tenure; and

(e) the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) to (e). It has been reported by Delhi Administration that they have taken a decision that each of their employee including Sub-Registrars should normally have a tenure of 3 years in one post. They are following

this policy even in regard to the Sub-Registrars. The Union Territory of Delhi has been divided into four districts for the purpose of registration and in each district, one Sub-Registrar has been posted. Only one of the four Sub-Registrars currently posted in the four different districts has rendered more than 3 years services in the districts. This has been for administrative reasons.

Recession in coal, energy, steel and cement industries

3686. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of industries viz. coal, energy, steel com-

ent have slackened their production during the first nine months of 1982;

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

(c) whether the recession has any effect on the wages of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). On the basis of CSO Index of Industrial Production (Provisional), the overall index has shown a rise of 5.4 per cent in January—July 1982 over the same period a year ago.

Production of coal, petroleum, refinery products, crude oil, electricity, cement and saleable steel during the first 9 months of 1981 and 1982 was as follows:—

Items	Unit	January-September	
		1981	1982
1. Coal	Lakh tonnes	906.06	953.96
2. Refinery production (crude throughput) (public sector)	Th. tonnes	21787	23662
3. Crude Oil	Do.	10865	14535
4. Electricity	Million units	89747	96196
5. Cement	Lakh tonnes	151.64	166.49
6. Saleable Steel (six integrated plants)	Million tonnes	5.345	5.278

(c) Does not arise, in the light of above.

ગુજરાત કો સીમેન્ટ કા બાબંટન

3687. જી છીં ભાઈ ગામિત: ક્યા ઉદ્ઘોગ મંત્રી યહ બાનાન કી કૃપા કરરો કિઃ

(ક) ગુજરાત સરકાર ને રાખ્ય મે 1-1-81 મે 31-3-82 તક કી બખારી કે દૌરાન ખિન્ન-ખિન્ન પ્રયોગનો કે લિએ ટનોં મે કિતની માત્રા મે સીમેન્ટ કી માંગ કી હું બારે ઉસ-કો ટનોં મે કિતની માત્રા મે સીમેન્ટ બાબંદિસ કિયા ગયા હું ; બારે

(લ) ગુજરાત કી સીમેન્ટ કી બાબસ્કતા પૂરી કરને કે લિએ કેન્દ્ર સરકાર ક્યા ઠોલ કાર્યવાહી કર રહી હું બારે ઇસ બારે મે પૂરા બ્યારા ક્યા હું ?

ઉદ્ઘોગ તથા ઇસ્સાત બારે કાલ મંત્રી (જી નારાયણ કાલ તિમાહી): (ક) વર્ષ 1981 કે બન્ધ મે ગુજરાત સરકાર ને આવકારી બી થી કે ઉન્કી પ્રતી તિમાહી સીમેન્ટ કી બાબસ્કતા 11 લાખ બી. ટન હું । ગુજરાત રાખ્ય કો 1-1-1981 મે 31-3-82 તક કે દૌરાન તિમાહી-બાર કિયા ગયા સીમેન્ટ કી બાબંટન નિયમ પ્રસ્તાર હું :-

તિમાહી	બાબંટન (બી. ટન)
પછીસી તિમાહી	
(અનદરી-માર્ચ, 1981)	3,83,500
બુલારી તિમાહી	
(અન્ન-જૂન, 1981)	3,51,500
તીસરી તિમાહી	
(જુલાઈ-સિતમ્બર, 1981)	3,81,500
ચાંદી તિમાહી	
(અક્ટૂબર-ડિસેમ્બર, 1981)	3,94,500
પ્રથમ તિમાહી	
(જનવરી-માર્ચ, 1982)	3,79,500

(લ) ગુજરાત રાખ્ય મહિત રાખ્યો/સંઘશાસિત ક્ષેત્રોં મેં સીમેન્ટ કે બાબંટન મેં વૃદ્ધિ કરનો સીમેન્ટ કી બઢી હું ઉપલબ્ધતા પર નિર્ભર કરરો જિસકે લિએ અધિક ક્ષમતા કા

ઉપયોગ બતિરિક્ત ક્ષમતા કા, સુધે ન બાદિ સહિત સમી પ્રકાર કે પ્રયાસ કિયે જા રહે હું । ઇસકે બલાબા, 1982-83 કી બાયાત નિયત નીતિ કે બતર્પત ચનીદા સામાન્ય ખૂલ લાઇસન્સ (બો. બી. એલ.) કે બાધાર પર સીમેન્ટ બાયાત કરને કી બનની દી ગાઈ હું । ગુજરાત સરકાર સીમેન્ટ બાયાત કરને કે લિએ મૂલ્ય બારે વિશેરણ નિર્ધારણ સે મૂકત ઇસ નીતિ કા લાભ ઉઠા સકતી હું ।

Imbalance in demand and supply of certain essential commodities

3688. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has decided for further tightening up of demand-supply management to maintain stable price conditions;

(b) whether Government realise that 'demand and supply imbalances still persist' in the case of certain important commodities like pulses, edible oils, cement and non-ferrous metals;

(c) whether Government realise the need to 'regulate' money supply while ensuring increased production and adequate supply of essential commodities and emphasis on maximum utilisation of existing capacities and on increased production and productivity; and

(d) if so, efforts made by Government to take action against hoarding and other anti-social activities ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Planning Commission has emphasised the need for efficient and effective demand-supply management in order to maintain stable price conditions.

(b) Although some imbalance between demand and supply might develop in the case of a particular commodity on certain occasions, every effort is made to effect timely imports of important commodities to the extent feasible in order to bridge the gap between demand and supply.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, Prevention of Black marketing the Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 and the Essential Commodities Act (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 are being vigorously enforced

Decline in Bihar's per Capita Income

3689. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bihar's per capita income as compared to the nation's per capita income has been declining since 1950-51;

(b) if so, to what extent the Bihar's per capita income declined since 1960-61 stating the factors behind the fall in the per capita income; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve Bihar's economic situation?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The estimates of per capita income for Bihar prior to 1960-61 are not available. However, according to the estimates prepared by the State Statistical Bureau on the basis of uniform concepts and definitions adopted to the extent possible, Bihar's per capita net domestic product at current prices stood at Rs. 215 in 1960-61 and Rs. 795 in 1979-80. During the same period the country's per capita income went up from Rs. 306 in 1960-61 to Rs. 1316 in 1979-80.

(c) The State Government has set the following objectives for its Sixth Plan 1980-85:—

(i) To break the economic stagnation in the State by substantially stepping up the growth rate;

(ii) to ensure a progressive reduction in the incidence of poverty and employment;

(iii) to strengthen the infrastructure with a view to reducing instability of production and creating conditions for rapid growth of output in future, etc.

To achieve these objectives, the State Governments has taken up specific programme including poverty alleviation programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme in addition to the Minimum Needs Programme to provide social consumption amenities to the poor, effective implementation of Land Reforms to improve the economic status and incomes of small and marginal farmers and share croppers, Drought Prone Area Programme, Scheduled Castes Component Plan, Tribal Sub-Plan, beneficiaries oriented schemes of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry, sericulture, weaving, village and small industries, etc.

A major thrust is being given to development of infrastructure like Irrigation and Power.

राजस्थान में निवेश की गई पूँजी

3690. श्री धर्मराज़: क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में किए गए कुल पूँजी निवेश की तुलना में राजस्थान में कितने प्रतिशत पूँजी निवेश किया गया है;

(ख) केंद्र सरकार ने राजस्थान में जन्य राज्यों में किए गए पूँजी निवेश की तुलना में तड़काँ, जनरज्जीव सड़कों,

रेल लाइनों, सरकारी क्षेत्र में उद्योगों के विकास के लिए तथा स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, संचार और विद्युत के क्षेत्र में काल कितनी राशि लगाई है; और

(ग) राजस्थान के विकास के लिए केन्द्र सरकार के विचाराधीन योजनाओं का व्योरा क्या है?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस. बी. चहल):
(क) पूँजी निवेश के अनुभान केन्द्रीय

संस्थिकी संगठन द्वारा केवल राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ही तैयार किए जाते हैं। संकलनात्मक समस्याओं और विस्तृत आंकड़ों/सचना की अनुपलब्धता के कारण राज्य स्तर पर पूँजी निवेश के अनुभान कठिनक स्पष्ट भौतिक तैयार करना अभी तक सम्भव नहीं हुआ है।

(घ) और (ग). एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

(ख) देश में और राजस्थान में भी केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया गया निवेश / व्यय निम्नलिखित है:—

(करोड़ रु०)

राजस्थान आखेल भारतीय

संख्या

1. राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग

(1) दि० 1-4-1969 से मार्च, 1982 तक किया गया व्यय	36. 6	829. 0
(2) 1982-83 के लिए आवंटन	5. 50	115. 8

2. ग्रामिक और अन्तर्राज्यीय महत्व की मेहफ़े

(1) वर्ष 1981-82 तक दिए गए ऋण	3. 8	46. 7
(2) वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए ऋणों की व्यवस्था	0. 1	3. 5

राज्यवाद आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

रेलवे

सरकारी क्षेत्र में उद्योग

दि० 31-3-1981 को सकल खंड की दृष्टि से भारत सरकार के वाणिज्यिक और विनिर्माण उद्योगों में निवेश

361. 6 21,171. 8

स्वीकृत्या

1980-83 की प्रवधि में परिवार-नियोजन की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत दी जाने वाली सहायता ।

24. 1

464. 3

शिक्षा

1974-83 को प्रवधि में केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीमों पर व्यय ।

2. 97

72. 99

सिक्काई

शून्य

विद्युत्

राज्यों में केन्द्रीय परियोगनामों पर

(1) मार्च, 1980 तक 158.00 1,304
 (2) 1980-85 के लिए आवंटन 14.54 2.607

(ग)

1980-85 की कठीयोजना में निम्नलिखित स्कीमों की परिकल्पना है :—

(क) हिन्दुस्तान टांबा सि. के अन्तर्गत खेती टांबा परिसर और प्रगालक, उप उत्पाद संयन, शोधक कारबाने का विस्तार, अन्वेषणात्मक और साध्यता पूर्व अध्ययन ।

(ख) सलादीपुरा में पाइराइट पर आधारित परीयोजना और अन्वेषणात्मक और उत्पादन खनन ।

(ग) भारतीय भेषज और औषध लिङ्ग के अंतर्गत संयुक्त उच्चम नियमित इकाई ।

(घ) इस्टमेन्टेक्स लि. कोटा के विस्तार और आधुनिकीकरण का कार्यक्रम ।

(इ) बजरंग में हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स इकाई का विविधीकरण ।

(ज) कोटा में भारी जल परियोजना में निवेश ।

फरस्तावाद में आलू पर आधारित केवटरी की स्थापना

3691. श्री दया राम जाकर: क्या उत्तरग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फरस्तावाद देश का सबसे अधिक आलू का उत्पादन करने वाला जिला है जिसमें प्रतिवर्ष 14 से 15 लाख टन आलू का उत्पादन होता है?

(ल) क्या केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों ने यहां आलू पर अधिकारित कैंकटरी स्थापित करने का आशंकासन दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह कैंकटरी स्थापित न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

उच्चाग तथा इस्पात और लान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) फर्लूखाबाद भारत का सबसे अधिक आलू उत्पादन करने वाला जिला है। इसमें 1980-81 में लगभग 3 लाख मी. टन आलू का उत्पादन हुआ है।

(ल) और (ग) सन् 1977 में मैसर्स यू.पी. स्टेट एण्ड इण्डिस्ट्रियल कोर-पोरेशन लिमिटेड जब जिस यू.पी. स्टेट प्रोसेसिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड कहते हैं। को डाइस्ट पाटांडो (आलू के लच्छे) आलू के चिप्स आलू का चूर्ण (पाउडर) बनाने के लिए 5000 मी. टन की क्षमता है एक आख्य पत्र जारी किया गया था। किन्तु योजना को कार्यान्वयन नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि परी जांच करने पर निगम ने इसे आर्थिक दृष्टि से जीव्य प्रताव नहीं समझा।

"Rules to implement Air Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act"

3692. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act provides for prescribing rules for effective implementation of the Act;

(b) if so, whether such rules have been prepared and brought into force; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The rules are in an advanced stage of finalisation and notification.

Foreign Visits by Officers of BHEL

3693. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of Bharat Heavy Electrical's present and past officers who have visited foreign countries for more than 30 times in the last three years and the Fifth Plan period;

(b) their designations and nature of duties number of foreign visits, countries visited, total expenditure incurred by the officers (fare, TA and DA etc.) with year-wise break-up; and

(c) number of other officers who visited foreign countries in the same period and the expenditure so incurred?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) BHEL have been maintaining systematic record of visits of its officers to foreign countries since 1.1.79. None of its officers visited foreign countries for more than 30 times in the last 3 years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The number of officers who visited foreign countries during the last 3 years is given below:

Year	No. of officers
1979-80	472
1980-81	432
1981-82	534

Expenditure incurred on foreign travel during the last three years was Rs. 6 crores.

Promotion of UDCs to the Grade of Assistants

3694. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether UDCs of the CSCS cadre of the Ministry of Home Affairs, who have completed 5 years service in this grade during the year 1982, have not been promoted to the grade of Assistant;

(b) whether the UDCs working in other Ministries/Departments who have not completed 5 years service in this grade, have been promoted to the grade of Assistant; and

(c) if so, the reasons, why the UDCs of the CSCS cadre of the Ministry of Home Affairs are being denied promotion to the grade of Assistant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) All UDCs of the CSCS Cadre of the Ministry of Home Affairs completing 5 years service during the Year 1982 who are available and fit for promotion have been promoted to the grade of Assistant.

(b) This information is not readily available with the Ministry of Home Affairs as the Central Secretariat Service upto the level of Section Officers is functioning on a decentralised basis.

(c) Does not arise.

Inclusion of Hill Tribes in the List of Scheduled Tribes

3695. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the Kachari Somas, a tribal organisation of

Boro Mech Lalung Kacharis demanding the inclusion of these and other mill tribes in the list of Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

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

(b) The proposal regarding inclusion of Boro Kachar and other hill tribes in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam along with other such proposals, recommendations, suggestions and representations are being duly considered in consultation with the concerned State Governments/U.T. Administrations and the Registrar General of India in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in accordance with the relevant criteria followed in the matter. The comments from some of the State Governments/U.T. Administrations are still awaited and they are being regularly reminded. Any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341(2) and 342(2) of the Constitution.

Release of Persons Arrested Under NSA

3696 SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons arrested under NSA since 2 December, 1981 have been set free by the Supreme Court High Courts or State advisory boards;

(b) if so, whether the persons wrongly detained have been amply

compensated and those responsible for the misapplication of the Act in question justly punished; and

(c) how many of the total were arrested under N.S.A. for fissiparous and secessionist tendencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

"Setting up of Technical Department for Computer Control Systems"

3697. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are examining the possibilities for creating a new Technical Department for computer control system; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) A suggestion to create such a Department has been received and is under examination.

गरीबों की रक्षा की नई परिभाषा बनाने के लिए कार्यकारी दल

3698. श्री श्री. डॉ. सिंह: रक्षा योजना मंत्री यह चतारे को कृपा करने कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने गरीबी की रक्षा की नई परिभाषा बनाने के लिए किसी कार्यकारी दल की नियुक्ति की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन कारणों से यह आवश्यक समझा गया;

(ग) किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचने के लिए कार्यकारी दल द्वारा किन बातों पर विचार किया जाएगा; और

(घ) कार्यकारी दल द्वारा रिपोर्ट कब तक प्रस्तुत की जाएगा?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस. डॉ. चौहाण): (क) से (ग) सांख्यिकी विभाग द्वारा प्रति व्यक्ति वाप/क्लैरी आवश्यकता के बलावा अन्य मापदण्डों के जरिए गरीबों का निर्धारण करने के लिए स्वीकार्य कार्यप्रणाली तैयार करने के लिए अगस्त, 1982 में एक कार्यकारी दल नियुक्त किया गया था। इस कार्यकारी दल के आरंभ का पता बनेक राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में इस विषय पर हुए विचार-विमर्शों से लगाया जा सकता है जिनमें इस बात पर सहमति है है कि गरीबी के निर्धारण में पोषाहार के महत्व को स्वीकार करते हुए भी गरीबी को पूरी तरह से स्पष्ट करने के लिए केवल क्लैरी का दैटकॉर्स ही पर्याप्त नहीं होता। इस बात पर बल दिया गया है कि ऐसे मिश्रित सचिकांक को बनाने की जावश्यकता है जिसमें शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य जैसे जीवन के अन्य पहलु भी प्रभावी रूप में समाविष्ट हों, जिसमें सामाजिक उपयोग को स्थिति भी शामिल है।

(घ) इस कार्यकारी दल से यथास्थी अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कहा गया है और कोई विशिष्ट समय-सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की गई है।

Offer of a new car by Hindustan Motors

3699. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Motors of Birlas have chalked out Rs. 120/- crores programme to offer an altogether new car;

(b) whether this firm is already acquiring dies etc. from Vauxhaul Motors, U. K. at cost of Rs. 30 crores;

(c) if so, what considerations have weighed with Government in allowing such huge investment on this new venture of Birlas who had been putting in the market new models every now and then and which the buyers were forced to buy despite its poor quality and high cost;

(d) whether in view of its own venture of Maruti car manufacturing, Government will take necessary action to save this much needed foreign exchange and not permit the Birlas to proceed with their new venture; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No proposals have been received by Government.

(b) The firm has been allowed to import body dies from U.K. for the manufacture of a new model.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

International Training Programme on Marine Resources and Development of Indian Ocean

3700. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an International Training Programme on Marine Resources and Development of Indian Ocean region was organised in Panaji in October this year;

(b) if so, the number of experts and the names of countries that participated in the programme; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government to provide a follow up course of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF THE ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) A training programme on Marine Resources Management and Conservation in the Indian Ocean Basin and Adjacent Seas has been organised at Goa in collaboration with International Ocean Institute, Malta from 4th October 1982 to 10th December 1982.

(b) 25 experts have taken part in the programme. Besides India, the countries which participated are: Thailand, Sri Lanka, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Iran, Iraq, Philipines, Sudan & Aden.

(c) As the training programme will finish on 10-12-82, the question of follow-up action does not arise at present.

Irregular performance of R.A.P.P.

3701. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have found out the causes of irregular performance of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b). During the present year, Unit-I of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station has been shut down since March 4, 1982 to attend to the recurrence of the leak in one of the end-shields. Unit-II of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station was shut down from January 20, 1982 to June 26, 1982 to attend to capital maintenance jobs including repair of the turbine blades and replacement of the shut down cooling heat exchangers. Unit-II of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station was shut down again from September 4 to October 6, 1982 to repair leaks in another heat exchanger.

Production of Gold from Kodar Gold Mines

3702. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the yield of gold from Kolar Gold Mines is decreasing year by year;

(b) what was the yield of gold, weight and value from Kolar Mines during the last 5 years; and

(c) how long, according to the Mine technologists, gold would be commercially viable to be mined in Kolar Gold fields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY, STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production of gold and the value of gold sold by Bharat Gold Mines Limited during the last 5 years is as follows:—

Year	Production in Kgs.	Value of gold sold (Rs. in lakhs)
1977-78	1941	1074.52
1978-79	1792	1228.29
1979-80	1650	1814.28
1980-81	1562	2420.12
1981-82	1420	2176.11

(c) At the current level of production, the reserves are expected to last for about 18 to 20 years.

Central Measures to Remove Regional Imbalances of Kerala

3703. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the particular and special treatment given to Kerala Government by Central Government with a view to remove regional imbalances;

(b) whether Central Government have made any survey and review of State level development of backward areas in Kerala; and

(c) if so, when and what are the findings?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5614/82].

Levy of House Tax in Delhi

3704. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3004 on 28 July, 1982 regarding levy of House Tax in Delhi and state:

(a) the progress made so far in sorting out the matter;

(b) whether the D.M.C. has now drawn up a subtle distinction between the 'first' allottee and 'subsequent' allottee of a Flat in as much as in the former case, they are ready to withdraw the impugned property tax, while in the latter case they are enforcing this illegal levy;

(c) if so, the rationale of this distinction;

(d) whether the subsequent allottee is also the 'first' allottee so far he is concerned, as he was allotted the flat by the D.D.A. and given possession thereof by DDA itself;

(e) whether an inter-ministerial meeting with the Ministry of Works and Housing, D.D.A. and D.M.C. is proposed to be called to thrash out this knotty issue; and

(f) if not, how the matter is proposed to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (f). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has now reported that as per records available in 143 cases of D.D.A. MIG Flats, Janakpuri, representations have been received from the Assessee regarding levy of property tax for the period prior to the date of their taking over possession from the D.D.A. The Corporation got verified from the Delhi Development Authority of the dates of handing over its possession by the D.D.A. 94 cases out of 143 have been identified where the flats were allotted only once.

The demand for the period prior to the date of handing over first possession in these 94 cases is being deleted after verification of the actual dates from the D.D.A. The Corporation is also getting the remaining cases sorted out with the D.D.A.

Setting up of Small Seats Units in Rural and Backward Areas

3705. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the basic requirement for selection of small industries in rural and backward areas, grant of financial assistance to entrepreneurs and conditions in this regard;

(b) the coordination between the KVIC and district industry centres; and

(c) whether any special incentives are available for women entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The basic requirements for selection of small industries in rural and backward areas are availability of resources, skills, infrastructure facilities and entrepreneurial talents. The entrepreneurs willing to set up industries in backward areas are entitled to certain special concessions and incentives namely (i) concessional finance (ii) 15 per cent capital subsidy in 101 specified backward districts/areas (iii) machinery on hire purchase on concessional terms (iv) interest subsidy (v) free consultancy service and (vi) transport subsidy in hilly areas. These facilities can be availed of from District Industries Centres functioning in almost every district of the country.

(b) As far as the Khadi and Village Industries are concerned, the role of DICs would be in terms of technology advice, training, design, project consultancy, arrangement of Credit and other inputs, whenever requested to do so by KVI authorities.

(c) The incentives mentioned at (a) above are available to women entrepreneurs also. In Action Plans

prepared by DICs separate targets for identification of women entrepreneurs and establishment of units by them have been indicated and special training programmes are being framed for their benefit.

Allotment of Sheeds in Okhla Phase II

3706. SHRI R. Y. GHORPODE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8805 on 21 April, 1982 regarding allotment of sheds in Okhla Phase II and state;

(a) whether the question of fixation of the price for the sheds at Okhla Phase II is under consideration since 1976 and even before, if so, how much more time will be taken to come to a final decision in the matter;

(b) the reasons that have stood in the way of finalising the decision in the matter for more than six years;

(c) how long Government propose to take to decide about withdrawal of eviction cases pending in the courts; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to come to a final decision in the whole matter which is pending for a very long time, once for all, and give encouragement to young entrepreneurs as per their avowed policy?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). The Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation constructed the sheds for giving to entrepreneurs on rental basis. As the entrepreneurs did not pay the rents regularly, it was decided to give the sheds on hire-purchase basis. For giving these sheds on hire-purchase basis, the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation has to be authorised to sub-lease the land in favour of the entrepreneurs. This matter is under consideration of the Government.

The withdrawal of eviction cases pending in the courts of law are guided by the policies and conditions laid down from time to time.

Inclusion of Lambadas in Scheduled Tribes list

3707. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Tamil Nadu have written to Central Government to include Lambadas (sugali community) in the Scheduled Tribes list; and

(b) if so, the reasons of Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Import Duty for hot Rolled bands

3708. SHRI S. T. QUADRI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Salem Steel Plant is sustaining losses partly on account of payment of higher rate of import duty for hot rolled bands;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to correct anomalies in import duty structures;

(c) whether, chemical industries import similar raw material and clear the goods at lower rates of import duty; and

(d) if so, why Salem Steel Plant a public sector undertaking, is discriminated?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Import duty on hot rolled bands imported by Salem Steel Plant was one of the factors responsible for its uneconomic functioning. The rate of duty which was originally 325 per cent has been reduced to 130 per cent with effect from 15th January, 1982.

(c) A lower import duty is payable on import of stainless steel material for the manufacture of capital goods, equipment or components for certain industries.

(d) It is not a case of discrimination. Salem Steel Plant's product is sold for manufacture of capital goods and also for manufacture of utensils. The import duty for material for latter use is much higher than for material for capital goods. It was thus calculated that import duty of 130 per cent on Salem Plant's raw material would be equitable.

Proposal to Acquire more land for Vizag Steel Plant

3709. SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to acquire more land for Vizag Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) whether the present market rate is going to be paid to the land owners?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) There is no proposal to acquire land more than indicated in the Project Report approved by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) For the lands acquired for Visakhapatnam Steel Project compensation is payable as per the provisions of Visakhapatnam Steel Project (Acquisition of Lands) Act, 1972.

Assent to Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools Regulation and Private Colleges Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1982

3710. SHRI G. M. BANATWALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether "The Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools Regulation and Private Colleges Regulation (Amendment) Bill 1982" passed recently by the Tamil Nadu Legislature has been referred to the President for assent;

(b) if so, when was the Bill received for President's assent;

(c) whether Government are aware of the objections to the Bill as being in violation of constitutional provisions with respect to minority educational institutions; and

(d) whether assent has been given, and if so when?

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

(a) to (d). The Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) and Private Colleges (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1982 was received in September, 1982. The assent of the President was accorded to the Bill on September 28, 1982 after examining the provisions of the Bill.

Setting up of a Clinker Plant in Nepal

3711. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news items captioned "India Nepal to form Industrial panel" published in the Times of India, dated the 25 September, 1982;

(b) if so, whether India and Nepal have agreed in principle to form a "Joint Industrial Committee" consisting of high level officials;

(c) whether India assured Nepal of its continued interest in the implementation of the clinker plant at Lakhimpur in Nepal at an early date;

(d) if so, the sphere and scope of activities of the "Joint Industrial Committee"; and

(e) the details of the clinker plant at Lakhimpur in Nepal; and the creation of necessary infrastructure, particularly in India, including the conversion of meter gauge in broad gauge railways from India to clinker plant at Lakhimpur in Nepal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (e). HMG Nepal and Government of India have agreed, in principle, to form a Joint Industrial Committee of high level officials from both sides to further industrial cooperation between the two countries. The detailed modalities including the terms of reference are still to be finalised.

Government of India have reassured HMG Nepal of its continued interest in the Cement Plant proposed to be set up at Laxmipur in Nepal as a Joint Venture between the two countries. The details of the proposed Cement Plant, including financing the cost of rice link between Laxmipur in Nepal and Jayanagar in India, are still to be finalised.

उत्तर प्रदेश में विशेष घटक योजना सहायता से लाभान्वित हुई बनसूचित जातियां

3712. श्री राम बघड़: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में विशेष घटक योजना सहायता का सीधा लाभ पाने वाली बनसूचित जातियों के लोगों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1982-83 में बनसूचित जातियों के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश घटक योजना के अधीन किए गए कार्यक्रमों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्र भवी (वी बी एन सीटीजप्पा): (क) उत्तर प्रदेश राष्ट्र सरकार से प्राप्त सुचना के अनुसार 1.56 लाख बनसूचित जाति परिवारों को गरीबी की रेखा पार करने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं से सहायता दी गयी है। वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए प्रस्तावित लक्ष्य 4.50 लाख और वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए भी 4.50 लाख हैं।

(ख) बनसूचित जातियों के लिए विशेष कम्पोनेट योजना प्रत्येक क्षेत्र/ विभाग में राष्ट्र योजना से लाभ और आर्थिक परिवर्यन निर्धारित करके देशर की जाती है। इसमें उत्तर प्रदेश की बनसूचित जातियों के विकास के लिए अनेक प्रकार की योजनाएं और कार्यक्रम हैं। इन योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के बारे विशेष कम्पोनेट योजना दस्तावेज में ही उपलब्ध हैं।

Setting up of second steel plant in Singhbhum district, Bihar

3713. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the position of the proposal of Government of Bihar for establishment of Second Public Sector Steel Plant in Singhbhum District on the Bihar-Orissa border?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): 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 establishment of a steel plant in Singhbhum District of Bihar.

Opening of more circle/Regional Offices in states by Geological Survey of India

3714. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Geological Survey of India is opening more Circle Offices and also Regional Offices in States where provision has been made for the Geological Wing, Chemical Wing and Library;

(b) whether the actual utilisation of the geological data collected by the scientific personnel through geophysical studies have further been verified or proved by ultimate systematic drilling for net proving of additional mineral deposits;

(c) whether the vital activity of diamond drilling is lagging behind even through the geological mapping has been carried out for 100 years and the actual utilisation of the data is miserably overlooked;

(d) whether the systematic geological survey and mapping of the country is proposed to be completed by 1984-85 in hard rock areas of Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan etc; and

(e) what policy/directives have been given by Government to accelerate the composite survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No decision to this effect has yet been taken.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. Geological mapping is oriented with the primary objective of building up geological knowledge and

although this mapping is first step in mineral search, it is not directly linked with drilling programme.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) To accelerate composite surveys, GSI has been asked to take up time bound programmes of exploration in respect of various important mineral deposits, making increasing use of modern and sophisticated methods and tools for this purpose.

Symposium of Development of underprivileged communities

3715. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOWDHARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a symposium on problems of development of underprivileged communities was held in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the symposium in this regard; and

(c) whether any new planning strategy and other effective steps are proposed by Government to bring the under privileged communities near the educated population of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b), It is understood that such a symposium was held in Delhi recently. But since it was not held under Government auspices and since the recommendations have not been received, Government have no knowledge.

(c) Strategy and action programmes to develop the underprivileged communities, mainly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, have already been put into effect. The strategy is mainly through the 20-Point Programme of the Prime Minister, the Tribal Sub-plan, the Special Component plan for development of Scheduled Castes. In the Tribal sub-plan, education has been made as a key sector as one of the four-fold objective.

Induction of prince wangchuk as a New Chogyal Sikkim

3716. SHRI P. M. SUBBA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many of Sikkim MLAs who wanted to induct Prince Wangchuk as a new Chogyal of Sikkim had withdrawn their signatures;

(b) constituency-wise those MLAs who have not withdrawn their signatures so far; and

(c) steps Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(a) On the evening of 19th February 1982, the day of funeral of late Shri P. T. Namgyal, ex-Chogyal of Sikkim, a memorandum signed by ten MLAs and three others is reported to have been handed over to Shri Wangchuk Namgyal s/o late Shri P. T. Namgyal. The memorandum stated that the people of Sikkim have decided to offer traditional khadas (scarves) to the "13th consecrated Chogyal of Sikkim" Shri Wangchuk Namgyal. Six MLAs later on withdrew their signatures and expressed regrets.

(b) and (c) Of the remaining four MLAs, three namely Shri B. B. Gurung, Jorethang constituency, Shri Ram Lepoha, Pathing constituency and Shri Padam Lal, Dentam constituency in a letter addressed to their leader, stated that the entire consecration ceremony was gone through in order to uphold the past tradition and they categorically stated that this was a purely religious exercise. They further maintained that their exercise was to respect the tradition and they did not attach either directly or indirectly any political significance to the said event. The fourth MLA Shri Dugo Bhutia of Rakdong Tintek constituency has since resigned his seat from the Assembly.

BICP Study on Automobile Tyres

3717. SHRI VIJAYA KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUS-TRY be pleased to state:

(a) the findings of Bureau of Industrial cost and Prices (B.I.C.P.) on the study of automobile tyres and tubes prices;

(b) the steps, taken to implement the recommendations of Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices; and

(c) the objections raised to the scope of enquiry of Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices by Delhi Tyres Traders Association?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). Government have since received the report of BICP, which is under consideration. It is not in the public interest to disclose its findings at this stage.

In July 1982 the Delhi Tyre Traders Association wrote to the Chairman, BICP stating that the following facts should be taken into consideration in concluding BICP enquiry;

(1) Investigation by BICP of the records of tyre companies at factory, head office and at Sales offices;

(2) Correct production figures of standard tyres/tubes, their marking including under-invoicing of tyres and tubes and so called 'seconds' tyres/tubes;

(3) Whether any Government agency has tested the quality of under-invoiced tyres/tubes and the reason for marketing these 'seconds' tyres/tubes at standard cost or at times at discount;

(4) Whether BICP has established the cost structure of small manufacturers of tyres/tubes;

(5) Indiscriminate increase in ply ratings and converting some of rayon tyre into Nylon in the name of improving the quality; and

(6) Malpractice in the replacement of tyres and tubes under the manufacturers warranty.

Donation from Kornard Adeneur Foundation of West Germany to Institutions in India

3718. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kornard Adeneur Foundation of West Germany has its offices in New Delhi and if so, since when;

(b) what are the names of the representatives of the organisation in India;

(c) whether this Foundation has donated any money to Lokayan which is a unit of the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether this foundation has donated any money to other institutions in India and if so, what are their names together with the money donated since the foundation was set up in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Kornard Adeneur Foundation has its office at 101, Golf Links, New Delhi. One Dr. Ludger Eling, was the Programme Advisor of the Foundation in India in 1967. Dr. Stoli J. is presently the representative of the Foundation in India.

(c) and (d). The Centre for Study of Developing Societies is reported to have received foreign contributions from the Kornard Adeneur Foundation for programme "Lokayan" for the period, 1980 to June, 1982 as under:

Year	Amount of foreign contribution
1980	Rs. 7,66,341.25
1981	Rs. 10,73,931.66
1982 (Upto June)	Rs. 6,40,657.53

Diversion of Funds sanctioned for Plan Schemes to Non-Plan Schemes

3719. SHRI TRILOK CHAND:

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH
KASHYAP:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in most of the cases the plan allocations made for approved social welfare schemes have been under-utilised by State Governments and they have diverted the allocations to non-plan schemes;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) reaction of Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c) An outlay of Rs. 14.98 crores was provided for Social Welfare in the Annual Plan 1980-81 for States and Union Territories. Against this the expendi-

ture was Rs. 14.56 crores which comes to 97 per cent of the approved outlay. In 1981-82, against the approved outlay of Rs. 19.36 crores, the probable expenditure is Rs. 23.73 crores. Hence there has been no significant under-utilisation of funds.

Modernisation and expansion of HISCO

3720. SHRI SURYA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Iron and Steel Company has signed a draft contract with the Soviet Tiajpromex-port and Gipromez for the feasibility study for the proposed modernisation and expansion of the steel plant; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. A draft contract for preparation of Feasibility Report has been signed by Indian Iron and Steel Company and V/o Tiajpromexport of USSR on 9th October, 1982.

(b) The draft contract envisages determination of optimum ways for achieving higher technical level, updating of technology, increase in production volume and labour productivity, improvement of quality of works, betterment of working conditions and economic indices of works performance. The report is envisaged to consider two alternatives for increasing

the production volume of steel to 1.6—1.8 mtpa in two stages or 3.5—4.0 mtpa in three stages.

The feasibility report is expected to be submitted by the Soviet side in twelve months from the date of signing of the contract.

मध्य प्रदेश में भबुआ तथा सीधी में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस

3721. श्री विलीप सिंह भूरिया: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केन्द्रीभूत संयंत्र प्रतिवेदन आधार पर मध्य प्रदेश में भबुआ तथा सीधी जिलों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए कितने लाइसेंस जारी किए गए हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और लान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्ततीवारी): (क) और (ख). भबुआ और सीधी जिलों में कृतिक बल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर कोई लाइसेंस नहीं जारी किए गए हैं। कितने तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय के पास पंजीकृत योजनाओं और 1980-1982 (सितम्बर तक) में मध्य प्रदेश के भबुआ और सीधी जिलों के लिए जारी किए गए वाश्य पत्रों के ब्यारे संलग्न विवरण व दो में दिए गए हैं।

भबुआ और सीधी जिलों में केन्द्रस्थ संयंत्र पर कृतिक बल की रिपोर्ट में सांख्यिकी गई परियोजना संभाव्यताओं को उन जिलों के जांचारीकरण के समय ध्यान में रखा जाएगा।

विवरण - I

1980 से 1982 (सितम्बर तक) के बीच मध्य प्रदेश के झबुआ और सीधी जिलों के लिए जारी किए गए आशय पत्रों के ब्यौरे दर्शने वाला विवरण

स्थापना स्थल	उद्योग	आशय पत्रों की संख्या
1980		
	कोई नहीं	
1981		
झबुआ—मध्य प्रदेश	सिपल सुपर फॉस्फेट और सल्फूरिक एसिड	1
1982		
मेघनगर—झबुआ—म० प्र०	ई० ग्रार० डब्ल्य० गल्वानाइज्ड ट्यूबें	1
मेघनगर—झबुआ—म० प्र०	स्टील के पाइप और ट्यूबें	1
सीधी—म० प्र०	सीमेंट	1
सीधी—म० प्र०	पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	1

विवरण - II

1980 से 1982 (30-9-1982 तक) के बीच तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय के पास पंजीकृत योजनाएं

स्थापना स्थल	उद्योग	पंजीकृत योजनाओं की संख्या
1980		
झबुआ	कोई नहीं	—
सीधी	कोई नहीं	—

स्थापना स्थल

उद्योग

पंजीकृत योजनाओं
की संख्या

1981

झंग्रा

कोई नहीं

सीधी

1. चमड़ी

1

2. अल्काली और सहावड
रसायन

1

3. औद्योगिक गैसें

1

4. विविध रसायन

1

1982 (30-9-1982 तक)

झंग्रा

कोई नहीं

सीधी

विस्फोटक

1

**Fixation of Tenure of Sub-Registrars
and Stamp Auditors in Delhi Adminis-
tration**

3722. SHRI KAMAL NATH JHA:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Collector of Stamps
Delhi Administration, has recommended
for fixation of tenure for two
years in the case of Sub-Registrars
and Stamp Auditors in Delhi Adminis-
tration on the representation of
Stamp Auditors;

(b) if so, the reasons, for not im-
plementing the recommendations so
far;

(c) whether any Sub-Registrar has
completed more than three years of
service as such and has not been
transferred as Stamp Auditor so far;
and

(d) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a)
and (b). According to the information
supplied by Delhi Administration, the
proposal of Collector of Stamps has
been rejected by them in view of the
general transfer policy which envisages
a tenure of three years.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. There has
been one case which has been due to
administrative reasons.

Car manufacturing Units

3723. SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR
GOYAL: Will the Minister of INDUS-
TRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of car manufac-
turing units and their existing capacity;

(b) the number of Car manufacturing units proposed to be given permission for foreign collaboration and their installed capacities;

(c) whether any study has been made about the demand pattern and car production by the present manufacturers and foreign collaborations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The following units are licensed to manufacture passenger cars for the capacities indicated:—

(a) Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta — 30,000 nos. p. a.

(b) Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay — 18,000 nos. p. a.

(c) Standard Motor Products Ltd., Madras — 2,600 nos. p. a.

In addition, the public sector project Maruti Udyog Limited has been given a letter of intent for the manufacture of 1,40,000 passenger cars and light utility vehicles per annum. Sunrise Auto Industries Ltd., is registered with the DGTB to manufacture 3000 vehicles per annum.

(b) No proposal for any other car manufacturing unit is under the consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d). It has been estimated that the demand for passenger cars by 1989-90 would be about 1,50,000 Nos. per annum.

Manufacture of Carbon Brushes by Railways

3725. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed the Railways to manufacture

carbon brushes for use in their diesel component unit at Patiala;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the above item fall in the category of reserved items for small scale industries; and

(c) if so, the reasons for allowing the Railways to manufacture this item, when the demand has never exceeded the supply/production capacity of this item?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Ministry of Railways have reported the setting up of a captive and in-house capacity for the manufacture of carbon brushes at DCW/Patiala to exclusively meet the Railway's own requirements. Under Sections 11, 11A and 13 of the IDR Act, no licence or permission is needed for the Central Government or an undertaking (departmental) owned by the Central Government for setting up a new industrial undertaking, manufacture of a new article and expansion of an existing undertaking.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Ministry of Railways have reported that quality of carbon brushes used for traction application is of paramount importance and any inconsistent quality can lead to serious repercussions in the shape of failure of costly equipment, besides dislocation of train service due to locomotive failures. Railways have been experiencing difficulty with regard to the quality of carbon brushes supplied by indigenous manufacturers. With a view to safeguard costly and vital traction equipment used on locomotives, Railways have decided to set up a captive unit at DCW, Patiala to meet their own demand. Carbon brushes needed for applications other than traction equipment used on locomotives, will continue to be purchased from the trade as hitherto.

दिल्ली प्रशासन में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षण

3726. श्री सज्जन कमार: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधीन विशिष्ट सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों के आरक्षण को पूरा कर लिया है;

(ल) यदि नहीं, तो उनका कांटा कहाँ तक पूरा किया गया है और समूचे कांटे का उच तक पूरा न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) पिछली दक्षाता आरक्षण रिक्तियाँ (दैन लाइन) को भरने के लिए क्या काँच-वाहो की जा रही हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पो. डॉट्टस्ट्रॉट्प्पा): (क) और (ल). जी नहीं, श्रीमान। दिल्ली प्रशासन में सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों का प्रतिनिधित्व इस प्रकार था :--

गृप 'क' पद	4.90%
गृप 'ख' पद	9.67%
गृप 'ग' पद	9.32%
गृप 'घ' पद	22.77%

(सफाई वालों का निकालकर)

निम्नलिखित कारणों से अनुसूचित जातियों का प्रतिनिधित्व बालित स्तर तक नहीं पहुँच पाया है :--

(क) सौधी भर्ती द्वारा भरे जाने वाले पदों के लिए अर्हक अनुसूचित जाति उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध में होना, विशेषकर तकनीकी काड़ियाँ में जबकि म्यूनितम स्टॉड्ड में छाट दी गई है, बार-बार विज्ञापन दिए गए हैं, रोजगार कार्यालय, केन्द्रीय रोजगार कार्यालय, कर्मचारी बगन आयोग और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को माँग भेजी गयी है।

(ल) अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवार नियुक्ति के बाद उन्हें अच्छे अवशर मिलने पर दिल्ली प्रशासन छोड़ जाते हैं।

(ग) चयन के आधार पर पदोंन्ति द्वारा भरे गए पदों में, यहाँ तक कि विचाराधीन जान द्वारा दिए जाने पर भी कभी-कभी अनुसूचित जाति के उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं होते।

(न) दक्षाता प्रतिनिधित्व को पूरा करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाए किए गए हैं :--

(1) प्रगति की समीक्षा करने के लिए उप-राज्यपाल को अध्यक्षता में एक समिति आवधिक बैठके लाती है।

(2) अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन-जाति के उम्मीदवारों के कल्याण के लिए एक विशेष सूल बनाया गया है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि आरक्षण के संबंध में राजी अनुदारों को कार्यान्वयन किया जाता है ताकि आदिक आधार पर उनकी मानिस्तरिंश की जाती है।

(3) प्रशासन के विभिन्न विभागों को रजिस्टर रहने पड़ते हैं जिनमें अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए रोस्टर प्लाइटस तथा रिक्त स्थानों को दिखाया जाता है। इन रोस्टरों का नियमित रूप से निरीक्षण किया जाता है।

(4) दिल्ली प्रशासन के विभागों को सलाह दी गई है कि जहाँ कहीं अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों को कभी रो वहाँ उनकी भर्ती के लिए विशेष अभियान चलाए जाएं।

(5) विभिन्न कालेजों और तकनीकी स्कूलों में डिप्लोमा/डिग्री कोर्सों के लिए सभी तकनीकी, अर्द्ध-तकनीकी तथा व्यावसायिक कोर्सों में आरक्षण लाए गिया गया है ताकि पदों के लिए जहाँ कहीं अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों की कमी हो, वहाँ उपयुक्त अर्हक उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध हो सकें।

(6) परीक्षापूर्व शिक्षण केन्द्र भी स्थापित किए गए हैं जिनमें संभावित उम्मीदवारों को विभिन्न प्रतियांगी परीक्षाओं के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है। अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लड़कों तथा लड़कियों के लिए अलग-अलग छात्रावास की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करायी गई हैं।

Manufacture of Power Generation equipment by BHEL

3727. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1589 on 13th October, 1982 regarding manufacture of power generation equipment by B.H.E.L. and state the year-wise break-up of information furnished in the reply referred to above for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : A Statement indicating the year-wise break-up in the last 3 years for exports and commissioning of additional power generation capacity is attached. In fact, BHEL is essentially a supplier of equipment and its supplies generally constitute 40 to 45 per cent of the total requirements of a power station, depending upon the orders placed on it. The responsibility for commissioning rests with the concerned power utility, e.g., State Electricity Boards, N.T.P.C., N.H.P.C; etc., except in cases where BHEL has a contract on a turn-key basis.

Statement

Statement showing year-wise break-up of generating equipment and exports during the last three years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Exports	Physical exports
1979-80	8500	5500
1980-81	11000	3100
1981-82	11400	1645

Year	Thermal sets	Hydro sets
1979-80	(MW)	(MW)
1980-81	1150	394
1981-82	1190	307
	1620	380
	3966	1081

Setting up of Textile Machinery Manufacturing Units at Palghat

3728. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a study report by experts which says that the climatic conditions of Palghat are very suitable for setting up textile machinery manufacturing units;

(b) whether Government have any proposal at present to set up such units in Palghat; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have no such proposal.

मध्य प्रदेश में आईंगिक रूप से पिछड़े जिले

3729. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कितने जिलों और क्षेत्रों को वर्ष 1982 तक के लिए पिछड़े जिले और क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या बस्तर जिले में किसी क्षेत्र को पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया है और यदि हां तो उसका नाम क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(घ) किसी विशेष क्षेत्र को पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित करने के लिए क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई है?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) मध्य प्रदेश सहित अन्य राज्यों में रियायती वित्त और केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता के पात्र आईंगिक

दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों/क्षेत्रों की सूचियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई हैं।

(ख) और (ग) बस्तर जिले को अखिल भारतीय सावधिक अधिकारी वित्तीय संस्थाओं से रियायती वित्त सुविधाएं प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र आईंगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा घोषित कर दिया गया है।

(घ) योजना आयोग ने आईंगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों का पता लगाने के लिए नियमित मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों का सुझाव दिया है:

1. प्रति व्यक्ति खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन/वाणिज्यिक फसलों जो इस पर निर्भर करता है किया जिला पहले भी खाद्यान्नों/नकद फसलों का प्रमुख उत्पादक रहा है।

2. जनसंख्या में कृषि मजदूरों का अनुपात।

3. प्रति व्यक्ति आईंगिक उत्पादन (सकल)।

4. प्रति एक लाख जनसंख्या में से कारखाना कर्मचारियों की संख्या अथवा इसके वैकल्पिक रूप में प्रति एक लाख जनसंख्या में से दूसरे तथा तीसरे कार्यों में लगे वर्यक्तियों की संख्या।

5. प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली की उपत।

6. जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से समतल सड़कों और रेल मार्ग की लम्बाई।

यह भी जानकारी दी गई थी कि जिन जिलों का असित सूचकांक राज्य के असित सूचकांक से बहुत कम है केवल उन्हें ही वित्तीय संस्थानों से उपयुक्त प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए चुना जा सकता है।

Discontentment on account of short supply by Cement Factories

3730. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHODHARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that country is facing acute shortage of cement

as the production falls short of the requirement as a result of which there is wide-spread discontentment and the malpractices in factories further increase this discontentment; and

(b) if so, action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). There is a general shortage of cement in the country and as such it has not yet been possible to fully meet the requirements. Every effort is being made to increase availability of cement in the country by better utilisation of existing capacity, sanctioning additional capacities and allowing imports.

बालौर में डेनेइट की कटाई और पालिश के संबंध को स्थापना करना

3731. श्री विरद्ध राम कुलवारिया : क्या उच्चोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार जिला बालौर (राजस्थान) में डेनेइट की कटाई और पालिश के लिए एक बड़ा संबंध लगाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उच्चोग तथा इस्पात और लान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) और (ख) चूंकि बालौर में- एक छोटा एक पहले ही कार्यस्थल है और जोधपुर में दो आयतित मंदिर (एक सरकारी क्षेत्र में और एक निजी क्षेत्र में) स्थापित कर दिए गए हैं अतः अब डेनेइट काटने और पालिश करने के लिए राजस्थान में एक बड़ा एकक लगाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Exploitation of mineral wealth of Rajasthan

3732. SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the steps taken during the last one year to intensify and extend the exploitation of mineral wealth of Rajasthan, in particular of mica, asbestos, quartz and phosphates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): Exploitation of minerals in Rajasthan is being carried out in the private sector as well as the public sector. Important minerals like copper ore, lead-zinc, silver ore, tungsten ore and rock phosphate are at present being worked in the public sector only. Quartz, Mica and Asbestos are exploited solely in the private sector. To intensify and extend the exploitation of minerals, the State Government are granting mining leases according to the provisions of Mines and Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act, 1957. A comparative statement of production of these minerals during the last two years in Rajasthan is given below :—

Minerals	Production (Metric tonnes)	
	1980	1981
1. Mica	909	1025
2. Asbestos	29183	22734
3. Quartz	29120	40704
4. Rock Phosphate	254836	399835

Durgapur alloy steels plant hit by Imports

3733. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item under the

caption "Durgapur Alloy Steels Plant hit by imports" in the Statesman dated 5 August, 1982;

(b) if so, specific particulars of the items imported and their effect on the items produced; and

(c) reaction of Government there-to?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in the Statesman dated 7th August 1982.

(b) and (c). Bulk of the alloy steel items can be imported under the import policy for registered exporters and flexibility provisions of the import policy. Data for these direct imports in 1981-82 onwards is not available. With a view to providing protection to the indigenous alloy steel industry, import duty on alloy steels has been increased from 60 per cent to 85 per cent with effect from 20th August, 1982.

Offices continuing in Bokaro Steel Plant for more than three years.

3734. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) details of the top twenty officers continuing in Bokaro Steel Plant

for more than three years with particulars and period as on 1st October, 1982;

(b) particulars of the same involved in criminal cases on the charge of corruption and against whom vigilance cases are there in years 1980, 1981 and 1982;

(c) details of such cases and steps taken thereon; and

(d) where any norm is followed in the transfer of the executives; if so, facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The details are given in the statement.

(b) and (c). Out of 20 officers mentioned in the Annexure, three officers were involved in vigilance cases during the years 1980, 1981 & 1982. Allegations against none of these officers could be sustained after detailed enquiry.

(d) Transfer of executives are done taking into account the Company's interests and organisational needs.

Statement

SL No	Name	Designation	Date of posting in BSL
1	2	3	4
<i>S/ Shri</i>			
1	R. N. Ghosh . . .	General Manager (F&A)	5-2-79
2	M. F. Mehta . . .	General Manager (Works)	1-7-71
3	M. S. Venkataraman . . .	Dy Gen Manager (Services)	26-4-75
4	N. Janakiraman . . .	Dy General Manager (Mines & Quarries)	12-1-76

1 2

3

4

5	V. Raju	.	Dy. General Manager (Projects)	1-4-65
6	Capt. Kirpal Singh	.	Chief Pilot Officer	13-6-77
7	S. K. Basu	.	A. G. M. (Mech)	Oct '71
8	R. Krishnaswami	.	A. G. M. (COBP)	10-4-68
9	M. R. Nanchahal	.	A. G. M. (M&I)	1-3-72
10	S. C. Gupta	.	C. F. M.	20-8-65
11	S. P. Prothia	.	A. G. M. (P&E)	28-4-71
12	B. N. Dutta	.	C. E. (Elect)	1-4-65
13	U. K. Chaubey	.	C. P. M.	19-6-78
14	G. D. Singh	.	A. G. M. (Iron) Kiriburu	Jan. 1978.
15	Dr. K. N. Khanna	.	Director (Ms.)	20-1-75
16	A. K. Srivastava	.	Chief Architect & City Planner	8-1-74
17	D. L. Mukherjee	.	Add. Chief Engineer	August, 1965
18	K. D. Jha	.	Town Administrator	October, 1975
19	Lt. Col. G. Williams	.	Addl. Chief Engineer (EP)	28-8-72
20	C. L. Kapoor	.	Chief (P&A)	4-3-64

Allotment of Scooters by M/s. Maharashtra Scooters

3735. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether scooters are not being allotted by the Board of Directors of M/s. Maharashtra Scooters strictly on the basis of genuine waiting list; and

(b) if so, the number of persons who have been issued Scooters on priority basis; when and to whom allotted during the last five years ending 30 June, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The company has reported that Priya scooters are now allotted by

management of Maharashtra Scooters Limited on priority basis in special circumstances in accordance with their corporate policies.

(b) It is reported that 126 Priya Scooters have so far been allotted by the Management to various persons since inception.

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के आवेदन-पत्रों पर विचार करने के लिये राज्यों द्वारा सलाहकार समिति का गठन किया जाना

3736. श्री रामवतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य सरकारों ने स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के पेन्शन आवेदन-पत्रों पर विचार करने के लिये सलाहकार समितियों का गठन किया है;

(स) यदि हाँ, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने ऐसी समितियों का गठन किया है;

(ग) इन समितियों को दी गई शक्तियों का व्यापार क्या है; और

(घ) उन स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के राज्य-बार व्यापार क्या है जिनकी पेन्शन के लिये इन समितियों द्वारा सिफारिशों की गई और उन आवेदन पत्रों पर शीघ्रता से विचार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गए हैं?

गह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. बेंकर-सुभद्रा): (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान।

(ख) आंध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, बंगलादेश गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू व कश्मीर, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, मध्यप्रदेश, उड़ीसा, पंडिचरी, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु और त्रिपुरा राज्य सरकारों/सभे राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों ने राज्य सरकार को गलाहकार समितियों का गठन किया है। कछु राज्य सरकारों ने वरपने राज्य में स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की कम संख्या को देखते हुये ऐसी समितियां बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी है और कछु राज्यों से उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है।

(ग) ऐसे मामलों में जहां जेल रिकार्ड/ अन्य स्वीकार्य दस्तावेजी सहूत उपलब्ध न होने के कारण वथवा इस समय पाकिस्तान/बंगलादेश में स्थित जेलों में सजा होने के कारण जेल रिकार्ड/स्वीकार्य दस्तावेजों के सहूत नहीं मिल रहे हैं, स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की यात्रमाओं के सत्यापन में उत्तन कठिनाई तथे ध्यान में रखकर राज्य सलाहकर समितियां जठित की गई हैं, जो उपलब्ध समान्तर और भर्मर्थक साक्ष्य के आधार पर सिफारिशों करती हैं। इन समितियों को पराने स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की व्यक्तिगत जानकारी से जारी किए गए प्रमाणपत्रों के आधार पर भर्मिगत स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के दावों की समीक्षा करने का कार्य भी सौंपा गया है।

(घ) ऐसे मामलों के बारे में कोई अलग रिकार्ड नहीं रखे जाते जिनको इन समिति-

यों द्वारा सिफारिश की जाती है। परन्तु राज्य सलाहकार समितियों द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों प्रायः साह ली जाती है, जब तक कि स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के दावों की वास्तविकता पर सन्देह करने के कार्यों विशेष कारण न हों। जिस मामले में राज्य सलाहकार समितियों के विषयों पर आधारित राज्य सरकार की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो जाती है, वहां तुरन्त अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जाता है।

Demand of iron and steel for small Scale industries in Orissa

3737. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the demand of iron and steel for small scale industries in Orissa during 1981-82;

(b) whether Government of Orissa had submitted its demand in writing to Central Government in this respect?

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what was the quantum of iron and steel supplied to the State by the Central during that period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). There is no statutory control on distribution of iron and steel and neither is steel allocated State-wise. Small Scale Industries receive their supply of iron and steel materials through the respective State Small Industries Corporations, sizeable quantities are also received by them directly from the main producers' stockyards in case such small scale units are in the Compact Group of Industries or Essentiality certificate holders, or have substantial quarterly off-take in the past etc. Against the demands of the Orissa Small Scale Industries Corporation, 2000 tonnes of pig iron and 13,692 tonnes of steel were allocated to them in

1981-82. Against these allocations, actual supplies were 1,564 tonnes of pig iron and 10,879 tonnes of steel.

The total quantity of iron and steel materials supplied to consumers in Orissa during 1981-82 from main producers is given below :—

1981-82	(in tonnes)
Pig iron	48,415
Steel	251, 379

20-Point Programme in K.V.I.C.

3738. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new scheme has been framed to impart a thrust to the 20-Point economic programme in Khadi and Village Industries Commission recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) and (b). In the implementation of the 6th Plan, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has laid due emphasis on many of the points in the new 20 Point Programme which concern the KVI Sector. In backward and hilly areas, and areas where there is a concentration of tribals and other weaker sections the Commission has liberalised the pattern of assistance.

The share of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in KVI employment is proposed to be increased from 23 per cent (in 1979-80) to 36 per cent by the end of 1984-85, and the share of women from 45 per cent to 47 per cent. A Committee constituted by the Commission has made several recommendations for upgradation of technology in the KVI

sector; these are already being implemented by the Commission. The Commission has also indicated its preparedness to implement the Integrated Rural Development Programme in 200 selected blocks in 1982-83 and in another 300 selected blocks in 1983-84 where the Commission has got the necessary institutional infrastructure.

Sponge Iron Plant in Andhra Pradesh

3739. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation has applied for a sponge iron plant in addition to the existing pilot project of Sponge Iron India Limited;

(b) if so, whether Central Government have considered the proposal.

(c) when it is likely to be set up; and

((d) the efforts being made for speedy implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY STEELL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The proposal is under consideration of Government.

Small Industrial Units

3740. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of small industrial units as in 1979, 1980 and 1981 and upto 31st August, 1982;

(b) the total demand of iron and steel for small units, State-wise, during the above period; and

(b) the total demand of iron and steel for small units, State-wise, during the above period; and

(c) the total allotment of raw material, State-wise during the years 1980, 1981 and upto 31 August, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TWARI): (a) State-wise number of registered small in-

dustrial units is given in Statement I.

(b): There is no system of State-wise assessment of demand for Iron and Steel items.

(c) State-wise allocation of Iron and Steel Items made to State Small Industries Corporations are given in Statements II and III attached.

Statement I

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF UNITS GRANTED PERMANENT REGISTRATION BY STATE DIRECTORATES OF INDUSTRIES.

Sl.No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Number of units as on 31-12-1981		
		1979	1980	1981
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	20207	22231	25047
2	Assam	3461	3677	4152
3	Bihar	17788	20937	25046
4	Gujarat	24189	27790	31676
5	Haryana	14470	17685	23492
6	Himachal Pradesh	4463	5433	6087
7	Jammu & Kashmir	4432	5966	7824
8	Karnataka	15627	17640	20174
9	Kerala	13934	16524	19418
10	Madhya Pradesh	24636	31302	39723
11	Maharashtra	25983	35251	37250
12	Manipur	1687	3073	3422
13	Meghalaya	304	327	393
14	Nagaland	203	283	366
15	Orissa	6207	8036	9586
16	Punjab	28818	33532	40735
17	Rajasthan	21164	23930	30359
18	Tamilnadu	24320	30397	36666
19	Tripura	996	1126	1188
20	Uttar Pradesh	29000	33364	38853
21	West Bengal	96200	100019	104099*
22	Sikkim	21	25	36
23	Andaman & Nicobar	73	91	137

1	2	3	4	5
24	Arunachal Pradesh	145	168	189
25	Chandigarh	811	948	1090
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	93	114	132
27	Delhi	9732	11006	12107
28	Goa Daman & Diu	1313	1469	1666
29	Laccadiva's Minicoy & Minidive Islands	..	nil	..
30	Mizoram	289	471	599
31	Pondicherry	886	982	1150
		391750	453804	522662

*as on 31-3-1981

Note: Details of registered units, as on 31-8-82 is not readily available.

Statement II

ALLOCATION OF STEEL MATERIAL TO STATE SMALL INDUSTRIES

('000 Tonnes)

S.No.	SSIC	1980	1981-82 (April to August)	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	29.0	25.0	9.29
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.1	1.1	0.50
3	Assam/Hills	11.1	10.0	3.73
4	Bihar	15.2	13.3	4.27
5	Chandigarh	13.0	11.7	4.11
6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.0	1.1	0.52
7	Delhi	45.1	40.3	13.43
8	Goa	5.0	5.0	1.05
9	Gujarat	53.0	44.1	17.16
10	Himachal Pradesh	4.5	4.0	1.70
11	Haryana	40.1	34.3	12.96
12	Jammu & Kashmir	19.0	18.6	7.90

1	2	3	4	5
13	Karnataka	29.0	24.8	9.53
14	Kerala	27.9	23.3	8.15
15	Madhya Pradesh	21.1	19.1	6.96
16	Maharashtra	55.0	45.1	15.41
17	Manipur	1.0	1.1	0.54
18	Meghalaya	0.2	0.3	0.17
19	Mizoram	0.2	0.3	0.24
20	Nagaland	1.0	1.6	0.75
21	Orissa	16.1	13.7	4.71
22	Pondicherry	2.3	2.7	0.94
23	Punjab	49.9	44.2	14.61
24	Rajasthan	25.0	23.2	8.36
25	Tamil Nadu	29.0	25.0	9.70
26	Tripura	1.1	1.3	0.37
27	Uttar Pradesh	44.0	37.5	14.95
28	West Bengal	36.4	30.9	10.90
Total:		576.4	502.6	183.82

Statement III

ALLOCATION OF PIG IRON TO STATE SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATIONS

(1000 Tonnes)

S.No.	SSICs	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (April to Aug. 82)
1	2	3	4	
1	Andhra Pradesh	12.0	4.87	
2	Assam	2.0	1.04	
3	Arunachal Pradesh			
4	Bihar	3.0	1.67	
5	Chandigarh	3.0	1.67	
6	Delhi	6.0	2.50	
7	Gujarat	84.0	25.0	

1	2	3	4
8	Himachal Pradesh		0.17
9	Haryana	30.0	9.58
10	Jammu & Kashmir		0.83
11	Karnataka	12.0	4.37
12	Kerala	4.0	1.46
13	Madhya Pradesh	2.0	1.04
14	Maharashtra	36.0	11.67
15	Goa . . . . .	..	..
16	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..
17	Mizoram . . . . .	..	..
18	Manipur . . . . .	..	..
19	Meghalaya . . . . .	..	..
20	Nagaland . . . . .	..	0.08
21	Orissa	2.0	1.04
22	Pondicherry . . . . .	..	0.17
23	Punjab	103.0	33.75
24	Rajasthan	12.0	3.96
25	Tamil Nadu	43.0	16.67
26	Tripura . . . . .	..	..
27	Uttar Pradesh	72.0	23.12
28	West Bengal	48.0	15.83
		Total	484.0
			160.0

Note: There was no system of allocation during 1980-81.

Shortage of Raw Materials for Paper Industry

3741. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the supplies of raw materials for the manufacture of paper are getting reduced day by day and there is likelihood or se-

vere shortage of paper in the near future;

(b) steps Government have taken or propose to take in the matter;

(c) the estimated demand of the paper in the country during the next five years; and

(d) steps taken to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) The availability of traditional forest raw materials for the manufacture of paper is likely to decrease. However, steps have been initiated to raise captive pulpwood plantations for the industry. Successful achievements have also been done in producing paper from secondary raw materials like agricultural residue. These efforts would to a large extent eliminate the likelihood of shortage of paper in future.

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission's estimate of demand of paper and paper board by 1984-85 is 15.40 lakhs. As against the required installed capacity of 20.5 lakh tonnes, it is expected that the installed capacity would reach a level of nearly 25 lakh tonnes by 1984-85. Government have offered the following incentives to encourage the growth of capacity in the paper industry:—

(1) Promoting the setting up of paper mills based on secondary raw materials which does not involve foreign exchange expenditure has been delicensed.

(2) Excise rebates have been offered for the use of unconventional raw materials, utilisation of bagasse and for writing and printing paper manufactured by new units.

(3) The facility of imports of second hand paper plants of capacity upto 30 tonnes per day was allowed till 31-3-81, and this resulted in substantial addition to capacity. A sufficient capacity has been

sanctioned, and with a view to develop indigenous capacities, the scheme was withdrawn after 31-3-82.

(4) The import of pulp has been liberalised.

(5) The import duty to waste paper used for paper making has been waived.

Foreign Collaboration in setting-up of Companies

3742. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of companies set up in the country with foreign collaboration, technical as well as financial, separately as at the end of 1981: and

(b) the share of America, Britain, West Germany, Japan, France and Italy in these concerns?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) 1756 foreign collaboration proposals were approved during the last five years (1977—1981) out of which 233 involved financial participation. Follow up of these approvals and monitoring their implementation is the responsibility of the Administrative Ministries. No centralised information is available about the number of foreign collaborations which have fructified till the end of 1981.

(b) The share of America, Britain, West Germany, Japan, France and Italy in these approvals is indicated at Statement.

Statement

STATEMENT SHOWING COUNTRY-WISE BREAK-UP OF THE FOREIGN COLLABORATION APPROVALS ISSUED DURING THE PERIOD 1977 TO 1981

S.N.O.	Name of the Country	1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
		Tot.	Fin.	Tot.	Fin.	Tot.	Fin.	Tot.	Fin.	Tot.	Fin.
1	U.S.A.	54	6	59	16	48	9	125	19	85	15
2	Britain	50	9	61	5	63	9	110	17	79	9
3	F.R.G.	55	5	58	8	55	5	100	10	74	14
4	Japan	20	30	28	3	12	..	34	5	27	4
5	France	14	1	21	..	17	1	24	5	23	3
6	Italy	10	1	13	2	16	3	25	3	18	1

"Import and manufacture of computers and computerised typewriters in the country"

3743. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Computers and computerised typewriters are being imported;

(b) if so, from which country and the amount involved annually;

(c) whether there is any proposal to manufacture computers and computerised typewriters in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Computers are being imported from the USA, USSR, UK and France etc. The total c.i.f. value of computers (including computerised typewriters) cleared for import by the Department of Electronics during 1981-82 was about Rs. 25 crores.

(c) and (d) The country has a major and broad-based programme of manufacture of computers. Details are set out in Statement. Many of the companies which have been issued industrial approvals for manufacture of Mini/Micro-computers based systems have capability to manufacture word processors matching the growth and demand. At least five manufacturers have already commercialised different models of word processors using imported peripherals and indigenised CPU.

Statement

To have a broad base of manufacture and applications of smaller computers, an industrial and technology policy for minicomputers and micro-computers was formulated and announced by Department of Electronics in early 1979. Over the last 3½ years, 85 industrial approvals for such systems have been issued by the Department of Electronics—25 in the large scale sector and 60 upto June 1982 in the small scale sector. During 81-82 10 of those units were in production with a total turnover of Rs. 18 crores.

In addition small to medium sized computer have been manufactured also by ECIL and ICIM. The total value of production of computers and computer based systems has increased from

Rs. 9.8 crores in 1976-77 to Rs. 30 crores in 1981-82.

Apart from direct manufacture of computer hardware (whether central processors or peripheral units), the Department of Electronics has also been promoting the system engineering, software development and hardware-software integration of computers. A notable example of this approach is the INTEGRA family of computers which the Computer Maintenance Corporation has developed. The price of sub-systems of computer hardware bought on an DEM basis from specialised manufacturers of the sub-system involved, is much less than when the entire computer in integrated form is imported from a single foreign manufacturer. Furthermore, as the system integration is intensive in high level engineering man-power doing it locally makes it cheaper than when done in a highly industrialised country. Consequently, INTEGRA-type systems can result in considerable savings in foreign exchange when compared to the complete import of equivalent systems.

The systems engineering and integration approach is also being applied to computer-based total systems functioning on a real-time or online basis. As a result of active promotional and co-ordination by DOE, ECIL, for instance, is in the process of undertaking Data Acquisition Systems for thermal power plants and Telesupervisory Control Systems for oil platforms and pipelines both on the basis of foreign technology, while CMC is undertaking a sophisticated Image processing System for the Department of space. Both CMC and ECIL are undertaking, on the basis of indigenous know-how, the systems engineering, software development, and system integration of computer-based Message Retransmission/Switching Systems for the Overseas Communication Service, the Civil Aviation Department and the Press Trust of India. Taken together, these will result in import substitution of a few tens of crores of computer-based systems over the next 3-4 years.

Assent to Bihar Bills

3744. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) names of the Bills received from Bihar for President's assent in last six months; and

(b) the steps taken thereon, facts in detail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):
(a) and (b) The required information is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

(ASSENT TO BIHAR BILLS)

The following six Bills have been received from the Government of Bihar for President's assent during the last six months:

1. The Wakf (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1982.

2. The Public Wakf (Extension of Limitation) (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1982.

3. The Indian Panal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1982.

(4). The Code of Criminal Procedure (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1982.

5. The Kumardhubi Engineering Works Ltd. (K.E.W.) (Acquisition and Management) Bill, 1982.

6. The Bihar Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

Assent of the President has already been given to the Wakf (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1982 and the Public Wakf (Extension of Limitation) (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1982. The remaining four Bills are under consideration of the Government.

**Wage Negotiation for Workers or
Hindustan Steel Works Construc-
tion
Limited**

3745. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any wage negotiation is going on for the workers in the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited; if so, facts in detail;

(b) dates on which such negotiations were held and the amount spent on such negotiations as T.A., DA and other allowances both for the officials and the representatives of the union; and

(c) whether any result has been achieved and if so, facts in detail?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI
NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):** (a) to
(c). Information is being collected
and will be laid on the Table of
the House.

**Time Bound Programme for Explora-
tion of Mineral Resources**

3746. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a time-bound programme on priority basis has been prepared to implement the exploration of mineral resources in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the achievement made during the year 1981-82 in this respect?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY
AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI-
MATI RAM DULARI SINHA):** (a)
and (b) Geological Survey of India
is actively engaged in exploration of
various minerals in the country, and
time-bound programmes have been

formulated for certain minerals which are of immediate importance for the country, like Manganese ore, tin, tungsten, chromite, base-metals, phosphorite/apatite, diamond, gold, mercury, coal and potash.

(c) The main achievements during 1981-82 in this respect are given below:

(i) 23—50 million tonnes of reserves of manganese have been established in M.P. and Maharashtra;

(ii) A number of tin-bearing pegmatites have been established in Orissa;

(iii) 112 million tonnes of chromite reserves have been identified in Orissa;

(iv) Copper mineralisation prospects have been located in Bihar, Orissa and Rajasthan;

(v) 13 million tonnes of phosphorite have been established in Madhya Pradesh;

(vi) 199 pieces of diamonds have been recovered in Andhra Pradesh;

(vii) New zones of gold mineralisation have been located in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka;

(viii) Additional reserves of 1413 million tonnes of coal from 23 coalfields have been established;

(ix) 125 million tonnes of lignite have been estimated in the Lignite fields of Tamil Nadu.

Import of Cement

3747. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cement likely to be imported during the year 1982-83;

(b) the foreign exchange involved in import of cement during 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(c) what steps are being taken to increase the production of cement within the country to save the foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) With the introduction of the scheme of partial de-control of cement with effect from 28th February, 1982, import of cement on Government account has been discontinued. Cement, however, is allowed to be imported under selective OGL by the STC or by one public sector agency in each State/Union Territory Administration, to meet the requirement of actual users. It is, therefore, difficult to indicate the likely quantity of cement to be imported during 1982-83.

(b) 1980-81 Rs. 118.44 Crores

1981-82 Rs. 100.83 Crores.

(c) Every effort is being made to increase the production of cement in the country by making available infrastructure inputs to the extent possible.

Allotment of Land to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes of Rajokari Villages Delhi

3748. **SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2891 on 28 July, 1982 regarding allotment of land to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes of Rajokari Village, Delhi and state:

(a) whether there is no proposal to allot land to Scheduled Castes in village Rajokari, Delhi-38 when in every village the land has been allotted to Scheduled Castes;

(b) whether Gaon Sabha of the village has not passed the requisite resolution despite various instructions

to this effect and even the Scheduled Castes have not come forward for the same;

(c) whether the Gaon Sabha of village Rajokari is dominated by Caste Hindus and as such they have not passed any resolution to allot the land to Scheduled Castes; and

(d) whether Union Territory Administration has got the powers to allot land to Scheduled Castes without any recommendations from Gaon Sabha; if so, the reasons for delay in allotment of land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The U.T. Administration has reported that no proposal is underway to allot land in the village.

(b) The U.T. Administration has reported that no such resolution has been passed.

(c) The U.T. Administration has informed that approximately thirty percent of the village population consists of Scheduled Castes. All people residing in the Gaon Sabha area and eligible to be registered as voters are the members of Gaon Sabha. However the Gaon Panchayat Rajokari, the executive body of the Gaon Sabha consists of ten members of whom 6 are Scheduled Castes. Generally the executive body passes resolutions.

(d) The U.T. Administration has reported that they have powers in respect of superseded/partially superseded panchayats.

Construction of Speed Breakers in Karol Bagh

3749. **SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3056 on 28 July, 1982 regarding construction of speed breakers in Karol Bagh and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Traffic and Transport Coordination

Committee has approved the construction of speed breaker at Abdul Aziz Road;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in constructing the same;

(c) how much time it will take for approval from Traffic & Transport Coordination Committee to construct the speed breakers at Kishan Dass Marg when the same has been approved by the Deputy Commissioner of Police Traffic, New Delhi; and

(d) whether it is a fact that there is a Post Office and a school on the main Gurdwara Road, if so, why speed breaker cannot be constructed there in the interest of school children and general public?

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

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has sought reconsideration of the recommendations of the Traffic and Transport Coordination Committee to construct speed breakers on Abdul Aziz Road, as the recommendation is not in conformity with the guide-lines framed by the Road Safety and Traffic/ Transport Engineering Committee, according to which no speed breakers should be permitted on main roads with right of way of 24 Mtrs. and above.

(c) The proposal for construction of speed breakers at Kishan Dass Marg will be considered in the next meeting of the Traffic and Transport Coordination Committee.

(d) From the Traffic point of view it is not safe to provide speed breaker on main roads which have heavy traffic.

Vacancies of Section Officers (Examination Quota in I.B.)

3750. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies of Section Officers (Examination Quota) in the Intelligence Bureau during 1981-82;

(b) whether all these vacancies were referred to Union Public Service Commission for the examination conducted in the year 1981; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c) During 1981-82, 27 vacancies arose in the examination quota for the posts of Section Officers in the Intelligence Bureau. Out of these 10 vacancies were filled on the basis of results of U.P.S.C. examination conducted in 1980. Out of the balance of 17 vacancies, 8 vacancies were intimated to U.P.S.C. to be filled on the basis of 1981 examination. It has been decided, in the interest of proper cadre management and to avoid stagnation at a later date, to fill up the remaining 9 vacancies on the basis of subsequent examinations.

"Prosecution Launched for Industrial Pollution"

3751. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the prosecutions launched or other action taken against the industrialists for water and air pollution caused by their plants in the various parts of the country since enforcement of the law on the subject;

(b) the outcome of such prosecutions; and

(c) how far Government have succeeded in eliminating the constant health hazards posed by some of these units by way of pollution of air and water in their vicinity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) to (c). The information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

According to the information furnished by the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, the position regarding prosecutions launched and the outcome thereof is given below:

Name of the State Board	No. of Prosecution made	No. of cases WON/LOST	No. of cases with drwn/compromised
Andhra Pradesh	5	..	1
Bihar	5	..	..
Gujarat	2	..	2
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..
Haryana	87	..	..
Karnataka	3	..	..
Kerala	4	2	..
Punjab	19	..	1
Maharashtra	88	10	24
Rajasthan	84	10	2
Uttar Pradesh	18	1	..
West Bengal	2	..	..
Central Board	56	6	6

With the constant efforts made by the Central and State Boards, the situation of environmental pollution caused by industrial units is expected to improve gradually.

Export of Iron Ore

3752. **SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has suspended iron ore imports from India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the anticipated loss to India in terms of foreign exchange as a result of this; and

(d) what action has been taken to explore alternative markets for export of iron ore?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The Ministry is not aware of any such decision taken by Japanese importers.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Production of T.V.S. Moped

3753. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the T.V.S. group has been producing T.V.S. moped;
- (b) if so, the licensed capacity per annum; and
- (c) the actual production this year?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) M/s. Sundaram Clayton Ltd. are manufacturing the TVS-50 moped.

(b) The licensed capacity is 60,000 nos. p.a.

(c) Production from April to 30th September, 1982 has been around 27500.

Expansion of Enfield India Limited

3754. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Enfield India Limited, Madras has submitted any expansion programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it was received and the nature of disposal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). Messrs Enfield India Ltd. applied for substantial expansion for an additional capacity of 1,00,000 nos. for the manufacture of Motor-cycles, Motor-cycle engines and Mopeds on 31st Aug '81. A letter of intent approving the following capacities was issued to the Company on 28th July, 1982:—

Motor cycles above 100cc : 15,00 nos.

Motor cycles/mopeds below

100 cc : 75,000 nos.

Scarcity of Levy Cement in Ludhiana and Amritsar

3755. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Ludhiana in Punjab, while free sale cement is available in abundance, there is an acute scarcity of levy cement;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to make available levy cement in adequate quantities in the industrial centres of Punjab like Ludhiana and Amritsar?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) (a) to (c). Major part of the allocation of cement for Punjab is made on cement factories in Rajasthan. Due to continuing power cuts in Rajasthan, production of cement in these factories has not picked up. This has resulted in some shortfall in supply of cement to Punjab particularly during Quarter III/1982 (July-September). The position is, however, constantly reviewed and despatches of levy cement in October, 1982 under public sale category has improved. 10,551 tonnes of cement were despatched to Punjab as against a pro-rata allocation of 8,710 tonnes for the month of October, 1982.

Allotment of House Sites in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3756. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many house sites have been allotted under the 20-Point Programme in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, tehsil-wise,

(b) number of meetings held and under whose chairmanship, date of issue of letters and when possession of sites was handed over to the allottees; and

(c) how many house sites have been allotted in Port Blair Municipal area under 20-Point Programme and who is the Chairman of the allotment committee?

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

(a) In all 705 house sites have been allotted in the year 1982-83 under the new '20-Point Programme' in Andaman and Nicobar Islands so far. Of these 504 are in Port Blair Tehsil and 201 in Diglipur Tehsil.

(b) Five meetings of the Land Advisory Committee of Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been held so far under the Chairmanship of the Counsellors S/shri A. P. Abdulla Kuttu Nagen Haider, Nalini Ranjan Mondal and Nehchal Singh Chawla. Out of the 705 house sites allotted so far, 186 licences were issued in Havelock (South Andaman) on 5th July, 1982 and their physical possession is being handed over to the allottees. In the remaining cases the licences are under issue.

(c) Shri Nehchal Singh Chawla, Counsellor for Revenue is the Chairman of the House Sites Allotment Advisory Committee, Port Blair Municipal Area. No house sites have, however, so far been allotted in this area in 1982-83 under the '20 Point Programme'.

Import of Maruti Cars in CKD condition

3757. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether to start with, the Maruti Car will be imported in C.K.D. condition;

(b) if so, its landed cost and the cost at which it is likely to be sold to the public;

(c) how many cars will be imported in C.K.D. condition in the earlier stages annually; and

(d) the production target when the entire car is manufactured at Maruti works in India and the probable ex-factory cost at which it will be sold?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir. The complete car will not be imported in C.K.D. condition.

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

(d) The production in Maruti is expected to reach 1 lakh vehicles in 1988-89 when the imported content will be less than 5 per cent. The cars will constitute 40 per cent of the production. The ex-factory net dealer price of the car at this stage is estimated to be about Rs. 35,000/- at 1982 prices.

Survey of Pollution of Major Indian Rivers

3758. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of the pollution of major Indian rivers has been carried out by Government from time to time;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the suggestions made to purify the water?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The detailed analysis of data collected from survey of rivers is being done by the Central Board for

the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution. However, from the preliminary analysis it is observed that rivers and streams are generally polluted in the stretches immediately downstream of large industrial and urban complexes.

(c) The Central Board and the State Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution are taking necessary steps under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 for the prevention and control of pollution of rivers and streams.

Industrialisation of Backward Districts by K. V. I. C.

3759. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khadi and Village Industries Board has decided to adopt certain industrial backward districts to generate employment opportunities in rural areas under the 20-Point Programme;

(b) if so, the names of the districts in each State being adopted by the Board; and

(c) the time by which these will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). The Khadi and Village Industries Commission have already started implementing special programmes in the Bijapur and Chitradurga districts of Karnataka and in the Raibareli and Sultanpur districts of Uttar Pradesh with a view to providing rural employment. Similar programmes are likely to be undertaken in other States too. Besides, the Commission have also indicated their willingness to implement the integrated rural development programme in selected blocks in various States where they have the necessary institutional infrastructure.

Supply of Cement to Orissa to face flood situation

3760. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government have sent an extra demand of cement to face the flood situation in the State; and

(b) if so, the quantity demanded and the quantity likely to be supplied?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The State Government of Orissa have requested for an additional allocation of 23,000 tonnes of cement in connection with flood relief works in the State. The State Government have been requested to reassess the requirements in the light of additional allocation of 50,000 tonnes of cement made to the State for cyclone relief works allotted during quarter II and III/82. The quantity of cement to be allocated, if any, will be determined on receipt of the reassessed demand from the State Government of Orissa.

Minerals in Orissa

3761. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the minerals proposed to be exploited in Orissa during the Sixth Plan;

(b) whether any survey had been undertaken about the variety of ferrous and nonferrous minerals in the State; and

(c) the steps proposed to use the rich mineral deposits in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) The minerals proposed to be exploited in Orissa during the Sixth Plan period include iron-ore, manganese-ore, chromite, coal, limestone, dolomite, graphite, chinaclay, fireclay, quartz, quartzite, pyrophyllite, tin-ore, bauxite, lead-ore and lime, tin ore, bauxite, lead ore and mineral sands.

(b) and (c). Systematic investigations have been and are being undertaken to assess the mineral resources of the State. More industrial units for exploitation of the reserves of bauxite, coal, chromite, lead ore and mineral sands are expected to come up in the State.

Development of site near Ashoka Park Delhi

3762. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large number of encroachment on the back of Phool Bagh near Ashoka Park (Main) Rohtak Road, Delhi-35 up to Railway crossing of Rampura;

(b) if so, whether Government have any scheme to develop this site for the purpose it was earmarked; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH) : (a) to (c). The Delhi Development Authority have reported that the land situated in the backside of Phool Bagh near Ashoka Park is under illegal occupation. They have already initiated action against the encroacher under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971. The land being in possession of the encroacher, no scheme for its development has been prepared.

Reserved Posts for Scheduled Castes' Scheduled Tribes in Department of Environment

3763. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of posts in each grade/cadre category-wise in the Department of Environment and out of them how many posts are reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, category-wise;

(b) the total number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes now working on reserved posts, category-wise excluding those who had been promoted to the next higher grade either on ad hoc or regular basis;

(c) the total number of reserved posts for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes unfilled, category-wise and the reasons thereof; and

(d) the reasons why the reservation orders for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are not strictly implemented by the said office ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIVIJAY SINH): (a) to (c). Reservation orders for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are not applicable for appointments to Scientific and Technical posts in the Department of Environment. These orders are also not applicable to the appointments made by transfer/deputation and in respect of isolated posts which cannot be clubbed with other posts. In case of Secretariat posts the reservation rosters are maintained by the concerned cadre controlling authorities. In respect of posts to which the appointments are made by the Department of Environment directly other than those mentioned above, a statement giving the required information is appended.

(d) The reservation orders are being strictly implemented by the Department of Environment.

Statement

Total number of posts in each grade/cadre category-wise, posts reserved for SC/ST, employees belonging to SC/ST categories working on reserved posts and number of reserved posts for SC/ST unfilled.

Sr. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts	No. of post filled	No. of post vacant	Post reserved for SC/ST	No. of SC/ST working against reserved posts	No. of vacant posts reserved for SC/ST	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Gestetner Operator (Jr./Record Sorter/ Daftry Selection Grade)	3	1	2	1	..	1*	Step are being taken to fillup these posts from SC/ST category candidates on priority basis
2	Daftry	8	..	8	3	..	3*	..
3	Jamadar	3	2	..	1	2	..	..
4	Peon	25	17	8	7	7	..	..
5	Safaiwala/Farash	5	4	1	2	4	..	..

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के अस्तालों में रिक्त पद

3764. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के अस्तालों में डाक्टरों, नसरें, फार्मेसिस्टों (कम्पाउडरों) और ड्रग्सरों के कितने पद रिक्त हैं;

(ख) क्या इन स्थित पदों को भरने के लिए चयन किया गया था;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक श्रेणी के पदों के लिए कितने-कितने व्यावर्त चुने गए;

(घ) सभी श्रेणियों के पदों के लिए चुने गए व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ङ) उनकी नियुक्तियां जब तक करने की सम्भावना हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. बेंकट-सम्मान्या):

(क) क्रम संख्या रिक्त पदों की संख्या पद का नाम

1.	डाक्टर्स	36
2.	नसरें	33
3.	फार्मेसिस्ट्स	35
4.	ड्रग्सर	1

(ख) और (ग). डाक्टरों के पद भरने के लिए हाल ही में साक्षात्कार किए गए हैं। अन्य पदों के लिए पहले चुने गए उम्मीदवारों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार हैः—

नसरें	1
फार्मेसिस्ट्स	10

(घ) और (ङ). चुने गए उम्मीदवारों की नियुक्ति उनके चैरिट और पूर्ववत की जांच करने के पश्चात की जाएगी।

कागज के लिए सत्ते कच्चे माल का उत्पादन

3765. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का कागज के लिए कम लागत पर कच्चे माल का उत्पादन करने हेतु नई तकनीकी का विकास करने का विचार है ताकि कागज के मूल्यों को कम किया जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यापार क्या है;

उद्योग तथा इसपात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) तथा (ख). ऐसे अनेक कच्चे माल हैं जो कागज बनाने के लिए प्रयोग में लाए जा सकते हैं और उनकी लागत विभिन्न बातों जैसे उपलब्धता, स्रोत से निकालने और उसके पूनःउत्पादन की लागत तथा बाजार की स्थितियों आदि पर निर्भर करती है।

Financial help sought for Development works of Autonomous District Council

3766. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are aware that an Autonomous District Council is functioning in Tripura;

(b) whether State Government have sought financial help for the development works of Autonomous District Council; and

(c) total money demanded and total amount received by the State from Central Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFA-

IRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Special Central assistance to supplement the State plan efforts is made available to the tribal sub-plan of Tripura.

(c) The State authorities have been requested to meet the expenditure from within their budgetary provisions.

Allotment of Steel Rods to Tripura

3767 SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) total quantity of steel and steel rods allotted to Tripura during 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82; and

(b) total quantity of steel and steel rods reached there during those years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Under the present system of distribution of iron and steel, demand is not registered State-wise. Priority sectors like Defence, Irrigation, Power Small Scale Industries Corporations, Railways, etc.; are given direct allocations by the Joint Plant Committee; other consumers register their demands with the main producers.

The total quantity of steel, including bars and rods, supplied to various sectors in Tripura during the three years period by SAIL (excluding IISCO) was:—

(Quantity in tonnes)

Year	Bars & Rods	Total steel
1979-80	184	15,78
1980-81	599	5761
1981-82	1690	6601

Allocations of steel to the Tripura Small Scale Industries Corporation was:—

(Quantity in tonnes)

Year	Allocation	Despatched
1979-80	1,000	517
1980-81	1,100	359
1981-82	1,256	462

Regularisation of Muster Roll Workers in Assam

3768. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of work-charged and muster roll workers working under the Assam State Government;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to regularise their services and extend pension and gratuity benefits; and

(c) among the work-charged and muster roll workers how many are working for more than 10 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Family beaten by Octroi Staff at New Delhi Railway Station

3769. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published in the 'Hindustan' dated 13 September, 1982 to the effect that a family from Rajasthan alighted from the Howrah-Delhi Deluxe

Train at New Delhi Railway Station with their baggage on 30 August, 1982 and were asked by the Octroi staff outside the Railway Station to pay them bribe and on refusal they were beaten by the above staff;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any enquiry in this regard and if so, the action taken against the persons found guilty; and

(c) whether it is a fact that such incidents are resorted to every day by the Octroi staff posted at New Delhi and Delhi Railway Stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that the preliminary enquiries made into the incident have revealed that some altercation took place between the Octroi staff and the complainant as a result of the latter's refusal to fill in the prescribed form declaring that he was carrying only house-hold goods. However, pursuant to receipt of a written complaint on 27-9-1982, the MCD have requested the complainant to assist them in making further enquiries into the matter. Meanwhile the concerned members of the staff have been transferred from the Terminal Tax Post at the New Delhi Railway Station.

Harassment of Bengali Population in Meghalaya

3770. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bengali population in Meghalaya is being harassed in the name of detection of foreigners in spite of their producing valid documents; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Tribunals have been set up under the Foreigners Act, 1946 to examine the cases of persons of doubtful nationality. The Tribunal may have to summon such persons in this connection for examination and verification. This cannot be treated as harassment.

News captioned "C.F.R.I. in Bad Shape"

3771. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the report published in the Indian Nation, Patna dated 26 January 1982 under the headline "C.F.R.I. in bad shape";

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any step so far to ascertain the truth behind the allegation made in the said report;

(c) whether any departmental enquiry has been conducted for finding out the truth behind some of the allegations like:—

(i) tours by officers;

(ii) placing a mechanical engineer in charge of laboratories

working with more sophisticated and modern knowledge of Chemistry and Physics like Mossbauer Spectrometry etc.;

(iii) disappearance of important files and papers and regular theft cases etc.; and

(d) whether work done so far in C.F.R.I. in the nationally important project of "Oil from Coal" has achieved any degree of success and whether it will be possible for C.F.R.I. to deliver the technology of Oil from Coal in foreseeable future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Government has seen the Press Report.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Enquiries have been made and the report is that:

(i) The tours were undertaken keeping in view the exigencies of work;

(ii) Mossbauer Spectroscopy is used as one of the techniques in coal combustion studies and a Mechanical Engineer with adequate experience is the Chief Coordinator of the Coal Combustion Division in which the Mossbauer facilities are placed.

(iii) Departmental Committees have been constituted to look into allegations regarding the disappearance of files and papers and other objects. The reports are awaited.

(d) A series of tests have already been carried out by the Institute on half-a-ton per day Coal to Oil Pilot Plant and steps are being taken for characterisation of the product. Tests are being done on this half-a-ton per day bench-scale plant to

obtain design data on the basis of which a twenty to fifty tonne-per-day Process Demonstration Unit (PDU) could be designed and set up later. A commercial plant based on the know-how under development of direct hydrogenation of coal can be possible only by 1990.

Licences given to M/s. Televista Electronics Private Limited New Delhi

3772. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) the details of licences given to M/s. Televista Electronics Private Ltd., New Delhi during the last three years with the details of capacity utilisation etc;

(b) whether the company has manufactured or is manufacturing excess quantity of Televisions and Tape recorders and other electronic goods against their allotted capacity;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the company for manufacturing excess quantity of items against sanctioned quantity;

(d) whether Government have received complaints for manufacturing sub-standard Televisions and Tape recorders by this company during the last two years; and

(e) if so, action taken against the company for poor quality of sets manufactured?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) The details of the industrial approvals given during the last 3 years to M/s. Televista Electronics (Pvt.) Limited, New Delhi registered as a small-scale unit along with the details of capacity utilisation as given by the firm are laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5615/82].

(b) and (c). The company is not manufacturing in excess of their approved capacity, even though excess manufacture if any is not barred to such small scale units under any regulatory laws.

(d) and (e). Over the last 2 years, some 8 complaints have been received regarding the TV sets made by M/s. Televista Electronics Private Ltd. Of these, 3 relate to the company providing poor after sales service; 2 to poor quality and repeated defects after rectifications; and 3 to matters connected with service contracts and other contractual matters. The five complaints in respect of poor performance of the TV receiver sets have been attended to by the company after intervention by the Department of Electronics (DOE) and the customers have endorsed satisfactory working. DOE endorsed forwarded the complaints on the contractual matters to the company and they are being attended to. Another complaint which has been just received is also being looked into.

Employment of Foreigners without Valid work Permit

3773 SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the Foreigners Regional Registration Office, Delhi is monitoring employment of foreign residents here but without valid work permit from Reserve Bank of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Permission of Reserve Bank of India for taking up employment etc. in India by foreigners is required only in respect of certain categories prescribed in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. The Foreigners Regional Registration Officer, Delhi does not monitor such cases of employment but processes applications for extensions of stay from foreigners, having regard to relevant facts.

Inclusion of Five Hindu Festivals in List of National Holidays

3774. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreed list of five Hindu festivals for inclusion in the list of national holidays has been worked out;

(b) if so, whether Government staff and Opposition leaders were consulted in the matter;

(c) the decision arrived at; and

(d) whether the controversy over the Dussehra and Diwali holidays during 1982 has been resolved, if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). No agreed list of five Hindu festivals for inclusion in the list of holidays could be worked out during discussions with the leaders of the Opposition groups in Parliament. The Staff Side of the National Council of the J.C.M. were not consulted on this issue.

(c) However, having regard to the views expressed in and outside the Parliament on this subject, it has now been decided that a holiday each for Dussehra and Diwali may be included, from the year 1983 onwards, in the list of compulsory holidays for Central Government offices.

The remaining three optional holidays are now to be chosen, on year to year basis, from out of the following majority community festivals, depending the local importance of the occasions:

1. An additional day for Dussehra (one holiday for Dussehra has been taken in the compulsory category).

2. Holi

3. Janmashtami

4. Ram Navami

5. Mahashivratri

6. Ganesh Chaturthi/Vinayak Chaturthi

7. Makarsankranti

8. Rathyatra

9. Onam

10. Pongal

11. Sripanchmi

12. Vishu/Baisakhi.

(d) Yes, Sir. The dates for observance of holidays on account of Dussehra and Diwali have been changed from 25th and 27th September, 1982 and 16th October, 1982 (as notified earlier) to 26th and 27th October and 15th November, 1982 respectively 25th and 27th September, 1982 and 16th October, 1982 were, however, included in the list of restricted holidays on account of Dussehra and Diwali respectively, to be awaited of by the Central Government employees, if they so desired, within the existing ceiling of two restricted holidays.

Capacity of Hindustan Lever

3775. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10096 on 28 April, 1982 regarding Capacity of Hindustan Lever and state:

(a) whether the Registration Certificates of Hindustan Lever have been with Government ever since January, 1976;

(b) the reasons why seven long years have been allowed to Hindustan Lever to reap rich harvests of profits year after year by enjoying unlimited production capacities at the expense of the small scale sector of the country; and

(c) whether the process in endorsement of capacities on the registration certificates is now over, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Policy for fixing productivity capacity for endorsement on registration certificates was finalised in June 1981.

(c) The matter regarding endorsement of capacity on the registration certificates issued in favour of the company is being finalised shortly.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में अवर सचिव से नीचे के अधिकारियों से मिलने पर रोक

3776. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में ऐसा कार्ड नियम है कि अवर सचिव से नीचे के पद के अधिकारों से कांइ नहीं मिल सकता;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या वह सच है कि वहाँ में कर्मचारियों के हाँस टाउन से आए पिता, भाई और अन्य रिश्तेदारों को साग दिन कार्यालय के बाहर प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है क्योंकि जिनसे वे मिलना चाहते हैं वे अवर सचिव के पद से नीचे के कर्मचारी होते हैं और नियमानुसार वे उनसे मिल नहीं सकते हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त नियम में अब संशोधन करने का है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. बैकटसन्ड्या): (क) विद्यमान अनदेशों के अनुसार आगंतकों को सरकार जौन में कार्य कर रहे और सचिव और उससे उपर के पद अथवा उपरावर के पद के अधिकारियों में ही मिलने की अनुमति है।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान। जब कांइ आगंतक अवर सचिव से नीचे के किसी कर्मचारी से मिलना चाहता है, तो स्वागत अधिकारी सम्बन्धित कर्मचारी को सूचित करने में सहायता करता है।

(ग) जी नहीं श्रीमान।

Development facilities for ship-breaking Industry

3777. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties experienced by ship-breaking industry the progress whereof is hampered of late;

(b) whether the country's 1000 strong steel rerolling mils are operating below 20 per cent capacity for want of rerollable scrap obtainable from ship-breaking; and

(c) what steps are contemplated by Government to boost up the development facilities for the ship-breaking industry which is a labour-intensive industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The ship-breaking industry has been steadily progressing as can be seen by the following:—

Year	Total broken (LDT)
1979-80	115
1980-81	123,633
1981-82	195,634

(b) The low capacity utilisation of the steel rerolling units is due to various factors including marketing and financial difficulties. Inadequate availability of rerollable scrap from ship-breaking cannot be said to be a major factor responsible for this situation.

(c) Government is encouraging development of ship-breaking industry particularly at new locations. At Government's initiative, the coastal States have nominated their agencies for setting up necessary infrastructural facilities at suitable water-front locations. Metal Scrap Trading Corporation is providing requisite technical

guidance and assistance to the State Government agencies for this purpose. Financial assistance is also being made available from the Ferrous Scrap Development Fund towards the cost of infra-structure development.

Murder of Kuwaiti Diplomat

3778. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a diplomat of Kuwait stationed in New Delhi was shot dead recently in New Delhi in the premises of the embassy of that country; and

(b) whether investigations have been conducted in the matter and the culprits have been apprehended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The Diplomat was shot dead in the premises of his residence at A-20 Gitanjali, New Delhi.

(b) The investigation of the case is still in progress and no one has yet been apprehended.

Stranded Pakistanis in Bangladesh crossing over to India to go to Pakistan

3779. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Border Security Force alerted all its outposts along the 2,100 km. West Bengal border with Bangladesh in August, 1982 following reports that a few thousand Pakistani Muslims stranded in Bangladesh would try to cross over to India to go to Pakistan.

(b) whether this threat has been hanging for quite some time past;

(c) whether the matter has been taken up with Bangladesh Government; and

(d) if so, the measures envisaged to settle the matter once for all?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This has been there since the year 1980.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The vigilance arrangements all along the borders have been tightened.

Levy Cement lying undistributed in Bombay

3780. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the "Times of India" dated 23 September, 1982 that in Bombay 4,00,000 bags of levy cement are lying undistributed even when the price of free sale cement is rising;

(b) whether Government have tried to investigate into this unusual phenomenon; and

(c) whether adequate action has been taken to ensure that these 4,00,000 bags of cement do not deteriorate or get damaged in storage and steps being contemplated for their early disposal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Public distribution of levy cement among consumers is effected by cement dealers on permits issued by the State authorities. The matter has accordingly been brought to the notice of the State Government of Maharashtra for taking corrective action.

Growth Rate in Sixth Plan

3781. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state whether it is a fact that growth rate in the Sixth Plan will be upto the target of 5 per cent if the mid-term evaluation of the Sixth Plan bears this out and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Based on the performance of the first two years and that anticipated for the third year, it is expected that the envisaged Sixth Five Year Plan annual growth target of 5.2 per cent would be achieved. The Annual Plan for 1982-83 has indicated that the Gross Domestic Product registered an increase of 7.5 per cent in 1980-81 and 4.6 per cent in 1981-82, and is expected to be around 4.5 per cent in 1982-83. Thus the average growth rate for the first three years of the Sixth Plan would be over 5.5 per cent per annum as against the Plan target of 5.2 per cent per annum. Details about the mid-term appraisal would be available on the completion of the exercise.

Organisation Receiving Funds from Foreign Countries

3782. SHRI RESHMA MOTIRAM BHOYE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 2577, 2578 and 2579 on 2 September, 1981 regarding organisations receiving funds from foreign countries, and state:

(a) how much money has been received by each of the organisations

referred to in above noted questions during the years 1981 and 1982;

(b) whether Government have inquired into the working of the use of the funds received by the above institutions;

(c) whether any irregularities have been found, and if so, the action taken so far by Government to avoid its misuse; and

(d) whether leading members of the executives of these institutions are also office-bearers of Gandhi Peace Foundation and Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) A statement is attached (Annexure I).

(b) and (c). Government have not made any inquiries into the working and use of funds by these organisations. However, an Inquiry Commission to look into the affairs of Gandhi Peace Foundation and Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development (AVARD) etc. has been set up by the Government. The terms of its reference provide, inter-alia, that it can inquire into the working and activities of organisations closely connected with the above mentioned organisations.

(d) A list showing the office-bearers of various organisations mentioned in Annexure-I and the Gandhi Peace Foundation and Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development (AVARD) is attached (Annexure II).

ANNEXURE—I

S.No.	Name of Organisation	Amount of foreign contribution (in Rupees)	
		1981	1982 (Upto June 1982)
1	2	3	4
1	Sevagram Ashram Pratishthan, Sevagram, Wardha.	..	..
2	Mahatma Gandhi Seva Ashram Joara, Morena (M.P.)	5,83,606	..
3	Institute of Social Change and Social Welfare, Calcutta.	1,45,908	..
4	Rajyilaseema Vikas Parishad, Tirupati.	Does not figure on the records of this Ministry.	
5	Ajin Institute for Rural Development, Bangalore.	8,93,921	13,39,973
6	Centre for Asian Research Training and Education, Ghaziabad.	2,45,660	2,05,030
7	Appropriate Technology Association, Lucknow.	18,69,124	9,55,432
8	Gram Niyojan Kendra, Ghaziabad.	6,500	

ANNEXURE—H

List showing the Names of Office Bearers of the Organisations

S.No.	Name of Organisations	Name of Office bearers
1	2	3
1.	Sevagram Ashram Pratishthan, Sevagram, Wardha.	1. Shri Chiman Lal Shah, Chairman. 2. Shri Kanak Gandhi, Secretary.
2.	Mahatma Gandhi Seva Ashram Joara, Morena (M.P.)	1. Shri S.N. Subba Rao, President. 2. Shri P.V. Rajagopalan, Secretary. 3. Shri Darshan Lal Goel, Treasurer.
3.	Institute of Social Change and Social Welfare, Calcutta.	1. Shri P.G. Sen, President. 2. Shri Kshitish Roy Chowdhury, Chairman. 3. Hon'ble Justice Sh. Sabyasachi Mukherjee, Vice Chairman. 4. Prof. Sugata Dasgupta, Secretary & Director.

1 2

3

4. Ray. Iasceema Vikas Parishad Tirupati.	Does not figure on the records of this Ministry.
5. Asian Institute for Rural Development, Bangalore	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shri A.T. Ariyaratna, President. 2. Dr. Puey Ungphakorn.
6. Centre for Agrarian Research Training and Education, Ghaziabad.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Shri M.V. Rajasekharan, Executive Trustee and Coordinator. 1. Shri R.K. Patil, Chairman. 2. Shri Satish Chandra, Vice-Chairman. 3. Shri A.N. Seth, Director.
7. Appropriate Technology, Association, Lucknow	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shri A.K. Karan, Chairman. 2. Shri Dr. Ram Das, Vice-Chairman. 3. Shri M.K. Garg, Vice-Chairman. 4. Shri V.S. Mathur, Vice-Chairman. 5. Shri M.M. Hoda, General Secretary. 6. Shri M.S. Haq, Treasurer.
8. Gram Niyojan Kendra Ghaziabad.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shri Satish Chanda, Chairman. 2. Shri Krishna Kanta Mukherjee, Secretary.
9. Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shri R.R. Diwakar, Chairman. 2. Shri K.S. Radhakrishna, Secretary 3. Shri D. Ramachandran Potti, Joint Secretary. 4. Shri Ram Lal Parikh, Treasurer.
10. Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development (AVARD), New Delhi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shri Radhakrishna, President. 2. Shri Panna Lal Dasgupta, Vice-President. 3. Dr. Balbhadr Prasad, Treasurer. 4. Shri A. G. Sen, General Secretary.

Cancellation of Bookings of Vehicles and Tractors

3783. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that buyers who made advance booking for vehicles and tractors are cancelling their contracts:

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to remedy the situation; and

(c) whether liberal imports were a contributory factor to the present recession?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The manufacturers have reported some cancellation of orders. At the same time, however, fresh bookings have also been reported.

(b) Relaxations have been made in the credit policy to ensure that credit is extended for productive purposes including the purchase of vehicles and tractors.

(c) There have been no imports of commercial vehicles or tractors in the recent past.

Appointments in Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Ltd., Calcutta

3784. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Ltd., Chartered Bank Building, Calcutta, has appointed almost all the associates of Burn Standard Company; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Only four officers of Burn Standard Company were taken by Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Limited in accordance with the prescribed procedure, and also after obtaining the approval of the Board of Directors, Wherever required.

Contractors/Suppliers of B.P.M.E.L.

3785. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether contractors/suppliers previously connected with Burn Standard Company are being enlisted with Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Ltd;

(b) if so, their particulars and procedures;

(c) whether a supplier/contractor can be a relative of high officials of any Central Government owned factory; and

(d) is it a fact that the proprietors of Creative High Lighters, 18/IA, Gora Chand Lane, Calcutta, an advertising agency of B.P.M.E.L. is the wife of newly appointed Chief Executive of Weigh Bird (India) Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The company have issued Press advertisement with a view to giving wide publicity for enlistment of contractors/suppliers. The lists have not yet been finalised.

(c) There is no bar as such provided the rules in regard to such appointments and dealing with them, are followed.

(d) M/s. Creative High Lighters were appointed as Publicity Agent of the company on 20-6-1981. The proprietress of this concern is the wife of an officer of BPME who was appointed later on 25-9-1981.

Manufacture of colour TV

3786. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to manufacture colour TV in the public sector;

(b) if so, the Government agencies that have been authorised to undertake the manufacture; and

(c) whether this will mean a great set back to the private sector TV industry who have gained fair amount of efficiency for quality products?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) and (b) Proposals have been received from both private and public sector agencies to manufacture Colour Television (CTV) sets. All such proposals have been rejected.

(c) Does not arise.

Manufacture of colour T.V. in public sector

3787. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that colour TV sets would be possible to be within the reach of everyone if they are manufactured in the public sector with foreign collaboration instead of in the private sector; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and steps proposed to be taken to keep the price of colour TV low together with details thereof;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

पर्याय क्षेत्रों में परिवहन और पर्यटन उद्योग में रोजगार

3788. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या कछ संसद सदस्यों ने उन्हें इस आशय का पत्र लिखा है कि पहाड़ों में परिवहन उद्योग और पर्यटन उद्योग में रोजगार के उच्चर केवल पर्याय क्षेत्र (गढ़वाल) के लोगों के लिए उपलब्ध किये जाएं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने उसकी मांग मान ली है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) इस प्रकार का कोई भी पत्र अब तक प्राप्त हुआ नहीं जान पड़ता है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Licences issued to Various States

3789. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of licences asked for by Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu during the last two years with year-wise break-up;

(b) licences granted to each of those States giving year-wise break-up; and

(c) the reasons for reaction and grant of licences?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The following number of applications were received in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals during 1980 and 1981 for grant of letters of intent/industrial licences for setting up industries in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu:

Name of State	No. of IL applications received during	
	1980	1981
Maharashtra	346	350
Gujarat	249	209
West Bengal	98	66
Tamil Nadu	130	129

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Applications for grant of letters of intent/industrial licences under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 are approved/rejected after taking into account the various techno-economic factors, such as demand and supply, capacity, export potential, availability of raw materials and locational policy; etc.

Statement

Number of letters of intent and industrial licences granted under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 during 1980 and 1981 for setting up of industrial units in the Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu.

Name of State	No. of letters of intent issued	No. of industrial licences issued	
		1980	1981
Maharashtra	175	144	107
Gujarat	148	131	85
West Bengal	55	43	23
Tamil Nadu	52	68	37
			30

N.B. The year-wise figures regarding issue of letters of intent and industrial licences given in the above statement do not necessarily relate to the number of industrial licence applications received, as indicated in reply to part (a) of the question.

Celebration of golden jubilee of historical Pune Pact, 1932 in Pune Jail

3790. **SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme in connection with the celebration of golden jubilee of the historical Pune Pact, 1932 between Dr. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi on the problems of depressed classes was proposed to be held in 24 September, 1982 in Yarbada Jail of Pune under the instructions of Government;

(b) if so, whether the programme was duly held or it was postponed; and

(c) the reasons for postponement, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allocation for upliftment of SC/ST in Uttar Pradesh

3791. **SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:**

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount, if any, sanctioned by Centre during the years 1980-1981 and 1982 till date for Scheduled Castes uplift and for the welfare of tribal families in plains in the State of Uttar Pradesh and the actual amount spent by the State Government on these programmes;

(b) whether Government have evaluated the progress made by the State Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). Government of India provides Special Central Assistance to the Special Component Plans for the Scheduled Castes prepared by the States. The Special Central Assistance released to Uttar Pradesh during 1980-81 and 1981-82 was Rs. 22.06 crores and Rs. 28.21 crores respectively. The Special Central Assistance is an additive to the States Plan and Programmes for the Scheduled Castes; it is not released on a schematic basis for particular schemes. Since the Special Central Assistance is an additive and since it is used alongwith the State's own resources, it is possible to monitor and evaluate the utilisation of the Special Central Assistance only alongwith the Special Component Plan as a whole. As part of the annual discussion on the Special Component Plan of each State in the Planning Commission in which Ministry of Home Affairs are associated, the allocation and utilisation of the Special Central Assistance is also reviewed.

There is no significant population of Scheduled Tribes in the plains of Uttar Pradesh.

Resumption of duties of CISF officials served with charge-sheets

3792. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some officials of the Central Industrial Security Force have been living on tenterhooks for quite some time now as they have neither been suspended nor dismissed nor taken back on duty after having been served with charge-sheet for being absent from work without permission; and

(b) if so, reasons for not allowing them to resume duty when such employees have not been suspended and only served with charge-sheets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Government employees suspended without charge-sheet

3793. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are ample instances of the Government servants having been suspended under Rule 10 of CCS (CCA), Rules, 1965 but have not been served with any charge-sheets for months together; and

(b) whether a list of such employees Ministry/Department/Office and grade-wise will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) A large number of appointing authorities/disciplinary authorities at various levels in different Ministries and Departments spread all over the country are competent to place Government servants under suspension, under Rule 10 of CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965. These authorities are required to issue a charge-sheet to the suspended officers within a period of three months of their suspension and in cases where it is not possible to do so, to place the facts before the next higher authority. All Ministries/Departments are required to adhere to these instructions scrupulously. Since the number of appointing authorities or disciplinary authorities in different Ministries/Departments/attached and subordinate offices is very large, it is not practicable to collect information or maintain data in this regard.

Proposal for a second steel plant in Madhya Pradesh

3794. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have urged the Centre for approval of the second steel plant in Madhya Pradesh in view of the large iron ore deposits lying untapped in the State;

(b) if so, since when the proposal is pending before the Centre; and

(c) what steps are being taken to grant approval for establishing the said plant?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c) The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh had written to the Prime Minister in November, 1980 requesting for the establishment of a steel plant in Bastar district. 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 establishment of a new steel plant in Madhya Pradesh. A reply to this effect has been given to the State Government.

Plan targets regarding tractors, commercial vehicles, cement, sugar and caustic soda/soda ash

3795. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the anticipated year-wise targets of production for each year of the Sixth Five Year Plan in respect of Tractors; Commercial vehicles; Cement; Sugar; and Caustic Soda/Soda Ash industries;

(b) the actual requirement of steel in respect of each of the above industries during the three years of the current Plan;

(c) whether it is a fact that the sales in many of these commodities is much lower than anticipated earlier;

(d) whether Planning Commission has taken note of the divergence between the targets set and the capacity of the economy to absorb the goods;

(e) whether this fact will be taken into account while taking necessary corrective steps in the economic appraisal of the current Five Year Plan; and

(f) the steps Planning Commission propose to take to ensure that realistic targets are planned for each commodity in future?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) A statement indicating the Annual Plan targets of production in respect of agricultural tractors, commercial vehicles, cement, sugar, caustic soda and soda ash for 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and also the Sixth Five Year Plan targets for 1984-85 is enclosed. The Annual Plan targets for 1983-84 would be finalised only after the Plan discussions for this year, which are currently in progress, are over.

(b) Year-wise information on the actual requirement of steel of the above industries is not available with the Planning Commission. However, the intersectoral requirements of steel for the Sixth Plan period have been taken into account while fixing the Plan targets.

(c) Information on the sales of the above mentioned commodities is not available with the Planning Commission. However, the achievement against the targets in terms of production is given in the statement mentioned in part (a).

(d) to (f). While fixing the targets of production, all relevant factors such as demand (domestic and export), production capacity available and likely to materialise during the period, the

availability of infra-structural facilities etc. are taken into account. The Plan performance of various industries against the targets set is periodically reviewed for taking necessary corrective steps to achieve the targets as well as for setting targets for the subsequent

year. However, some divergence between supply and demand may still arise in the case of certain commodities owing to various reasons. This will be taken note of during the appraisal of the current Five Year Plan.

Statement

Targets of production and achievement in respect of Tractors, Commercial vehicles, Cement, Sugar, Caustic Soda, Soda, ash

PRODUCTION

	Year	Target	Achievement
Agricultural tractors			
(Unit-Thousand Nos.)	1980-81	65	71.12
	1981-82	73	84.13
	1982-83	95	
	1984-85	100	
Commercial Vehicles			
(Unit Thousand Nos.)	1980-81	67	71.8
	1981-82	85	91.1
	1982-83	100	
	1984-85	105	
Cement			
(Unit Mill. Tonnes)	1980-81	20	18.6
	1981-82	22 to 23	21.1
	1982-83	26	
	1984-85	34.5	
Sugar*			
(Unit Mill. Tonnes)	1980-81	5.5	5.14
	1981-82	6	8.43
	1982-83	8	
	1984-85	7.64	
Caustic Soda			
(Unit Thousand Tonnes)	1980-81	650	575
	1981-82	650	614
	1982-83	696	
	1984-85	850	
Soda Ash			
(Unit Thousand Tonnes)	1980-81	600	563
	1981-82	640	632
	1982-83	720	
	1984-85	850	

*Figures pertain to sugar year October-September.

Setting up of Large Scale Industries in Nainital

3796. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to locate any large scale industries in Nainital;

(b) whether Nainital has snow falls for several days during the year; and

(c) whether Government have studied the possible loss of production on account of snow fall before a decision for locating large scale industries in Nainital is taken?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Hindustan Machine Tools, a public sector undertaking of the Ministry of Industry, it has been decided, will set up a new factory at Ranibagh, District Nainital, Uttar Pradesh, for the manufacture of 2 million watches/watch components.

(b) Snowfall may occur at Nainital occasionally during winter months but not at Ranibagh where the factory is being located.

(c) Does not arise.

Expansion of H.P.F. unit at Udhagamangalam

3797. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the comparative cost of expansion of Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company's Factory at Udhagamangalam for manufacture of colour films and the location of the colour film project at an alternative site;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the expansion is cheaper than location of

a new project of several crores of rupees; and

(c) the consideration which weighed with Government for locating the colour films project at Nainital inspite of the technical advice that the expansion of the existing factory will be cheaper?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). A letter of intent has been granted to Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company (HPF) for the setting up of capacity for the manufacture of ten million square metres of cine colour position film. HPF is negotiating technical details and collaboration terms with reputed manufacturers. After these are finalised, a detailed project report indicating, inter alia, the location, gestation period, collaboration terms, estimated costs, etc. will be prepared by the company and submitted to Government for its consideration and investment decision.

Industrial projects costing more than Rs. 20 crores

3798. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which decisions are taken regarding the location of industrial projects costing more than Rs. 20 crores;

(b) how many such industrial projects have been sanctioned during the years 1981 and 1982; and

(c) the details such as name of the project, location of the project and the capital cost?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Locational decisions regarding industrial projects in the private sector are required to be taken by the entrepreneurs

themselves taking into account the relevant techno-economic considerations. Under its industrial licensing policy, however, with a view to promoting industrialisation of backward areas, the Government accords over-riding priorities, even some concessions, in respect of applications received for locating industries in 'No Industry Districts' and other centrally recognised industrially backward districts/areas.

(b) Information according to the actual project cost involved in each case is not maintained centrally in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in the Ministry of Industry.

(c) Details of all the letters of intent and industrial licences, granted under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, including name and address of the undertaking, location of the unit, item of manufacture and capacity, etc. are being published by Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter'. Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

Discovery of Coal Seam in Talcher Coalfields of Orissa

3799. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether very thick coal seam of 180 meters (composite seam) has been discovered in the Talcher Coalfields of Orissa and Geological Survey of India has deployed only 2 drills for such important top priority fossil fuel which is extremely inadequate; and

(b) action taken to explore the thick seam zone on a time-bound priority basis to cover the highly potential large area on a systematic and regular basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) A coal

seam having a composite thickness of 180 metres has been intersected in a borehole drilled by Geological Survey of India in the Talcher Coalfield in Orissa. Two drills deployed by Geological Survey of India in this Coalfield for regional exploration are considered adequate at this preliminary stage.

(b) Detailed geological mapping and regional exploratory drilling of these parts of Talcher Coalfield were this thick seam occurs has been taken up by GSI. This work is expected to be completed by 1986.

Rural Development works by Khadi and Village Industries Commission

3800. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission have identified 200 blocks for integrated rural development works during the current year;

(b) if so, whether a statement showing names the blocks and the States to which they belong will be laid on the Table of the House;

(c) the major points of this programme for this year; and

(d) the amount that would be spent by Government for this purpose in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has so far identified 174 blocks for implementation of the I.R.D. Programme during the current year. The names of these blocks and the State to which they belong are given in the Annexure.

(c) New Model Charkha units are proposed to be set up in selected blocks.

(d) The Commission has estimated the requirements of funds to be Rs. 9 crores during the current year.

ANNEXURE

Name of State	Names of blocks selected
1. Andhra Pradesh	Dharamavaram, Pamarru, Vuyyur, Gudivada, Sankhavaram, Elamenchili, Bendapudi, Ranesthalam, Chepurupelli, Rajam, Paruatiupuran, Allinagooran and Alcru.
2. Assam	Boko, Gangia, Kamalpur, Tamulpur, Demoria, Tanaghat and Baligana.
3. Bihar	Kawakal, Ruhsuwa, Narhat, Warsliganj, Kake, Tekari, Madanpur, Hasanpura, Warun, Nawinagar, Mushari, Boyaha, Minapur, Kudhani, Kanti, Bakhrai, Motipur, Sakara, Kanti, Jale, Sidhswara, Kewati Darbhanga Sadar Bahadurpur, Hayraghat Behari Wirel Dhanshyam, Manigachi, Berouli, Singhwalia, Bihpur, Newgachia, Gopalpur, Nathnagar, Sultan-gang, Shambhuganj, Amarpur, Banka, Shahkund, Weusi, Ghoriy, Sawour, Gagadishpur, Kateria, Chandan, Belhar Rajeun, Barahat, Sanheule, Kahalgam, Pirpaiti, Ralu, Senha, Gagara, Bisunpur, and Marah.
4. Punjab	Patiala Nurpur, Bhawanigarh, Sehna and Bassi Pathana.
5. Delhi	Shahdra]
6. Karnataka	Hesadurga, Helalkere, Chitradurge Jagalur, Hiriyur, Yelburge, Lingsugar, Kastagi, Raichur, Sindnscr, Shiggon, Dharwar, B. Dagewadi, Vasavakalyan and Kumta.
7. Orissa	Satyaddi, Renapur, Belgar, Kankarahada, Kendrapara and Derabish.
8. Rajasthan	Sambhar, Govindgarh, Amer, Ketputel, Danta, Ramgarh, Khetri, Uniyara, Bayana, Shahbad, Sarda, Bikaner, Ratangarh, Jhalawar, Gangapur, Karauti, Sepotra.
9. Tamilnadu	Bhudalur, Manikandamr, Aravakurichi, Atheer, Madurai East, Vembakettai, Radhapuram, Thevelai, Tiruppurt, Madikkarai, Tiruppur, Pangelur, Kangayrm, Uthukuli, Dharepuram, Vembakham, Nangavelli and Kungeyam.

Name of State	Names of blocks selected
10. Uttar Pradesh	Saidabad, Kaniially, Takula, Kapket, Atraulia, Jahanganj, Maghar, Barabanki, Amethi, Kurchar, Masaudha, Akbarpur, Rampur, Kauri Ram, Jaitpur, Mallaوار, Jhunjhni, Tedi, Fatehpur, Kalpi, Lalitpur, Shivarajpur, Babbagh, Devarhat, Khatima, Mahmoodabad, Hanumanganj, Devi Nagar, Sevapuri.
11. West Bengal	Hariharpara, Raninagar-I, Beldanga-II, Nadabwidip.
12. Himachal Pradesh ;	One block (Yet to be selected)

Panel on District Level Planning

3801. SHRI NITYANAND MISRA:

SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has set up a panel on district level planning;

(b) whether it has been decided to make the concept of district planning practical;

(c) what is the composition of the panel, and whether social and political workers and other non-officials will be included in the panel; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Yes. Sir.

(c) and (d) The Composition of the panel is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Composition of the Working Group to prepare Guidelines for Planning at District level.

1. Dr. C.H. Hanumantha Rao, Member, Planning Commission, New Delhi. . . .	Chairman.
2. Dr. C.T. Kurien, Director, Madras Institute of Development Studies, Madras. . .	Member
3. Prof. V.M. Rao, Institute of Social and Economic Change, Bangalore. . . .	Member
4. Dr. Waheed-uddin Khan, Director, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad	Member
5. Dr. S.N. Misra, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi.	Member
6. Dr. R.N. Tripathy, Director, Area Development Division, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad.	Member
7. Sri K.A. Ramasudramanyam, Deputy Chairman, State Planning Board, Bihar, Patna.	Member
8. Shri Anand Swarup, Vice-Chancellor, Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pant Nagar, U.P.	Member
9. Secretary (Planning), Government of Maharashtra, Bombay.	Member

10. Secretary (Planning), Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar.	Member
11. Secretary (Planning), Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.	Member
12. Secretary and Commissioner for Planning, Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras.	Member
13. Shri S. Sundararajan, Joint Secretary (State Plans), Planning Commission, New Delhi	Member
14. Dr. K.V. Sundaram, Deputy Adviser, (Multi-level Planning Section), Planning Commission, New Delhi.	Convenor.

Evaluation of Work done to Raise the Socio Economic Status of SC/ST

3802. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any evaluation has been made of the work done by different agencies to raise the socio-economic status of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward communities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) whether any special measures are proposed to banish poverty and ignorance from amongst these communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) Selective evaluation of schemes such as utilisation of educational support to Scheduled Castes, participation of Scheduled Castes in economic programmes, untouchability with special reference to atrocities, rehabilitation projects for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and impact of I.R.D. Programmes and other developmental programmes on the Scheduled Castes, in respect of Scheduled Castes, and Co-operation (LAMPS), Ashram Schools, administrative structure in tribal areas, Integrated Tribal Development Projects, etc. in respect of Scheduled Tribes, have been taken up through selected organisations and some completed. The Tribal Research Institutes in the States conduct evaluation of tribal development programmes regularly.

(c) Through the Special Component Plan strategy for the development of Scheduled Castes and Tribal sub-Plan strategy for the development of Scheduled Tribes, particularly in the context of the New 20 Point Programme the effort is to enable 5000 of the Scheduled Cast and Scheduled Tribes families cross the poverty line and to raise the level of their education during the Sixth Plan period.

Decline in Cost of Nuclear Power Generation

3803. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nuclear power generation cost in the country will decline further with the instalation of high capacity generating sets and reduction in the gestation period;

(b) whether the pressurised heavy water reactor technology which is the backbone of the future nucleareed programme has the ability to supply power at competitive rates;

(c) if so, whether one of the important factors affecting the project schedule is the delayed delivery of major equipment; and

(d) measures taken by Govt. to get delivery of the major equipment for these power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE

DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Manufacturing activites are being closely monitored to avoid further slippages and construction activities are being parallelled to the extent feasible to minimise the impact of delayed delivery of equipment. For future stations, the design has been standardised. Advance action to procure raw materials etc. is also being taken.

Police Firings in States

3804. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHE-KHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the months of September and October 1982, a number of firings took place in various States;

(b) if so, in how many States the police firings took place and the total number of persons killed and injured both from public and police;

(c) whether in these firings the States used the services of CRPF and BSF;

(d) the causes of firings and in how many cases the enquiries have been conducted; and

(e) the extent to which the enquiry reports have been received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) and (d) and (e). State Governments are primarily responsible

for the maintenance of law and order with the help of police agencies. No data in regard to the number of police firings is compiled on a All-India basis as these are matters concerning the State Governments.

(c) Services of CRPF were used by Government of Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory of Delhi on one occasion each during the months of September and October, 1982.

Ammunition with Foreign Markings

3805. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ammunition with foreign markings was found in New Delhi during the murder cases in the month of October;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that a bomb parcel was delivered to a foreigner in New Delhi on 11 October, 1982;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some foreign arms and bombs were used by the agitators and miscreants in various agitations during the months of August, September and October in different States; and

(d) if so, the extent to which foreign arms and bombs were recovered from the agitators during the above months and the steps being taken to check them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) During the month of October, 1982 a Foreign made revolver with six empty cartridges was seized in connection with a case of murder registered at Police Station Connaught Place. In another murder case reported in October, 1982, a Bomb with a Pakistani marking had been used.

(b) No such incident has been reported to Delhi Police.

(c) and (d). Law and order being a State subject, no such information in respect of different States is available. So far as Union Territory of Delhi is concerned, no incident of agitators using arms and ammunition of foreign make has been reported during the months of August, September and October, 1982.

Plastic Grenades recovered near Moradabad

3806. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than one dozen plastic live grenades were recovered near the bank of Ram Ganga Canal near Moradabad recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government have taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Amendment of Law Regarding Bill

3807. SHRI R.L. BHATIA:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Times of India, New Delhi dated 10 October, 1982 under the heading 'Crime thrives on bail'; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take to remove the patent infirmities in the existing bail and to make it more stringent and effective?

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

(a) Government have seen the press report.

(b) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1980 (No. 63 of 1980) has *inter-alia* amended section 437 (when bail may be taken in case of non-bailable offence), section 446 (procedure when bond has been forfeited) and inserted section 446A (cancellation of bond and bail bond) to make the law relating to bail more stringent and effective.

Under amended section 437, a person accused of a cognizable and non-bailable offence shall not be released on bail, if he had been previously convicted of an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 7 years or more or if he had been previously convicted on two or more occasions of a non-bailable and cognizable offence, but the court may release on bail, if such person is under the age of sixteen years or is a woman or is sick or infirm or if it is satisfied that it is just and proper so to do for any other special reason. Section 416 as amended provides for civil imprisonment of surety for failure of accused to appear in court so as to curb the practice of giving bail by professional sureties. New section 446A provided for cancellation of bond and bail bond.

There is no proposal under consideration of Government to take away altogether the discretion of the court to release an accused person, who had previously been convicted of cognizable and non-bailable offence.

Losses in E.P.I. Ltd.

3808. SHRI ANAND SINGH:

SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Engineering Projects (India) Limited has been sustaining financial losses in almost all the overseas projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has ordered any inquiry into the cases of these losses in the E.P.I.'s overseas contracts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). No. Sir. Out of the 13 overseas projects already completed by Engineering Projects (India Ltd.), they have incurred losses only in respect of two projects.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Representation from Delhi and Andaman Nicobar Islands Civil service Association Re. Revision of Pay scales

3809. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Delhi and Andaman Nicobar Islands Civil Service Association regarding revision of their pay scales at par with the Delhi Judicial Service;

(b) if so, what are the salient features thereof;

(c) whether Government have examined the matter; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) A statement giving the salient features of the demand of the Association is attached.

(c) and (d). The representation of the Association is under active consideration.

Statement**DANI CIVIL SERVICE****Existing Scale****Demands of the Association**

Time scale Rs 7650-1200	• • • • •	Rs 700-1300
Senior scale - (New Grade) after 5 years service	• • • • •	Rs 1200-1800
Selection Grade Rs 1200-1600 (20% of posts)	• • • • •	Rs 1500-2000
Super-time scale	• • • • •	Rs 2000-2250

Committee for Classification of technology for Manufacturing of Drugs

3810. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Department of Science and Technology was associated in the committee set up by Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for classification of technologies for the manufacture of bulk drugs or those proposed to be manufactured by foreign drug companies;

(b) if so, who was represented by the Department in the committee, the background qualification, experience, knowledge of drugs of the representative;

(c) whether the process of manufacture of each drug was studied by the representative, if so, what were his views on each drug, if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether any method for classification was suggested to the committee or any method adopted, if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Secretary, Department of Science & Technology was a member of the High Level Committee.

(c) and (d). The Committee had laid down the criteria for classifying processes of manufacture of bulk drugs as involving high technology. The Committee examined the processes of manufacture of each drug produced by the foreign companies individually and classified them as involving high technology or otherwise, in the light of the criteria.

Registration of Research and Development of Foreign Drug Companies with Department of Science and Technology

3811. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Research and Development of all foreign drug companies are registered with the Department of Science and Technology, if so, the names of the companies and the date of registration, give details about processes developed;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Department receives full details of processes of manufacture of each bulk drug alongwith the application for registration or renewal and before granting the renewal or registration, actual verification is done;

(c) if so, whether any variation has been noticed between the actual processes and processes submitted to the committee set up for classification of technologies for the manufacture of bulk drugs, give details thereof; and

(d) whether any of the processes, working has been personally examined, if so, the names of the companies, names of drug processes and the views in respect to classification, if not, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Of the twenty-four foreign drug Companies whose manufacturing technologies were examined by a High Level Committee, the Research and Development Units of seventeen Companies are registered with the Department of Science & Technology. Details of the date of registration are given in the attached statement. Details of the range of the processes used in

manufacture are not required to be provided for consideration of application for recognition or renewal of recognition of in-house Research & Development Units of Companies by the Department of Science & Technology. Examination is carried out to see if the facilities and resources are

used for the purpose of carrying out Research and Development.

(c) and (d). The Committee did not consider it necessary to have on the spot inspection for the purpose of identification of technologies.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Company	Year of Registration
1	M/s Roche Products Limited	1979-80
2	M/s Richardson Hindusthan Limited	1973-74
3	M/s Uni-Sankyo Limited	1976-77
4	M/s Johnson & Johnson Ltd	1976-77
5	M/s Sandoz India Limited	1973-74
6	M/s Ciba Geigy of India Limited	1973-74
7	M/s Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Limited	1973-74
8	M/s The Boots Co. India Limited	1973-74
9	M/s Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd.	1973-74
10	M/s Cynamid India Ltd.	1975-76
11	M/s Alkali & Chemical Corp. of India Limited	1976-77
12	M/s E. Merck (India) Pvt. Ltd.	1976-77
13	M/s Organon India Limited	1973-74
14	M/s Pfizer Limited	1980-81
15	M/s Wyeth	1974-75
16	M/s Warner Hindustan Limited	1975-76
17	M/s Smith Kline and French (India) Ltd	1976-77

मंत्रियों को संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्र

3812. श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : क्या गृह मंत्री यह वताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1981 से अगस्त, 1982 के दौरान, माहवार, मंत्रिमंडल के प्रत्येक मंत्री को संसद सदस्यों से कितने पत्र प्राप्त हए तथा उनमें से कितने पत्रों की प्राप्ति स्वीकृति दी गई और उन पत्रों की संख्या कितनी है जिनका कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया;

(ख) संसद सदस्यों के पत्रों का मन्त्रियों द्वारा उत्तर न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; जबकि उसके लिए उन्हें सुविधा उपलब्ध है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में समूचित व्यवस्था करने के लिए क्या कायबाही की जा रही है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वैंकटसंभवय्या) : (क) से (ग) इस प्रश्न में योगी गई सूचना इस विभाग में उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी, मंत्रालय में संसदीय

कार्य करने की नियम प्रसिद्धिका और केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालय पद्धति नियम प्रसिद्धिकादानों में ही संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों के शीघ्र निपटान के बारे में कठिप्पा विशिष्ट उपबन्ध मौजूद हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यक्रम तथा प्रशासनिक सूधार विभाग और संसदीय कार्य विभाग द्वारा समय-समय पर अलग से भी बन्दूदेश जारी किए गए हैं।

हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी की सरकारी परिकारों के लिए समान सम्पादकों के वर्तमारी

3813. श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : क्या गृह मंत्री यह वतानों की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उच्चस्तरीय समिति ने इम बात को समीक्षित करने के लिए कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी की सरकारी परिकारों के लिए वरावर के सम्पादकों के वर्तमारी हो और उनका दर्जा समान हो, राजभाषा अधिनियम, के अनुसार क्या निर्णय लिया और यह निर्णय वब लिया गया;

(ख) इस निर्णय को कार्यान्वयित करने के लिए किन-किन लक्षातारपत्रों और परिकारों में व्यौरा मांग गया था और समाचार पत्र परिकार-वार किस प्रकार की विमर्शतायां पाई गई;

(ग) हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित होने वाली दानों प्रकार की सरकारी परिकारों के सम्पादकों के वर्तमारीयों की योग्यता और मानक का व्यौरा क्या है और यह निर्णय किस प्रकार लागू किया गया है;

(घ) यदि निर्णय के कार्यान्वयन में कोई देरी है है; तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) इस मामले में का कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शी. वेंकटसंभव्यथा): (क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति ने अपनी 12, 13 दिसम्बर, 1977 की बैठक में यह तथ्य किया था कि 'विभिन्न पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के सम्पादकों विभाग में हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के जो अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी काम करते हैं उनके तथा समान प्रकार का अंग्रेजी में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों के वेतनमान, पदनाम तथा अन्य सेवा शर्तों ने कोई भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिए और इसबारे में एकरूपता लाने के लिए आवश्यक उपाय किए जाने चाहिए।

(ख) उगार्यक्त निर्णय को कार्यान्वयित करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा प्रकाशित की जा रही पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के विवरण मायार्थ गये थे और सभी मंत्रालयों और विभागों में अनुराध किया गया था कि वे अपने यहां से प्रकाशित को जाने वाली पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के सम्पादकों यानि स्टाफ की ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि हिन्दी की पत्रिकाओं के लिये उतना स्टाफ अवश्य रखा जाए जितना समकक्ष अंग्रेजी की पत्रिका के लिए रखा गया है और उनका वेतन भी समकक्ष अंग्रेजी पत्रिकाओं के स्टाफ के वेतनमान के वरावर किया जाए।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा प्रकाशित पत्रिकाओं के लिए यथोचित सम्पादकों यानि स्टाफ उन्हीं मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा रखा जाता है, और उनको योग्यता का स्तर भी आवश्यकतानुसार विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा ही निर्धारित किया जाता है।

(घ) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार करीब-करीब सभी मंत्रालयों ने इस निर्णय का कार्यान्वयन किया है या इस संबंध में विभिन्न सरकारी अपीचारिकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हैं। आवश्यक कार्यवाही शुरू कर दौ है। केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति के निर्णयों पर बन्दूदी कार्यवाही करने की जिम्मेदारी मंत्रालयों/विभागों की अपनी है पर राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा भी उनको प्रेरित किया जाता है।

(ङ) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा प्रकाशित पत्रिकाओं के छपने एवं उनको और उपयोगी बनाने के लिए एक उन्तर्विभागीय पत्रिका समिति का गठन किया गया है और उसने भी केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति के इस निषेद्ध के कार्यान्वयन के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रालयों/विभागों को आवश्यक सफाव दिए हैं।

Vacancies to the Post of L. D. Cs. in Delhi Administration

3814. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of vacancies exist for the post of LDCs under Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, the total number thereof and since when they were lying vacant;

(c) whether there is also a Circular of Delhi Administration that the matri-culates who work for five years as class-IV employees are to be promoted as LDCs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Only 72 direct recruitment quota vacancies out of sanctioned strength of 2689.

Vacancy

May, 1982	.	.	.	20
June, 1982	.	.	.	7
July, 1982	.	.	.	6
August, 1982	.	.	.	17
September, 1982	.	.	.	10
October, 1982	.	.	.	12
<hr/>				
Total :				72

(c) and (d). 10 per cent of the vacancies in a calendar year are filled by promotion from class-IV employees with 5 years regular service and possessing qualification of matriculation. All promotion quota vacancies have been filled by promoting 78 persons on 7-10-1982.

Supply of Raw Materials to Paper Mills

3815. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study had been made about the problems faced by the paper industry in India if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that conventional raw materials like bagasse are

(c) what proposals are under consideration of the Government to make available adequate electricity, coal and raw materials for the paper mills?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The problems faced by the Paper Industry in India, such as shortage of raw material, high capital cost, economic viability, environmental pollution, consumption of energy, etc. have engaged the attention of different organisations, from time to time.

(b) Export of bamboo, which is the main raw material for the paper industry, is banned. So far as unconventional raw materials like bagasse and cereal straw are concerned, although there is no ban on export, there is hardly any scope for export.

(c) An Action Group has been set up in the Ministry of Industry to monitor supplies of inputs such as power, coal etc., to the paper industry. Problems relating to supplies of these inputs to the paper mills are taken up with the concerned authorities.

Installed capacity of Indian Atomic Energy

3816. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Atomic Energy venture has now achieved an installed capacity of 800 MW at 25 per cent load factor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it was launched more than 30 years ago with the mission of creating a capacity of 80,000 MW by 1980; and

(c) the reasons for this gap in detail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE

MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The installed capacity of the nuclear power stations in operation in the country is 860 MWe. The cumulative capacity factor achieved by the Tarapur and the Rajasthan Atomic Power Stations is approximately 50 per cent and 30 per cent respectively.

(b) and (c). It was at one stage thought feasible to aim for the setting up of a capacity to generate 8000 MWe by 1980. However, on account of subsequent international developments, restrictions on the supply of nuclear components and the efforts required for indigenisation etc. as well as the limited capacity of indigenous industry to support such a programme and the other infrastructural facilities available on review, it would appear more realistic to plan for 10,000 MWe of nuclear power by the year 2000.

Guidelines for Expediting the Progress of Plan Targets

3817. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**

SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state whether any new guidelines have been issued to the States for expediting the progress of the Plan targets?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): No new guidelines have been issued for expediting the progress of plan targets. Recently, guidelines have been issued to the States in regard to the formulation of the 1983-84 Annual Plan.

Production of Steel in the Country

3818. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently directed all the steel plants in the

country to evolve more effective mechanism to anticipate sectoral production shortfall well in time;

(b) if so, the names of steel plants to whom directions have been given;

(c) whether the consumers of the steel have also been asked to inform such shortfalls in advance so that necessary arrangements could be made to meet any eventualities; and

(d) if so, how far the directions would be helpful in emphasising production of steel in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). Under the aegis of the Joint Plant Committee there is close coordination between the Main Steel Producers and their customers, particularly in the priority sectors. The demand and availability of steel is constantly under review and action is taken to meet requirements and to maintain a position of easy availability. At a recent meeting of the Steel Priority Committee, the Main Steel Producers were advised to give timely intimation of likely shortfall in production to their customers so that timely action can be taken to arrange for imports, if necessary.

Persons Detained without trial in States

3819. **SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court has given any instructions to the Central Government and the State Governments to release all the persons detained without trial in various jails in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons detained without trial in jails jail-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The Supreme Court does not appear to have given any instruction for the release of all the persons detained without trial in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Beedi Manufacturing Units

3820. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the details of beedi manufacturing units in each of the States?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): Such detailed information is not maintained by the Central Government.

Rehabilitation of Refugees from Assam in West Bengal

3821. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the rehabilitation of the refugees coming of West Bengal during the Assam agitation period; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

"Discharge of Waste by Chemical industries into water Sources"

3822. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of chemical industries which discharge their waste into rivers, lakes and other source of water;

(b) whether any studies of pollution effects in such instances have been made; and

(c) if so, the action taken to prevent the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) Almost all chemical industries discharge their waste into rivers, lakes and other sources of water after various degrees of treatment.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Central Board and the State Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution take suitable action under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 for regulating the discharge of waste water to comply with stipulated standards.

Shifting of Geological Survey of India's Headquarters from Calcutta

3823. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the headquarters of Geological Survey of India from Calcutta; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY & STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Take over of Kumardhubi Engineering Works

3824. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to take over Kumardhubi Engineering Works;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an enquiry was instituted against the owner of the factory; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The Government of Bihar has passed a Bill in the State Legislature to take over the Kumardhubi Engineering Works.

(b) and (c). The Company Law Board had ordered on 10-8-1977 an investigation into the affairs of the Company under Section 237(b) of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company obtained injunction against the said order from the Calcutta High Court which was, however, vacated on 8-7-1978.

The Inspector appointed under Section 237 of the Act informed the Company Law Board that the investigation could not be proceeded with as the Company's factory and office were closed and a winding up petition was tending before the Calcutta High Court. The Company Law Board considered the matter and decided to withdraw the order of investigation and to leave the question of investigation of this company to discretion of the official Liquidator attached to the Calcutta High Court. Accordingly, the investigation order has been withdrawn vide Company Law Board's order issued on 14-8-1981 and the matter is being handled by

the Official liquidator directly under the orders and guidance of the Calcutta High Court.

Pollution caused by Satan Katha Chemical Factory

3825. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 942 on 14th July, 1982 regarding Pollution caused by Satan Katha Chemical Factory and State:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Satan Katha and Chemical Factory, Sarangpur, Madhya Pradesh is polluting fast the waters of Parvati river; and

(b) if so, the total loss of life and property suffered so far and its likely adverse effects in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) According to the information received from the Central and State Board, the factory is located near the river Kalisindh and not Parvati and there is no evidence yet of any pollution of river Kalisindh.

(b) Does not arise.

Inclusion of Nepali Language in Eighth Scheduled

3826. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to take the question of inclusion of Nepali Language in the Eighth Scheduled of the Constitution of India across the table for arriving at a consensus as assured by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Department of Parliamentary Affairs on 13 and 27 June, 1980 on the floor of Parliament; and

(b) if so, when such a meeting would be convened by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFARS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Attention in this connection is invited to the statement laid on the Table of the House on 3.3.1982 in response to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1660 for 2nd December 1981 regarding inclusion of Nepali in Eighth Scheduled.

Levy of Notice Fee on Property Tax South Zone of M.C.D.

3827. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that despite the stay granted by the High Court, Delhi on 22 May, 1981 in the Writ Petition filed by the Government Servants Cooperative House Buliding Society Ltd., New Delhi against the recovery of any amount of Property Tax by the M.C.D. in excess of that payable under the December, 1979 judgement of the Supreme Court of India for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, the South Zone of the M.C.D. is levying 'Notice Fee' in respect of the residuary disputed amount of Property Tax in respect of these years;

(b) whether the case has now been transferred on the file of Supreme Court; and

(c) if so, under what rule or order the M.C.D. are enforcing this levy of Notice Fee in respect of these two years by including this in the current bills when the whole matter is still sub-judice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFARS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that a show cause notice with copy of Writ Petition No. 2061 of 1981 with C. M. No. 3888 of 1981 for stay was received by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi

on 19.9.81. However, no stay was received along with the said Writ or earlier thereto. The application for grant of stay was listed for 10.11.81 when the same was granted in respect of the original five petitioners. Subsequently, on 4.1.82 stay was also granted in favour of the other co-petitioners who were impleaded in pursuance of C.M. No. 4656/81 and the said stay has been continued. Accordingly, MCD is complying with the orders of Hon'ble Delhi High Court. Demand Notices were issued under provisions of Section 154 of the D.M.C. Act, 1957 prior to the receipt of the stay orders dated 4.1.82.

Appointment of Sons/Daughters of Deceased Employees of Delhi Municipal Corporation

3828. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI HIRALAL R. PARAMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Municipal Corporation appoint the sons/daughters of its deceased employees on compassionate grounds;

(b) if so, the number of Sons/Daughters of the deceased employees which are still unappointed on compassionate grounds during August, 1981 to August, 1982;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that the dependents of the deceased are put to great economic trouble due to abnormal delay in appointing them on compassionate grounds;

(d) action Government propose to take to appoint the sons/daughters of the deceased employees speedily; and

(e) the time likely to be taken to employ the sons/daughters of the deceased employees of the DMC who died upto August 1982 on the posts according to their qualifications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (e) According to the information supplied by the Municipal Corporation, Delhi in the General Wing of the Corporation the sons and daughters of deceased Municipal officers/officials are appointed on compassionate grounds on the basis of guide-lines as contained in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms Office Memorandum No. 14014/1/77-Est. ((D) dated 25-11-1978. During the period from August, 1981 to August, 1982, 84 such appointments have been made by the Corporation. The appointments on compassionate grounds are subject to availability of vacancies and hence no time limit can be fixed for offering appointment to such persons.

Incidence of Industrial violence in the Country

3829. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidence of industrial violence is of late growing in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, full facts thereof (Statewise);

(c) whether any study has been undertaken to identify the reasons for the rise in industrial violence; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUB-

BAIAH): (a) and (b). The information furnished by the Governments of Punjab and Administrations of Chandigarh and Delhi is given below:—

Name of State	No of incidents of Industrial violence during the current year so far
1 Punjab . .	3
2 Chandigarh . .	2
3 Delhi . .	1

The Governments of Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Administrations of Arunachal Pradesh, Dreda & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Pondicherry have intimated that there has been no incidence of industrial violence during the current year. The information in respect of remaining State Governments and Union Territory Administrations is not available.

(c) and (d). The main causes of incidence of industrial violence is intense trade union rivalry and activities of trade unions which resort to militant activities as pressure tactics to get their demands conceded.

Harassment of women staff working in Bharat Leather Corporation

3830. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report that women staff working in Bharat Leather Corporation allege harassment;

(b) if so, the details

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into these allegations;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any of the women employee has been transferred after their allegations were brought to the public notice; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (f). Yes, Sir. There have been certain news reports alleging harassment of women employees of Bharat Leather Corporation. The management have, however, denied the allegation of harassment. There are 25 women employees in the organisation which employs 161 persons at present. Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against two women employees, one of whom has been suspended and the other has been transferred to another Department in the same building pending completion of these proceedings.

भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों को स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पेशन

3831. श्री रामावतार आस्त्री: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद सदस्यों के बेतन तथा भला अधिनियम में संशोधन करने के बाद, जो भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य स्वतंत्रता सेनानी है भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों को दो जाने वाला पेशन के अतिरिक्त 'स्वतंत्रता मैनिक सम्मान पेशन' पाने के हकदार हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, ऐसे स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है जो दानों मेंबनें ले रहे हैं;

(ग) उन भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों का व्यापा क्या है जो स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हैं और दानों पेशन नहीं ले रहे हैं; और

(घ) ऐसे स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेशन देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रबंध किये हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. बैकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) जी हाँ श्रीमान !

(ख) और (ग). ऐसे भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों जो स्वतंत्रता सेनानी भी हैं, को सम्बन्ध में कोई अलग अभिलेख नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

(घ) सभी महालेखाकारों को संसद सदस्यों के बेतन, भत्ते और पेशन अधिनियम में संशोधन के बारे में सूचित कर दिया गया है। उनसे पेशान प्राप्तकर्ता भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों को, संसद के भूतपूर्व सदस्य के रूप में उनकी पेशान के अतिरिक्त पारिख 17-8-1982 से, जबसे उक्त संशोधन लागू हआ है, स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेशन देने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

Allotment of debentures to officials in the Ministry and its organisations

3832. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that officers in his Ministry, D.G.T.D., Industrial Approvals Secretariat and other Directorates, dealing with the business houses, were able to get firm allotment of some of the recently floated debentures carrying remunerative terms by some of the large industrial houses like Lohia Mashines, J. K., Tata and Birla concerns with whom they had official dealings in their favour and those of their kith and kin;

(b) if so, whether he will lay on the Table a statement showing names and designations of all such officers and the number of debentures/shares obtained by them during the last two years; and

(c) in which cases prior Government approval had been obtained as laid down in the Central Government Servants Conduct Rules?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Extension of TISCO

3833. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether TISCO is going in for extension;

(b) if so, how much amount of money is being financed by Government financial agencies, category-wise; and

(c) the terms and conditions under which money is being financed and duration provided for its repayment?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) M/s. TISCO have launched a modernization programme which when completed will result in marginal increase of their saleable steel capacity from 1.54 million tonnes to 1.74 million tonnes.

(b) and (c) Out of the total estimated cost of Rs. 203 crores for this modernization programme, the Government has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 100 crores from the Steel Development Fund. This loan carries interest at the rate of 14 per cent per annum and is to be repaid in twenty half yearly instalments commencing from 1st April, 1984.

Expediting investment proposals

3834. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have taken a series of decisions to expedite investment proposals and to build up a better public image;

(b) if so, whether in a recent meeting of the Secretaries addressed by the Prime Minister, some suggestions were given in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that it was decided that in all cases where a proposal was inadequate, deficiencies should be pointed out and corrective steps suggested;

(d) whether a decision was also taken that no matters of any sort should remain pending in the Ministry beyond three months;

(e) the steps taken by Government to expedite investment proposals during the months of August and September;

(f) whether all the suggestions have been fully implemented by his Ministry so far; and

(g) if so, to what extent it has improved the industrial prospects?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (g). During the last two years or so, a number of measures have been taken to expedite investment proposals as set out below:—

- the investment limits for small scale and ancillary industries have been revised upwards;
- the facility of automatic growth upto a maximum of 25 per cent over a five year period has been allowed to core and basic industries subject to certain conditions.
- the scheme of recognition of installed capacities has been applied to basic and mass consumption industries;
- a scheme has been introduced under which capacity will be determined on the basis of the best production in the last five years, subject to certain conditions;
- the lines of manufacture open to various investment groups have been clearly delineated to remove the impediments in the way of investments considered specially desirable;

- the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act has been amended to remove the constraints on production with a view to canalising investment to national priority sectors;
- investment for export production has been facilitated through a special scheme for 100 per cent export oriented units with facilities for expeditious and duty free import of capital goods and raw materials and components. Export production has also been excluded for the purpose of reckoning the licensed capacity and determining the dominance under the MRTP Act.
- special facilities and investments have been provided for encouraging investment by non-resident Indians;
- special attention is being paid to the development of industries in "no industries districts" and notified backward areas;
- approval procedure have been streamlined not only to time bound different stages of approval but also to eliminate the subsystems that clog the system.

The ongoing exercise of liberalisation of investment procedure and streamlining industrial policies has received a fillip under the 20 Point Economic Programme. The required policy and systems support is being extended to investors to ensure timely completion of projects. The growth of small and village industries is being promoted through a multipronged strategy of directional and material support, incentives, technology upgradation, quality control and marketing.

The performance of public sector undertakings is being closely monitored to ensure timely elimination of operational difficulties and correction of dysfunctionalities. Concerted efforts are being directed towards increasing efficiency, capacity utilisation and generation of internal resources. This has

led to a tangible improvement in the overall performance of the public sector undertakings.

The Prime Minister, while talking to the Secretaries in the month of September, re-emphasised the need for all-round improvement of developmental administration. Acting thereon the operating directions in so far as they related to this Ministry have been framed and circulated.

Special efforts are being directed to dispose of pending matters. Instructions to dispose matters in three months time have been issued. During the months of August and September, 1982, 181 letters of intent and 49 industrial licences have been granted. The measures taken by Government have had the desired impact on the prospects of industrial investment and have helped project better image of Government.

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Manufacture of more trucks/buses instead of Suzuki Cars

3835. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would give more attention to the manufacture of trucks and buses than Suzuki cars which will result in fuel economy; and

(b) the estimated consumption of petrol and diesel for cars and trucks and buses annually?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Due measures have been taken to licence adequate capacities for the manufacture of trucks and buses as well as passenger cars taking into account the demand and the need to improve fuel economy.

(b) Diesel oil is predominantly used in commercial vehicles and petrol in passenger cars and 2-wheelers. The

consumption of high speed diesel oil and of petrol in 1980-81 and 1981-82 has been as follows:—

	1980-81	1981-82
	(in Tonnes)	
High Speed Diesel oil	1,03,45,000	1,07,39,000
Petrol	15,22,000	15,99,000

The estimated annual consumption of petrol and diesel in any future year will depend on the growth in vehicle population.

Donation of foreign money to 'Lokayan' organisation

3836. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Institution by the name of Lokayan which is having its offices throughout India had set up its office in Delhi early last year;

(b) whether this organisation has received huge money since it has been set up;

(c) what are the names of the countries and individuals (foreign donors) who have donated foreign money to this organisation since it was set up;

(d) what are the names of the places where this organisation has set up its branches;

(e) what are the activities of this organisation;

(f) whether this organisation has been carrying on surveys on Indian detainees throughout India and has collected data and present social and economic alternatives in the country; and

(g) the reaction of Government to the activities of this organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (g). A statement is attached.

/ Statement

According to information available, "Lokayan" is one of the projects on "democratic and Decentralised Development" sponsored by the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, which has its Headquarters at 299, Rajpura Road, Delhi. The Centre which was established in 1963 is learnt to have not established in 1963 is learnt to have not established any sub-offices elsewhere. The Centre *inter-alia* undertakes, organises and facilitates study courses, conferences, seminars, lectures and research in matters relating to social and political modernisation. The scholars at the Centre are reported to have been engaged in both normative and policy oriented work on the stresses and challenges facing societies and in futuristic work on both national and cross-national basis. There is, however, no information whether any survey on Indian detainees is carried on.

The Centre has received foreign contributions from Konrad Adenauer Foundation 5205 St. Augustin, Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

News item captioned 'Defence official abroad with classified files'

3837. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item which appeared in "The Economic Times" dated September 29, 1982, under the caption "Defence Official abroad with classified files"; and

(b) if so, the details of the case and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). Government have seen the news item captioned "Defence Official abroad with classified files." A review undertaken within the Defence Project Cell of the Department of Electronics has established that no classified file of the Cell is missing.

विल्ली में भारतीय दायलर अधिनियम का कार्यान्वयन का

3838. श्री धर्मदास जास्त्री: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य द्वारा केंद्र दिल्ली में, भारतीय दायलर अधिनियम के उल्लंगत आते तात्पुरतारों की कानून संस्था कितनी है;

(ख) क्या इन बायलरों का निरीक्षण लगभग हेतु निरीक्षक नियुक्त कर दिए गए हैं; यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या नियमों के उल्लंगत, दायलर मालिकों ने 1 जनवरी, 1981 से 1 नितम्बर, 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान समय पर अपने बायलरों का निरीक्षण करा लिया है और यदि नहीं, तो कितने दायलर मालिकों के विशेष दबाव कार्यान्वयनी की गई है;

(घ) दिना आवश्यक प्रशिक्षण के बायलरों का परिचालन कर रहे बायलर अटेंडेंट्स की संख्या कितनी है और क्या उनके दिल्ली काउंसली कार्यालयी दो गढ़ों हैं; और

(ङ) यदि काउंसली बायलर मालिक भारतीय दायलर अधिनियम के प्राचीनाना का उल्लंघन करता है तो यह क्या दायलर नियमित निरीक्षण किए जाते हैं;

उद्योग तथा इसके बायलर सान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिशारी): (क) 599.

(ख) बायलरों के चीफ इन्सेक्टर पद के पदधारी अधिदार्थिकीय प्राप्त कर लेने के पश्चात यह पद नियुक्त पड़ा है। संत येक सेवा आयोग द्वारा इस पद पर नियुक्त नहीं की जा सकी क्यों कि काउंसली उपर्युक्त प्रत्याशी नहीं मिल सकता।

बायलरों के चीफ इन्सेक्टर और बायलर इन्सेक्टर की विवितायों की बलार्तिम व्यवस्था के रूप में दिल्ली प्रशासन के द्वारा विभाग के द्वारा अधिकारियों को प्रत्यायोजित कर दी गई है।

(ग) जी हाँ,

चालू बायलरों के स्वामियों को 1 जनवरी 1981 से 1 सितम्बर 1982 तक अपने बायलरों का निरीक्षण करवाना था।

उपर्युक्त कांदे देखते हुए किसी बायलर के स्वामी के दिल्ली जानने कार्यान्वयन करने का प्रयत्न ही नहीं उठाया है।

(घ) भारतीय दायलर अधिनियम, 1923 के अधीन आने वाले चालू दायलर जिनका किंवद्ध भाग (ग) में उल्लिखित अवधि में निरीक्षण किया गया है योगदान प्राप्त दायलर एंटेन्नट द्वारा चलाया जाता पाया गया है।

(ङ) जी हाँ

भारतीय दायलर अधिनियम, 1923 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार को जांच करने के लिए नियमित निरीक्षण किये जाते हैं।

भारतीय दायलर अधिनियम का बम्बई और दिल्ली में साग करने के लिए प्रशासनिक ढांचा

3839. श्री धर्मदास जास्त्री: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय दायलर अधिनियम और उपबन्ध प्रदूषण निवारण अधिनियम के उपबन्धों को लाग करने के लिये बम्बई में केवल एक मंक्षण है और क्या दायलर नियुक्त दूथा धूम प्रदूषण नियोक्ताका पद एक ही पद है और क्या उसी ही स्थिति संघरण धूम केंद्र दिल्ली में भी है;

(ख) बम्बई में कितने दायलर हैं जो भारतीय दायलर अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुरूप आते हैं। इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों को लाग करने के लिए प्रशासनिक ढांचा क्या हाँ तथा पद नामवार अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा इस कार्य में कितने अधिनस्थ कर्मचारी ल्ये हुए हैं; और

(ग) संघ राज्य केन्द्र दिल्ली में 1 सितम्बर, 1982 को एंबेवाटरों की संस्था कितनी थी जो भारतीय दायलर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आते हैं तथा इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों को लागू करने के लिए प्रशासनिक दाचां क्या हो तथा पदनाम-बाह अधिकारियों की संस्था तथा सहायकों और अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों की संस्था कितनी हैं;

उद्धोग तथा इस्पात और लान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): सचना इकट्ठी को जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

असम में राजनीतिक दलों के अध्यक्षों की सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध

3840. डा. सुबहुमण्डल स्वामी :

श्रीमती किमोरो सिन्हा :

श्री फूल चन्द्र बर्मा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत है कि असम सरकार ने 1982 के दौरान असम की राजनीतिक दलों के अध्यक्षों की सुरक्षा के लिए सशारथ पुलिस का प्रबन्ध किया है;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक किये गए प्रबन्ध का व्यापा क्या है;

(ग) क्या राजनीतिक दलों के अध्यक्षों ने इस प्रबन्ध का लाभ उठाया है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो किन-किन राजनीतिक दलों के अध्यक्षों ने इन सुरक्षा प्रदाताओं का लाभ उठाया और उन्होंने कितनी बार, किन-किन तारीखों में और राज्य के किन-किन स्थानों में उस गृहिधा का लाभ उठाया है; और

(ङ) उन प्रबन्धों पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना भात-रिक्त व्यय किए जाने की सम्भावना है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. देव-बट्टमुख्या): (क) से (ङ). सचना एकत्र की जा रही और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Constitutional safeguards for SC/ST in Jessop and Co.

3841. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jessop & Co., Calcutta is violating all the constitutional safeguards provided to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes;

(b) if so, the representation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Jessop & Co., category/designation-wise prior to April, 1973 and position after the company was declared as Government Undertaking alongwith the total strength;

(c) the detailed particulars of Tribal employees i.e. designation, ticket numbers, if any, and place of present postings;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Jessop & Co. have recruited and promoted a large number of employees violating constitutional safeguards since April, 1973;

(e) if so, the figure of recruitment and promotion year-wise made so far;

(f) how many Scheduled Tribes have been recruited and promoted during the period detailed particulars, year-wise; and

(g) the steps Government propose against the violation of Government rules?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

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

Assessment of coal Deposits in Jharia Saharjuri and Rajmahal areas of Bihar

3842. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal deposits in Jharia, Saharjuri and Rajmahal in Bihar, are to be assessed indepth by diamond drilling for planning integrated mines;

(b) whether investigation work is being done erratically by G. S. I.;

(c) the steps taken to carry out the regional assessment indepth between 1000 to 1500 mts. in Jharia for integrated planning of these areas;

(d) the modern technology Government propose to introduce by acquiring and deplying drills of sophisticated type suitable for our country;

(e) whether induction of sophisticated tools and machineries for indepth quest calls for a well calculated and planned methodology and trained personnel;

(f) whether Government propose a phased plan to expose the drilling personnel to advanced technology as being adopted in advanced countries like USA, UK, etc; and

(g) steps Government are contemplating for such essential aspect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A long term exploration programme for coal has been prepared by Government. This involves, among other things, deep drilling upto 2000 metres in Jharia, Raniganj, East Bokaro Coalfields, Chintal-pundi Sub-Basin in Godavari valley coalfield

and in the coal bearing Gondwana rocks lying between Singrauli and Sohagpur Coalfields.

(d) It is proposed to introduce faster and deeper drilling technology in Jharia coalfield.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) and (g). Appropriate training schemes, as and when required on the basis of selected technology are drawn up by Government. These schemes include exposure of drilling personnel to the selected foreign technology.

Implications of Supreme Court Judgement in Civil Appeal No. 1465/72

3843. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the Supreme Court Judgement in Civil Appeal No. 1465 of 1972 dated 26 April, 1973 (N. E. Horo vs. Jahan Ara Jaipal Singh);

(b) if so, whether in the light of the aforesaid Supreme Court judgement, Government have taken care to clarify the point that a non-tribal female on marrying a Scheduled Tribe (ST) male without due observance of all formalities and without obtaining the approval of the elders of the Tribe would not belong to the tribal community to which her husband belongs and whether such clarifications have been duly passed on to the State Government; and

(c) whether the law would permit to treat a Scheduled Tribe female on marrying a non-tribal male, as continuing to belong to the tribal community she was in hitherto by birth?

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

(b) and (c). As per the instructions issued in 1975 no person who is not a Scheduled Tribe by birth will be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Tribe merely because he or she has married a person belonging to a Scheduled Tribe. Similarly a person who is a member of a Scheduled Tribe would continue to be a member of that Scheduled Tribe even after his or her marriage with a person who does not belong to a Scheduled Tribe. In the light of the said Supreme Court judgement, each case has to be decided on its own merit.

Encouragement to Beedi Manufacturing Cooperatives

3844. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to encourage Beedi Manufacturing Cooperatives all over the country;

(b) if so, the progress made therefor; and

(c) the incentives Central Government propose to give to such societies?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir. Apart from general policy to encourage Cooperatives, no specific decision in respect of Beedi Industry Cooperatives has been taken.

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

Revision of wages in Steel Industry

3845. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wage revision in the steel industry has been long overdue; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to review the wage structure in this industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The wage agreement in Steel Industry which came into force from 1st September, 1978, expired on 31st August 1982. Revised wage agreement is under discussion in the National Joint Consultative Committee on Steel.

Committee to Review ISI, Calcutta

3846. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have recently set up a Committee to review the working of Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the total number and names of Members of the Committee; and

(c) what is the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report?

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

(b) There are 10 members in the Committee. Their names are given below :—

1. Dr. S.R. Sen, Chairman, International Food Policy Research Institute & former Executive Director, World Bank, New Delhi.	Chairman
2. Prof. T.S. Bhanumurthi, Director, Ramanujam Institute of Mathematics, Madras University.	Member
3. Shri Ravi Mathai, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.	Member
4. Dr. A.L. Nagar, Professor, Delhi School of Economics, Delhi University.	Member
5. Prof. N.S. Ramaswamy, Director, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore.	Member
6. Dr. Jagjit Singh, former General Manager South Eastern Railways and former Chairman I.D.P.L. New Delhi.	Member
7. Dr. S.P. Gupta, Adviser, Perspective Planning Division, Planning Commission, New Delhi.	Member
8. Dr. Bimal Jalan, Chief Economic Adviser, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi.	Member
9. Shri G. Rangarajan, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Central Office Bombay.	Member
10. Dr. K.C. Seal, Director-General Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Planning, New Delhi.	Member

(c) The Committee has been asked to submit its report within six months.

Visit by Sales Tax Inspectors

3847. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Area Sales Tax Inspectors can visit shops after 5 p.m. in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if not, the reasons for their visit after 5 p.m.; and

(c) the steps taken to check the recurrence of the same in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) According to Delhi Administration, there is no legal bar to a Sales Tax Inspector visiting a shop after 5 P.M. in the Union Territory of Delhi.

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

STATEMENT CORRECTING THE REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 438 6-10-1982.

RE. VACANT POSTS OF RESEARCH OFFICERS IN PLANNING COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): The Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 438 dated October 6, 1982 by Shri Bheekhabhai regarding 'Vacant posts of Research Officers in Planning Commission had five parts. While four parts of the Question viz. parts (a) to (d) were duly answered, reply to part (e) was left out due to a typographic omission, which is regretted. Reply to part (e) is as below:—

(e) For 2 posts, candidates selected by the UPSC are likely to join shortly. Two posts are likely to be filled in the next few months. One vacancy being ad hoc, UPSC have not agreed to regular arrangements.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1582 13-10-1982 re. SHIFTING OF TWO DIVISION OF G.S.I. FROM CALCUTTA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES. (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): In part (c) of the reply to Unstarred Question No. 1582, the reply may please be read as under:—

"Appropriate replies outlining the present position on this matter are being sent to them."

12 hrs.

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष महांदेव, मैंने एक काम रोक प्रस्ताव दिया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार तिहार के प्रेरण विध्यक के बारे में जो टाल-मटोल की भीति अपना रही है,

MR. SPEAKER: No question.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उसका नतीजा यह है कि "इंडियन नेशन" और "आर्यवर्त" पर पतिस ने दोबारा लापा मारा है।

श्री हमेदती नवन बहुगुणा (गढ़बाल) : सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के बाबजद।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) What is your observation?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महांदेव, यह बड़ा गंभीर मामला है।

MR. SPEAKER: No question of Adjournment Motion. Dr. Swamy.

श्री अटल बिहारी वारजपेयी : मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): In addition to what he has said—I am on another subject....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is for the Central Government to

take a decision on the Bihar Press Bill. How do you say, Sir, that this is not a question for Adjournment Motion? It is still pending with the Central Government.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Even the Supreme Court direction, the Bihar Government is defying....

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a very important matter.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It is not a simple matter...

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. I have allowed only Dr. Swamy.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion on the possible effect of genetic experiments conducted by the U.S. Army on Dengue..

MR. SPEAKER: Give something else.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There should be an inquiry on that. I have evidence on that.

MR. SPEAKER: No. You give something else, not notice of an Adjournment Motion.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Dengue is a part of the biological warfare process. How can it go on?

MR. SPEAKER : You give some other notice. No question of Adjournment motion.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki): I have given an Adjournment Motion regarding price rise of rice in Kerala State....

MR. SPEAKER : Give some other notice. We are having a Calling Attention also today.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: The price is Rs. 2.31 per kg. Is this quality fit for human consumption ? Even cattle will not eat...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South): Please listen to me for one minute. The question that has been raised is this. It is not that the journalists are fighting. It is a fundamental question of Constitution. An Indian citizen has a right to know...

MR. SPEAKER: He can know. No problem. Nobody can check this. There is law. There are courts. It can be taken there and it can be challenged.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing. I have already discussed it. Nothing goes on record. Mr. B. D. Singh.

(Interruptions) **

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: Allow me to finish. Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Mr. B. D. Singh

श्री बी. डी. सिंह (फलपार): अध्यक्ष जी, पार्लियामेन्ट के पास कोई घटना या दूर्घटना हो जाए तो उससे क्या हम लोग अप्रभावित रह सकते हैं ? संसद् मार्ग पर पंजाब प्रेशनल बैंक में आग लग गई....

अध्यक्ष भाषण : मैं देख लूंगा, टाइम होगा तो इसे भी देख लैंगे।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पालवान (हाजीपर): मैं एक व्यवस्था चाहता हूं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट यदि कोई निर्णय दे तो क्या यह सरकार उसको समाप्त करने के लिए समर्थ है ?

अध्यक्ष भाषण : सुप्रीम कोर्ट इस बात के लिये समर्थ है कि वह अपने डार्डर मनवा सके ।

श्री राम विलास पालवान : बिहार गवर्नर-मेन्ट उसके विलाफ काम कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष भाषण : वह कंटेम्प्ट आफ कोर्ट हो सकता है और हो जाएगा।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nadar, why do you shout.

Mr. Chandrajit Yadav.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I understand everything. I understand what the professor says. I understand the language of the Professor.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I want to say this. The House will be adjourned the day after tomorrow. The whole country seems to be highly concerned over the Punjab situation. I would like that, before the House adjourns, the House should be taken into confidence. No concession should be given to the forces of disintegration in this country. I would like to make it very clear, because the situation is such that if Government compromises its position—Sir, bringing the people to the negotiating table is all right, but we are dealing with Punjab in the background of those forces which are asking for Khalistan—and if any concession is given to the forces of disintegration, it will be the beginning of the disintegration of this country.....

अध्यक्ष मोदेप : वह तो हाउस ने फैसला किया था कि ऐसा क़छु भी नहीं होने दिया जाएगा।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Therefore, I am saying that the House must be taken into confidence. Whatever compromise is being made, before that, the House should be taken into confidence and no concession should be given to the forces of disintegration.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने फैसला किया था, यूनाइटेड संघीय कि हिन्दूस्तान की एकता पर कोई आंख नहीं जाने दी जाएगी। यह फैसला हाउस में हो चुका है।

श्री भनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . . ((व्यवधान)) . . . सरकार कोई नीति स्पष्ट नहीं करती है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी कही हुई बात ही मैं कह रहा हूँ, आप नाराज़ क्यों हो रहे हैं। मैं तो आपकी दात दांहरा रहा हूँ।

श्री भनीराम बागड़ी : सरकार की राष्ट्र की नीति स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए। चांधरी चरण सिंह जी ने व्यारा दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब ने पढ़ा है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रसीद मस्तूब (सहारनपुर) : हैरियाणा में भी एजीटेशन शुरू हो जाएगा।

شُرُّو دشود مسعود = دشود مسعود
- ۸۰۰۰ ابھی تھشن شروع ۵۰ جالہ ۸۰۰

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पता है, सरकार को भी पता है, सारी स्थिति को देख रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो सदन की बात को दोहराता हूँ। आपके नेताओं ने जो विचार लिए हैं वे सब लोगों के सामने हैं। सुरक्षा को सारी जानकारी है। हाउस भी चल रहा है, कोई ऐसा काम बगैर सदन की भजी से नहीं हो सकता।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bhishma Narain Singh.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am very happy that hon. Members are concerned about each other's health.

Mr. Ghosh, why don't you allow him to speak? I have called Shastriji. . . He has been speaking all the time.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): आज के अखबार "जनर्यू" में एक सबर निकली है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लबर तो निकलती रहती है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : एक स्वतंत्रता यंग्राम सैनानी भीख मांगने के लिए मजबूर है। 10 साल से भीख मांग रहा है। इनका नाम है मूसूफ इद्राहीम शेख। उनको सरकार प्रश्न नहीं दे रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई बात नहीं है। नाट एलाउड।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : मैं एक बहुत ही गंभीर और आवश्यक प्रश्न पर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इसके लिए मैंने एडजनमेंट माशन दिया है। रदेश में काले धन के कारण . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पढ़ कर कोई बात करिए। रूल पढ़ कर दिया करो।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर डिसक्षन होना चाहिए। सारे देश की गर्थ व्यवस्था लौपैट की जा रही है। यह कोई सामूली मसला नहीं है। मैंने कालिंग अंतेश्वर भी दिया है।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): We want an assurance from the Government that elections will be held in Assam as per the schedule of the Constitution.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): The question of Punjab National Bank

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो हो गया है।

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ NO. 7496 RE BUILDINGS DESTROYED BY FIRE IN SIMLA.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): On behalf of Shri Bhishma Narain Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English version) (i) correcting the reply given on 12 April, 1982 to Unstarred Question No. 7496 by Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma regarding buildings destroyed by fire in Simla, and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5582/82].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT AND INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy of the Copper (Prohibition of use in the Manufacture of PVC and VIR Wires of Domestic Type. Amendment Order, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 616(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th August, 1982 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5583/82].

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 718(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1982 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Eastern Distilleries Private Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5584/82].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

(i) S.O. 698(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1982 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Shri Janki Sugar Mills and company Limited, Doiwala (Uttar Pradesh) beyond five years.

(ii) S. O. 6199 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1982 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Pudukkotai, beyond five years.

(iii) S. O. 719(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1982, regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Motor and Machinery Manufacturers Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5585/82].

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHO-PADHYAY (Asansol): Sir, I am trying to draw your attention. If you permit me, I have already sent you a notice

SOME HON MEMBERS: Under what rule?

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHO-PADHYAY: Under Rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER: I have sent it for facts.

SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: I shall speak on behalf of you now, tell me... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers laid on the table. Shri Khursheed Alam Khan.

STATEMENT ON TOURISM POLICY!

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) on the "Tourism Policy." [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5587/82].

ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL BOARD OF IRRIGATION AND POWER, NEW DELHI FOR 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: On behalf of Shri Z. R. Ansari, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with the Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5586/82].

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT., ASSAM ELECTRICITY DUTY (AMENDMENT) RULES, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 36 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910: —

(i) The Indian Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 735(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 735(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1982.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-5588/82.]

(2) A copy of the Assam Electricity Duty (Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. FTX/143/79/47 in Assam Gazette dated the 6th October, 1982 under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Assam Electricity Duty Act, 1964 read with Clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation issued by the President on 19th March, 1982 in relation to the State of Assam.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notification mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-5589/82].

(4) A copy of the Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Assam State Electricity Board for the year 1977-78 under section 69 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 read with Clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation issued by the President on 19th March, 1982 in relation to the State of Assam.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the paper mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5590/82.]

(6) A copy of the Annual Financial Statement of the Assam State Electricity Board for the year 1982-83 under section 61 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 read with Clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation issued by the President on 19th March, 1982 in relation to the State of Assam.

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the paper mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5591/82.]

STATEMENTS

ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT ON SREE CHITRA TIRUNAL INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY, TRIVANDRUM, 1981-82 OF BIRBAL SAHNI INSTITUTE OF PALAEOTANY, LUCKNOW FOR 1981-82, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum (Kerala) for the year 1981-82.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum (Kerala), for the year 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5593/82.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, for the year 1981-82 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, for the year 1981-82].

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1981-82.

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the period from 1st April, 1981 to 31st March, 1982 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the period from 1st April, 1981 to 31st March, 1982.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5594/82].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Pune, for the year 1981-82 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Pune for the year 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5595/82.]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehra Dun, for the year 1981-82 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehra Dun, for the year 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5596/82.]

(6) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5597/82.]

(b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Research Development Corporation of India New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Research Development Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5598/82].

STATEMENT REGARDING REVIEW BY GOVT. ON BHARAT BRAKES AND VALVES LTD. CALCUTTA FOR PERIOD ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1980.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Brakes and Valves Limited, Calcutta, for the period ended the 31st March, 1980.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Brakes and Valves Limited, Calcutta for the period ended the 31st March, 1980 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5599/82].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF BHARAT ALUMINIUM CO. LTD., NEW DELHI AND. NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACT)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5600/82].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957:—

(i) The Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 824 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd October, 1982.

(ii) G.S.R. 825 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd October, 1982 authorising the Geological Survey of India to carry out such detailed investigations for the purpose of obtaining such information as may be necessary in the areas specified in the notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5601/82].

NOTIFICATION UNDER DELHI POLICE ACT, AND ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978:—

(i) The Delhi Eating Houses Registration Regulations (Amendment) 1982 published in Notification No. 1700/ Spl. Cell in Delhi Gazette dated the 1st September, 1982.

(ii) The Regulations for keeping places of public entertainment in the Union Territory of Delhi (Amendment) 1982 published in Notification No. 1798/S.C. in Delhi Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1982.

(iii) The Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. F. 5/15/82/-Home in Delhi Gazette dated the 7th October, 1982.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5602/82].

(2) 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:—

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 618(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1982.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 619(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1982.

(iii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 620(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1982.

(iv) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 621(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1982.

(v) The Indian Police Service (Special Allowance) Second Amendment Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 622(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1982.

(vi) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength of Andhra Pradesh) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 623(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 1982.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5603/82].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 236/82-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to melting scrap of stainless steel, when imported for use in an electric induction furnace or furnaces in a small scale industrial unit, from the payment of basic customs duty leviable thereon under Section 159 of the Customs Act 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5604/82.]

12.11 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): I beg to present the Fifty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

THIRD REPORT

SHRI HARINATH MISRA (DARBHANGA): I beg to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee of Privileges.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Calling Attention. Shri Paswan.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Sir, the hon. Member is standing with a heavy heart.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already taken action regarding his application or submission. I have already sent it for facts, on what he has written to me.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHO-PADHYAY: Sir, Dr. Gholam Yazdani has been seriously assaulted in his constituency by the CPM goondas and he is lying in Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already started action. (Interruptions)

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHO-PADHYAY: Sir, the funniest part of the whole thing is that when I wanted to know it from the I.G. Police, he was surprised to know from me. He has no information with him. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Halder, are you representing West Bengal?

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHO-PADHYAY: Sir, he has been removed from Malda Hospital to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. (Interruptions). This is a matter of shame.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record without my permission. What these gentlemen are saying to each other does not go on record (Interruptions) **

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHO-PADHYAY: Sir, he is a sitting Member of this House. He is lying in the Ram Manohar Hospital. He has been seriously assaulted, I demand a statement from the Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already asked him. I have sent for facts.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHO-PADHYAY:

MR. SPEAKER: You are informed now.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHO-PADHYAY: Thank you very much.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Calling Attention. Shri Paswan.

**Not recorded.

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DROUGHT SITUATION PREVAILING IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

श्री राम विस्तार पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष गहांदेव, मैं अविलम्बनीय लाक-महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय को और कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दे:-

“बिहार, पश्चिम बंगल, आन्ध्र प्रदेश तथा दक्षिण लेके क्षेत्र अन्य भारतीय व्यापार सूखे की स्थिति, पिंडियों का लारण पीने के पानी की अत्यधिक कमी हो गई है और इन राज्यों में सौ से अधिक व्यक्तियों की मर्यादा जाने के समाचार तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही ।”

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Sir, Honourable Members will recall the statement made by me on the 4th and 14th October as well as my reply to the debate in this House on drought situation in the country on 14th and 15th October. The position as it stands today is that drought conditions are reported to be prevailing in parts of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Haryana, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. All these State Governments, excepting Tamil Nadu, have submitted Memoranda on drought seeking Central assistance. Central Teams have already visited West Bengal, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, and Andhra Pradesh. The reports of these Teams have since been received and considered by the High Level Committee on Relief. The recommendations of the High Level Committee are under processing. West Bengal had earlier been sanctioned an assistance of Rs. 24.77 crores. Central

Teams are visiting Himachal Pradesh from 5th of November and West Bengal for the second time, in the second week of November. Teams to Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana will be going shortly.

Drinking water problem has been reported from most of these States. The Central Teams during their visit to the States take into consideration the requirement of assistance to solve the drinking water problem over and above the funds available with the State Governments under Minimum Needs Programme and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. In drought situations State Governments normally take early action to conserve water wherever available by erecting temporary storages. Provision is also made for sinking of tubewells and repairs to existing wells. Where it is not possible to locate a water supply source on the spot, transportation of water is resorted to the Central assistance is given for this item as well.

Sufficient quantities of foodgrains are being made available to the State Governments for public distribution system as well as for the flour mills. In addition, allocations have also been made under the National Rural Employment Programme. This House has already been apprised of the quantities and allocations made to different States.

According to the information available with the Central Government, there is no report of starvation death from any part of the country. On a mention made by some Hon'ble Members in this House during the last debate of the alleged starvation deaths in the Santhal Parganas of Bihar, we have obtained a report from the State Government in this behalf. The State Government have informed that every alleged starvation death reported from time to time was verified by senior officers of the State Government and none of them was found to be correct. No specific instance of any alleged

starvation death giving details of the deceased has been given to enable the State authorities to verify it factually. According to the information available with us, the State Government of Bihar have kept three quintals of foodgrains with each Panchayat to be given to the needy to prevent any starvation deaths. Central Government have also increased the monthly allocation of foodgrains to a number of States under public distribution system and the position is being reviewed from time to time.

It has been our endeavour to ensure adequate help to the States to fight this calamity so that the people of the affected areas continue to get not only the drinking water and foodgrains but also employment opportunities so as to earn their food. The Central Government are alive to the situation and are keeping it under constant review.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार से जो उम्मीद थी, उसी तरफ का जवाब आया है। इस सरकार से सत्य की उम्मीद करना मूर्खता है। तर्किन हमें उम्मीद थी कि राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह जो कुछ कह गए, उसमें पूक प्रतिशत तो सत्य होगा। मैं बैठ लगा सकता हूँ कि बिहार सरकार चले, पारिंद्यामेन्ट की टोम चले, और अगर वहां पर भूख से मरने वालों का प्रमाण मिल जाए, तो सरकार इस्तीफा दे दें और यदि न मिले, तो मैं इस्तीफा दे दूँगा। सरकार चले।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा (यद्यवाल) : सरकार नहीं, मंत्री चलें।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मंत्री चलें, पारिंद्यामेन्टरी डैलीगेशन चले।

मंत्री महोदय के पीछे उप-मंत्री महोदया, कमारी कमला कमारी, बैठी हूँ है। उनसे पूछ लिया जाता कि क्या उनकी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में लोग भूख से मरे हैं या नहीं। श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह, पारिंद्यामेन्टरी एफेयर्स मिनिस्टर, पालामू जिले से आते हैं। मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था कि अगर इन दोनों में हिम्मत हो, तो वे

कहें कि हमारे यहां लोग भूख से नहीं मरे हैं, या वहां पर भूखमरी नहीं है। वे नहीं कह सकते। लेकिन सरकार का बना-बनाया जवाब आ गया है कि हम ने जांच करवा ली है, वहां पर कोई भूख से नहीं मरा है।

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा ने चार दिन पहले हमें बताया कि वह अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में गई, तो उनके सामने भूखमरी की शिकायत हुई। वहां से आकर उन्होंने प्रैस स्टेटमेन्ट दिया और बिहार गवर्नरमेन्ट को भी लिखा।

सब से पहले मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भूख से मरने की सरकार की डीफोर्मेशन क्या है। सरकार की ओर से हमेशा कहा जाता है कि अमुक आदमी मैर्डिकल रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक भूख से नहीं मरा है, बीमारी से मरा है। सब से चिनानी भीत भूख से मरने की है। विदेशों में लोग खाते थाते मर जाते हैं। वहां पर लोग इसकी कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते कि हिन्दुस्तान एक ऐसा मुल्क है, जहां लोग भूख से मरते हैं, झटपटाते हुए, तिल-तिल दम तोड़ते हैं। जब कोई भूख से मरता है, तो उस समय उसके सामने जो भी सामान आता है, वह उसे खा जाता है। अगर उसके सामने जहर भी आ जाए, तो वह उसे भी खा जाता है। तो जब वह मरेगा, तो यह रिपोर्ट नहीं मिलेगी कि वह भूख से मरा है, हमेशा यह रिपोर्ट मिलेगी कि वह बीमारी के कारण मरा है।

क्या सरकार के पास मानवता, हयमैनिटी, नाम की कोई चीज़ रह गई है या नहीं? क्या वह हमेशा यही बात कहती जाएगी कि हमारे पास भूख से मरने की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है? सरकार ने बिहार गवर्नरमेन्ट से रिपोर्ट मार्गी है। वे कौन अफसर हैं, जो सन्थाल परगना में गए हैं और जिनके माध्यम से रिपोर्ट आई है कि वहां लोग भूख से नहीं मरे हैं? मैं भूख से मरने वालों की नाम पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। और मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मरने वालों की सूची में से कितने लोगों के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने जांच करवाई है। भूतपूर्व मंत्री, श्री

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव, पालाजोरी गए थे। माननीय सदस्य, श्री ए. के. राय और श्री शिव सारन भी वहां गए थे। उन्होंने आ कर रिपोर्ट दी है। तमाम लोगों ने कहा है कि वहां किस तरीके से भूखे लोगों पर गोली चलाइ गई। किस तरीके से गरीब आदिवासियों पर जो कि राशन मांगने के लिए गए, उनपर गोली चलाइ गई। अध्यक्ष महांदय, 22 अक्टूबर का टेलीग्राफ अखबार के अनुसार चार आदमी दमका जिले में मरे हैं। गांव धाकर-जौरिया, थाना नसालिया और मरने वालों के नाम हैं -- लक्ष्मीन्द्र मुरम, जिसकी उम्र 25 साल की है, सोमन मरम, जिसकी आयु 19 साल की है उसी जिले में ग्राम धूसी मार जहां धूमा मारण्ड की मृत्यु हुई। मुंगेर जिले में मनिपारपुर पंचायत के मरिया, जिसका नाम श्री बहादुर मंडल है। उसके अनुसार वहां पर मरने वालों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं -- सर्वथी शिव यादव पिता बंशी यादव, भूपाल शर्मा पिता जंगली शर्मा समिन्ता देवी पति सीताराम साबा मंची देवी पिता देवी मंडल . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप इनको लिख कर भेज दीजिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: इन्होंने कहा है कि एक भी आदमी नहीं मरा। मैं देश को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि लोग मर रहे हैं . . . (व्यवधान) . . . आपके यहां भी लोग मरे हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य: कोई नहीं मर रहा है। उस बबत लोकदल ने क्या किया?

श्री राम विलास पासवान: अब यह प्रश्न आ गया है कि भूख से लोग मरे तो लोकदल ने क्या किया?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: आप पर लोकदल की चिता करें, हम लोकदल की बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: इसी प्रकार चूल्होदास पिता सीतादास, जुहरी मंडल

पिता संमर मंडल, कबूतरी देवी पति सुखदेव मंडल। मुंगेर जिला के सेरा प्रखण्ड में . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप नाम इनको दे दीजिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: कारब माली, सुरें माली, कालो माली, दामांदर, फग्नी देवी, पलिया देवी। इस तरह की लिस्ट है। मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था कि सरकार ने जांच नहीं की है। सरकार के मुख्य मंत्री यहां बैठे हैं। (व्यवधान) मैं डैटू-डैटू की बाबर दे सकता हूं। इनके मुख्य मंत्री जब अकाल की चर्चा चली है अक्टूबर महीने में। तो वे पूरे अक्टूबर में कितने दिन बिहार में रहे हैं और कितने दिन दिल्ली में रहे हैं। आधे से अधिक टाइम दिल्ली में रहे हैं। वहां बिहार में लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं और इनके मंत्री दिल्ली में बैठे हुए हैं। सारी रिपोर्ट मिल जाएगी कि वहां बिल्कुल ठीक है, कोई भी व्यक्ति भूख से नहीं मरा है। पाला जोरी की घटना है। वहां का एक लोकल अखबार है। उसके मुताबिक उन लोगों की मांग बया थी?

एक माननीय सदस्य: नाम क्या है?

श्री राम विलास पासवान: 'आवाज'। जो लोग लीड कर रहे थे, कांग्रेस (आई) के मुखिया थे, दसरी पाटी के लोग नहीं थे। आप लोगों को अपने दल के संबंध में जानकारी नहीं हैं, तो कम से कम जानकारी ले लिया कीजिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: प्रैस बिल आ रहा है। अब आवाज की आवाज बन्द कर दी जाएगी।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: पालाजोरी कड़ में 17 लोग मरे हैं। जो नाम पविलश हुए हैं, उनमें केवल छः आदिमियों के नीम हैं। वहां के पांच आदिमियों के नाम मेरे पास हैं और एक बेनसी था।

1. नून लाल महतो
2. गिरधारी मंडल
3. बरजू राय

4. प्रधान मुरम्
5. सोनाम हेम्बम्
6. बेनाम

अध्यक्ष महोदयः इस का क्या फायदा है?

श्री राम विलास पासवानः मैं नाम बतलाना चाहता हूँ। ये लोग वहाँ मरे थे और इन की जो मार्गें थी उब मैं उन मार्गों को पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। 17 मे से 13 मुखियाओं ने लिख कर ये मार्गें पेश की थीं, उन के हस्ताक्षर से यह मार्ग-पथ दिया गया था:—

1. अंत्काल सिंचाई हेतु कच्चा कास बांध, फच्चा कुआ व्यापक पैमाने पर मनवारे की जल्द व्यवस्था करवाई जाए।

2. अधिक मे अधिक योजनाये चाल की जाए।

3. खंगबेल बांध बनाया जाए।

4. एकसामां को ऋण दिया जाय।

5. खुण्ड स्तर पर किसानों के लिए डीजल एवं रिजर्वेशन हो।

6. सस्ते दरों पर परिपंग-सेट एवं पाइप की व्यवस्था की जाए।

7. एन. आर. ई. पी. की दर्द बढ़ाई जाए।

8. पंचायतों में सिचड़ी केन्द्र खोला जाय।

9. खैरिटक आहार केन्द्रों की संस्था बढ़ाई जाय।

10. औइ. आर. डी. पी. कार्यक्रम के तहत गांधों में बैल-बकरी दिलवाई जाए।

11. अन्यकालीन भवनधक और तकावी ऋण दिये जाए।

12. मालगजारी माफ की जाए।

12.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

13. नाल काड़ का वितरण व्यापक पैमाने पर किया जाए।

14. सस्ती रोटी की दुकानें खोली जाएं।

15. उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से चावल, गेहूँ, बाजरा, मकई, शीघ्र दिलवाने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

16. व्यापक पैमाने पर राहत कार्य (हाड़-मैनुअल-लेवर-स्क्रीम) चाल की जाए।

17. सस्ते दरों पर काड़ा दिलवाने की व्यवस्था बनी जाए।

18. पंचायत स्तर पर मरणालन व्यक्तियों के लिये 10 किंवंटल के हिसाब से अनाज मुफ्त उपलब्ध करवाया जाए।

19. रोगप्रस्त लोगों के लिये दवाओं की व्यवस्था बनी जाए।

20. समैक्षित योजनाओं के पंचायत स्तर पर चलाया जाए।

21. स्वास्थ्य उपकरणों में चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था हो।

22. शिलिपियों एवं कारीगरों को आंजार हेतु कर्ज दिया जाए। नये पेंशन पाने हेतु किये गये आवेदनों को अंदिलम्ब स्वीकृत किया जाए एवं सभी पेंशनधारियों को उनके मासिक पेंशन का भगतान पंचायतों में किया जाए।

23. अनियंत्रित सांकेतिक भूता प्रत्येक महि दिया जाए और नये आवेदनों का आवेदन तत्काल स्वीकृत किया जाय।

आप, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सोच सकते हैं कि इन मे कौन सी ऐसी मार्ग थी जिस के लिये सरकार को गाँली चलाने की आवश्यकता पड़ी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गरकार अपने जवाब में इस को दतलाये...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now it is time for you to put questions. You have prepared sufficient background.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Sir, we have been shaken to believe that you have arrived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has sufficiently prepared the background.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Right, Sir.

सरकार यह कहेगी कि वे लोग रोड-जाम करना चाहते थे, रोल का चक्र का जाम करना चाहते थे। वहाँ जो धाना था, उस प्रलॉड में

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

एक भी लाठीधारी सिपाही नहीं था, जिन को वहाँ मंगाया था वे सब बन्द कधारी थे। उन्होंने डण्डा नहीं चलाया, वहाँ हवाई-फायर नहीं हुआ, उन्होंने सीधे गोली चलाना शुरू कर दिया। सरकार के मूर्ताविक 10 राउण्ड 1 ली चली आंर 6 ब्यक्ति मारे गये। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहूँगा कि सरकार के निहायों के उपर, भसे लोगों के उपर गोली नहीं चलानी चाहिये थी। वे लोग क्या मांगने गये थे? साना मांगने गये थे, खिचड़ी मांगने गये थे। वहाँ पर जो आबादी है उस में से 4 लाख लोग, जो मजदूर हैं, यांद छोड़ चुके हैं।

अभी सरकार ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि उस ने केन्द्रीय टीम वहाँ भेजी थी तथा उस की रिपोर्ट आ गई है। मैं पछना चाहता हूँ—दिवार सरकार क्या व्हर रही है, भारत सरकार क्या कर रही है? दिवार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय टीम को जापन दिया था कि हमरे यहाँ तीन-चांचाई भाग सूखे से पीड़ित हैं। 7 करोड़ की आबादी में से 80 कोसदी सूखे से पीड़ित हैं। उस ने 236 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की थी तथा बाद में यह भी कहा गया कि उतना रुपया भी अपयोगित है। उस ने डेढ़े-लाख मीट्रिक टन अनाज प्रति माह की मांग की थी लेकिन केन्द्र के द्वारा केवल 45 हजार टन दिया जा रहा है। पिछले वर्ष दिवार का कृषि उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 116 लाख मीट्रिक टन था, लेकिन केवल 45 लाख मीट्रिक टन का उत्पादन हुआ। इस वर्ष उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 120 लाख टन है, लेकिन पता नहीं कितना होने वाला है या नहीं होने वाला है। जहाँ तक वितरण प्रणाली का संबंध है, उस के बारे में मंत्री महादेव ने अप्रैल में वहाँ था कि हम इस को ठीक करेंगे। आप वितरण प्रणाली को जाकर देखिए कि कितना मिलता है और कैसा मिलता है। सस्ते गल की दक्कानों से जो अनाज मिलता है, उस को यहाँ पर एक सदस्य रख रहे थे यह दिसाने के लिए कि कितना खराब वह मिलता है।

9 अगस्त से जो विद्युत नलकपों के चालक हैं, जो अपरेटर लोग हैं, वे हड्डताल पर हैं। जब ऐसी स्थिति है, तो वहाँ पर इरीगेशन का काम कैसे कर-वाएंगे। दिवार में, अबर अभियन्ता

जूनियर इंजीनियर भी डेढ़ महीने से हड्डताल पर हैं जब इंजीनियर हड्डताल पर हैं और नलकप अपरेटर हड्डताल पर हैं, तो किन के हाथों से यह काम चल रहा है? मेरा कहना यह है कि कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है और जो विकास के कार्यक्रम हैं, वे सारे के सारे ठप्प पड़े हुए हैं। जब विकास के कार्यक्रम ठप्प पड़े हुए हैं, तो मजदूरों को रोजगार कहाँ से मिलेगा और जब आप वहाँ पर बांध नहीं बनवाएंगे, तो कहाँ से लेतों को सिंचाई के लिए पानी मिलेगा। न वहाँ पर बांध है और न कोई दूसरी व्यवस्था है। पलामु और छोटा नागपुर कमिशनरी को आप देखेंगे तो यह पाएंगे कि वहाँ की जमीन उच्ची-नीची है। इसलिए वहाँ पर आप बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएं नहीं चला सकते। आप की एक बहुत बड़ी योजना एच.ई.सी., रांची में है। वहाँ पर जो बड़े बड़े पर्दों पर लोग काम कर रहे हैं, वे सब बाहर से आए हुए हैं और उतनी ही संख्या में छाटे लोग, मजदूर श्रेणी के लोग बाहर चले गये हैं और रोजगार पाने के लिए मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं। बड़े लोग वहाँ पर पहुँच रहे हैं और जो वहाँ के मल निवासी हैं, वे वहाँ से भाग रहे हैं रांची-रांटी की तलाश में। सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि वहाँ पर आप सिंचाई की छोटी छोटी योजनाएं बनाएं। वहाँ पर एक उपायकृत यह ए, तो उन्होंने कहा कि यहाँ पर बड़ी योजना की जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि पानी जब चलता है, तो वह सब मिट्टी उपने साथ ले जाता है। इसलिए छोटी-छोटी योजनाएं आप वहाँ पर बनाइए, छाटे बांध बनाइए और उन से छोटी-छोटी सिंचाई की योजनाएं चलाइए। आप ने कहा कि पानी की व्यवस्था हम कर रहे हैं। मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक आप क्या कर रहे हैं। ग्राम्यक दल के लोग और कांग्रेस (आई) के उपाध्यक्ष श्री नागेन्द्र भांड का भी यह स्टेटमेंट आया है कि यहाँ पर लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं उन्होंने बयान दे कर कहा कि 1967 संभयकर यह अकाल है। हम लोग भी इस बात को कहते हैं कि यह अकाल भयकर अकाल है। जो। बंगाल में 1943 में आए अकाल से भी ज्यादा भयकर होगा। इतने लोग

जकाल से मर रहे हैं और सरकार कहीं कुछ नहीं कर रही है। इन्होंने कहा कि 2 क्वीटल अनाज प्रत्यक्ष पंचायत को देंगे। दो क्वीटल का मतलब 200 किलोग्राम अनाज हुआ और वहां की आबादी कितनी होती है। 5-6 हजार की आबादी होती है और इतनी बड़ी आबादी के लिए इतने कम अनाज में एक हफते के लिए या एक महीने के लिए वे क्या कर पाएंगे। यही नहीं, जितना गनाज वहां जाता है, उस का 50 परसेंट तो भी डी.ओ. के पेट में चला जाता है और जो बचता है, वह मृत्यु के यहां चला जाता है और गरीबों को कितना मिलता है, उन तक कितना पहुंचता है, यह सभी जानते हैं। इस तरह से उन का शोषण हो रहा है और यही कारण है कि छोटा नागपुर कमिशनरी का जो इलाका है, जहां पर आदिवासी रहते हैं, वे तीर-धनष ले कर बड़े हो गए हैं और पहले इन लोगों के रौज़िय़ा मार्स्स पर एक कालिंग एटेंशन आने वाला था लैंकन इस सबजेक्ट पर कालिंग एटेंशन ले लेने से वह सत्थ हो गया। उन के सामने जीवन-मरण का प्रश्न है और इसलिए वे तीर-धनष ले कर बड़े हो गए हैं लैंकन अब आदिवासियों के हैर-धनष पर भी रोक लगा दी गई है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर पश्चिम उन पर हमला करें, जंगली जानवर उन पर हमला करेंगे, तो क्या राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह जी बन्दूक ले कर उन को बचाने के लिए जाएंगे। आज इन सब बारों को ले कर उन के सामने जीवन मरण का प्रश्न आ गया है। जंगलों से नकड़ी काटने नहीं दी जाती है। जो फारेस्ट ऑफिसर है, उस को पैसा चाहिए। न जंगल से वे लकड़ी काट सकते हैं और न सरकार की तरफ से कोई व्यवस्था होती है। उन को रोजगार देने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से कोई योजना नहीं है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में उन के सामने क्या चारा है। छोटा नागपुर में ऐसी स्थिति है और उन लोगों की जो भारवड राज्य की मांग है, उस की सफोर्ट में हम हैं। उन को उन का हक आप दीजिए ताकि वे अपने तरीके से अपनी व्यवस्था कर सकें। आज पूर्वांचल में जो स्थिति आप के सामने उपस्थित हो गई है, विहार में छोटा

नागपुर में, उस से ज्यादा भयकर स्थिति आप के सामने उपस्थित होगी। इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बजाए वहां की सरकार की रिपोर्ट पर विश्वास करने के, वहां के एडीमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर विश्वास करने के, आप अपने से इस सब की तहकीकात करवाइए। आपको क्या ऐसेंसी हो ? आप पार्लियामेंट ती एक टीम बना दीजिए जिसमें सभी दलों के लाग हों। आप सिर्फ छोटा नागपुर कमिशनरी को चुन लीजिए, आप सिर्फ पलामु जिला को चुन लीजिए जहां की मंत्री महोदया है। वे भी उस टीम के साथ में रहें और वहां पर जा कर स्थिति का अध्ययन करें। उसके बाद टीम अपनी रिपोर्ट दें।

सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि आप भूख-मरी को रोकने के तत्कालिक कार्यक्रम बनाएं। जिस तरह से आज आपका काम हो रहा है उससे आप भूखमरी को रोक नहीं पायेंगे। इस तरह से सौ क्या, अगर एक लाख लोग भी मर जाएं तो वह भी कम होंगे। आज विहार में जिस तरह से यह काम चल रहा है, उसमें यह हो सकता है। सरकार के सामने दोनों चीजें हैं। एक तत्कालिक कार्यक्रम और दूसरा दीर्घगामी कार्यक्रम। उनको एस्प्लाइमेंट देने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? आज जो मैंने 23-24 मार्गों कही हैं ये मार्ग बढ़िया मार्गों हैं। इनसे वहां का विकास हो सकता है अन्यथा नहीं हो सकता है। आप वहां पर बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं को छोटी-छोटी योजनाओं को (धरेल इंडस्ट्रीज की, सिंचाई की छोटी-छोटी योजनाओं की चलाइए और इनसे उन लोगों को रोजगार दीजिए। इस तरह से वहां के गरीबों को आप मरने से बचाइए। गहरी तो लाखों की संख्या में लोग मरते रहेंगे और आप कहते रहेंगे कि सरकार की रिपोर्ट के मताविक कोई नहीं मरा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: His speech was too long and you will have to reply to his points and satisfy him.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: He has to satisfy the whole House subject to your approval.

राव बारेन्द्र सिंह: डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, सूखे और बाढ़ के उपर इस हाउस में पौछे आठ घंटे के कारोब बहरा है और इन सारी बातों का जवाब मैंने तकसील से देने में करीब एक या दो घंटे का बक्ता इस हाउस का लिया। मैं उम्मीद करता था कि श्री पासवान जी की तरली हो जाएगी लेकिन अब मैं समझा कि इनकी तरली कराना यहूत मुश्किल है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पट्टना): सात बाली बात के बारे में कहिए।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: जो चों इन्होंने मात की बात कही थी, पिछली बार, तो हमने, पहले रोज जब इतिला भिली उसके दूसरे रोज ही सीनियर अफियरों से उसके घर पर जान्च कराई और उसके बाद यह बता दिया कि कितने केले जले और कितने केले लगे हुए थे, कितना ऊन उसके घर में मौजूद है। वह बात भी गलत निकली। आज इन्होंने...

श्री हेमेवती नन्दन बहुगुणा: आपके अफ-सरों ने क्या कहा, वे किस चीज़ से मरे?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: अगर मारने तो पता चलेगा कि किस चीज़ से मरे। कितने नाम-आज इन्होंने दिये और एक फहरिस्त पढ़ दी। कल शाम को राड़ पंच बजे हमें काल अटेशन का नोटिस मिला। अगर महरवानी कर के दो-चार रोज पहले हमें बता देते...

श्री राम विलास पासवान: मरने से पहले आपको बता देता...

श्री राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: ये अक्टूबर के मिडिल की बात कर रहे हैं। मैं इसकी जांच कर कर इस हाउस की ओर इनको भी तसल्ली कराता अगर पहले से हमें इसकी इतिला होती। लेकिन इन्होंने यह मनासिंब नहीं समझा। ये इस से भी सियासी और पोलिटिकल फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He says he would have replied to all the points had you give the notice earlier. It was not given. That is what he says.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Whatever I had stated has been published in the papers. Is it not the duty of the Government to see it?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He says, if you had given the notice, he would have replied even now—that is what he says about all the names.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Is it not the duty of the Government to see what has appeared in the Press?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will reply to your points; he will have to reply to your points.

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: इनके दिल में जनता या बड़ा दर्द है और ये जो बात कहते हैं उसके उपर पूरा पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए, प्रेस मध्ये उस दिन लगा था। लेकिन आज अचानक जिस तरीके से इन्होंने हाउस में बातों कहीं उग से तो मझे यह स्थित हो गया है कि इनका मकमद कम्ल और है। उसले मेरे जो बातें हैं... (ध्वनिप्रबन्ध)

श्री राम विलास पासवान: लोग भले से मरे और मंत्री जी का गह जबाब हो।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: हमारे पास जब भी इतिला आती है, अखबार की रिपोर्ट लाती है तो हम जांच करते हैं। संधार परगना या दूमका की जो बात आप करते हैं, हालांकि इन्होंने हमें पहले नहीं बताया था, उसके बारे में हमने पछताल की थी। उस पर विहार गवर्नरमेंट का जवाब आया वह मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Which is the enquiry body?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Relief Commissioner, Bihar. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You hear him. He is replying to Mr. Paswan.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I am reading the telegram:

'AGRINDIA TELEGRAM NO. 5.1.69/81 and regarding Press report of Searchlight Patna dated

17th October, 1982 reporting starvation deaths of hundred Adivasis in the district of Santhal Porganas.'

This what he is referring to:

'The Dy. Commissioner Dumka has reported that the allegation was imaginary and without basis.'

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: On what basis?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Without basis. No basis.

श्री रामविलास पासवानः जिन्होंने रिपोर्ट भेजी है, क्या वे कोई डाक्टर हैं?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You hear him. Why are you so impatient?

(Interruptions)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:

'The report of every starvation death received from time to time in the district was verified by senior officer and none of it was found correct.'

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: 'Senior Officer' means, what?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan, when you mentioned all these things, he never objected. But when he says something why do you object? What I say is, you please hear him. He is replying. After that you can ask him to clarify the reply. That is the proper way. Let him come out.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You charged the Government of starvation deaths. He is replying. You hear him. Let him come out with the answer.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Truth cannot be objected to. Untruth can be objected to.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:

'That in the meeting of the Zilla Parishad on 18-10-1982.'

—these deaths were reported by some papers on 17th—

'which was attended by almost all Block Pramukhs besides other people's representatives it was stated that there was no incidence of starvation death in the district. About relief operations the Dy. Commissioner Dumka has reported that 3,253 schemes of N.R.E.P. were under execution in which 18,38,809 mandays employment was provided so far.'

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: So far!

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: This is on the day of the telegram.

'Three quintals of foodgrains have been stored in each Panchayat to prevent starvation death.'

This is kept in store, Paswanji.

श्री राम विलास पासवानः लोग मरते रह गे और वह स्टोर में ही रह गेता।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He says, it is not sufficient. You give them something more.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: 'Red cards have been distributed among the indigent persons. Fifty Sasti Roti shops have been opened.'

I do not want to go into details.

रिफ़ इतना अर्ज करना चाहता है कि जो बातें हमने वेरीफाइ कराई हैं, मीनियर ऑफिसर्स में रिपोर्ट ले चुके हैं, विहार सरकार जिम्मेदारी के साथ हम इस्तिला दे रही है तो हम उसको मानें या जबदारों की या जो आप यहां कहते हैं। आप ह्याह मर्खा दशे में वबराहट ऐसा करना चाहते हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवानः आप पार्लियामेंट की टीम क्यों नहीं भेजते ?

श्री राव बीरेन्द्र सिंहः उत्तर से पहले मैं खुद जाकर देखने को तैयार हूँ ।

श्री राम विलास पासवानः तो चलिए ।

श्री राव बीरेन्द्र सिंहः मृके जिस रोज आप की बात पर यकीन आएंगा, जिस रोज आप जिम्मेदारी से बात कररें, तब मैं जरूर चलूँगा ।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Hundred people die and was it not the duty of the Agriculture Minister of the Deputy Agriculture Minister to visit that area?

श्री राव बीरेन्द्र सिंहः सारे हिन्दुस्तान में आज तक एक भी स्टार्वेशन डैथ नहीं हुई है । (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवानः विल्कल**

श्री रामावतार शास्त्रीः विल्कल**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him complete. You hear him. There are four more hon. Members. He will reply them also.

श्री राम विलास पासवानः क्या आपने किसी की पोस्टमार्टम रिपोर्ट ली है ?

श्री राव बीरेन्द्र सिंहः पोस्टमार्टम कराना सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की कब से जिम्मेदारी हो गई ? (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवानः जगनाथ मिश्र की बदनामी आप अपने माथे पर क्यों लेते हैं ?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: What are the causes of the death? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can reply. They will never be satisfied. Mr. Minister, you continue.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Shastri, you will not be allowed because your name did not come in the ballot.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must allow the Minister to reply. This is not the parliamentary way.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): He is misleading the whole House. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the way.

(Interruptions)

श्री राव बीरेन्द्र सिंहः जानरेवेल मैम्बर को जो परेशानी है, इसमें कोई बुनियाद नहीं है । मैं आपके जरिए से हाउस को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पास अनाज की कमी नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Except the reply of the Minister, do not record anything. I am saying this because it is not admissible under the rules.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I have quoted specific names.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will be allowed afterwards.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Kindly correct that your observations will go on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My observations will definitely go on record.

राव शीरनेन्द्र सिंह: मैं यकीन दिलाता हूँ इस हाउस को, अनाज की कमी नहीं होने वी जाएगी। जहां जरूरत पड़ेगी और कमी दिखाई देगी, वहां हम तेजी के साथ अनाज भेजेंगे क्योंकि हमारे पास इतना भण्डार है और हम समर्थ भी हैं। इस बारे में हम नियाह रखे हुए हैं, कोई परंशुनामी की बात नहीं है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: मैं समझता हूँ मूर्ख चेहरे के संबंध में भी कछु कहना पड़ेगा। मेरा कलौंकिकेशन यह है कि पालाजोरी में जो भूखे लोग थे, जब वे अनाज मांगने के लिए गए तो उन्हें गोली से भन दिया गया। उस बारे में मंत्री जी ने एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा है।

मैंने मरने वालों की लिस्ट पढ़कर सनाई है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने किस आधार पर कहा कि लोग भूख से नहीं मर रहे हैं। जब किसी मैम्बर पालियासेंट का मामला चलता है तो सिपाही को भेजकर जाच करवायी जाती है। लेकिन मौत के मामले में डिप्टी कमिशनर विलंब लंबल पर इन्कावायरी कर लेते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किम डाक्टर ने पोस्ट-मार्टम किया और कौन-कौन से अधिकारी वहां इन्कावायरी करने के लिए गए थे।

राव शीरनेन्द्र सिंह: जहां तक स्टेट में ऐण्ड आडर का ताल्लुक है वह चीज इस बक्त बहस में नहीं है और ने मेरे पास जानकारी है। यह स्टेट गवर्नरेट का काम है कि किस बात पर गोली चली, क्या भगड़ा हुआ, किसके साथ ज्यादती है, उसकी इन्कावायरी स्टेट में ही होगी। अगर कोई इन्कामैशन चाहिए तो होम मिनिस्ट्री से स्वाल करें, इनको मिल जाएगी। पिछली बार जब अपने बहस चलायी थी तो उस समय एप्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर और इरोगेशन मिनिस्टर दोनों मौजूद थे और सिचाई के मामले में आपकी एक-एक बात का जबाब दिया गया था। लेकिन आज आपने वही बातें फिर शूरू कर दीं। हमने कोशिश की है कि आपकी तसल्ली करा दें।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, what about my clarification? This is a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No point of order in Calling Attention. Shrimati Pramila Dandavate.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बक्तव्य मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है और जो बहस चल रही थी उससे तो यह लगता है कि स्टेट में कृषि मंत्री और गृह मंत्री में कोआर्डिनेशन है, हमारे केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री जी तो यहां उपस्थित नहीं है। लेकिन राज्य के दोनों भ्रात्रालयों में इतना अच्छा कोआर्डिनेशन है कि जब लोग रोटी मांगते हैं तो उनको गोली मिलती है। मतलब यह कि अगर लोग हमसे रोटी मांगते तो गृह भ्रात्रालय गोली मारे। यह सवाल इसीलिए उठा कि बालाजोरी में कायरिंग हुई, इतने लोग मर गए और कितने लोग गिरफ्तार हुए। सरकार को मालूम होना चाहिए था कि यह सवाल जरूर उठेगा और इस समय केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री जी की आवश्यकता थी। मैं जानती हूँ कि कृषि मंत्री जी उसका जवाब नहीं दे सकते। लेकिन जो जवाब वहां के कलेक्टर ने दिया बालाजोरी के संबंध में उससे लगता है कि यह डेमान्स्ट्रेटर हमारी इजाजत ले कर क्यों नहीं आए? भूखे लोग हैं इसलिए उन डेमान्स्ट्रेटर्स पर लाठी और गोली चलायी। क्या हमारे देश में आगे चल कर भूखे बच्चों को भी रोने से पहले सरकार की इजाजत लेनी होगी? इस प्रकार की राज्य सरकार देश में नहीं चलने वाली है।

मैं आपको बताऊं 1943 में अंग्रेज लोगों के राज्य में बंगाल में लाखों लोग मर गए, उस समय अंग्रेज सरकार थी मांग नहीं सकते थे। लेकिन आज तो हमारी सरकार है और अगर हम सरकार से रोटी मांग या काम मांगें, यह कहने का भी क्या आज अधिकार नहीं है? किस प्रकार की सरकार है जो लोग रोटी मांगने आते हैं उनको गोली मारते हैं और उसकी ज़िंडियाल इनकावायरी भी नहीं होती है।

[श्रीमती प्रभिला दड़वते]

संथाल परगना में ज्यादातर ट्राइबल लोग हैं। 50 परसेट से ज्यादा लोग गरीबी रखा के नीचे हैं और उनमें से 90 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा ट्राइबल लोग हैं। जब पानी नहीं बरसता, जंगल से उनकों कछु नहीं मिलता है तब वही आदिवासी लोग ज्यादा भूख मरते हैं। बिहार में कई इलाके एसे हैं, पिछले 28 साल में डाक बंगले में अफसर 20 बार भी नहीं पहुंच है। ऐसी टाइस आफ इंडिया की रिपोर्ट है। पछने के लिए जिस गांव में 28 साल में 20 बार भी अधिकारी नहीं गए, उस इलाके में कितने लोग मर हैं इसकी कोई सबर अफसरों को नहीं है। हमारी बराबर मांग होती रही कि एक पार्लियामेंटरी डिलीगेशन को दहां भेजो। लैकिन आपने नहीं भेजा। लैकिन मैं खद और दिरांधी दल के एम. पीज. पंजाब में गए थे वहां के लोगों की हालत देखने के लिए। मझे दूर हुआ कि बिहार, बंगाल और दिल्ली आदि ज़िलों में जहां अकाल है वहां के जो गरीब लोग काम ढूँढ़ने के लिए गए थे उनको रंगव स्टेशन से ही गिरफ्तार कर दिया जब कि उनके पास टिकट थे। बहादरगढ़ में मैं गई थी वहां लोगों को दूरी हालत में देखा था। वह जो डिब्बुरगढ़ के किले की मरम्मत करने के लिए आये थे वह सारे अकाल-प्रस्त से आए हैं। चंडीगढ़ में हमारी पार्टी के प्रेसीडेंट ने अखबार में कहा है कि इस प्रकार की वातें पूरे इलाके में हैं। संथाल परगना में ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग माइन्स में काम करते हैं। बहुत सी माइन्स बन्द हो गई हैं। 1972 से जो माइन्स बन्द हो गई हैं उनके बारे में राज्य सभा के एक माननीय सदस्य ने दित्त मंत्री जी से कहा कि वहां की माइन्स शरू होनी चाहिए क्योंकि लोगों को काम नहीं मिलता है। वहां बैंडडे लेबर्स ज्यादा है और फलेश ट्रॉड में भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा आदिवासियों की लड़कियों को बचा जाता है, बच्चों को भी बचा जाता है। ऐसी हालतों में अगर वहां के गरीब लोग आर्म्स को हाथ में लेने के लिए मजबूर होते हैं या उठते हैं तो इसको पूरी जिम्मेदारी हमारी सरकार की है।

13 hrs.

मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि हमारे बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर और जगन्नाथ मिश्र के पास आज समय कहां है? उनके पीछे इतने केसें लग हुए हैं कि वे खुद अपने बचाव के लिए व्यस्त हैं। उनके दरखत ही नहीं हैं, वह उनकी तैयारी में लग हुए हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में उनको अकाल-प्रस्त से आज कर स्थिति देखने का समय ही नहीं है। मरो मांग है कि जिस मस्त्रमंत्री के पास अपने क्षेत्र में अकाल-प्रस्त से एरिया को देखने का समय ही नहीं है, उन पर इतने सारे इलाजाम हैं, तो सबसे पहले उनको हटाया जाना चाहिए, यह बहुत आदर्शक है। जब तक उनको नहीं हटाया जायेगा तब तक वहां राहत नहीं दे सकत है। प्रधान मंत्री जी यह बता दीजिए कि आज हमारे देश में कोई भी चीफ मिनिस्टर डॉ मोकेंटकी पार्टी से चुनकर नहीं रहता है, प्रधान मंत्री के मन में जो आता है, उसको हटा देती है।

महाराष्ट्र में जनता पार्टी के जरिए पद-यात्रा का एक प्राइम रुल गया, गांव-नाव में लोग गए। वहां भी वहुत लोग अकाल-प्रेडित हैं। वहां भी पानी और साई-वस्तुओं की व्यवस्था नहीं है। मरा निदंदन है कि जब आपने आई एम एफ का लोन लिया है तो इन अकाल-प्रस्त इलाकों के लिए सबसिडी देकर अनाज देने की व्यवस्था करें। जो आपने दाम बढ़ाए हैं, आप बताते हैं कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम चालू है, मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूं कि दिल्ली जैसे शहर में जब आज लोगों को राशन की दिकान से चीजें नहीं मिल रही हैं तो गांवों में यह कैसे मिल गी? वहां पर जैसे लोगों को तेल नहीं मिल रहा है, वैसे ही अनाज भी नहीं मिल रहा है।

संथाल परगना और दूसरे इलाके जहां पर कि अकाल पड़ा है, कौन कहै से मरा, मझे लगता है कि इसकी जांच भी सरकार ने नहीं की है। अफसरों की रिपोर्ट पर जो यहां जवाब आप देते हैं, उससे काम नहीं बनेगा, आपको वहां जानेहर मिथित देखनी चाहिये और वहां पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी जानी चाहिए। अगर आप पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी नहीं भेजते हैं, तो हमारी कमेटी जायेगी, जैसे कि पंजाब में गई थीं, वह कहां जाकर सोज कर के बता

सकती है, लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि आप हमें इसके लिए मजबूर मत कीजिए। आप हीं वहां पर आफिशियल टीम भेज दीजिये।

(व्यवधान)

हम तो फी हैं, लेकिन अगर आफिशियल टीम जाती है तो उसी से यह काम बनेगा।

बहुत बार यह चीज होती है कि अकाल जिस एरिया में होता है, वहां पर सरकार की ओर से साद तथा अनाज देने की व्यवस्था होती है, वहां पहले से ही ट्रॅडर और अफसर मिलकर सारी होंडिंग करते हैं। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि इस बारे में कितनी शिकायतें आई हैं? आपने इस प्रकार मैं डॉ-होंडिंग करने की कहां तक कोंशिश की है?

एम्प्लायमेंट गारन्टी स्कीम के बारे में बता सकती हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र में एक कालबटर ने उसकों जहां कहां भी इरंगलरिटोज मिली उसके बारे में एक रिपोर्ट बनाई लेकिन उस इमानदार कालबटर का ट्रॉफर कर दिया गया और वह बचारा कछ नहीं कर सका। सच्चे मायने में गरीबी हटाओं का नारा आप देते हैं लेकिन गरीबों को इस दुनिया से हटाने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

मंत्री महोदय ने जो 3 किवंटल अनाज की बात कही है, क्या उनकी दीर्घ में ही यह काफी है? क्या यह बात सही है कि

"The allocation to these areas is better than what it was last year."

अमर वहां अकाल है, 70 परसेंट अनाज वहां पैदा होने वाला नहीं है, तो ऐसे समय में आपको एलोकेशन ज्यादा करना चाहिए या कम करना चाहिए? अगर कम भी है तो क्या आप उसको ज्यादा बढ़ा कर देने के लिए तैयार हैं? यदि हैं, तो किस प्रकार से देंगे, उसके बाये में ब्यारा बता दीजिए। उसका दाम क्या रहेगा? इसके अलावा कौन से काम आप यहां पर शुरू कर सकते हैं? आप ऐसे कदम शुरू करें जिससे कि आगे चल

कर वहां इस प्रकार अकाल को स्थिति दोबारा पैदा न हो जाए, प्राकृतिक आपत्तियों से लोग बच सकें। आप ऐसे कौन से कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं? क्या आपने वहां पर रूरल एम्प्लायमेंट स्कीम भी शुरू की है? यदि नहीं की है तो आगे चल कर कैसे करेंगे? वहां पर जितनी माइन्स बंद पड़ी हुई है, उनको फिर से शुरू करवाने के लिए आप कौन से कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं? क्यों कि माइन्स में काम चलने से वहां के लोगों को उनमें काम कर अपनी जीविका कमाने का मौका मिलता है? उनके चलने से लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट की व्यवस्था में कछ सुधार होगा। इसलिए मंत्री प्रार्थना है कि वहां पर केवल आपका ही सदाल नहीं है, दूसरे मिनिस्टर और स्टॉट गवर्नरमेंट सब कों मिलकर काम करने का प्रश्न है, और यह सब की कलाईकटव रिस्पॉसिडिलिटी है। यह बात सत्य है कि वहां पर सिर्फ गृह मंत्रालय के साथ बातचीत कर के लोगों को गोलियों से उड़ाने के बदले, यदि आप काइनेस मिनिस्टर से बात करके लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट देने की व्यवस्था बर्ते तो वह ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। यहां पर सिर्फ संथान परगना का ही प्रश्न नहीं है, देश में जितने भी इस तंत्र के डॉट एरियाज हैं, उन सब के बारे में यही प्रार्थना है। आप कों उन सब एरियाज की मदद करने के बारे में दिचार करना चाहिए। आप वहां के लिए कैमे कौन से कदम उठा रहे हैं, कितना अनाज दे रहे हैं? ऐसे इलाकों में जो लोग होंडिंग बगरह कर रहे हैं, सामान में हंराफेरी कर रहे हैं, उनको रोकने के लिए कौन कौन से कदम उठा रहे हैं, उसके बारे में सदन को जानकारी दीजिए।

फिर दिल्ली में आगामी एशियाड की बजह से लोगों को सही दामों पर चीजें नहीं मिल रही हैं, यहां पर दंश भर से और विदेशों से भारी संख्या में लोग पहुँच रहे हैं और पहुँचने वाले हैं। उसको देखते हुए लोगों को समय पर सही दाम दर सारी चीजें उपलब्ध होती रहे, उसके लिए आप कौन से कदम उठा रहे हैं? क्योंकि वे अकाल पीड़ित लोग दिल्ली में भी जा रहे हैं और उनके लिए आपको

[श्रीमती प्रभिला दंडवते]

कुछ न कुछ व्यवस्था अवश्य करनी पड़ेगी। इसीलिए मेरा सवाल यह भी है कि सभी दीप्ति से आप इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने का काट करें।

कृषि तथा शामीण विकास तथा नागरिक पूर्ति भवीती (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह): माननीय बहन ने जितनी बातें कही हैं, सरकार उन सारी चीजों से वाकिफ है। उनके दिल में बहन होने के नाते, मां होने के नाते गरीबों के प्रति, पीड़ित लोगों के प्रति बड़ी हमदर्दी है और हानी भी चाहिए। लेकिन सरकार को इन सारी बातों का स्थाल रखते हुए जहां जहां सूखा पड़ा है, लोग तकलीफ में हैं, उनके साथ पूरी हमदर्दी है, आप इस बात का विश्वास रखिए।

आपने कुछ बातें बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कही हैं, जैसे कि होर्डिंग व्ह आपने जिक्र किया। ऐसे बतते में जड़े कि वस्तुओं की कमी हो, अकाल की स्थिति हो, लोग होर्डिंग करें, अनाज की ओर दूसरी चीजों की, वह वास्तव में चिल्ला बूँ बात है। वैसे तो यह स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स का काम है कि उनको देखें और हमने भी इस मामले में मुनासिब हिदायत जहां कहीं जरूरी समझ रहे हैं, दें रहे हैं। इसके साथ ही हम ऐसे कदम भी उठायेंगे, यदि जरूरी समझा गया, ताकि लोग होर्डिंग न कर सकें। पीड़ित लोगों को और तकलीफ में डालकर उनसे ज्यादा कीमत वसूल न कर पायें। हमारे परिवक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम का मूल्य उद्देश्य भी यही है कि अनाज और दूसरी आवश्यक चीजों की कीमतें इतनी ज्यादा न बढ़ पायें कि लोगों की बदशित से बाहर हो जाएं। लोग भूले न मरें। इसीलिए जहां सूखा पड़ा है, वहां के लिए हमने परिवक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के जरिए लोगों को देने के लिए ज्यादा अनाज दिया है। जहां तक आपके दिवार का प्रश्न है, 20 हजार टन हमने नवम्बर के महीने में, एिछली महीने की निस्वत, ज्यादा अनाज दिया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बहुत कहासुनी के बाद ...

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: आप लोग राजी हो गए, चलिए। लैंकिन जब तक आप हमें बतायेंगे नहीं तो हमें पता कैसे चलेगा। इसी तरह से हमने महाराष्ट्र को भी 10 हजार टन अनाज बढ़ा कर दिया है। इसी तरह दूसरे प्रान्तों को भी, उड़ीसा आदि को भी बढ़ा कर अनाज हमने दिया है। कुछ राज्यों को बाहर से भी अनाज खरीदने की इजाजत दी है ताकि उसके जरिए वे अपने यहां स्टाक बना सकें, भण्डार बना सकें, जरूरत के लिए इकट्ठा कर सकें ताकि अनाज की कमी ज्यादा न बढ़ने पाए। उड़ीसा ने कुछ पहले सरौदा है, और खरीदने के लिए उनको परमीशन दी है। वैस्ट बंगाल को भी 15 हजार टन अनाज हरियाणा और पंजाब से खरीदने की इजाजत दी गई है। बिहार का हिस्सा भी बढ़ाया है, कुछ दूसरे राज्यों की एलाकेशन भी बढ़ाई गई है, उनकी जरूरतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Singh. Have you complied with the request of Bihar as to how much rice or wheat they wanted from the Central pool? Have you complied with that?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, I have stated that allocation has been increased by 20,000 tonnes over the previous years.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: आपसे कितना अनाज मांगा गया था और आपने बिहार को कितना दिया है।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have asked for my information whether the demand made by the Bihar Government has been complied with. That is what I asked.

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : हमें हर राज्य की जरूरत को देखा जा रहा है। मायने के मताविक और जरूरत को देखते हुए एलाकेशन करते हैं। यदि कहीं जरूरत न हो तो भी वहां के भण्डार को खत्म नहीं कर सकते और दूसरी सारी चीजों को, सारे देश को देखना पड़ता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He says that 20,000 tonnes more have been allotted. Bihar Government can also purchase.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): West Bengal Government has asked for permission for 15,000 tonnes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Permission has been given.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: No, no, permission only for fifteen thousand tonnes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It can be increased afterwards little by little.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: A pertinent question has been asked about subsidy. But that has not been answered.

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: हमने एलोकेशन भी बढ़ाया है।

मूर्ख इस बात से भी इन्कार नहीं है कि कहाँ कहाँ स्टेटेस में पब्लिक डिस्ट्री-ब्यूशन सिस्टम को इम्प्रूव करने की जरूरत है। दिल्ली से या दूसरी जगह से जो शिकायतें आती हैं, हम उनकी देख-भाल करते हैं। मैं बार-बार कह चुका हूँ कि अगर कोई मैलप्रीविट-जिस है, तो हम उन्हें चेक करने की कांशिश करते हैं। इसमें आपके सहयोग की जरूरत है। आप अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं कि डिपो-होल्डर अनाज को बदल देते हैं। वे एफ. सी. आई. से अच्छा अनाज लाते हैं और वृक्षान पर घटिया अनाज बेचते हैं। वे फैयर प्राइस शाप भी चलाते हैं और प्राइवेट वृक्षान भी चलाते हैं। ऐसे बहुत से वर्किंज बनते हैं, कोर्ट में भी हैं।

हम सत्त्वी करने की कांशिश करते हैं, लेकिन ज्यादातर इसपर डिपॉड करता है कि स्टेट की मशीनरी किस तरह काम करती है। अगर हम किसी स्टेट को उम्मीदी मांग के मूल्यांक अनाज दे भी पाएं, लेकिन अगर वहाँ इन्तजाम ठीक नहीं है,

तो यह जरूरी नहीं है कि जासका सही इस्तेमाल होगा।

जहाँ तक एम पीज का ताल्लक है, वे सब जिम्मदार लागे हैं। वे दस प्रॅद्वह लालू लारों से चैन कर आते हैं और वे पब्लिक के बड़े बड़े नेता हैं। उन्हें कौन मना करता है? वे कहीं भी जा कर जांच-पड़ताल या देख-भाल करें। इसमें टीम की क्या जरूरत है? माननीय सदस्या ने कहा है कि वह पंजाब और हरियाणा का चबकर लगा आई है। माननीय सदस्यों के पास की पास है। वे कहीं भी जा सकते हैं। अगर उनकी तरफ से कोई रिपोर्ट आएगी, तो सरकार उसपर पूरा पूरा ध्यान देगी, यह मैं विश्वास दिलाने के लिए हैरान हूँ। मैं हर एक अनरेबल मैम्पर को रिपोर्ट को, जहाँ कहीं से भी वह भेजेंगे, टीम की रिपोर्ट ही समझूँगा। इसमें आपको कोई शक नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं आपका धन्यवाद करूँगा कि आपने हमें कोई जानकारी दी और हमें उपने इन्तजाम को ठीक कराने में सहयोग दिया।

जहाँ तक सबसिडी का सवाल है, शूगर और अनाज की प्राइस थोड़ी भी जरूर बढ़ी है, लेकिन सबसिडी की मिक्किया घट्टी नहीं है। इस वक्त भारत सरकार को एक विंवटल अनाज पर चालीस रुपये के करीब धाटा उठाना पड़ता है। प्राइस बढ़ने से वह कम नहीं हुआ है। प्राइस बढ़ी है, लेकिन सबसिडी उतनी की उतनी ही है। इस वक्त सरकार 500 से 700 करोड़ रुपये का धाटा हर साल उठा रही है। क्या वह इससे ज्यादा सबसिडी का भार बदाशित कर सकती है, यह सचेत की बात है।

यह भी जरूरी नहीं है कि सबसिडी बढ़ाने से यह समस्या हल हो जाए। आपने मार्किंट प्राइस में और फैयर प्राइस शाप की कीमत में जितना ज्यादा फक्क पढ़ेगा, उतनी ही थांधली ज्यादा होगी, उतनी ही मैलप्रीविट-जिस बढ़ेगी, पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम पर प्रैशर बढ़ेगा और उसका गलत इस्तेमाल होगा। इसलिए वह गैप ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य इससे सहमत होंगे।

[राव बीरन्द्र सिंह]

तीन विवरण फूड-प्रेन्ज रखने को जो बात है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट स ने एहतियातन यह कदम उठाया है । उसमें यह शक नहीं होना चाहिए - जैसा कि श्री पासवान ने बहुत जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह दिया है - कि यह ज्यों का त्यों रहेगा और यह इस्तेमाल नहीं हो पाएगा ।

श्री राम दिलास पासवानः मृसिया के पास जो अनाज आता है, वह ज्यों का त्यों रह जाता है और रिक्षावैट पर आ जाता है कि वह डिस्ट्रीब्यूट कर दिया गया है ।

राव बीरन्द्र सिंहः मैं मान रहा हूँ कि यह भी हो सकता है । सरकार ने एक एडीमिनिस्ट्रॉट व कदम उठाया है । उसका सही इस्तेमाल भी हो सकता है और गलत इस्तेमाल भी हो सकता है । कोइं मृसिया इस किस्म का हो सकता है, बिहार का यादाधा, कि तीन विवरण अनाज खुद खा जाए और दूसरी के नाम दिलाद । ऐसे पहलदानों से हम यहाँ कैसे निवारण? कोइं मृसिया सारा अनाज खुद खा जाए और दसरों को न द, वह तो पकड़ने की बात है । अगर आप चाहें तो उसमें सहबांग दे सकते हैं और ज्यादा जानकारी दे सकते हैं । दिल्ली में ऐसे शिशल कामोडीटोज डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम की जरिए से दी जाती है । दिल्ली में उसका प्रेशर बढ़ेगा, इस बात का हम इल्म है, जानकारी है । इस संबंध में दिल्ली एडीमिनिस्ट्रॉशन से बातचीत हो रही है । जहाँ-जहाँ उनको जितनी चीज की जरूरत है उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए उसमें इन्टरजाम भी कर रहे हैं । अग्र भी करें, इस बात की आप चिन्ना न करें । यह बात सही है कि यदि इसमें कहीं खरादी होती है, तो सरकार की जिम्मेदारी होती है । हम अपनी जिम्मेदारी को मानते हैं हम अपनी जिम्मेदारी को निभायेंगे, अरर नहीं जिम्मेदारी निभाने में कोताही होती है तो आप बड़े शो के से क्रिटिसाइज कर, सरकार अपने काम को दरुस्त करने में जरूर आपकी बात को मानेंगे ।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker,

Sir, at the outset, I may assure the hon. Minister that we have not called the attention of the Government in order to achieve any political motives or political objectives. It is because of the reports that we are getting through the Press and through our personal friends that we felt it our duty to solicit information from the Government. It is with this intention, we are making our submissions.

If we read the press reports for the last about a month, we find that the situation in certain States, especially in Bihar is going from bad to worse. It is reported in certain papers that if proper steps are not taken in November and in months to come, there would be chaotic conditions. So far, there are no deaths. It is very likely that there may be starvation deaths. It is, no doubt, true as the hon. Minister says that they are not in a position to tell us on what basis they are told that there is no starvation death. I do not know what is the meaning of starvation death according to the Government. Is the death due to malnutrition treated as starvation death or as natural death? I do not know. But when I read the statement of the hon. Minister, especially, paragraph 4 of the statement, it is self-contradictory. I would come to it after some time. Before that, it is an admitted fact now that the situation in Bihar is the worst. The hon. Minister, in reply to Mr. Paswan, has said that the list of the persons who were alleged to have died because of starvation were not available to the Minister and therefore, he is not in a position to give an off-hand reply. I am sorry, I am not to believe the statement because the names have already been published in the Press some 15 days back. Are we to take it that the reporters did not bring the fact to the notice of the Government of India or the Ministry of Agriculture? Is it necessary that every time the hon. Members of this House should write to the the Minister saying that this is our information and we have given notice

of call-attention and it will be necessary for you to give this answer? I regret the answer which has been given by the hon. Minister.

Apart from that, I shall submit two instances and I will bring to the notice of the hon. Minister of which he must have the knowledge. One of the hon. Members of this House, Mr. Shibu Soren has sent a telegram to the hon. Prime Minister, to the Agriculture Minister, to the Hon. Speaker and to other Ministers which has been published in the newspaper *Searchlight*, dated 17th of October, 1982. Therefore, the telegram must have been sent to them before 17th of October. He mentioned:

"Alarming situation in Santhal Parganas. Police running amuck. Conspiracy to kill me. People dying of starvation. Officials of Bihar Government including the Deputy Commissioner of Santhal Parganas are after my blood because I am taking certain steps."

The hon. Minister is relying upon the report of the Deputy Commissioner to say that there are no starvation deaths. The hon. Member of Parliament is not an Opposition member. He belongs to the ruling party and he has sent this telegram to the hon. Members, the hon. Ministers and the hon. Speaker also. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether any notice of this was taken and, if so, what steps the Government has taken in this regard. It is not correct to say that for the first time Mr. Paswan has raised this issue.

The second instance that I would like to give is that the Bihar Pradesh Congress Committee (I) has passed a resolution in the coordination committee of that party to declare the entire State except the canal irrigated regions as scarcity areas in view of the alarming situation in Bihar.

In view of this, we can take it that the situation in Bihar is alarming and we find that the hon. Minister

and his Ministry has not taken up this issue very seriously. I say so because of the statement which he has made.

Coming to the question of deaths, in paragraph 4, the hon. Minister has stated:

"The State Government have informed that every alleged starvation death reported from time to time was verified by senior officers of the State Government and none of them was found to be correct."

So, according to him, no alleged starvation death was reported to the Government. The names must have been given to the Government. They made enquiries on the basis of this information. You kindly read the next sentence:

"No specific instance of any alleged starvation death giving details of the deceased has been given to enable the State authorities to verify it factually."

What kind of investigation was made by them? I would like to ask the hon. Minister, if the factual data of the instances were not made available to the State Government, did the officials of the State Government made a general survey? Is it possible for the hon. Minister to lay on the Table of the House the names of persons with whom enquiries were made, whether in that enquiry any deaths were reported and, if any deaths were reported, whether it is possible for the hon. Minister to tell this august House as to what are the reasons for the deaths, if it is not on account of starvation, on what basis they have come to the conclusion that they were not starvation deaths. I would like to know that from the hon. Minister with reference to paragraph 4 of his statement.

The third instance to which I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister is the food riots in Bihar—they are not dacoities or rob-

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beries-specially the two instance of food riots in Paljori on October 7 and looting of foodgrain from a goods train near Nawadh are seen as portents of a difficult situation deteriorating into chaotic conditions beyond the control of Government.

Then, it is reported that out of 587 blocks in Bihar, people from 200 blocks are migrating to some other State. Why? The question that I would like to pose is: Why are these agricultural labourers and other persons from 200 blocks thinking of leaving their homes? Not only they are leaving their villages but they are also leaving the State. They are going to some other States. What is the reasons? Are they very happy to leave their ancestral place, the houses of their friends and their relations? It is our information that it is because they are not in a position to get sufficient food which is the necessity for their bare existence and, because of that, they are forced to leave the State.

If we take these circumstances, the cumulative effect would be that, in fact, there is a situation which has arisen because of which some persons have died. You may call it only a death, not because of starvation; you may say, because of malnutrition. But by using the rosy words and quibblings, the problem is not going to be solved.

The other circumstances also we have to take into consideration. We find from the reports that the prices of rice and wheat have increased by 21 per cent and 17 per cent respectively in June/July this year as compared to last year.

According to our information, though the Hon. Minister denied it, the entire public distribution system in this area has failed, has collapsed.

It is also reported that the late

transplantation of seeds has led to total withering away of whatever was grown.

The Agriculture Department-you will be surprised to find that I am specifically mentioning this question because I want to ask this very question which was put by the Hon. Chair and which remained un replied and it is for asking that question that I am trying to prepare the ground-puts the production of kharif crop at about 35 lakh tonnes against the increased target of 76 lakh tonnes this year.

In the year, 1979, when a similar situation has arisen-the situation at present is very serious-14 per cent paddy was not covered.

We find from the reports of the Ministry of Agriculture of the State that this year 36 per cent of the area of the paddy is not covered.

So, if you take into consideration these circumstances, we can very well infer as to what would be the deficit that the people in the State would be having.

The kharif disaster was preceded by the total destruction of the 'badal' maize. That is also one of the circumstances.

We are considering side by side the question of drinking water and we find from the reports that the erratic power supply, malfunctioning of State tubewells and shortage of diesel oil are forcing the peasants to urban areas. I would like to know whether this is true.

It is also reported that out of 280 tubewells, only 172 are in working order but their utility has been impaired.

What steps are you going to take?

The people are suffering for want of water, food, and inputs and everything.

The Hon. Minister says 'We are making all endeavours.' In this connection, I would like to know whether this would mean that the demands made by the State Government are met by the Central Government.

It is reported that the Chief Minister of Bihar had sent a representation long back. We would like to know from the Hon. Minister what was the demand made by the Chief Minister and how it is met, whether it is sufficiently met, adequately met and what are the figures.

It would be interesting for you and for the Hon. Members of this august House to know the serious plight of the agricultural labour in Bihar. They are just on the verge of death.

In the Indian Express dt. 5th October, 1982. Mrs. Nalini Singh, who comes from Bihar reported that she had interviewed many agriculturists and she has given certain versions. I do not know whether the Hon. Minister had any opportunity to go through that report. She comes from a land-lord family.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: She is the daughter of Governor.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: She is related to very big family. She is the sister of Shri Arun Shourie. She has collected all that information. It would be necessary for me to mention here as to what she experienced. She says that she visited agricultural labourers in Rampur village of Patna district and she explained the savage story. I quote:

"In the peak season, we get one kg of foodgrains for 8 hours of work in fields. Wages are paid in kind and no cash is paid at any time. This kilo is distributed in three portions: at 10 O'clock in the morning, wheat or maize roti of 200 gms. then, at 12 noon, 150 gms and, in the evening, 650 gms. of rice or wheat to take home."

She has collected the statistics and she found that 3 persons in the family work. What they get is $650 \times 3 = 1950$ gms. With their dependents, they total 8 persons. They say that they are not in a position even to live, leave aside a full meal. The second is still more disheartening. It is again from that village, Rampur. She met certain agriculturists and some ladies. They have said that, when the work is not available, that is, when there is no agricultural season, "we approach the gri-hastha (cultivator or landlord) for a loan of foodgrains and if he refuses this, we ask for cash loans; if he loans one kg. of grain in June, we have to return 1.5 kg. in November and 1.5 kg. in January and still the original 1 kg. remains..." That is by way of interest. This is the plight of the persons who stay there. If you ask for cash loans, they charge six paise for one rupee, that is, 72 per cent. Persons are living in this condition.

She has further said that, in Bihar villages, new indices of poverty have emerged. What are those indices? Those who have not eaten yesterday, nor today, nor have an expectation of a meal tomorrow. That is one category. The second category is those who had eaten once yesterday, but not today, and might eat tomorrow. The third category is, the lucky ones who had eaten once yesterday and once today but no prediction could be made as to what would happen to them the next day.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: One more category—those who are alive today but might die tomorrow.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: This is the position in Bihar and this situation has to be met. When Bihar was burning with these problems, as was stated by Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan and Mrs. Parmila Dandavate, the Chief Minister was here for four days in a week in connection with a bank case. When Bihar was having this

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acute problem and when this matter was to be discussed, the weekly Cabinet meeting could not be held because the Chief Minister was not available. This is the position. Therefore, we look upon to the Government of India to see that the people of Bihar do not die. Of course, it is too much to expect, but at least vis-a-vis the position in that State, I say this.

The hon. Minister referred to the efforts made by him through NREP. He has said that some arrangement has been made by which 360 lakh person days of employment were being generated. But at that time I expected that he would also tell this august House as to how many persons were there. I would like to go on record to state this, when the hon. Minister has said that under this programme 360 lakh persons days employment are being generated in Bihar, that, against the coverage of three lakh workers by NREP, the 1981 census has enumerated 73.4 lakh agricultural workers in the State. That means, if we calculate, a minimum of 6,000 lakh person days of employment need to be generated in Bihar for mere survival of the rural proletariat. The sum and substance of this is that not even six per cent of the people would be given proper jobs when Government is relying on this particular scheme.

There is a paper published by the Agriculture Ministry, a compendium by the ICAR which mentions under the title 'Agriculture in India 1980' that, if proper steps are taken, production can be increased. To what extent? Paddy 3.2 times, wheat 4.2 times, maize 4.32 times, can be raised with effective extension services supported by timely inputs and the necessary infrastructure. What is necessary is this. We want something to be done on a permanent basis. When there is a serious situation like drought, the Government of India

rushes food or aid. But that is not sufficient. Therefore, I would like to know as to what is the reaction of this Government to the report mentioned in this 'Agriculture in India 1980'. With this I would also like to know as to what is the quantity of rice and wheat which was supplied to these areas in 3 years—if he can give us figures for 1980, 1981 and 1982—and if we have a shortage, I would like to suggest and ask the hon. Minister whether it is possible that when a person in Delhi gets 6 kg. of rice per week and if it can be reduced by 1 kg, we can make them available to those areas. One person who has calculated on this basis, said that 3.5 million kgs. would be thus available. Sir, we have to see that if persons are dying—call it starvation deaths or call it malnutrition deaths, call it by any name but they are deaths because of insufficiency of food—is it not the duty of the persons staying in other parts of the country who are getting 6 kg a week, to be contented with only 5 kg and send that 1 kg extra to the persons who are starving? I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to kindly consider the submissions I have made and answer the queries I have raised.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: To begin with, I would like to state again that this report about starvation deaths was verified by the State Government. I have read out the teleprinter message received from the Bihar Government and it has been mentioned specifically therein that the reports that they have sent are based on newspaper reports, naming *Searchlight* as one of the papers. Therefore, it has to be presumed safely that the enquiry made by the State Government officers was based on the reports which the hon. Member himself has mentioned just now. There is no reason to question the report of the State Government after they certify that enquiries have been made and all reports appearing in the papers from time to time have been verified and this was in reply to the query through a telegram issued by the Agriculture

Ministry to the Bihar Government. It was in reply to that telegram that this information was received.

The hon. Member has asked about the total allocation of foodgrains—rice and wheat—to Bihar during the past 3 years. I am not in a position to go into all that nor do I have the figures. We are discussing the current drought situation in the country and the steps the Government is taking. I have given a detailed statement about that and I am also trying to answer the questions of the Members as far as I can.

The Bihar Government has received larger quantities of foodgrains for the month of November. There is adequate stock of foodgrains in Bihar in our godowns but it does not mean that we can release the quantities demanded by any State at any time. We have to look into the genuine needs of a State and for that purpose we calculate the foodgrains production within that State. If the State Government does not procure the foodgrains for central pool, we at least expect that State Government to keep that foodgrains within the State boundaries for consumption of the people in that deficit State and then ask for assistance from the Central Government.

Apart from that, from the foodgrains available from production within the State, we calculate as to how much more assistance has to be given from the central pool. We cannot blindly continue this foodgrain allocation to State according to their demand because that might land us in difficulties. We know how to manage a drought situation. We have done it last time in 1979-80 and the hon. Members know how well it was done. After we formed this Government at the Centre under Mrs. Gandhi, we have sent more food grains than what the previous government has done, to give relief to the people in various States.

About NREP allocation, it has been released for Bihar as also for other States.

There is provision for one k.g. of foodgrains to form part of the wages. More than that we have not allowed because we had seen earlier that in the food for work programme which is now called NREP, the workers were issued even up to five or six k.g.s. of foodgrains per head with the result that some families took away 20 to 30 kgs. of foodgrains which they could not consume. These are foodgrains from the Central Pool supplied to three States which were sold in the market. This serves no purpose. Our foodgrains stocks depleted on account of that. Now, we are a little careful. One k.g. is the component in kind for the N.R.E.P. Programmes. We are trying to allocate more foodgrains to drought affected areas and we are thinking of identifying the badly affected districts so that this assistance is not diverted to areas which do not fully deserve this assistance. They are used for the people for whom they are intended. And it is with that view that we have been trying to look, more closely, into the recommendations of the Central Teams which were sent earlier.

The foodgrains allocation also has been increased as I have already said. There has been a jump of 20,000 tonnes for Bihar. That does not mean that we will maintain at that. We shall watch the situation and, if more foodgrains are needed, we shall rush more foodgrains. But, we do not want that the people should feel that anything that they want is available from the Central Government. The only lever that the Central Government can exercise on the State Governments is to ask for some sort of responsibility to be accepted by them and their accountability to the Central Government.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: What is the demand of the States?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I do not know that for various State Governments. But, we shall not go by the

[Rao Birendra Singh]

demand of the State Governments because as I said, the demands sometimes exceed and we will not be able to meet it through the public distribution system. We take into account the demands of the States, we know what is needed by them and we know what is the production. We get the figures from the States. We have our own system of assessment and, it is after fully taking into consideration the availability with the State and the need for the assistance from the Central Pool that we allocate foodgrains from month to month. That is why it is fluctuating from month to month. I assure the hon. Member that there is no anxiety at all whatsoever on account of the shortage of foodgrains in the country we have imported some foodgrains also. That was only to replenish our stocks. Last year, whatever foodgrains we imported are still in our stocks. Because of that, the quantity of our stocks on a particular date is higher by about two million tonnes as compared to last year's stocks on that date. In spite of the fact that the issue has been increasing from month to month, during the past two or three years, at present, it is nearly 1.3 million tonnes of foodgrains that we issue every month. We are confident that—the procurement has been a record—our procurement efforts in the country, with the cooperation of the States, particularly, the surplus States, who have helped us in the matter of procurement of rice and paddy, are going on well. We expect that this will be adequate and we shall be able to maintain our public distribution system and meet the demands of foodgrains of the States. I do not want to enter into a controversy about the starvation deaths. Sir, it is a wellknown fact that a part of the population in India is suffering from mal-nutrition. But, in this context, the mal-nutrition cannot be called starvation death. We are discussing an acute drought condition. In this context, the starvation deaths would only mean non-availability of food during a particular period causing

death. But, on that account, there has been no death. (Interruptions)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Has anybody died on account of mal-nutrition?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I do not know. Even I can die due to mal-nutrition. But, that is a different matter altogether. I think that is enough.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now we have heard the speeches from the Opposition but unfortunately they have not mentioned the names of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. I want to know if they are national parties, then why have they omitted the names of these States.

Sir, as far as the State of West Bengal is concerned, the Central Government has provided Rs. 24 crores. Bihar has been provided with Rs. 7 crores. It is good. Sir, the funds provided to West Bengal are three times the funds provided to Bihar although West Bengal is being ruled not by our party. The funds have been provided to relieve the people from the hardships of drought. As regards Tamil Nadu the Minister has stated that he has not received any memorandum from the State Government. If no memorandum has been received then does it mean that the people be allowed to die of starvation? Members of Parliament belonging to both DMK party and Congress party have represented and DMK leader Shri Karunanidhi has also written to the Prime Minister that there is acute shortage of food, then why could we not rush food here instead of depending entirely on MGR to send a memorandum?

Sir, it has been said that whatever foodgrains are sent are not used properly for the purpose for which they are sent. As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned for every lorry that goes to a particular village the details are indicated and here comes the duty of the party workers also. (Interruptions) Sir, Mr. Paswan was very vocal but I want to know why the Lok Dal wor-

kers are not taking effective steps to avoid mal-distribution of foodgrains. It is very important.

श्री राम विलास पासदानः आप सरकार को डिस मिस करके हमको बैठा दीजिए ।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Even when we were in the Opposition and not in the Government we did it. As Opposition we have created a record in this country and the whole world has appreciated the way the Congress (I) party worked when it was in the Opposition. Unfortunately, here the Opposition is trying to take advantage of newspaper reports about starvation deaths. They want to malign the country in the eyes of the whole world.

Sir, India is a country which is producing more and we have got a huge stock. When we have got a huge stock and when we are rushing foodgrains to places where it is required, why do they want to tell the whole world that in India people are dying of starvation. Their sole aim is political. They want to bring bad name to this country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy, you have prepared a very good sugar-coated background. Now, please put the question.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, why sugar-coated. It is all sugar.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir in Maharashtra, there is acute shortage. This year the production of sugar is likely to fall by four to five lakh tonnes. The people will suffer. I want to know whether more tubewells and electricity will be supplied to Maharashtra which has made its own effort.

Sir, I want to give one more suggestion. In Jodhpur which is in Rajasthan there are clouds and in Delhi also there are clouds but the rainfall that we get in Delhi is 40 to 45" where as in Jodhpur it is only 2". I want to know

whether artificial rain can be made possible and whether any efforts are being made in this direction and, if so, when they are likely to fructify.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, we have been in contact with the State Government. They have not sent any Memorandum. The Central Government comes to the assistance of the State Government when the State Government itself feels that it is not capable of dealing with the situation.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Mr. R. V. Swaminathan has already made a statement and it has come in the Press. You ask him about it. He has made this statement regarding the situation of drought in Tamil Nadu. You just ask him.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. Swaminathan): The Minister also accepts it.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Are the two Ministers not on talking terms with each other?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: The hon. Minister has already stated that 15 districts are already affected by drought. He has stated about it.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: If the State Government feels that it is capable of dealing with the situation, there is not need for the Central Government for help.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Has the State Government told you that they do not need any help?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The State should come up. It is a matter for them. If they are capable themselves, then?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I rise on a point of order. The hon. Minister of State has issued a statement stating that he is dissatisfied with the management of affairs of food in Tamil Nadu. He has made a statement to that effect. Therefore, the Cabinet Minister cannot take the plea that Government of India are happy that things are being managed there. He should have taken action himself *suo motu*. This is my point, Sir.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We help the States in case of natural calamities through the States themselves. The Government of India has no mechanism of providing relief to the people with Central funds directly. With regard to the demand for rushing foodgrains to Tamil Nadu, as I have already stated, there is a very large stock of foodgrains in Tamil Nadu, more than 3 lakh tonnes or so, with the State Government. If need be, for Tamil Nadu or any other State, we can rush the foodgrains very quickly, at short notice.

Regarding Maharashtra, the Central Team's report has already come. This is being considered by the High Level Committee and decision is likely to be taken very soon, and we shall see how much assistance is to be given for the different water supply schemes etc. and other allied programmes in Maharashtra.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHAEDESAN NADAR: What about Kerala? Food is not allowed to be passed on to Kerala.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please, Next item.

13.54 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Sir, I beg to move the following:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd November, 1982."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion. substitute.

"That the Thirty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee be referred back to the Committee to facilitate the reconsideration of the allotment of time to various items of business so that some time could be found for discussion under Rule 193 on 'Electoral Reforms and Defections' which was already included in the List of Business of Lok Sabha for 21st October, 1982 but could not be taken up due to adjournment of the House on that day." (1)

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I beg to move:

That for the original motion. substitute—

"That the Thirty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee be referred back to the Committee to consider—That consideration and passing of the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Second Amendment) Bill, 1982 may be postponed and in that place the following may be added:—

(i) Discussion on the Sixth Five Year Plan may be extended upto

7 P.M. on 3rd November, 1954 till all members of different political groups participate and give their views;

(ii) Discussion on Electoral Reforms may be allotted 4 hours".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Original Motion and these Amendments are before the House. Now, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, You wanted to say something.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I wish to make some observations in support of the Amendment which I have already moved. Unfortunately there have been certain developments in certain States. Certain developments had taken place in Haryana about which I gave immediate notice and on two occasions it was decided that this item should be taken up. But for different reasons it had to be dropped. This time there was a further progress; it also came up on the List of Business on 21st October and in order to provide more time the Business Advisory Committee decided that immediately after the Question Hour this should be taken up. Adequate time was also given so that there could be a full-fledged discussion, but unfortunately one of our colleague, Shri Mukunda Mandal died and as a result, we adjourned the House on the 21st. I think that it is in the fitness of things that when certain item has already appeared on the List of Business, time should be found to discuss it. Of course this is also a very important item. It actually decides the fate of the Government when there are so many defections. This issue was completely postponed it ought to have been given priority, but it was put off. In place of that another item was also taken up; I do not mind that. There was a discussion on the Five-Year Plan; we are all in favour of it, but not the manner in which it was discussed. As many hon. Members have rightly said, without giving to this House the mid-term appraisal of the entire Plan, we started the discussion. The discussion has be-

come very anonymous. (*Interruptions*). I insist that the hon. Minister should take note of this criticism that I have made. Since that item had already appeared on the List of Business, they should find some time for this before the 5th November; even if it is taken up on the last day, I do not mind. If an assurance is given by the hon. Minister that this item will be accommodated by 5th November, in that case I would not press for the amendment, otherwise I would insist that there should be voting on my amendment.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is an half-hearted method to introduce planning in the House. My amendment will make it three-fourth hearted. That is why, I want that time should be extended. Upto 4.00 O'clock only two hours will be left; Minister may take one hour or at least forty-five minutes. That means practically no time will be left. You will be in the chair and you will continue pressing the bell, or deny opportunity to Members like us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you are prepared to sit beyond 6.00 O'clock, I will sit till 10 p.m. and even 12 p.m. and everybody will be allowed to participate. We can settle it when that question comes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What guarantee is there that you will be in the chair at that time?

SHRI A. K. ROY: The second part of my amendment is about the electoral reforms and the question of defections. Wisdom always dawn when a person comes from the treasury benches to the opposition benches. When Janta party was in power, people like us continuously pressed for debates and certain other things and we are also pressing like that. I also press as I pressed earlier that these things should be debated and time should be found for them.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, so far as the question of referring back the report to the Business Advisory Committee is concerned, it is not justifiable.

[Shri Mallikarjun]

Further, the hon. Member Shri Madhu Dandavate has expressed his concern about the electoral reforms. We had no objection for a discussion on the subject and for that reason, we had included his motion for a discussion, but unfortunately for an event of nature, to which we refer with a heavy heart, we had to adjourn the House, and consequently it was postponed. So far as the Government view on the Electoral Reforms is concerned, it is as clear as it is in their minds for discussion. But it is not possible at this moment to take up this matter before the 5th of this month.

So far as the point raised by another Hon. Member, Shri Roy, about referring the Bill back to the BAC, that also is not possible. Therefore, we will adhere to the decision taken by the BAC.

14.00 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I will press for my amendment.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I shall also press for my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Professor, why can't you see the Speaker?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It does not help. The attitude of the Treasury Benches is so unresponsive to the constructive suggestions made by the Opposition parties that I will press for it. I want to go on record that they have rejected it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a suggestion from the Chair to Prof. Dandavate that he could see the Speaker.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is the use?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your item was on the agenda.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Since you have already made the suggestion, may I inform you that I had already addressed a letter to the Hon. Speaker pointing out that it should be given priority because it was already included in the List of Business. But probably my request was over-ruled.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, if your suggestion is there, then let us keep these issues pending.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the question is:

That for the original motion, substitute—

"That the Thirty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee be referred back to the Committee to facilitate the reconsideration of the allotment of time to various items of business so that some time could be found for discussion under Rule 193 on 'Electoral Reforms and Defections' which was already included in the List of Business of Lok Sabha for 21st October, 1982, but could not be taken up due to adjournment of the House on that day.";

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 2]

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Agarwal, Shri Satish

Azmi, Dr. A.U.

Barman, Shri Palas

Basu, Shri Chitta

*Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal

Charan Singh, Shri

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Dandavate, Shrimati Parmila

Datta, Shri Amal
 Giri, Shri Sudhir
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Hasda, Shri Matial
 Jagpal Singh, Shri
 Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan
 Mahata, Shri Chitta
 Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Misra, Shri Satyagopal
 Modak, Shri Bijoy
 Nadar, Shri A. Neelalohithadasan
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Pal, Prof. Rup Chand
 Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
 Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
 Rasheed Masood, Shri
 Roy, Shri A. K.
 Roy, Dr. Saradish
 Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
 Sarangi, Shri R. P.
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Singh, Shri B. D.
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
 Tirkey, Shri Pius
 Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad
 Yadav, Shri D. P.

NOES

Ankineedu Prasad Rao, Shri P.
 Appalanaidu, Shri S. R. A. S.
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Baleshwar Ram, Shri
 Barot, Shri Maganbhai
 Behera, Shri Rasabehari
 Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
 Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
 Bheekhabhai, Shri
 Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
 Bhole, Shri R. R.
 Chandrashekharappa, Shri T. V.
 Chavan, Shri S. B.

Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
 Das, Shri A. C.
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
 Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
 Dubey, Shri Ramnath
 Gaekwad, Shri R. P.
 Gowda, Shri D. M. Putte
 Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
 Kosalram, Shri K. T.
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Mahala, Shri R. P.
 Makwana, Shri Narsinh
 Mallick, Shri Lakshman
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Mallu, Shri Anantha Ramulu
 Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray M.
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
 Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 More, Shri Ramkrishna
 Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhar
 Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
 Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
 Patel, Shri Mohan Lal
 Patel, Shri Shantubhai
 Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
 Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
 Prasan Kumar, Shri S. N.
 Rana Vir Singh, Shri
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 Rathod, Shri Uttam
 Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
 Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
 Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Singh, Dr. B. N.
 Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
 Solanki, Shri Babu Lal

Soren, Shri Hari Har
 Subha, Shri P. M.
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
 Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.
 Wagh, Dr. Pratap

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the division is as follows:

Ayes—041;

Noes—062

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I shall put the amendment moved by Shri A.K. Roy to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-eight Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd November, 1982."

The Motion was adopted.

14.07 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED TO INSTAL A RADIO STATION AT BARMER WITH AUXILIARY STATION AT JAISALMER.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): The districts of Barmer and Jaisalmer are most inadequately served by the existing radio network of the country. These are two border districts of Rajasthan comprising an area of 60,000 sq. Kms. No radio stations have been provided to these districts, and the people of these districts have to tune in to the radio stations of Delhi, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Suratgarh, Bikaner and other stations. But in more than half of the places in these districts, the people are not able to catch the programmes of these stations; and in the rest of the regions, some programmes are audible, but in a very feeble tone.

In the 4th and 5th Five Year Plans, provision were made for providing radio stations at these places; but they were not implemented, due to financial constraints. In the 6th Plan, no proposal was at all included regarding the radio stations for these places.

It is significant to note that the area comprising Barmer and Jaisalmer is bordering on Pakistan, and people of these districts catch the programmes of the Pakistan Radio stations located at Karachi, Lahore and Hyderabad (Sind). To boost the moral of the people of these districts and enable them to be correctly informed of the developments of the nation, apart from providing them entertainment, it is essential that a radio station should be located in the Sixth Plan at Barmer, with an auxiliary station at Jaisalmer.

*The following Members also recorded their votes.

AYES: Shri Ngaugon Mohendra, Shrimati Gayatri Devi, Shri Chandrapal Singh and Shri H.N. Bhahuguna;

NOES: Shri G.Y. Krishnan, Shri Saminuddin, Shri Bagun Sumburi, Shri Tapeshwar Singh, R. Rothuama and Shri Chnadu Shri Jai Narayan Raot, Dr. Lal Chandrakar,

(ii) EXTENSION OF TRAINS UPTO BHATANI INSTEAD OF TERMINATING THEM AT GORAKHPUR.

श्री रामगीता मिश्र (सल्लेमपुर) : यम-प्रति महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्न वक्तव्य सदन के यमक्ष प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ।

पर्याप्त समय में उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वों हिस्से में रेलगाड़ियों का दातायात न होने के कारण परिचमी बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में गोरखपुर के पूर्व के रहने वाले लोगों को अपार कष्ट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। एक साल पहले वहां पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में रेलगाड़ियों की बाज़स्था थी किन्तु बड़ी लाइन होने के बाद यह सारी व्यवस्था अस्त-व्यस्त हो गई। गाँतों अधिकांश द्वारे कगां कर दो गई हैं। बहुत कम द्वारे लखनऊ से पूर्व को जाती हैं। उनमें से भी द्वारे लखनऊ से चल कर गोरखपुर तक ही रुक जाती हैं। गोरखपुर के आगे छपरा तक कार्ड यातायात का दमु़चित सामने नहीं है। वहां के लोगों को लखनऊ या दिल्ली आने में अपा कष्ट हो रहा है। अभी निकट भविष्य में कुछ लोगों ने इसके लिए जान्दोला भी किया था। यह बव्यन्त लोक-महत्व का विषय है। मैं आप के साध्यग्र से माननीय मंत्री जी से प्राथना करता हूँ कि जो रेलगाड़ियों लखनऊ से पूर्व को जाती हैं वे गोरखपुर तक चल कर भट्टनी तक चलाइं जाएँ। अभी हाल ही में 1-10-82 से एक नई द्वारे गोरखपुर से लखनऊ के लिए चलाइं रही है। फिरहाल इस द्वारे वास्त्र भट्टनी से गोरखपुर होत हुए लखनऊ तक अवश्य जलाने की कृपा करें। यार एसा नहीं होगा तो यह वहां के लोगों के प्रति गोर दब्याय होगा। हमें पूर्ण आशा और विश्वास है कि इस लोक महत्व के विषय को देखते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी इस के सम्बन्ध में दपना एक व्यान सदन में देने का कष्ट करें।

(iii) NEED FOR TERMINATING JAYANTI JANATA EXPRESS AT NEW DELHI STATION INSTEAD OF AT NIZAMUDIN STATION.

SHRI NARSINGHRAO SURYAWANSHI (Bidar)* Mangalore- New Delhi Jayanti-Janata Train travels the longest distance in the country. It runs for five days in a week and the distance covered is 3028 kilometers. It caters mainly to the needs of the travelling passengers of Karnataka and Kerala. But as ill luck would have it, the train terminates at Nizamuddin Railway Station. The passengers who travel for almost three days from the remote corners of Karnataka and Kerala find it very difficult to reach their homes from Nizamuddin. It is a very costly and tiring affair. Sensing these difficulties, auto-riksha and taxi drivers also exploit the passengers who fall a prey to these unscrupulous drivers. If they hire a taxi at Nizamuddin to go to Janakpuri, they have to pay at least Rs. 60/- Convenient bus connections are also not available at Nizamuddin.

I urge the hon. Railway Minister, therefore, to look into the matter sympathetically and see that Mangalore- New Delhi Jayanti Janata Express is extended upto New Delhi Railway Station instead of terminating at Nizamuddin Railway Station. If this is done, I am sure that it will prove a boon to the travelling public.

(iv) NEED TO DELINK CREDIT GENERATED SCHEME OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES UNITS FROM IDBI'S RE-FINANCE SCHEME.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad): In 1960, the Government of India introduced in consultation with the RBI the Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for small scale industries in order to encourage the flow of institutional credit to small scale industries and to provide guarantee cover to the lending institutions. Till 31st March, 1981, the RBI was designated as an agent of the Central Government to operate the Scheme. While it was not made compulsory for the lending institutions to cover all their loans and advances to

*The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

[Shri G. Narsimha Reddy]
 the SSI units upto 31st January, 1970 it was made mandatory on the part of all credit institutions including SFCs to join the scheme from 1st February 1970 in order to be eligible for refinance from IDBI.

The Government of India have decided to entrust the operation of the scheme to the DICGC from the Guarantee Organisation (RBI) with effect from 1st April 1981 and directed all the credit institutions to join the revised scheme with the DICGC.

As the guarantee commission has to be collected from the SSI units they are put to considerable hardship as the aggregate of interest and guarantee commission for units in the forward areas is 14.25 per cent p.a. whereas for medium and large scale units which are not covered under the scheme it is only 14 per cent p.a.

(v) NEED FOR SETTING UP SLAG CEMENT PLANT AT ROURKELA.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): Rourkela is suitably located to set up a slag Granulating Plant. The Steel Authority of India has obtained a letter of intent for manufacture of slag Granulating cement as far back as 1981. The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices and the Railway Board fully support the location of the slag Granulating plant at Rourkela. Despite the above facts, the Government of India has not taken any decision so far in regard to the location of the plant.

If the Slag Cement grinding is done at Rourkela, Granulated Slag from B.S.P. will move in any type of available wagons to Rourkela. Entire quantity of clinker can be moved from Chilhati to Rourkela in open wagons. The Granulated slag of Rourkela Steel Plant can be directly fed to the grinding plant dryer by belt conveyer without any extra handling cost. From Rourkela the finished products 'Cement' can move in covered wagons or by trucks, etc. to the Consuming Centres. As the main market for this plant is Calcutta, which is not far off from Rourkela availability of covered empties will be easy.

The required power can easily be supplied by the Orissa State Electricity Board, for which already consent has been communicated to SAIL, to supply 40 M.V.A. There will be no problem in obtaining land and also labour.

Therefore, I demand that the Slag cement plant should be set up at Rourkela without any further delay.

(vi) PERMISSION GRANTED TO SOUTH AFRICA DELEGATES TO ATTEND INTERNATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE IN INDIA.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal): Government of India allowed three South African delegates to attend an International Bar Association Conference recently held in India.

The hard fact is that there are twenty-nine committees constituted by the said International Bar Association to go in depth into the various economic laws governing economic activities in India primarily with a view to promote a climate helpful for amending and altering all laws in a manner so as to subserve the interest of multi-national companies and create grounds for further investment by multi-nationals at the cost of our self-reliance which are already strangulating our economy.

It is obvious to the naked eye as to what can be the motivating force and objective behind this activity as the coordinating Chairman of all these twenty-nine Committees is also the Vice-Chairman of the Bank of America, New York.

It involves a basic departure from our anti-apartheid and anti-Imperialist posture. I therefore feel that Government of India owes it to the people of this country and the Lok Sabha to clearly state their position on the issues mentioned below:—

(1) Why the Government of India allowed holding an International Bar

Association Conference which had its Israel, South African and multi-national connections.

(2) Is there a change in the basic policy guiding our foreign affairs, with regard to our attitude towards countries like South Africa and Israel?

(3) Whether the Government of India is aware of the stand of the Ex-Vice Chairman of the World Bank and a delegate to this Conference?

The regret is that the Prime Minister should have found time to inaugurate the Conference. I demand that the Government should explain the holding of the said Conference on our soil.

(vii) NEED TO GIVE DEJURE RECOGNITION TO ISRAEL BY EXCHANGING AMBASSADORS AND ESTABLISHING NORMAL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THAT COUNTRY.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): India is hosting the Non-Aligned Conference next March 1983 in New Delhi. By virtue of this, the Prime Minister will become the Chairman of the non-aligned group of heads of nations till the following session. This is a key and vital post.

Therefore, I urge upon the Prime Minister to pursue fresh initiatives to make the Non-Aligned Nations more effective and relevant in fostering peace.

One important area is West Asia, which is sorely in need of peace. The past efforts of passing condemnatory resolutions against Israel have failed to produce any result.

The Prime Minister should break new ground by seeking the path of dialogue and conciliation with Israel with a view to an amicable and acceptable solution of the Palestinian question. This is essentially the Gandhian approach.

Recently, I was in Israel for one week, when I met and discussed with the Israeli Prime Minister the prospects for peace. I am convinced that the Israeli people will respond to the approach of dialogue and conciliation, contrary to popular impression abroad.

The foreign policy pursued by Israel and their recent actions in Lebanon cannot be approved by any rational objective person. There is no need to single out Israel for such treatment. We must interact with them and seek to change their outlook.

Towards this end, I urge the Government to follow up its September 17, 1950 decision to accord *de jure* recognition to Israel by exchanging Ambassadors and establishing normal diplomatic relations with that country.

(viii) NEED TO GIVE MORE FACILITIES TO RAIL PASSENGERS BETWEEN UJJAIN AND INDORE ELSEWHERE IN MADHYA PRADESH.

भी सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : सभापात्र जी, विगत कई वर्षों से जनता की ओर से रेल सेवा में सुविधा सुरक्षा और विस्तार की मांग की जा रही है। मध्य-प्रदेश में उज्जैन-इन्दौर के बीच तेज गति की रेल गाड़ी चलने की मांग जिससे जनता को आवागमन की सगम व्यवस्था हो सके उपलब्ध कराना चाहिए। जिसे गोप-उज्जैन के बीच चलने वाली यात्री गाड़ी जो कि उज्जैन में उसके आगमन के उपरान्त 21 बैंटे तक रुकी रहती है, का उपयोग कर पूरा किया जा सकता है। इसी प्रकार दड़ोदा-रत्नाम के बीच चलने वाली यात्री रेल गाड़ी 111/112 को एज्जैन तक बढ़ा कर यात्रियों को सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जा सकती है। इन्दौर से दिल्ली तथा बम्बई के बीच नई रेल सेवा की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए शीघ्र स्वीकृति दी जानी चाहिए। 19 डाउन तथा 20 अप दहरादून एक्सप्रेस में उज्जैन, नागदा, लाचरोद, गहिदपुर

[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया]

रोड विक्रमगढ़ बालोटे, चौमहला, सूवासरा, शामगढ़, गरोठ तथा भालाबाड़ रोड से यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों के लिए आरक्षण के स्थान बढ़ाए जाने चाहिए। चौमहला स्टेशन के करीब 'नागेश्वर पार्श्वनाथ' का प्रसिद्ध जैन तीर्थ है जहाँ बड़ी संख्या में तीर्थ यात्री आते हैं। जनता को मांग है कि इस स्टेशन का नामकरण 'नागेश्वर पार्श्वनाथ' किया जाना चाहिए। उज्जैन के प्लेटफार्म गाड़ियों की लम्बाई से छोटे हैं जिसे बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। देहरादून एक्सप्रेस तथा जन्य रेल गाड़ियों में सुरक्षा का पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिए।

मेरा रेल मंत्री तथा मंत्रालय से जाप्रह है कि जनता को सुविधा के लिए उपरोक्त मार्गों को तत्काल स्वीकृत किया जावे।

(ix) NEED FOR TAKING FIRM DECISION REGARDING SHIFTING OF HEADQUARTERS OF HINDUSTAN FERTILISER CORPORATION TO CALCUTTA.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR (Durgapur): All the units of Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation, namely, Durgapur Fertiliser Plant, Haldia Fertiliser Plant, Barauni, Namrup Plants and marketing offices of the Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation are located in and around Calcutta. The Export Committee has recommended the shifting of headquarters of Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation from Delhi to Calcutta. The West Bengal Government also allotted sufficient land in Salt Lake for construction of office building and quarters for the employees and officers. Pending construction of the same, the Government of West Bengal arranged office premises in the area where there was no loadshedding of power. But some interested quarters who are not willing to shift the headquarters from Delhi.

are trying to make the Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation to incur huge amount of expenses and losses.

So, I would request the hon. Minister of Chemicals and Fertilisers to take a decision in this regard to shift the headquarters of the said Corporation from Delhi to Calcutta and to make a statement in the House in this regard.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : सभापति हांहेदय, रेटेमेन्ट पदने से पहले मैं पह जाना चाहूँगा कि जो स्टेटमेन्ट मैंने बंडर बव 377 दिया था सुबह 10 बजे, उसको बदलवाया गया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: This has been approved by the hon. Speaker. Did you submit any statement under Rule 377?

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Yes I had submitted earlier in the morning at ten O'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under the rules what has been approved by the hon. Speaker, you will read that. Kindly read that.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अप्रव कहां हुआ। इसका मतलब तो यह होगा कि जो चार्जेंज बरे उपर लगाए हए हैं, इनके अनुसार प्रूव होंगे। (अवधान) मुझको कम से कम एक घंटा पहले दिया जाना चाहिए था। मेरा मामला 222 का बनता है, लेकिन अध्यक्ष गहोदय के कहने से हम 377 में एगी हो गए हैं।

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur): This should have been given at least one hour earlier.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : जो स्टेटमेन्ट कप्रव किया गया है उसका मतलब यह होगा कि जो चार्जेंज कंतेवाली पटना ने लगाए हैं, उनको मैं प्रूव कर रहा हूँ।

It will be a matter to be sent to the Privilege Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So far as your statement is concerned, under the rules it was beyond the context. It contained more than 250 words. There is a power to edit it. It has been edited and has been approved by the hon. Speaker. It has been given to you to read out. I will request you to read out.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : मैं बाणी जॉर्जनल स्टेटमेंट पढ़ूँगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will see that in future such things should not happen. You have made your point. That is there. Kindly read out because what you want to say let it be on record at least.

(x) TREATMENT METED OUT TO SHRI JAGPAL SINGH BY POLICE IN PATNA.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : मुझको एक घंटा पहले दिया जाना चाहिए था। इसलिए जो स्टेटमेंट मैंने दिया था, उसको पढ़ रहा हूँ।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं 11 अक्टूबर, 1982 को बिहार प्रदेश यवा लोकदल की रैली को पटना में संगीर्धित करने गया था। अगले रोज 12 तारीख को सायकाल के जहाज से जिसमें मेरा आरक्षण था, बांग्स आना था। 12 तारीख को करीब 2 बजे मैं गंगानगर प्रासाद हिमांशु, उपाध्यक्ष, बिहार विधान सभा से संगठनात्मक मामलों पर बात करने गया था। करीब 3.00 बजे बैली रोड पर 30 यवा संगठनों का 11 लाख हस्ताक्षरों का जाति दावयाल को देने के लिए आया था। थोड़ी देर बाद टीगर मैसेज लाठी चार्ज बिहार प्रेस बिल विरोधी प्रदर्शनकारियों पर किया गया। एक लड़का जिसका नाम जवधेश कमार, जो अपनी जाति बचाने के लिए उपाध्यक्ष की काठी में घुस गया था, उसको पुलिस ने बहुत बुरी तरह मारा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jagpal Singh, may I request you to kindly read the approved draft. I will request you.

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: I am not going to read out the approved draft.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will not be according to the rules.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : नियमानुसार मुझका पहले दिया जाना चाहिए था। (अवधान) मैं कहीं विशेष सुचना नहीं दे रहा हूँ। मेरा मामला तो प्रिवेट मामला का है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनेकर शास्त्री (सैदेपर) : यह 377 का मामला नहीं बनता है लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय के बनारोग करने पर 377 में मामला आया है, लेकिन इस तरह से 15 मिनट पहले देखे का क्या बोनिट्य है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shastri there is no question of hiding things. So far here in the Chair, we have to follow certain procedures under the rules. Now the statement was long enough. It is not permitted by the rules. Therefore, it has been brought down to below 250 words.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): It should have been returned to the Member and he should have been told to reduce it. It has been altered as it exceeded a certain length. It should have been returned to the Member and he should have been told to reduce it to the required length. Why was that not done?

श. ए. यू. आजमी (जानपर): अगर यहले बता दिया जाता तो स्वीकार से बात कर सकते थे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am told that that was done. The hon. Member was requested to condense it. Probably it has been done. What he is complaining about is that he was given it within less than an hour's time. That is a different matter. But the question is that he was requested that he should condense it. It has been condensed. May I suggest that you read it? The hon. Speaker will look into it and I am sure he will liberally look into it.

He will decide as to what is to be done. We have to follow the procedure.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : उसको बचाने के लिए कंचन नाम की एक लड़की उसके उपर लेट गई, लैंकिन पीलिस वालों ने उस लड़की को भी नहीं बख्ता। यह देख कर मैं उपाध्यक्ष के बरामदे से उसे छाड़ाने की नीति से उसके पास आया और यह कह कर छाड़वाया कि उपाध्यक्ष को कोठी में घर कर किसी को भारत का आकांक्षा कोइ विधिकार नहीं है। उसी वक्त एक लड़का सुरेश गप्ता जो बरी तरह घायल था उसने दबाया कि जिलाधिकारी श्री तिवारी और देवेन्द्र प्रसाद शादव, एम. एल. सी. घायल हैं जिनमें श्री विजय कृष्ण, श्री रमाकांत ठाकुर भूतपूर्व विधायक, श्री राधेश्याम शर्मा, यवा जनता। मुख्यमन्त्री पर्पुर को एक स्कूटर में डालकर अस्पताल ले जा रहे थे, को जिलाधिकारी श्री तिवारी ने पकड़ लिया और उनको भार रहे हैं। मैं अकेला आगे बढ़ा तो देखा कि देवेन्द्र प्रसाद शादव, एम. एल. सी. को दूरी तरह पिटाई की जा रही है। मैंने बपना परिचय-पत्र निकाल कर हाथ में ले लिया और जिलाधिकारी से कहा कि आप जिसकी भार रहे हैं वह एक एम. एल. सी. है। री. एम. ने मुझसे कहा कि आप होते कौन हैं इनको बचाने वाले ? तो मैंने कहा कि मैं सदस्य लोक रामा हूँ। इतना कहने पर जिलाधिकारी ने मेरा गिरवान पकड़ लिया और कहा कि आप जैसे मैंने बहुत से संसद सदस्य देखे हैं। मुझको पीलिस के सिपाहियों की तरफ धक्का देकर कहा कि इस साल को भी ठीक कर दो।

इतना कहने पर पीलिस ने मझे लाठियों से भारना शुरू किया और मारते-मारते एक बम में बन्द कर दिया। उसी बम के द्वारा कोतवाली में लाकर बन्द कर दिया गया। गवंनीबांग स्थित नजदीकी अस्पताल के डाक्टर ने मझे देखकर पी. एम. सी. एच. को एक्स-रे के निए भेज दिया। जहां पर पांच एक्स-रे हुए रीढ़ की हड्डी पर सख्त चोट आई। दिनांक 12-10-82 से 19-10-82 तक अस्पताल में रखा गया। 19-10-82 को सौ. जी. एम. के सामने पेश करके फूलवारी शरीफ जेल भेज दिया गया।

30-10-82 को जेल अधीक्षक के द्वारा सी. जी. एम. को 2-11-82 से लांक सभा की कार्यवाही में हिस्सा लेने के लिए आवश्यक व्यवस्था करके आदेश देने की प्राप्ति की। लैंकिन अवस्था करने से इनकार कर दिया गया और यह आदेश परिवर्त किया गया कि मैं व्यक्तिगत बन्ध पत्र पर ही बाहर जा सकता हूँ। 1-11-1982 को मुझे व्यक्तिगत दस्ता पत्र पर फूलवारी शरीफ जेल से रिहा किया गया।

मुझे पटना के जिलाधिकारी श्री तिवारी के बादेश पर धारा 147/149/353/332/337-323 बाई. पी. सी. और 7 सी. आर. एल. के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार कर मेरे उपर तथ्यहीन व भ्राता केस बनाया गया है। संयुक्त कों कार्यवाही में हिस्सा लेने से रोका गया, गिरवान पकड़ करके गाली दिया यथा और फिराहिवां द्वारा पिटवाया गया, जो विशेषाधिकार हनन का प्रस्तु है। मैंने कोई कानून नहीं तोड़ा है और न ही 200 मीटर/गज की सीमा, जो पीलिस ने अवश्य इलाका घोषित किया था, उसमें गया हूँ क्योंकि वह घटना उपाध्यक्ष विहार विधान सभा की कोठी के दक्षिणी गेट के पास ही ये सारी घटनाएं हुई हैं।

कृप्या उक्त विशेषाधिकार हनन के मामले को विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंपने का कष्ट करें।

श्री जगपाल सिंह कश्यप (जांवला) : यह विशेषाधिकार उल्लंघन का मामला बनता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Speaker is considering the matter.

14.33 hrs.

MOTION re SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri S. B. Chavan on the Sixth Five Year Plan. Shri Chitta Basu will continue his speech.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, I am happy that you are there when I am resuming my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That has nothing do with this. You better carry on.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): It is a charge against the Chair.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: No, it is not a charge.

Sir, as you will remember, yesterday I was referring to the crisis of the Sixth Plan. Now my endeavour would be to identify that crisis. As I have mentioned earlier, the total investment in the Sixth Plan period was Rs. 1,72,210 crores. Out of this, the investment in the public sector is Rs. 97,500 crores. It is reported that the public sector investment, which has been calculated on the basis of the price index of 1979-80, has to be enhanced by about Rs. 10,000 crores, if we want to fulfil the target already fixed. This amount of Rs. 10,000 crores additional investment would not be adequate in view of the fact that there is no guarantee that there would be no further escalation of price. If there is further escalation of price, necessarily the additional resources required for the fulfilment of the target under the public sector would automatically increase. So far as the trends are discernible, the trend of rise in prices still continues and it is not likely to be arrested. The upward trend of rise in prices is markedly noticeable today. If additional resources are not adequately mobilised, it may not be possible to cope up with the price escalation and .

the prospect of the fulfilment of the targets laid in the Sixth Five Year Plan would be bleak.

We are also told that there are chances of increased resources. The Government claims that there might be increased resources mobilisation more than anticipated and these areas of increased mobilisation, according to the Government, are larger surpluses in the public sector earnings than anticipated, larger borrowings from the market, larger accretion from small savings and larger external assistance. I do not know whether the Government is satisfied that this increased mobilisation of resources as mentioned just now would be adequate enough to meet the escalation of price and fulfil the plan target as anticipated in the document.

So far as the Budget provisions for the Plan expenditures are concerned, you know that the last three Budgets including the States' Budgets amount to Rs. 54,000 crores which means about 55 per cent of the total projected expenditure. Now, if the price escalation is taken into consideration, then the net investment in real terms would be nothing more than 45 per cent. The real problem, therefore, is that 55 per cent of the total investment in the public sector remains yet to be completed during the coming two years.

Sir, I do not know whether you would agree with me that with the tempo of development and with the constraints of the resources, it would not be possible to expect the remaining 55 per cent of the total anticipated expenditure during the coming two years. And if we expect, I would only mildly say that it would be nothing more than desiring for moonshine.

So far as the reality of the inflationary trend is concerned, we are to admit that the wholesale price index started rising again from May last after registering temporary decline during the period beginning from last November to April. Therefore, again there

[Shri Chitta Basu]

is the trend of rise in prices. Of course, I admit that there has been a slight decline in September. But that is not an adequate guarantee that it will be continued and there will be no further price rise. Sir, the Government may resort to deficit financing. As far as I remember, so far as the Plan document is concerned, it put a limit on the deficit financing. During the period of five years a limit was imposed that there should not be more than Rs. 5000 crores as deficit financing. I think you will agree with me that more than Rs. 3000 crores mark has already been reached and so far as the current year's anticipated deficit is concerned, it was calculated to be Rs. 1,371 crores for the year 1982-83 and it has already crossed that figure and nobody knows what will be the other limit to which the deficit for the current year will reach. The deficits of the States are also on the increase. Of course some new arrangements have been made by the Government of India by way of overdraft. The result would be only to increase the burden of the Central Government on the Reserve Bank of India. What does it actually mean for the States Budget? The State of West Bengal provides a classical example. By the new arrangement for the coming two years there will be no investment in planning. There will be complete stoppage of investment in the State of West Bengal because of the new arrangement which has been made. It is not only in the case of West Bengal alone. It applies to all other States. As a matter of fact the State Plan will be dropped. West Bengal has cut its Plan drastically. This is the ultimate consequent of the new arrangement which has been made by the Government of India. This ultimately retards the progress of the Plan.

Now I raise a question and I want an answer to that. Government wants that there will be additional Rs. 10,000 crores in the public sector. How does the Government propose to raise this additional Rs. 10,000 crores even accepting for the time being that there

will be no fresh price increase? Indications are already there and these indications have got disastrous effect Government has already decided to raise the administered prices and they have also decided to reduce the subsidies. These are well known recipes of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Therefore, these steps have already been taken.

The issue price of rice and wheat has already been increased. There has been further increase in railway freight and fare. There has been fresh increase in the price of fertilizers and other petroleum products. This also adds to the price increase. Therefore, here lies the crisis. You increase the administered price, thereby giving fresh impetus to the price rise. There is a vicious circle and thereby the Plan gets retarded. If you understand the nature of the crisis, then you will be able to take effective measures.

Now I come to the question of growth of the national income. The Sixth Plan document envisages 5.2 per cent annual increase. What is the actual graph? In 1979-80 it declined by about 5 per cent. In 1980-81 it increased by 7 per cent. The net increase during the two years was only 2 per cent. In 1981-82 the rate of increase was 4.6 per cent. If you take the average for the last three years the rate of increase in the national income has in reality been of the order of 2.2 per cent per annum. But you want to attain a growth of 5.2 per cent. If this present trend continues, it will not be possible to achieve the target of 5.2 per cent increase in national income. That will be unattainable. That will be the result of the crisis of the Sixth Plan. There are two major components for the national income. One is industrial production and the other is agriculture. The Plan target is to achieve 7.5 per cent to 8 per cent annual increase in industry and in agriculture about 4 per cent. In 1980-81 the index shows an increase by 4 per cent in industrial production.

In 1981-82, it increased by 8 per cent. In 1982-83, it has declined. As a matter of fact, in December, the index was 180.9. In June, it has come down to 164.0. Therefore, there is a definite decline in the industrial rate of production and already some quarters say that it is the sign or symptom of recession. Anyway, of course, somebody has said that this is limited to certain specific sectors. But nobody can deny that there is no trend or symptom of recession.

Coming to the question of agriculture, let us only take the figures for the last four years. In 1977-78, the foodgrains production was 13.2 crore tonnes. In 1978-79, it was 11 crore tonnes. In 1980-81, it was 13 crore tonnes; in 1981-82, it was 13.2 crore tonnes. The target of food production, according to the Plan document, in 1984-85 is 15 crore tonnes. If you want to attain that target, by this year, we should have attained 14.2 crore tonnes. But, there is a great doubt raised by all whether it would be possible to attain 14.2 crores during the current year because of the drought, flood and cyclone. As a matter of fact from a reliable estimate, it is found that there will be a shortfall of more than 20 million tonnes of foodgrains. Therefore, there is no possibility and no chance of attaining that 14.2 crore tonnes of foodgrains. Therefore, even in the agricultural field, it will not be possible to attain 4 per cent annual increase. Naturally, the Government may have to resort to import of foodgrains. If you resort to import of food naturally there is another crisis. So far as the import-export trade is concerned, the profile is:

In 1981-82, our import bill was of the order of Rs. 1,300 crores and the balance of trade was Rs. 5,700 crores.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: We do not know the exact position in the current year. But what cannot be denied is that the foreign reserves have already

declined and the Government is going in for the next instalment of the IMF loan. The Sixth Plan may ultimately end in crisis even if by any stretch of imagination everything goes as they wanted. The annual growth cannot under the circumstances exceed 3.5 per cent as in the previous years. Therefore, Sir, the Plan is in crisis.

I would only urge upon the Government to take corrective measures if they want to salvage the Plan.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I would only take one minute from you.

I remember the Finance Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee sometime ago remarked that they had entered the International Monetary Fund not on a stretcher but on their own legs. Sir, the crisis of the Sixth Plan which I have just now mentioned indicates the deep crisis not only in the Plan but in the entire economy. Whatever might be the pretension of the hon. Finance Minister, the economy of India is diseased and is sick. It is not to be carried by a stretcher but it is already in the hospital bed. You may not require to be carried by a stretcher but you are relying on the crutch. Crutch has become a part of your system. You cannot leave the crutch. If you abandon the crutch, you will fall. Therefore if the Government even at this late stage want to salvage the Plan, a fundamental policy orientation and policy instrument are necessary. Since you have not been pleased to give me additional time—of course, you will agree to give—I am unable to indicate what can be the long-term measures and the fundamental policies in order to salvage the Sixth Five Year Plan and by that to salvage the economy of ours.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a discussion on the Sixth Five Year Plan is also an occasion to reiterate our commitment to planning. It was the

[Prof. Narain Chaid Parashar]

Indian National Congress which even before the dawn of Independence exercised its commitment to planning and it was the year 1931 when in the Karachi session the Indian National Congress accepted the concept of planning and the duty of the State for economic and social programme. 9th February, 1938 is a red-letter day in the history of Indian National Congress because on that day, the President of the Indian National Congress, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose in his Presidential address gave a commitment to the nation that the future national Government will set up a Planning Commission to eradicate poverty and to ensure the development of backward regions in the country. That Address is a marvellous document for the future economic thinking and, on the basis of that, he set up the first National Committee on Planning with Shri Jawaharlal Nehru as the Chairman and it had such eminent economists as Shri K. T. Shah and others on it. That Committee sub-divided itself into 21 Sub-committees. There are reports on education, communications, railways, transport, energy, industry, every thing. So, that is in miniature what we were able to envisage before the dawn of Independence. This shows that there has been a continuity of thinking. Rather there has been streamlining thereafter. The setting up of the Planning Commission and the launching of the First Five Year Plan was also hailed by the nation. The architect of modern India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, launched upon the reconstruction of Indian economy and launched an attack on poverty also through these Plans. They are the documents which show the history of India on the road to progress.

Coming to the Sixth Five Year Plan, some doubts have been cast that the Plan has been eroded. There is no doubt that the price escalation has dealt a severe blow and the Planning Commission in the Mid-term Review has been forced to ask for Rs. 10,000 crores more. The earlier public sector outlay was Rs. 97,500 crores has not

been considered to be sufficient because it was based on 1979-80 prices. The price have now gone up. Naturally, therefore, the targets have not been achieved in many core sectors also. If you take the various Departments of the Government of India, the Railways are in trouble because they want rehabilitation, the renewal of track and rolling stock. Similarly, more power is to be generated and more money is to be required. In education too and in communications too, more money is required. Therefore, I do not find anything wrong with the Planning Commission demanding an additional pumping in of Rs. 10,000 crores into the Plan allocation because that alone can salvage the Planned enable us to envisage a period by which the targets can be achieved.

It is not the spending of money. The Plan is not for spending Rs. 97,500 crores. The Plan is for achieving certain targets. If those targets cannot be achieved, then more money has to be allocated. Therefore, it is in the fitness of things that the Planning Commission has come forward with a plea for more allocation because now every Department, every Ministry, wants more money. I would request the Minister of Planning who is also the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission to look into the demand because as a Member of the Railway Convention Committee, I have been able to find out the erosion of various programmes of the Railways. There is no money for carrying on the projects on schedule; new railway lines are to be constructed and much more important is the rehabilitation of the existing stock. Therefore, they require more money. I would plead for more money for these two vital sectors, the railways and the communications, which have not been included in the core sector. I fail to understand why. Unless there is a communication network in the country, the people cannot be linked up to the national line-up in Delhi and the States and districts and blocks and the various Gram Panchayats have to be brought into the mainstream.

Is it not an irony of fate that even after these many years of planning, there are so many Gram Panchayats in villages which do not have even a single Post Office, let alone the talk of a telephone? Telephone is a far cry and India is very much backward in the number of telephones per thousand as compared to other nations like Japan and USA. But, even in the case of Post Offices, even in Himachal Pradesh alone, there are 500 Gram Panchayats, which have not even a single Post Office in them. Look at the allocation. The Planning Commission gave certain targets to the Posts and Telegraphs Department and, on the basis of that, in the annual plans, for three districts one Branch Post Office was sanctioned this year. You can think of this poor planning and the importance that we are giving to the poor sections of society! I plead for more allocations in the Sixth Five Year Plan out of the additional pumping of resources, for tele-communication and railways and for education.

The problem of resources comes into view. Of course, it has been thought that only 50 per cent of the resources have been raised by the States in the current year which they were expected to raise. So, they should be in a position to raise more resources. But more than that we should have a realistic planning and attack on poverty must also have a realistic assessment of what poverty is and what poverty-line is. Formerly, we had the economic approach of income. Then we came over to expenditure approach. This much is the expenditure per family, and therefore this is the poverty line. Now I am happy that the Hon. Minister has answered a question today on the floor of the House saying that there is a Committee now, which will look into the new concept of poverty-line and that is consumer index type. All the other things like Health, Education and other things, would also be taken into consideration and, then poverty line would be determined. Otherwise, thinking of poverty line in terms of values of calories of nutrition taken by a person and the family

or income, is a fallacious line of thinking and, therefore, it is not realistic. When that realistic line of thinking is achieved, our planning would have a sound basis and, therefore, would be able to give us a correct index.

Planning from the bottom, from the grassroots, is also very important. That we must always take into consideration. Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, was more keen to develop the villages. And, therefore, Mahatma Gandhi thought of rural development and the programme of Community Development was launched on his birth-day some years ago.

Hence we must think of planning at the block and district-level. But so far, Plans have come from the top, the Government and the States. I am happy that the Minister in answer to Question 3801 today has given the composition of Working Group to prepare guidelines of planning at district-level. I hope it will not take a long time and before the Sixth Five Year Plan is out, these guidelines will not only be formulated but also implemented. Because if at the district-level, the needs are not assessed, at the State-level they are not likely to be taken into account and at the national level, they are likely to be forgotten and some sort of a wage pattern is likely to emerge which will ultimately to ruin the Plan.

We have thought of various things that have disturbed the implementation of the Plan and, as has been suggested rightly earlier also, price rise is one of the major factors that has stood in the way. Efficient implementation of the schemes is a very important thing because if projects are started and if there is no monitoring and if there is no evaluation, then, we cannot expect better results from our Plan goals and targets.

It is in this context that one of the world economists Mr. Mahboob-Ul-Haq has referred to this that in the context of developing nations the

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Achilles heel has been the lack of a proper and sound evaluation machinery. I would suggest to the Hon. Minister that if Plan implementation is to be ensured and streamlined, then the evaluation Cell, or the Evaluation Machinery, not only at the national, but also at the State, district and block-level has to be ensured. Because schemes are, floated, projects are started and then half-way they are forgotten and new projects are started, the result is that the old projects cannot give us results, the new projects cannot be floated and the projects which are promised cannot be initiated and started! Therefore, evaluation is one of the most important things that must be taken into account. Without that, we cannot have the results.

15 hrs.

Coming back to the attack on poverty, we had about 31.60 crores of people living below the poverty line in 1980 according to an earlier definition, and our planning document envisages that, by 1985, the number would be reduced to 21.50 crores. That is a good thing if it happens, but I am afraid it will not happen because by the time the due date arrives, that is, 1985, more people would be below the poverty line than we could think of. Hence, some effective steps should be taken to ensure that this 'poverty line' is defined many programmes like the TRY SOM, and also that the factors which contribute to increasing poverty are removed.

One of the most important things that is haunting the planners is unemployment. Unemployment today is a big dragon that is going to devour most of our programmes. We have so many programmes like the TRY SOM, IRDP, NREP and so on and with these we are trying to attack the problem. But this is not the point. The point is that, unless we revise the policy of issue of industrial licences and we force the industrial houses to set up industries in backward areas, nothing will

come out. I will give a concrete example. There is a place near the Bhakra Dam, the great temple of India, known as Neilla. Five times a licence for setting up a newsprint factory there was given and five times it was cancelled because after two or three years the party would say that they are not interested. Why can we not take some step by which either we force them to have this project or we cancel all their other licences? What happens is that they get a large number of licences and they put up industries in all those areas where they find it profitable or remunerative, where there is easy approach, where there are communications and infrastructure. But when it comes to setting up industry in backward areas, they keep the licence with them for a number of years and by the time they think that their projects in forward areas are in an advanced stage, they say that they are not interested and the licence is cancelled. Mere cancellation of the licence is no solution to the problem. The backward areas are clamouring for industries based on raw materials that they have. Limestone from Himachal Pradesh has been carried to Punjab and Haryana and the hills of Himachal Pradesh have been denuded of limestone. Now cement factories are coming up, and they should come up soon. Similarly, grass and other materials like pulp, etc., for producing newsprint are being carried away, and the entire State is being denuded, but no project or newsprint factory is coming up in Himachal Pradesh because the industrial houses give some lame excuse after three or four years that they are not interested and the licence is merely cancelled. As I said, mere cancellation of the licence by Ministry of Industry or the Government of India is no solution to the problem. All these firms should be blacklisted and they should not be given any future projects or they should be forced to take up some projects in backward areas. I would request the hon. Minister for Planning to prepare a list of the backward districts in the country and see how many such licences have been cancelled and for what

reasons and what steps have been taken against those firms which had failed to set up industries in such areas. Utilise the local raw materials and set up industries there. Then the problem of unemployment can be solved.

In addition to the problem of unemployment, we have also the problem of creation of infrastructure. The irony of India is that the States which are rich in raw materials, local produce, are lacking in infrastructure and the States which are having the infrastructure are lacking in raw materials. There is a big guardrangle, Delhi-Cuttack-Madras-Bombay, where more than 60 per cent of the expenditure is made by the Indian Railways. But most of the raw materials in the north or south or east or west lie scattered beyond this guardrangle and the infrastructure is not there. We are, therefore, unable to have any major industry in the north-west or north-east or extreme south or west or east. We should have the national map of India before our eyes when we think of planning. We are not planning for one State or one district or one place where raw materials are not there but the infrastructure is there or for a place where the infrastructure is not there but raw materials are there. There should be a coordinated thinking in this respect, a coordinated approach between the Ministry of Industry and the other Ministries. This should be taken into account by the Planning Commission while formulating such scheme. Then the problem of unemployment can be solved.

I would refer to my own State of Himachal Pradesh. In the Sixth Plan it has been given an outlay of Rs. 560 crores. Himachal is rich in flowing water. Dr. Parmar, the founder of our State, used to say that we have this flowing gold but we are unable to have many hydro-electric projects because we are lacking funds. And when we combine with the other States, the other States impose their own conditions. They force us either to postpone the projects or to hand over these projects to them on very hard

conditions. So to such States which have projects—you can say installed projects for hydel generation and irrigation—due care has to be given by the Planning Commission.

I will refer in particular to projects like Kol Dam and Nathwa Jakri and others which can create so much of electricity that the entire north India can be illuminated like Diwali. But what happens is that Himachal Pradesh is starved of funds. When it comes to the question of railways—there is that Nangal-Talwara line—well, Himachal Pradesh is having areas difficult to cross and they are unremunerative and, therefore, no funds. When it comes to big industries, you say that Himachal Pradesh is unapproachable by roads or rail transport and therefore, other areas are preferred. You kindly take this into account and give us money for Himachal Pradesh for afforestation conservation of the surface soil in the Himachal region and for preservation of the environment. These will also benefit other States. There will be no floods. There will be plenty of rains if the forests are saved in Himachal Pradesh. If the water potential is tapped in Himachal Pradesh and if electricity is generated in Himachal Pradesh and if irrigation is given to other States, Himachal can prosper.

There is an interesting thing. Sir, if we want to lift from our own river one cusec of water, we are called upon by the Bhakra Management Board to give Rs. 21. Rs. 21 is charged for one cusec of water for irrigation in Himachal Pradesh from the rivers flowing in Himachal Pradesh! This should be understood that if the rivers belong to the nation, they also belong to Himachal Pradesh. Why is then Himachal Pradesh being forced to pay money? Is it simply because at an earlier time Himachal Pradesh was a Union Territory and as for a minor some arrangement was made by the Government of India with the Governments of Punjab and Haryana? And should Himachal

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Pradesh be made to suffer? We should not be made to suffer because Bhakra Dam was created. The problem of oustees is there and they are being driven from pillar to post Haryana and Rajasthan and other States and they have no shelter. Even now 26 years or 30 years after the creation of Bhakra dam, people in Haryana have not been given ownership rights of the land. Under the 20 Point Economic Programme no Himachali oustee who has settled in Haryana or Rajasthan can get loan from a bank because land does not get transferred to his name. So he is asked to go to Himachal and all that. So there are problems. You build big dams. It is very good but under the shadow of dams people are ousted and the problems of those people are to be looked after. The human aspect due to the erection of the dam is much more important than the engineering aspect. The engineers have come and gone, but the people who have been uprooted from their soil have their problems still to be solved.

So, Himachal Pradesh needs a massive assistance for the projects that are under execution—whether it is the railway line or it is a hydel project or it is an industry or things of that type and I will request the hon. Minister to be generous to Himachal Pradesh because if all the projects are started in the remaining years of the Sixth Plan and completed in the Seventh Plan there will be no shortage of electricity and there will be no black out and no tripping of power either in Delhi or Rajasthan or even in Haryana or in Jammu & Kashmir and we are in a position to supply power to the whole of north India, but you give us the money.

Similarly, with regard to irrigation, we can irrigate the whole of Himachal. There are big valleys and there are small rivers which eat into the soil and a project has been formulated by the State Government and sent to the

Centre and that should be cleared. Thereby Himachal also can export grains.

I will not refer to many other things but I will refer to the efforts made by the State Government which is doing its best for the development of the State and we are grateful to the Government of India that they have been giving us good central assistance. I will refer to the figures. In 1980-81 the per capita assistance Himachal Pradesh got was Rs. 223. In 1981-82 it was Rs. 230 and this year it is Rs. 250. So on that score we have no complaints but we would like it to be enriched further and liberalised further and here I speak for all the Hill States and for all the backward States. Let the rich soil let the rich raw material of the State be utilised for the benefit of the people, the coming generations in those areas and let them not wander from pillar to post in search of jobs. That would be, in my view, a first major step for eradication of poverty and that would be the realisation of the dreams of Subhash Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru.

15.10 hrs.

(Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai in the chair)

श्री चरण सिंह (बागाष्ठ) : समाप्ति महोदया, मेरा इरादा था कि देश की आर्थिक स्थिति इतनी क्यों दराव है, क्यों गरीबी और बेरोज़गारी बढ़ती जा रही है और क्यों एक व्यक्ति और दूसरे व्यक्ति या एक नगर की आय में इतना बहुतर बढ़ता जा रहा है, इसके क्या कारण हैं और जनका क्या समाधान है श्रीरामदी के अनुसार और मेरी पार्टी के अनुसार वह बताता । लैकिन मम्मे जप्तास्त है कि दूसरे की बैंचेज साती पड़ी है इह है । मैं जानता हूँ कि दृधर की बैंचेज भी बहुत भरी है नहीं है । लैकिन जिम्मेदारी गवर्नरमेंट बैंचेज की है यह जानने की कि

उनके बलावा दूसरा पक्ष भी कोई और है कि नहीं। तो जो हाली बैंचेंज है उनसे क्या बात करूँ, क्या समझाऊँ? न मेरा मन लगेगा, और सुनने वाला कोई नहीं है तो उनके मन का भी सवाल उठता नहीं है। इसलिए बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद, जब मैं यह डिसीजन ले रहा हूँ तो मेरा और कोई इरादा आपका आमान करने का नहीं है। इसलिए हम सदन से वाक आवट करते हैं।

(Shri Charan Singh and some other hon. Members then left the House)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (संदपुर) : हम सभी याक आउट कर रहे हैं, और यह सवाल चारबार उठता है.....

(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आपको जाना हो तो जासकते हैं।

श्री आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : आपके पास नामने को कछु नहीं है और हमारा समय बरबाद करते हैं। कोई योजना नहीं है, कोई विचार आपको नहीं है, कोई लान नहीं है।.... (व्यवधान)

श्री उग्रसाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : हाउस में नहीं सकता है, आप बोलिए.....

(व्यवधान)

श्री रमेश मसूद (सहारनपुर) : सभापति महोदय, कोरमें नहीं है हाउस का।

شُوئی دشہ مسعود مسعودی

کون نہیں ہے ۴۰۰

सभापति महोदय : आप अपना स्थान पहुँच कीजिए।

इस समय हाउस में कोरम है अतः श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर (दर्ज) : सभापति जी, आज छठी योजना पर विचार

करने का मार्का सदन को मिला है। मैं समझता हूँ हर एक मंत्रालय में नितन करने की आवश्यकता है, और इसकी ज़रूरत भी पड़ती है लेकिन इस मंत्रालय को विशेष चिन्तन करने की आवश्यकता है, और कर भी रहा है। योजना मंत्रालय धन को किस किस काम में लगाएँ जब यह तय किया जाता है तो बहुत गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाता है कि एक, एक रूपया कैसे गर्व किया जाए, और यह सही भी है। देखना है कि जो पैसा सर्व किया जाता है उसका सही सही उपयोग किया जाए। आज हमारे यहां जैसी व्यवस्था है उसके अन्तर्गत हमारे देश में जो बजट पैश किया जाता है वह 28 फरवरी को किया जाता है और यह प्रथा अंग्रेजों के समय से चली आ रही है जिसमें आज परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। जो भी बजट 28 फरवरी को पैश किया जाता है पारा होने के बाद वह हर एक जिले में 15 अप्रैल तक पहुँचता है सर्व करने के लिए। आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में वर्षा 15 जून में शुरू हो जाती है। तो शामील क्षेत्र में जितने भी निर्माण कार्य होते हैं, वाह तांध हो या मड़क निर्गण का कार्य हो जो कि देश के विकास के लिए आवशक है, वह सब काम 15 जून को रुक जाता है और एहली नवम्बर तक करीब करीब बन्द रहता है। जो पैसा दिया जाता है, वह मुश्किल से दो महीने सर्व होता है। उसके बाद धन कई अन्न गदों में सर्व होता है। आफिसरों के पास पैसा रहता है, काम नहीं रहता है। जिस काम के लिए पैसा दिया जाता है, वह उसमें नहीं सर्व होता है। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमारे देश का बजट नवम्बर के पहले सप्ताह में आना चाहिए। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे देश में जितनी भी वर्षा होती है, उसी पर हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था निर्भर करती है। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। वर्षा के होने से अन्दाजा लग जाता है कि कितनी फसल होगी और नदियों में कितना पानी होगा, जिससे बिजली उत्पन्न होगी। इससे व्यापारियों को अन्दाजा लग जाता है कि उनके पैसे

[श्री चद्गाल चन्द्रकर]

की वसूली होगी या नहीं होगी। इसलिए मेरा बन्दुराध है कि जो बजट प्रस्तुत करने की व्यवस्था अंग्रेजों के जमाने से चली आ रही है कि 28 फरवरी को पेश किया जाएगा, उसको बदल कर के नवम्बर के पहले हफ्ते या उसके बारे-पीछे किसी एक दिन रखना चाहिए। जिससे जो भी पंसा देश के विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए दिया जाता है, उसका सही उपयोग हो सके। इसलिए मंस सुभाव है कि बजट को पेश करने की तिथि को बदला जाए।

दूसरी समस्या, जो कि सबसे बड़ी समस्या है, वह है बेरोजगारी की। इसको ले कर बहुत से कार्यक्रम बनाए खास तौर से हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हर व्यक्ति के अन्दर काम देने के कार्यक्रम बनाए गए हैं। हम सभी संसद सदस्यों को यह विचार करना चाहिए कि हर परिवार में कम से कम एक व्यक्ति को नौकरी मिले। सभापति जी, आप स्वयं जानती हैं कि बहुत ऐसे परिवार हैं, जिसमें पांच-पांच और इससे भी ज्यादा लोग अच्छी नौकरी में हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या एक भयंकर समस्या है। जिसका निराकरण करने के लिए हमें कोई न कोई क्रांतिकारी उपाए अवश्य ढूँढ़ना चाहिए। नहीं तो हमारे जितने भी लंकतन्त्र के विकास हो रहे हैं, ये सब एक न एक दिन अतरनाक स्थिति में पहुँच सकते हैं। लोग कभी भी भूले तो नहीं रह सकते हैं। इस वजह से कई जगह प्रदर्शन होते हैं। उन को नौकरी न मिलने से उनका धैर्य टूट जाता है। मैं इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम एक परिवार में एक व्यक्ति को नौकरी मिलनी ही चाहिए।

तीसरा सुभाव यह है कि हमारे देश में संविधान के अन्दर हम ने सब तरह के अधिकार दिए हए हैं, जैसे बोलने का अधिकार है, लिखने का अधिकार है, अपने विचार रखने का अधिकार है, आज हम इस बात पर भी क्यों न सोचें कि

हर व्यक्ति को काम करने का अधिकार भी मिले - राइट-ऑफ-वर्क दिया जाए। मैं इस बात का मानता हूँ कि इस में बहुत सी दिक्कतें आएंगी, सरकार को भी दिक्कत आएगी और दसरों को भी आएंगी। आज जो लोग बिलौ-पावटौ-लाइन हैं, वे 30 करोड़ हों या 40 करोड़ हों, कितने हैं मैं नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन उन को काम देने की समस्या है। इस लिए यह कोई सरल काम नहीं है, लेकिन एक बार सरकार निर्णय कर ले, विरोध-पक्ष के साथ विचार-विनियम करके उन को राइट-टू-वर्क का अधिकार दिया जाए -- क्या इस पर विचार करने का समय नहीं आ गया है?

हमारे बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अधीन सरकार को यह नीति है कि प्रत्येक गांव में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था की जाए। लंकिन आज भी बहुत गांवों के अन्दर पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। हमारे श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने भी इस बात की आंखे प्रत्येक राज्य राजकार का ध्यान जाकर्षित किया है कि पीने के पानी को हर गांव में व्यवस्था की जाए। लंकिन आज जिस ढंग से यह काम हो रहा है या जिस ढंग से इस दिशा में प्रगति हो रही है उस से ऐसा कहीं भी लंदाज नहीं लगता है कि 10 या 15 वर्षों में भी यह काम पूरा हो जाएगा। यह ठीक है कि हमारी सरकार की नीति इस काम को प्राथमिकता देने की है और राजों में भी प्राथमिकता देने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, लंकिन जो काम करने की भविनीती है उस के काम की जांच करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। जैसे भेद जिला दर्ग है, दर्ग जिले में 1822 गांव हैं, इन में से कितने गांवों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था हो गई है। इस बात की जांच करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से कोई मशीनरी है या नहीं है, मैं नहीं जानता। कितने गांवों में व्यवस्था हुई है -- इस की जांच होनी चाहिए और गांव बार केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास जानकारी आनी चाहिए।

हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने विजलौ उत्पादन तथा सिंचाई की

व्यवस्था को राष्ट्र से अभिक प्राथमिकता दी है। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि देश की बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए सब से बड़ी जरूरत सिवाई और विजली की है जिनके देश का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता। देश की बेरोजगारी और मंहगाई को दूर करने का एक ही उपाय है, जहाँ कृषि क्षेत्र हो या व्यायोगिक क्षेत्र हो, इन का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाए। इसी लिए हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस वर्ष को, 1982 वर्ष को, उत्पादन वर्ष कहा है.....

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दूलारी सिन्हा): उत्पादकता वर्ष कहा है।

श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : यह प्रोडक्शन और प्रोड्यूटिविटी की बात है, उत्पादन और उत्पादकता की बात है। लेकिन एक तरफ तो सरकार की ओर से कोशिश होती है कि उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाए, कारखाने चलाए जाएं, लेकिन दूसरी ओर कुछ लोग लगातार प्रदूशन करने, बन्द करने, कारखानों को चलने से रोकने की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं। इन कार्यों में तरह-तरह के बहुते डालने के कारण कई जगह जितना उत्पादन होना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं हो पा रहा है। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि ऐसी बहुत सी शक्तियाँ हैं जो इस काम को कर रही हैं और हमारे विरोध पक्ष के कछु लोग ऐसी कार्यवाहीयाँ को बढ़ावा देते हैं, ताकि वे लोग आईयोगिक भगड़ों व लाकबाउट में फ़से रहें। वैसे तो ऐसी चीजों को रोकने के लिए बहुत से नियम और कानून बने हुए हैं लेकिन उन पर सही तरीके से बमल नहीं होता है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि उन कानूनों पर कड़ाई से कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। आज यह भी देखने में आता है कि स्कूलों में छोटी-छोटी बातों को लेकर हड्डाल हो जाती है। शिक्षक भी छोटी-छोटी बातों को ले कर हड्डाल कर देते हैं। कोशिश यह की जानी चाहिए कि ऐसी चीजों को बन्द किया जाए, तभी देश का उत्पादन बढ़ सकेगा। विजली की कमी के कारण गांवों में विकास

के कार्य नहीं हो रहे हैं। आज सभूते देश में विजली की कमी है और मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत कम ही ऐसे भाग्यशाली राज्य हैं जैसे केरल, जहाँ विजली की कमी नहीं है। वाकी बहुत जगहों पर विजली की कमी है और इस कारण वहाँ पर जो किसानों के पम्प लगे हुए हैं या ट्रायबलेट लगे हुए हैं, उन को विजली नहीं मिल रही है। इस के कारण भी बहुत सी जगहों पर फसलों को बहुत नुकसान पहुँचा है और बहुत जगहों पर अकाल पड़ गया है। इस के कारण बनाज के उत्पादन में कमी हो गई है लेकिन इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारे देश के किसानों ने जितना अनाज के उत्पादन को बढ़ाया है, उस के लिए उन को जितना श्रेय दिया जाए, वह कम है। हमारे देश में किसानों का ही एक ऐसा वर्ग है, जिस ने 35 वर्षों में परिश्रम कर के देश के अनाज के उत्पादन को बहुत अधिक बढ़ाया है लेकिन अभी भी किसानों को विजली भिलने में तड़ी कठिनाई है। रात को उन को विजली दी जाती है और वह भी 2-3 घंटे ही उन को भिल पाती है। इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था करें, जिस से उन को अधिक विजली मिल सके।

गांधी में हमारे यहाँ ग्राम पंचायतें हैं। हम यह देखते हैं कि गांवों में गहले कछु पढ़ने लिनने का काम चलता था लेकिन जब धीरे-धीरे पढ़ने लिनने का काम बन्द हो रहा है, जो कि एक अच्छी बात नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर योजना मंत्रालय विचार करें कि क्या वह संभव है कि हर एक ग्राम पंचायत में एक पूस्तकालय हो। एक पूस्तकालय की व्यवस्था वहाँ पर हो, जहाँ वह भारत सरकार की तरफ से हो या राज्य सरकार की तरफ से हो और उस में ऐसी पूस्तकें हों जैसे पंचवर्षीय योजना, उद्योगों के चिलसिले में पूस्तकें, कृषि के सिलसिले में पूस्तकें। इस तरह का साहित्य उन पूस्तकालयों में हो। लोगों को कर्ज कहाँ से भिले, इस की जानकारी बाली पूस्तकों भी वहाँ पर हों। मैं

[श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर]

समझता हूँ कि वब समय आ गया है कि हर एक ग्राम पंचायत में एक पुस्तकालय हो और उसमें ऐसे विषय की पुस्तकें हैं, जिन को पढ़ने से लोगों को फायदा हो, और यवकों को अच्छी पुस्तक पढ़ने का मौका मिले। आज तो होता यह है कि गांवों में सिमेंगा का साहित्य मिल जाता है या युवक हरीद कर उस को ले आता है जबकि उन को हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के बारे में महीं के बराबर जानकारी होती है। इसलिए हर एक ग्राम पंचायत में अगर एक पुस्तकालय की व्यवस्था हो सके, तो इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि इससे वहाँ के लोगों को बहुत बड़ा लाभ होगा।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे बहुत से संग्रह सदस्य विदेशों में जाते हैं और वे यह जानते हैं कि वर्ष पर हमारे दूतावासों में जो हमारे दफ़ेसर हैं उन को यहाँ के बारे में पूरी जानकारी नहीं रहती है। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारे यहाँ एक आई. एफ. एस. यानी इन्डियन फारन सर्विस है और उसी सर्विस के कर्मचारी विदेशों में आते-जाते रहते हैं। इस का परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि उन को केवल विदेशों के बारे में जानकारी रहती है दौर अपने देश के बारे में बिल्कुल जानकारी नहीं रहती है और परिणाम यह होता है कि जब उनकी इस देश के बारे में कोई जानकारी देनी होती है, तो गलत जानकारी दी जाती है। उन को गहां की पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के बारे में जानकारी नहीं रहती है। क्या इस पर सोचने की आवश्यकता नहीं है? वब हम ने अपने गहां एडीमिनिस्ट्रेशन संभाला, तो आई. ए. एस. से शुरू किया, आई. एफ. एस शुरू की और पुलिस गर्भिंश शुरू की। क्या अब इस बात की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि इन सर्विसेंज में से और साइटिस्टों को भी बाहर भेजा जाए और जो आई. एफ. एस. के लोग हैं, वे हर 10 साल के बाद एक बार केग से कम 3 साल भारत में रह कर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में काम करें। उन को बाहे आप कमिशनर

का पद दें या और कोई पद दें, हर 10 साल के बाद 3 साल भारत में रह कर वे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में काम करें ताकि उन को यहाँ का अनुभव हो जाए। केसे उन को यह काग दिया जा सकता है, इस में वबश्य कुछ कठिनाई आ सकती है। बहुत सी समस्याएँ हर में सामने आएंगी और बहुत किस्म के दबाव भी पड़ राकर हैं लेकिन मैं रमझता हूँ कि अब समय आ गया है जबकि 10 साल के बाद तीन साल तक इन लोगों को भारत के उत्तर, दक्षिण, पूरब, पश्चिम में, जहाँ भी मैं भेजा जाए, जिस से उन को देश के सम्बन्ध में पूरी जानकारी रहे। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक ऐसा विषय है, जिस पर हमारे योजना मंत्रालय को गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए और विचार-विनियम कर के कोई ऐसा रास्ता दपनाया जाए, जिस से हमारे देश के प्रतिपिधि, लाई. एफ. एस. के अधिकारियों को भारत के सम्बन्ध में पूरी जानकारी रहे और दूसरे देशों के लोगों को वे भारत के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी दे सकें।

इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ और आप को अन्याद देता हूँ कि आप ने भूमे दोलने का समय दिया।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Madam Chairman, of course, the hon. Planning Minister has made it quite clear at the outset that he is not in a position to give to the House any mid-term appraisal of the Plan. Therefore, I suppose he has cast a responsibility on the Members to suggest points for appraisal. That is no excuse for him for making such a complacent speech in the beginning. He could have at least admitted that the Plan has run into very rough weather and the gravity of the crisis should not be under estimated, otherwise there is no point in having this debate. The debate has come very late and after a lot of agitation from the opposition that we should be given an opportunity to discuss this very important subject.

All my sympathies go to the Minister because none of the senior Ministers, who are vitally concerned with

different aspects of planning, whether it is steel, oil, railways, commerce, industry or anything, has bothered to stay here to hear our opinions. Anyway, I do not propose to walk out in a huff as Chaudhry Charan Singh has done because by now we have become accustomed to speaking in an empty House. It is no use going on repeating the same thing that because of inflation and because of the terrific price rise, there has been a steady erosion in the actual value of the outlay of the Plan. It is bound to be there and as a result of that the physical targets of the Plan cannot be attained. These things are well known and they can be illustrated by so many figures.

As far as inflation is concerned, the Minister has again claimed that the rate of inflation has been brought down substantially. Well, we can go on arguing about this, but the point is that as far as the common people of this country are concerned, even if one admits for arguments sake that statistically the inflation rate has been brought down to some extent, the fact remains that the cost of living index and the wholesale price index are going up all the time. The Planning Commission in its wisdom should give us some explanation of how this happens. In one year ending 9th January, 1982, the wholesale price index increased by 6.9 per cent, but the retail prices have gone up much more sharply. For industrial workers, the index showed 12.4 per cent increase, for urban non-manual employees 11.4 per cent increase and for agricultural labour 14.4 per cent increase. Therefore, the people for whose benefit the Plan is devised will not be satisfied by knowing statistically the rate of inflation is going down because the prices are going up all the time. And that is bound to be so as long as this huge amount of black money is circulating in the economy over which nobody has any control; nobody can detect it. The Government has failed completely to set in motion any kind of strategy against

black money except for Mr. Venkataraman's Bearer Bonds Scheme, which brought a very niggardly amount in exchange for freeing these people from any obligation for paying any taxes and all that.

Now, the point is that there is a big shortfall in resources. That has been admitted by the Minister himself. Physically speaking, there is a big shortfall in foodgrain production also. This year it is going to be very serious because of the natural calamities. Against the target of 154 million tonnes — there must be something. I do not know what it is due to, — if you see the figures for the last two-three years, it seems we have stuck up at 130-132 million tonnes. We are not able to break this barrier. How you will realise the target of 154 million tonnes, I do not know. Again you have started importing wheat and all that because of what the conditions are this year. And the Land Reforms have been given a go-by as far as I can see. Originally the idea of the land reforms was that the surplus amount of land which was identified should be taken over and distributed among the landless people or among the marginal farmers. That idea has practically been sabotaged and torpedoed altogether because bulk of the land which is identified is outside the physical control of the Government. It has either got stuck up in litigation in law courts or in any case it has not been taken over by the Government and distributed to the landless and marginal farmers.

Then so many Members referred to power shortage. There is tremendous shortfall in power generation. The new projects which were to be completed in the last two years have not yet been completed. I am told that out of 51 such thermal projects, only one was completed; and out of 65 hydro-projects only two have been completed.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

In steel production it is claimed that it is going up, but a few months ago in this very House the then Minister, Shri Charanjit Chanaana had admitted that a revised target of 6.3 million tonnes of steel which was worked out is incapable of being achieved because of the infrastructural inadequacies. Here a Cabinet Sub-Committee for dealing explicitly with the infrastructure had been set up. That was a good step and then we were told that the things will be all right. But we are told now that even that revised target of 6.3 million tonnes of steel cannot be achieved because of deficiencies in the infrastructure. What is it due to, you should tell us. We would like to know whether it is due to inadequate coal supplies or railway movements not being up to the mark or due to the power shortage? Whatever the reasons may be, there does not seem to be much improvement. According to the SAIL Chairman, one and a half million tonnes of Steel is lying unsold with the Steel mills and at the same time steel structurals and other steel products are being imported. Main consumers of steel, I believe, in this country are the Railways and the engineering industries. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether these unsold stocks of steel reflect any difficulty on the part of the engineering industries to consume the steel because of their falling production? In this morning's paper, I have seen a statement by the Engineering Industries Association saying that production in the engineering industries has been falling. Then all the steel plants without exception are complaining of unsatisfactory performance of the coke-oven batteries. One reason why they cannot achieve the steel target is because the coke-oven batteries do not function properly. Is it because of the quality of the coking coal or the supplies of the coking coal in our country are inadequate? We read

in papers that you are going to import coal also from abroad. So, I would like to know whether there is any crisis in the production of coking coal? What is the trouble? Can't you step up the coal production if that is the case? There is no use saying that because there are specific types and varieties of coal which are required for different purposes, that is the reason why there is a shortfall in steel production. There is a shortfall even in the renewals programme of the railways for which a huge investment was budgeted in the Plan. For example, for renewing the Railway tracks, we are now told that out of about 14,000 kilometers of tracks which are required to be renewed, so far in the Plan period, which is nearly three years past now, only about 1400 kilometers have been re-laid. That means that roughly 10 per cent of the total target of new tracks have been laid in a period of nearly three years of the Plan. What is the trouble? Is it because they cannot get steel? But SAIL says that stocks of steel are laying unsold. Apparently, there is some kind of a gap and planning is not being co-ordinated properly.

I would have thought that the Minister would at least have pointed out that since the Plan was first formulated, certain new developments had taken place, which were not accounted for in the Plan at all. They are subsequent developments. To what extent those have seriously distorted and thrown the Plan out of gear—I hope you will assess when you come to make your midterm appraisal. There is no mention of it in your opening statement.

First of all, there is this appearance—may be, only in some sectors: I do not say that it has appeared all over—in the field of engineering industry. But, nevertheless, in some sectors, there have appeared the so-called recessionary symptoms. You had not bargained for it when you

originally formulated the Plan. The Reserve Bank has given a lengthy explanation. It has said: Don't call it a recession; call it a fall demand. why is it there? Somebody says that the demand pattern may have changed. Somebody says it may be due to more access than was available earlier, to imported goods.

Then the question arises: how far is this import liberalization policy contributing to this? We do not know. But there is the appearance of recession.

Then there is a fear expressed in many industrial quarters —including the small scale industries quarters—that this new liberalization of imports policy may result in some unhealthy dumping in our country, of foreign goods which cannot be sold in their own countries abroad. To what extent all these things are producing this so-called recessionary symptoms, is something one which you should throw more light. Anyway, this is a factor which has developed.

The second one which I consider very important was the fact that in an unobtrusive and quiet way, the old Industrial Policy Resolution has been drastically changed. It has been drastically changed. I cannot quote now, because of lack of time; but your colleague Mr. Tiwari's speech at the meeting of the Central Advisory Council on Industry, of which I happen to be member, on the 23rd August, makes it quite clear that the object of industrial policy now is going to be something very different from the original priorities which were fixed. I am not referring to the priorities of 1956. At that time, we talked about the commanding heights of the economy, and how the public sector must be made predominant. But even what we were doing for the last few years, is being changed. I should say that this industrial policy means a virtual end of the MRTP Act and the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act.

In respect of the big business houses, these were the two statutory weapons with which you wanted to control them, viz. the MRTP Act and the FERA. Now, what you have undertaken amounts to a virtual scrapping of these two. So, there is a good-bye to planning, as far as private sector is concerned. In my opinion, there can never be any effective planning, when you have such big houses outside your control. These two weapons which have a limited capacity, are sought to be whittled down, and scuttled.

What has Mr. Tiwari said here ? Now, the large houses are going to expand outside the industries which were listed in Appendix I. We all know the Appendix I industries, the whole annexure is there. Now, they will be permitted to expand, even outside this Appendix I industries into those fields of production where their entry was formerly prohibited and banned in the interests of other sectors.

Secondly, the definition of dominance for MRTP purposes has been changed. It is now related not to current production, but is going to be related to the licensed capacity. But production for export purposes has been excluded from licensed capacity. Your licensed capacity will be calculated leaving out minus, whatever you produce for exports and the unlicensed capacity which have been allowed to go on from year to year, all this time when goods were being illegally produced and marketed, those have been regularised. Some industries have been totally exempted from MRTP; and certain industries which are now referred to as 'priority industries' they are going to be allowed foreign equity holding, if necessary up to 51 per cent! All this time, we were saying that these companies will have to bring down foreign equity to 40 per cent. Now, 51 per cent they can hold! That means the majority holding. Already in the case of Hindustan Lever it has been done. On what ground "Oh!

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

They are exporting to much!" I have no time, Madam, just now to explain the export mechanism Hindustan Lever practises. And again it is a big hoax and the whole thing is deception. They are makers of soap and dalda vanaspati and their high technology has impressed the Government so much that they are to be allowed 51 per cent foreign equity holding. So, this is the first factor. This one was the appearance of recessionary symptoms. The second one is the change—sweeping change—in the industrial policy. The third is the IMF loan to which many friends have already referred. I am only referring to it for this purpose, that this loan is taken on the plea that we will use it in order to meet our huge balance of trade deficit. But from what we understand, the conditionalities attached to the loan are such—if you are going to observe them—the trade deficit will not be alleviated at all. The trade deficit will become more aggravated. Because, it compels you to go in for liberalisation of imports whereas the corresponding rise in our exports is not possible; because we cannot enter the markets where the protectionist measures are being imposed against Indian exports to other developed countries.

The Chairman of the EEC Commission is in Delhi—I do not know if he has left, he has been here for the last two days—he has said quite plainly, that whatever concession we have given for the entry of Indian exports into the EEC countries is enough; we cannot make any further concessions; we have given you enough opportunity. If you want to enter into our markets, the Indian exporters should show a better performance, better quality, better product mix, more timely delivery." He has lectured on all these things. With all these things, how can we enter their markets? And we cannot—get any further concessions. The EEC imports into our country are going up. It is stated in your Economic Survey that imports from these countries, from the OPEC countries, from

EEC countries, from Japan, from Singapore, from USA—that means all hard currency countries are going up. That means more and more, your debt obligations will increase, and the more you will have to find dollars to repay, to pay back. But, on the other hand your imports from those countries which are dealing in rupee trade with you, those are going down? Your exports are going up to those countries because they have no protectionist measures. They are willing to help us to take whatever you can give. But you are not prepared to take imports from those countries.

There was a meeting going on here for the last few days between the representatives of FICCI and the Soviet trade people. It has come in the news papers. The Soviet people have said that "for goodness sake buy some more things from us also. You are only selling to us. We are taking whatever you want to sell but you do not buy anything from us." When it comes to buying, then all the fascination and love is for the hard currency area and that goes on adding to your debt obligation. I do not know what kind of like and the IMF loan is not for planning is it if you cannot control these people. They are free to do what they. Even if you draw the whole of it, it will be over after a time. Then what happens after that? Either you go in for a second loan. I do not know whether they will give it or not. Otherwise they have already hinted that you will have to go for private commercial borrowing from foreign commercial banks where the rate of interest is almost double. We know that these rates of interest are kept artificially high in order to make things more difficult for poor countries and developing countries. The matter has been exposed recently quite boldly by President Lopez Portillo, the President of Mexico when he nationalised the banks in Mexico. He made it quite clear that the international financial institutions, these foreign commercial banks the main weapon they use in order to dominate over the economies of the de-

veloping countries and to keep them poor are these high rates of interest and then where are you going to go after this.

The fourth thing which I do not blame the Government for, but it is nevertheless a factor which has come now is this year's drought and floods and natural calamities and all that. But, surely, it will entail responsibility on the Government for a more extended public distribution system, atleast in those affected areas where people have been so hard-hit by drought and flood and have nothing to eat. They will have to be supplied with some minimum amount of foodgrains at subsidised rates and there I would like to know whether you are prepared to subsidies to save those people from starvation or death or whether the conditionality of IMF loan will prevent you from increasing the subsidies or even maintaining the existing subsidies. So, Madam I think I do not really want to say more because there is no appraisal from the side of the Government and certainly it is not possible for us to make an appraisal without the necessary data and the material which is not available to us at the moment. Let us hope that on some future occasion we may get an opportunity of this type. So, on the question of resource mobilisation now, as far as the public sectors contribution is concerned, I am firmly of the opinion that production and productivity in the public sector can be improved and their contribution can be increased but it can only be done on the basis of enlisting the conscious co-operation of the workers in the public sector and that can only be done by following a proper industrial relations policy and not the policy which is being followed at present. I do not want to go into more details. All these talks by Mr. Chadrakar my friend, that they are only interested in strikes and nothing else. But biggest strike is now going on, not there but somewhere else and one strike is going on for ten months and not much seriousness has been shown in trying to settle

it making the whole thing a matter of prestige who will talk and who will not talk, and ten months have passed. It is unthinkable in any country that a strike of such big dimension can be allowed for ten months causing so much loss to everybody, in the productivity year. I would suggest that the planners should also consider the question because if they are interested in raising more resources from the public sector, it is essential that the workers there should be made to feel some sort of commitment to the public sector, not by just delivering lectures but by a method, a procedure by which they really feel that there is some genuine interest on the part of the managements to associate them and involve them in the actual operation of that public sector. At present, I am afraid, many of the managements have got no public sector culture at all. They behave sometimes even worse than the private sector. In that way you cannot increase production.

The other thing is about raising taxes. I do not know how much scope is left for that. As far as the administered prices are concerned, if you go on raising them, as it has become a very easy method, it will only be adding to inflation. This time you have increased the price of fertilizers cement, aluminium, controlled cloth, handloom cloth, mill cloth, 170 bulk drugs and 1,000 drug formulations. All these prices, which are controlled, which are administered, have been raised, and this only makes things more difficult for the people. I do not know how much money it gets for you.

Here I would like to quote one example, and that is the excise duty on tyres, which has been raised to 66 per cent ad valorem. The tyre production in this country is more or less controlled by a few big companies, whose names are well-known. Since 1977-78 they have been given price increases more than 14 times. Their profits have increased by 400 per cent in 1981-82 over 1977-78. Their inputs like synthetic rubber, carbon black and processing chemicals have been given excise duty relief. But, has there been

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I do not know what the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has been doing. Every year they allow them an increase of 8 to 11 per cent. What does it mean? It means higher transport costs. The more the cost of the tyre, the higher the transport cost; and the more the cost of transport, the more the price of the commodities which go into the market, and this adds to the inflation. We hear about the other bureau, the Bureau of Public Enterprises, which is trying everywhere to see that the demands of the workers for wages and all that in the public sector are kept within their check, rigidly controlled, and not allowed to be raised more than 10 per cent all told, which is causing a big crisis in labour relations in the public sector. But, in the case of the other bureau, the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, every year the top management, whether it is automobile manufacturers or tyre manufacturers, go to them and talk to them and they are allowed an increase. This has an escalating effect on the whole transport structure, and so the people have to pay for it directly.

So, there are many things one can point out. My point is that after three years of the Plan, there is no doubt that it is seriously out of gear now and that you will not be able to fulfil the Plan. That does not matter; sometimes there may be a shortfall. But the point that we are very seriously worried about is that there is no planning in the sense of control and direction; that has gone out of your hands and you cannot control it. May be, the Sixth Plan is virtually the end of planning in this country, because there is no use having a paper plan, a nice printed fat book given to us. The Seventh Plan is also being prepared.

The Minister says that by the end of this Plan only 30 per cent of any benefit passed on to the consumer?

the people will remain below the poverty line. I would like to know how he says that. When unemployment is growing, when the number of landless people is growing, then who are those people who will go above the poverty line? I am told there is a Committee at work, set up to re-define "poverty line" itself, perhaps to re-define it in such a way that more people can be shown as being above the poverty line, rather than below it. In that way, you can bring down the people below the poverty line to 30 per cent.

It is true the national income is rising, but that is only the average figure. It is the distribution of that national income that matters. The national income figure hides the fact that a small section of the richer people are getting the benefits of whatever growth there is and, on the other hand, the purchasing power and purchasing capacity of the vast mass of the people is going down. This, surely, is the antithesis of planning, I should say. I think it is a very serious situation, a critical situation. Perhaps that is why you have avoided having a discussion in this House all these days—not you personally; I do not mean that; I mean the Government as such. Today there is a discussion so that you can say in the future "We had a discussion already on the 3rd November 1982; so, no further discussion is required". May be, in that case, God may help the Plan because we can certainly do nothing about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is that the time allotted for this discussion is up to 4 O'Clock. It is to conclude at 4 O'Clock.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We began the discussion at 2.30 today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for discussion of this motion today is up to 4 O'Clock.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS
(Bhilwara): It should be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the sense of the House?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: It should be extended.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Madam Chairman, my suggestion is that the Bill to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament will have to be taken up now because we will have to report it to the Rajya Sabha. So, that can be taken up now. Therefore, I say that the Bill may be taken up now.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North-East): At the same time it was agreed that today's Session will last up to 7 o'Clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right first we take up this Bill. Then we again take up the discussion of the motion as the Minister suggested.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): It would not take much time.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Planning cannot be deferred for allowances of Members and all such things.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no question of deferring. We are not deferring it. This will have to go Rajya Sabha after it is passed. It will take only half an hour perhaps. We can allow it and again the discussion on the Sixth Plan can continue as you like, as suggested by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Madam Chairman, I beg to.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is he raising a point of order?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is moving the Bill. After the Bill, we will again take up discussion on the Sixth Plan.

16 hrs.

SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): Madam Chairman, I beg to move.*

"That the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

As the House is aware the Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament had made certain recommendations for providing additional facilities to the M.Ps. In the course of discussion on Shri Mool Chand Daga's Bill, the Members of Parliament had also requested for implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Committee.

The Government have considered the various recommendations and it has been decided to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, with the view to provide the following additional facilities to the Members of Parliament:—

(i) Increase in the rate of Road Mileage from Re. 1/- per kilometre to Rs. 130 per kilometre or at

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri H. K. L. Bhagat]

such higher rate as may be prescribed by rules made by the Joint Committee having regard to the highest rate allowed to a Central Government employee of the first grade in respect of road journeys.

(ii) One free First Class Railway Pass for one person to accompany the Member while he travels by rail instead of the lowest Class now admissible.

(iii) Free Air Travel for the spouse of the Members: At present the Members are entitled to only First Class rail pass for the spouse for travel from the usual place of residence of the Members and back once during every Session. They have now been allowed to have free air travel facility to the spouse, if any, of the Member from the usual place of residence of the Member to Delhi and back once during every Session. In case where airports are not located near the usual place of residence the Members can undertake part of their journey by Rail and partly by air.

The additional expenditure involved on this account would be of the order of Rs. 70 lakhs per year.

The other recommendations of the Joint Committee are still under consideration.

I feel and hope that the provisions of this Bill will receive unanimous support from all sections of the House and with these words I commend the Bill for consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

Now, Mr. Sudhir Giri may speak.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contd): Madam Chairman, in the Statement of objects and Reasons of the Bill the hon. Minister has pointed out that the Bill has been brought on the basis of the recommendations of the Joint Committee and on the basis of the demands voiced in this House by some Members. In this House when the demands for the increase in remuneration and other allowances of the Members were voiced, we opposed those demands. We opposed on the grounds. (Interruptions)

16.16 hrs.

[SHRI S. M. KRISHNA in the Chair]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): You kindly read the statement of your own Member. You have already supported that.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): You read my speech.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I have got both. You asked for it. You asked for conveyance. Why do you say now all these things unnecessarily as if nothing has been done?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: We opposed the demands in this House when the demands were made for increase in remuneration and other allowances of the Members of Parliament. I think I shall not be able to concede on behalf of my party the proposal which the Minister has put forward.

The Members while demanding the increase in remuneration and other allowances pointed out that inflationary pressure in the economy has been causing hardship to all the Members I admit this. I admit the fact that there is high inflationary pressure in our economy. The prices of consumable goods are rising gradually although in 1980 the present Government promised that the prices of consumable goods will come down. I think the present Government is the Government that does not work. It looks passively to the increase in prices causing hardship to the teeming millions of our people.

A few minutes earlier we heard a debate regarding the drought situation which has caused famine condition in some parts of our country especially in Bihar. People are facing great hardship in Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and other parts of our country. In the face of all this-troubles and hardships we being the representatives of our people cannot demand that such and such increase should be made. (Interruptions) Without paying due heed to the suffering millions of our people we are going to increase some additional facilities in our favour. This looks very odd. Not only this, in the eye of the people, the image of the representatives of the people has gone down. Already the image has gone down because of the fact that some Members are crossing floors—just for example the Members in Haryana and Himachal Pradesh Assemblies. In those States the peoples representatives were elected on the tickets of some parties and some time after they have crossed the floor and the people in our country-side are thinking that those representatives have done so in the lure of money. At the present stage I think that if we concede to these demands or proposals we shall do injustice to the people's sufferings. At this stage, I therefore, oppose the Bill.

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा (पाली): सभापति जी, मैंने यहाँ एक तरीका सीखा है और वह तरीका यह है कि सबौच्च सत्ता के सदस्य अपनी भविका सही रूप से निभा सकें, किस तरीके से हम लोग काम करते हैं, दूसरा समस्याओं से ज़बते हैं, सबह से शाम तक काम करते हैं, उन लोगों के लिए हमने जो मांगा था और सी. पी. एम. पार्टी ने जो मांगा था और जो आपकी पार्टी ने मांगा था उनको तो दिया नहीं। दिया क्या है इनमें केवल एक सुविधा दी है कि आप आराम से दूर्बल कर सकते हैं। क्या वह सकर्ता है। मैं संती जी से कहा है मैं ने क्या मांगा था और आप ने क्या दिया। ठीक है आपने जो किया उसको हम समर्थन करते हैं, जैकि आपने जो आश्वासन दिया है, जोइंट कमटी ने जो सिफारिश की थी डी. प. की, भत्ते की, टोलीफोन को, वह सुविधाये भी हमें मिलनी चाहिये। इस से जो एक सेंटेस है :

"It may be prescribed as rules made under Section 9 having regard to the rate allowed to a Central Government officer of the First Grade in respect of road journeys."

एक बात कहना चाहता है कि हम गवर्नर-मेन्ट के पार्ट हैं, लैकिन आप हमको जब सरकारी अफसरों के तुलना में रखते हैं उसका हम विरोध करते हैं और हम यह टॉटली नहीं चाहते हैं। सबौच्च सत्ता के जो सदस्य हैं, आपने कहा है कि :

We are part of the Government.

मेरी समझ में नहीं आया हम तो तभी जर्नी करते हैं, सरकारी विधिकारियों की तरह जोप काम में नहीं लाते हैं, जब जरूरत होती है। इसलिए जो मैंने संशोधन दिया है उसको आपको मानना चाहिए।

"Substitute: 'of hire charged by vehicles meant for public use.'

आपने जो हमें सरकारी अफसरों को तुलना में रखा है यह ठीक नहीं है। जन-प्रतिनिधियों को उनकी तुलना में न रखें, और मेरे संशोधन का मान ले।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you know that I opposed this Bill at the very time of introduction. Sir, I feel very strongly that this is a wrong Bill which has been brought at a wrong time and it will have a very very wrong effect on the people.

You cannot take privilege and prestige simultaneously. You have to choose either the one or the other. The public representatives are to work with the help of their social prestige. With that help, they are to forego everything, they are to suffer, they are to face difficulties and they are to shoulder all responsibilities. Then only you can get that special privilege from the people to command them. Today we are voted to Parliament. We have observed here that Parliament as a whole not only Parties or groups or some Members but the Parliament as a whole is losing its moral grip on the

[Shri A. K. Roy]

people. Anything happens anywhere in the country. If the public representatives go out, they are depending on the police for the security. We are unable to face the people and unable to face the situation. We have lost much of our prestige. It has been eroded.

You say the devaluation or the inflation has eroded the planning process. This is another devaluation and inflation. Inflation in privilege is being the devaluation in prestige. This is the simple equation. It will erode the authority of Parliament. If we all agree that our authority should be eroded, then it is all right.

My only suggestion is that there should be an option form. Any enhancement of any facility should be combined with an option form. Those members who will opt for that will get it and those who will not opt for that will not get it. You make it optional. Then everything will be clear.

What I also suspect is that this is a very clever manoeuvring to separate we members from the people so that we become weak and their raj may continue. It is a very wonderful thing coming from the disciples of Mahatma Gandhi who preferred to travel by the Third Class. The amendment should have been to bring us nearer to the people. It is an attempt to separate us from the people.

With these words, I oppose this Bill.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why do you accept the First Class Pass?

SHRI A. K. ROY: It is foisted on us. I say that there should be a meeting of the Joint Committee to consider how to bring the people's representatives nearer to the people, not away from them.

Thank you.

श्री डॉ. शो. शास्त्र (मुर्गेर): सभापति जी, इस विषय पर जब मूल चन्द्र डागा जो ने प्राइवेट मैम्बर्स बिल के रूप में इसे सदन के समने रखा था, तो तीन दिन बहस हो चुकी है। मैं अपने भाषण में कभी कटूत नहीं हूँ और आज भी कटूत नहीं होना चाहता। लेकिन जीवन की जो कटूत है, जीवन की जो सच्चाई है, आज उसकी तरफ ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। उस कटूत को दूर करना लाजिमी है . . . (व्यधान) जब कोई माननीय सदस्य अपने किसी कायल्कट को अथवा किसी उन्न्य व्यक्ति को लेकर प्रथम श्रेणी में चला जाएगा तो वह आम जनता से दूर हो जाएगा यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। कम से कम हम जितने लाक सभा के सदस्य हैं, सभी लेंगे अपने-अपने क्षेत्र की जनता से जड़े हुये हैं। यदि कोई सदस्य कहे कि मैं अपनी जनता से ज्यादा जड़ा हूँ और अमुक सदस्य आपनी जनता से कम जड़ा हूँ, तो इस बात को मैं नहीं मानता। इसलिए इस तरह की कोई तुलनात्मक दलील यहां प्रस्तुत करना, कम से कम मैं उसे पसन्द नहीं करूँगा।

मैं एक अनरोध करना चाहता हूँ और विशेषकर राग राहव से विनती-रुक्त कहा गया कि आप यहां से जाने के बाद अपने क्षेत्र में घूमना दसन्द करेंगे, या नहीं करेंगे। आपका क्षेत्र कम से कम डेढ़ सौ मील लम्बा और सो मील चाँड़ा है। इतने विस्तृत क्षेत्र को यदि आप जीप से कवर करना चाहते हैं और यदि आप महीने में 5 दिन भी उसके लिए लगायें तो आपका उस पर कितना खर्च आयेगा। उतना आप हमको दीजिए। सभापति जी, आप हमको पैसा मत दीजिए, मेरे जैसे व्यक्ति को आप पैसा मत दीजिए, मैं उसको फोरेंगे करता हूँ। लेकिन अपनी कांसटीट्यूशनी में घूमने के लिए हमको भी बैसी ही सीधिधारा मिलनी चाहिए जैसी सीधिधारा एक कॉर्पोरेट मिनिस्टर को मिलती है। एक कॉर्पोरेट गिनिस्टर यदि परे इन्हें मैं घम-फिर सकता हूँ, तो क्या हम अपनी-अपनी कांसटीट्यूशनी में नहीं घम सकते। हम भी चाहते हैं कि अपनी कांसटीट्यूशनी को उसी सुविधा के साथ साथ दें, जिस तरह की सीधिधारा एक कॉर्पोरेट मिनिस्टर को पूरा देश घूमने के लिए

मिलती है। मैं ऐसा अनुभव करता हूँ कि हर राजनीतिक नेता बराबर है और उसको कम से कम आम जनता वो पास जाने की बराबर संविधाएँ गिलनी चाहिये। मेरी कान्स्टीचर्यसी में 1100 के करीब बूथ्स हैं। हर संसद सदस्य के निर्वाचन शेष में इतने ही होंगे। इन वथस में कम से कम चार-पांच आदमी पढ़ा-लिखा रहता है जो राजनीति से सम्बन्ध रखता है। वह जानना चाहता है कि डी. पी. यादव सासिद उनके लिए क्या कर रहा है। हमारी मारी बात तां अलवारों में नहीं छा गकती है। वह हर महीने असैमेन्ट रिपोर्ट चाहता है। शहद आपने क्या किया? चिट्ठी लिहिएगा या नहीं लिहिएगा। प्रीतमाह काग से कम एक हजार रुपया मेरा हौं पास्टर एकार्डीनर जरूर द्वा जाता है।

टाइपिस्ट की बात है। टाइपिस्ट के दिना हम लोगों का काम नहीं चल सकता है। मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि गन माने थग से स्टैनग्राफर दहान कर लौजिये। या अपने घर के वर्किंग को संतरी दिलवाइये। दो स्टैनग्राफर हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के नहीं तो कम से कम एक भाषा का फल टाइप सैकेटरी स्टेट पूँल मे या हैन्टल पूँल से हम लोगों को मिलना चाहिये। यह आम लोगों के अन्दर धारणा है कि सांसदों की संविधाएँ बढ़ा दोगे तो देश की आर्थिक स्थिति बिगड़ जाएगी। देश का मोरल डब जाएगा। जो आदमी चोरी करेगा, उस का मारले डब सकता है। लैंकिन जो लोग साधन विहीन हैं, उनको माधव सम्पन्न बनाइये, जिस से कि वह अपने निर्वाचन शेष की आम जनता के पास जा सके। मैं पहले ही काफी बोल चुका हूँ, इसलिये मूँह ज्यादा तकरीर नहीं करनी है। जो मार्गिक बीज है हमें उसकी और ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमें जनता के विकास की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि भीज्म बाबू कृपया कर के एक कामिनीहॉसिट बिल लाये। आप के बारे में लोगों की धारणा है कि आप वह सोधे-मादे आदमी हैं। कहते सब कुछ हैं, करते कुछ नहीं हैं... (व्यवधान) कम से कम जो काम करने वाली आपको प्रेजा है, उस पर तो कुछ दया कीजिए। .. (व्यवधान) .. अब रहा सवाल। टेलीफोन हाउस रेट एलाउन्स, बिजली, पानी, फनी-चर फ्री करने का उसे भी फ्री कीजिये...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): सब कुछ लिख कर लाये हैं।

श्री डॉ. पी. यादव: पोस्ट-ज के बारे में भी आएको सोचना चाहिये। एक चीज भी यह कहना चाहता है कि एक संसद सदस्य को तीन जगह से तनख्याह गरकारी लजाने से नहीं मिलती चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... इन को पत्ती को मिलती है, फ्रीडम फाइटर की तनख्याह मिलती है और ये यहां से भी तनख्याह लेते हैं। शास्त्री जी कम से कम उस फण्ड से कुछ न कुछ हम दोगों को दिला दीजिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: मैं आप को नकली फ्रीडम-फाइटर दना लगा।

श्री डॉ. पी. यादव: : जहां तक डॉली-एलाउन्स का सवाल है इस को समरूप करीजिए। असेम्बली में भी जितना दिया जाता है उस के लिए भी पालियार्थेन्ट की तरफ से कोई कोड बनाया जाए जिस से राशनेलिटी आ सके। बिहार में एक विधान राभा सदस्य को मद दिला कर औसत 5 हजार रुपया दिलता है प्रति माह...

श्री इन्ड्रजीत गुप्त (बसीरहाट): एवूंज है?

श्री डॉ. पी. यादव: जी हां, 5000 रुपया एवूंज पड़ता है।

श्री रघु दण्डवत: क्या यह लोन है?

श्री डॉ. पी. यादव: तोन नहीं है।

इन शब्दों के माथ मैं इस बिल को अपना समर्थन देता हूँ।

श्री विगम्भर सिंह (गढ़ुरा): सभापति जी, मैं भी इस दिया को सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। संसद गुदरस्तों के सम्बन्ध में अल्हारों में जब भी पढ़ते हैं आलोचना ही विकल्पी है। संसद सदस्य हो एक ऐसा व्यक्ति है जिसा को वह अधिकार है कि वह अपने दिये वेतन 1 प्र कर सकता है, मार्गिधार्यों तथ कर सकता है, अन्य साधान तथ कर सकता है, लैंकिंग फिर भी वह नहीं करता है, जबकि अन्य अधिकारी जिन को ऐसा करने का अधिकार नहीं है, वे इन संविधाऊं के लिये रहते रहते हैं।

[श्री दिग्म्बर सिंह]

आज जो परिस्थितियों देश के सामने हैं-- यदि आप उन को लें तो जो सविधायें पहले वक्त के लोगों को मिलती थीं उगर उस अनुपात से देखें तो जो मंगाई भत्ता बढ़ा है वह बहुत कम है। हम आदर्श नीं बात करते हैं, गांधी जी के आदर्श की बात करते हैं, तो सबसे पहले इसी बात को लैंगियं कि गांधी जी थर्ड-क्लास में बैठते थे लैंकिन हम फर्स्ट क्लास में सफर करते हैं तब फिर आदर्श की बात कौन करता है? पार्टी के नेता होता है कि रिस्वत लेना लाए है लैंकिन पीछे हाथ करके लं लैते हैं। आज सविधाओं की बात कौन करता है? पार्टी के नेता करते हैं जो पार्टी के पैसे में खुब सोबैधाएं प्राप्त कर लेते हैं या मंत्री लोग करते हैं जो सरकार के पैसे पर सविधाएं प्राप्त करते हैं या पूँजीपति करते हैं जो जनता से पैसा ले कर उस का उपयोग दरते हैं। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है—हमारे यहां प्रजातंत्र है, यह प्रजातंत्र की सरकार है। छठी लोक सभा में जब जनता पाटा की सरकार बनी थी, तब एक ज्वाइन्ट कमेटी बनी थी, उस कमेटी ने जो सुझाव रखे थे, उस में से 8 और 9 को कम कर के हमारी कमेटी ने कछ सुझाव आ के सामने रखे हैं। आज जो लोग विरोध करते हैं, जब उनकी सरकार थी तब उस कमेटी ने सिफारिश की थी कि मकान फ्री मिलना चाहिये, टंलीफोन फ्री मिलना चाहिये, टाइपराइटर के लिए— उस में कहा गया था। उस रिपोर्ट में बहुत सी ऐसी बातें थीं, लैंकिन हम ने तां इस में बहुत कम कर के लिखा है। इस लिए मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि आप इस को लोक सभा के सदस्यों पर छोड़ दीजिए। मैं आप को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ—जब दाद सत्य नारायण सिंह आप की जगह पर मिनिस्टर थे उस समय भी ऐसा मामला आया था। उन से सदस्यों ने कहा कि अद ऐसी विचारित आ गई है कि वेन्न-भत्ता बढ़ाना चाहिए। उन्होंने पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी से कहा। पंडित जी ने कहा कि इस को किसी बिल के रूप में रखने के बजाय सब मिल कर जो तथ करना चाहूँ कर लें। इस लिए मैं प्रार्थना करता चाहूँगा कि इसे संसद सदस्यों पर छोड़ दीजिये, वे लोग जो फसला करें उस को मान लें। इस से सरकार पर भी बोका नहीं

पड़ेगा और हम में कोई प्रतिष्ठा की बात भी नहीं है। जो लोग गलत तरीके से पैसा लेते हैं, चन्दा करते हैं 420 करते हैं और उस पैसे से मजा करते हैं—शतिष्ठा उस में गिरती है। मैंने लोक सभा के सात चनाव लड़े, चार जीता और तीन हारा। मझे तो सब लोग चन्दा कर के पैसा दे देते थे। लैंकिन चनावों के बाद चन्दा नहीं लिया। चार-चार दफा एम. पी. होने के बाद भी मेरे पास आज जीप नहीं है और मैं मटाडोर में आता हूँ। मैं 85 हजार बार्टों से जीत कर आया हूँ। इसलिए मैं यह समझता हूँ कि एक कादमी उगर दैसानदार है और वह ठीक काम करता है, तो उस की प्रतिष्ठा नहीं गिरती है। प्रतिष्ठा तो गलत काम करने से गिरती है।

मैं एक और निवेदन करूँगा। कल माननीय सदस्यों ने इस का समर्थन नहीं किया है। मैं यह चाहूँगा कि जो लोग इन सविधाओं को लेना नहीं चाहते हैं, वे न लैंकिन हमारा दर्भान्ध्य यह है कि बात वे भारतीय संस्कृति को करते हैं और काम दूसरे करते हैं। वे हिन्दू भाषा की पैरवी करते हैं लैंकिन अपने यहां के बर्तनों के नाम भी अंग्रेजी में और माता-पिता को भी ममी, डॉडी अपने बच्चों से कहलवाना पसन्द करते हैं। बात वे भारतीय संस्कृति की करते हैं लैंकिन रहते बड़ी-बड़ी कोई ठियें में हैं और अगर कोठी नहीं मिलती है तो लड़ कर हाउर्सिंग कमेटी से कोठी लेते हैं और उससे कहते हैं कि हमें बड़ी कोठी दीजिए। इस तरह से वे सब सविधाएं प्राप्त करते हैं लैंकिन कहों अखबार में न निकल जाए, इसलिए यहां पर ऐसी बातों का विरोध करते हैं। क्षमा कीजिए, यह चीज़ोंके नहीं है।

मैं आपमे निवेदन करूँगा कि इगर आप प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास करते हैं तो ज्वाइन्ट कमेटी की सिफारिशों को लोक सभा के सदस्यों के सामने रख दीजिए और जो वे कह दें, उन को मन्जूर कीजिए। जैसा जवाहर-लाल जी ने किया था, वैसा ही आप कीजिये। लैंकिन इस में एक अन्तर यह है कि श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह में हिम्मत थी कि उन्होंने पंडित जी से बात की लैंकिन आप में इतनी हिम्मत नहीं है कि आप प्राधान मंत्री जी से

बात करे । बगर आप उन को यह बता दरेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जो जल्द मान लेंगी, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है ।

श्री पी. नामायाल (लद्दाख): सभापति जी, यह जो वित्त मंत्री जी लाएं हैं, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसी सरकारी अफसर या मलाईन या लैबरर्स की बात हो या कहीं और काम करने वालों की बात हो, तो हम बड़े जार-शार से उस को सपोर्ट करते हैं, करते रहे हैं और आगे भी करते रहीं किन क्योंकि यह जो रस्ता है, इस में खुद मैम्बर साहबान इन-वॉल्ड है, इसलिए वे अपना केस प्लीड नहीं कर सकते। आप यह दर्खिए, कि पिछले कई सालों में प्राइमेरे किस कदर बढ़ गई है और इस दौरान में जो सैन्यल गवर्नमेन्ट के एम्प्लाइज है या अल्टर है या जो लैबर तबके से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, उन सब के भत्ते उसी हिसाब से बढ़ते रहे हैं लैकिन मैम्बरों के भत्ते वहीं के बहीं रहे हैं। जैसे पहले थे, वैसे ही अब भी हैं। अब की बार आप ने जो कैसी-लिटौज दी है मैं समझता हूँ यह अच्छी बात है और एसा होना भी चाहिए। लेकिन तौर पर मैं अपनी कांस्टीट्यूशन्स के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर रास्ते बन्द हो जाते हैं और पहले हम लोग इस का कायदा नहीं उठा सकते थे। अब एयर ड्रेवल होने से हम इस का कायदा उठा सकते हैं क्योंकि स्पाउज के लिए आप ने इस में प्रोविजन रखा है। क्योंकि हमारे दूरदराज के इलाकों में रास्ते बन्द हो जाते हैं। इस-लिए इस का कायदा हम लोगों को बहुर भैलोंगा।

मैं एक बात और कहने के लिए सड़ा हूँ आ हूँ । मिनिस्टर आफ पार्लियामेंटरी एफेयर्स का जो पुराना वायदा था, उस की याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ वैर वह यह है कि पेशन के बारे में हम उम्मीद करते थे कि इस विल के साथ साथ पेशान का मसला भी आप ले गाएंगे । मंडी कांस्टीट्यूट एन्सी जो हिमाचल प्रदेश में है और भेरी जो लड़दाख की कांस्टीट्यूट एन्सी है, वहां पर हमेशा इलेक्शन 6-7 महीने बाद हूँ आ करते हैं और इस से जो पांच साल का टेन्यूर होता है, उस को हम पूरा नहीं

कर पाते और इसलिए पूरे टैन्योर का जो फायदा है, वह हम नहीं ले पाते। मैं इस बार 7 महीने बाद आया हूँ और मंडी बाले 6 महीने बाद मैं आए हैं। तो इस के लिए मैं दैबारा गुजारिश करूँगा कि पीस-मील में इस को नहीं लाना चाहिए था। अगर इस घिल के साथ आप इस मसले को भी ले आते, तो अच्छा होता। अब क्योंकि इस में कुछ नहीं हो सकता, इसलिए मैं आप की एस्टेंरेंस चाहता हूँ कि जब भी आप नैवस्ट एम्बेलमेंट लाएंगे तें उस में आप इस बात का ध्याम रखेंगे।

इन चन्द बातों के साथ मैं इस बिल को स्पोट करता हूँ और अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

شروع پی - نام گھاٹ (لداخ) :
سیدھا پتی جی یہ جو ہل ملتہری جی
لائے ہوں میں اسکا سواؤگت کرتا
500 -

ایک بات میں یہ کہتا چاہتا
ہوں کہ اگر کسی سوکاری افسوس یا
ملازم یا ٹیپوس کی بات ہو یا کہہں
اوہ کام کرنے والوں کی بات ہو تو ہم
بڑے ذود و شود سے اسکو سوہنگت کرتے
ہیں کرتے لے ہیں اوہ آگئے ہوئی
کوئی نہ لیکن کوئی نہ یہ جو مستلزم
ہے اس میں خود میہو صاحبمان
انوالوہ ہیں اس لئے وہ اہم! کوئی
پلہڈ نہیں کو سکتے۔ آپ یہ دیکھئے
کہ پیچھے کئی سالوں میں پرائز
کس قدر بوجہ گئی ہیں اوہ اس
دو دن میں جو سہنگل گورنمنٹ کے
امیالائی ہیں یا الفسو ہیں یا جو ٹیپوس
ٹیپوس سے تھاکر کہتے ہیں ان سب
کے بھت اسی حساب سے بڑھتے ہیں کہ

[شروع نام کمال]

وہیں دھے ہیں - جو سے ۲۰۶ ملے تھے
وہیں ہی اب ہو ہیں - اب کی
باؤ جو آپ نے جو یہ فوہیلیتیوں دیں
ویں سمعتو ہوتا ہوں یہ اچھی بات ہے
اور ایسا ہونا بھی چاہئے خصوصی
مادوں پر مہن اپلی کانستی چہویں میں
کے بارے میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں
کہ وہاں پر داشتہ بند ہو جاتے ہیں
اور پہلے ہم لوگ اس کا فائدہ نہیں
اتھا سکتے تھے - آپ ایم ٹریبول ہوئے
سے ہم اس کا فائدہ اتھا سکتے ہیں
کہونکہ اسپاڑ کے لئے آپ نے اس
میں پڑویں دکھا ہے - کہونکہ ہمارے
دوسرا دراز کی علاقوں میں داشتہ بند ہو
جاتے ہیں - اس لئے اسکا فائدہ ہم
لپکوں کر دوں ملے کا

میں ایک بات اور کہلے کے لئے
کہوں ہوں - ملستور آف پارلیامنٹری
ایفہیڈس کا جو پروگرام وادہ تھا اسکی
باد دلنا چاہتا ہوں اور وہ یہ ہے کہ
پیڈشن کے بارے میں ہم امداد کرتے
تھے کہ اس بل کے ساتھ ساتھ
پیشان کا مسئلہ بھی آپ لے اٹھا گئے -
ملنکی ڈاٹ-تیو چہویں میں جو عوامی
بودیہیں میں ہیں اور سہی جو ادالخ
کی کانستی چہویں میں ہے وہاں پر
چھپشہ الیکشن جو سات مہینے بعد
ہوا کرتے ہیں اور اس سے جو پانچ
سال کا تعلیم ہوتا ہے اسکو ہم پورا
نہیں کو پائیں اور اس لئے ہو دے تعلیم

کا جو فائدہ ہے وہ ہم نہیں لے سکتے -
میں اس باد سات مہینے بعد آیا
ہوں اور ملنکی والے چھوے مہینے بعد
میں ائے ہوں - تو اس کے لئے میں
دوبارہ گذراہ کو دن کا کہ پھس مل
میں اسکو نہیں لانا چاہئے تھا - اگر
اس مل کے ساتھ اس مسئلہ کو بھی
لے آتے تو اچھا ہوتا - اب کہونکہ اس
میں کچھ نہیں ہو سکتا اس لئے
میں آپکی ایشودیں چاہتا ہوں کہ
جس بھی آپ نہ سست امداد میں
لائیں گے اس میں آپ اس بات کا
دھیان دے گے

ان چلاد باتوں کے ساتھ میں
اس بھل کو سہودرت کرتا ہوں اور اپنی
بھت سماں کو تھا ہوں -

نیشنل ائر بیویس میٹریکس میں تباہ سنس-
دیوی کارڈ وی�اگ میں راجح بانٹری (شی اچ-
کے، ایل، بھگت) : میٹریکس جی، یہ
تو آنارے بل میٹریکس نے اس ہاؤس میں اپنے
ویکار یکٹ کیا ہے اس سے میں مہسوس کر رہا
ہوں کہ ہاؤس دے شا کے میٹریکس آف پارلیمنٹ-
سٹ کو اپنی پیٹمیڈیاری پری کرنے کے لیے
جو سریخاں دی جاتی ہے وہ پارلیمنٹ نہیں ہے۔
उنکے بارے میں کہہ ترہ کے سچے سنس دیپ
گए۔ جو اپنے کمپنی کے سامنے بھی ترہ
ترہ کے جگہ سے آگئے�ے۔ اس کمپنی میں
اسنے پارلیمنٹ کے میٹریکس ہے اور اس نہیں بھی
उن پر گیر کیا ہوگا اگر اس کے
باد کمپنی نے اپنی ریپورٹ دی ہوگی۔

تھا دے شا کے ائر سرکار کے سامنے کچھ
آدھر ہے کہ اس دے شا کے لئے پر کم
سے کم بھنڈا لالا جائے چاہے اس سے میٹریکس
آف پارلیمنٹ کو کچھ کٹھنائی ہے۔
یہ داش نہیں ہے کہ بھی پا نا را نا نہیں
جی یا پر کار میٹریکس آف پارلیمنٹ کو
کٹھنائی ہے کہ مہسوس نہیں کر رہے ہے۔
उنکو جاگرہ ہے، سماں کتھا ہے بھی سرکار
کچھ کرنے کا پریلٹ کر رہی ہے۔ یہ بات

नहीं है कि भीष्म नारायण सिंह जी मेंबर्स की सुविधाओं वारे कठिनाइयों की बात प्रधान मंत्री जी से नहीं करते। उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को इसके बारे में कहा और ऐसी बात भी नहीं है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी एम. पीज. की कठिन स्थिति को नहीं समझती है। प्रधान मंत्री जी और पार्लियामेन्टरी अफेवर्स के मिनिस्टर भी सभी उनकी कठिनाइयों को समझते हैं। लैंकिंग सरकार को कोई न कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकालना पड़ता है जो देश का आदर्श है कि जनता पर कम से कम बोझ डाला जाए। उसकों ध्यान में रखते हुए और एम. पीज. की कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए वह समन्वय का रास्ता हाँ। उसी को ध्यान में रख कर इस विल को लाया गया है कि कम से कम तोक पड़े और ज्यादा से ज्यादा एम. पीज. को सुविधाएं मिलें।

ए. के. राय साहब ने कहा कि इस से हम लोगों से दूर हो जाएंगे। डागा जी कह रहे थे कि वे मरिड नहीं हैं। इसके बारे मुझे मालूम नहीं है। लैंकिन मेरी सभी जानकारी कि किस प्रकार से अगर एयर ट्रैक्स में पत्ती एम. पी. के साथ आ जाएगी तो लोग दूर हों जाएंगे। यह एक मामूली सौ सुविधा है। इसी प्रकार मेरे पहले जो बटनेंडेंट सैकिंड क्लास में आता था तो या कोई एम. पी. का कालीग या वर्कर उसमें आता था और एम. पी. से दूर डिव्स में सफर करता था, अगर अन वे साथ सफर करने लगें तो कैसे हम लोगों से दूर हो जाएंगे। इसमें मेंबर्स की परेशानी दूर होगी जो कि उन्हें होती है। हरेक मेंबर के पास तो सर्वेंट होता नहीं, उनके साथ उनकी पत्ती भी जा सकती है, कोई उनका साथी जा सकता है। इस में आगे लोगों से कैसे दूर हो जाएंगे, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

राय साहब का कहना सही है कि हमें लोगों के सामने आदर्श रखना चाहिए। इसके बारे में मेरा कहना यही है कि हमने आदर्श को परी तरह से सामने रखा है। ज्यादा प्लेइंग टू द गेलरीज भी बच्चा नहीं होता है। उससे कोई पॉलिटिकल फायदा नहीं होता है।

यादव जी ने पार्लियामेन्टरी अफेवर्स के मिनिस्टर के बारे में बहुत प्रैविटकल बात कही है। उन्होंने कहा है कि वे बातें यहत कह देते हैं लैंकिन करते बहुत कम हैं। पार्लियामेन्टरी अफेवर्स के मिनिस्टर का काम आसान नहीं होता है। वह मझे मालूम है। उन्हें करना और देना बहुत कुछ होता है लैंकिन वे कर नहीं पाते हैं।

He can give sweet smiles which he gives in abundance.

मैं उनकी दिक्कत को सु ल समझता हूँ। आए दैसिए आपकी पत्ती तो एयर ट्रैक्स में सेथ आ जाएगी लैंकिन मेरी पत्ती नहीं आ सकेगी। उसकों शिकायत रहेंगी क्योंकि मैं लोकल एम. पी. हूँ, वह तो मेरे साथ ट्रैक्स नहीं कर सकेगी।

मेरा कहना यह है कि ये चीजें गिनिमम हैं। जैसा कि डागा जी ने कहा, दिग्म्बर सिंह जी ने कहा और दूसरे आनर-ट्रैक्स मेंबर्स ने कहा कि दूसरे मूल्कों में मेंबर्स नां सुविधाएं वहुत ज्यादा हैं। मैं इस समय इस बहस में नहीं गड़ना चाहता और न दूरारे देशों से कोई कम्पौरिजन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन देशों में एम. पीज. या एम. एल. एज. को क्या सुविधाएं मिलती हैं और हमारे देश के एम. एल. एज. को क्या सुविधाएं मिलती हैं। जब डागा जी का विल आया था उस समय बहुत तफसील से बहस हुई थी। यह सही है कि हमारे देश के मेंबर्स आफ पार्लियामेन्ट की सुविधाएं कम हैं। जितनी मिनिमम उन्हें मिलती चाहिए उनसे भी कम हैं। लैंकिन अपने देश की स्थिति को सामने रखते हुए हम को एक बोलेंस स्ट्राइक करना पड़ता है। सरकार मेंबरों की कठिनाइयों, को समझती है। टेलीफोन काल्ज करने के लिए टेलीफोन काल्ज करने पड़ते हैं लोगों के लिए करने पड़ते हैं और उनके लिए उनकी सारी सेलेरी कट जाती है। एक मेंबर आफ पार्लियामेन्ट की जिम्मेदारी अपने देश के प्रति है, अपने इलेक्टोरेट्स के प्रति है। वे आगे जिम्मेदारी को

[धी एच. के. एल. भगत]

पूरा कर सके, इसके लिए उनको सुविधाएं देना सरकार का कर्तव्य है। इसीलिए इस विल को लाया गया है।

मैं जानता हूँ कि कुछ मेम्बर्स इस से ननुष्ट नहीं हैं। वे यह समझते हैं कि इस विल में कम सुविधाएं दी गई हैं। कमेटी को जो और दिक्षिणजेंटेज है, वे भी भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं। राय साहब ने कहा कि इन को जाप्तानल कर दिया जाए। जब विल में तो यह नहीं हो सकता। जो मेम्बर अपनी मर्जी से ये सुविधाएं नहीं लेना चाहते हैं तो उन पर कोई कम्पलेशन नहीं है कि वे इसका इस्तेमाल करें।

धी एच. के. एल. भगत: मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि इसमें कोई कम्पलेशन नहीं है, चाहे यूज करें या न करें। चाहे उनका हक है इसलिए फैसिलिटीज मिलनी चाहिए। इन यावदों के साथ मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इस विल को सर्वसम्मति से पास किया जाए। अभी डागा जी ने कहा कि इसमें गर्वनमेंट सर्वोन्ट्स का जिक्र कर दिया गया है, यह ठीक है। गर्वनमेंट सर्वोन्ट्स भी तो डेमो-क्रेसी के पार्ट हैं। जो मिनिस्टर्स या डिप्टी मिनिस्टर्स के लिए कानून है, उसमें भी इसी प्रकार की चर्चा है। उन्होंने कहा कि जितने चारोंस लगाते हैं, वह प्रोवाइड कर दीजिए। हर जगह एक जैसे चारोंस नहीं है इसलिए रुपये रखना ठीक नहीं होगा, इस बजह से ही ऐसा प्राविजन रखा है। अभी यादव जी ने कहा कि कॉबीनेट भैंडियों की तरफ से, सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए। मेरा कहना यह है कि अभी आप इतने से ही राजी हो जाएं, बाकि पर विचार हो रहा है।

धी रामावतार शास्त्री: एक सफाई में आहता हूँ। आप पत्तियों और पत्तियों को

हवाई जहाज में जाने की सुविधा दे रहे हैं, यह आप्ति है कि कम्पलेशन है। मान लीजिए, पत्ती या पत्ति पहले जैसे आते थे फस्ट क्लास में, वैसे ही आना चाहं और जाना चाहें तां यह आप्ति है कि नहीं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has already replied. You can exercise your option in whatever manner convenient to you. Now, I will put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House will take up clause by clause consideration. On clause 2, I find Shri Mool Chand Daga has given notice of amendment. Does he want to move his amendment?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: No, Sir. I am not moving.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I will put Clauses 2 to 4 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 to the vote of the Bill.

Clauses 1, the Enacting Formula and the title were added to the Bill.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Sir, I beg to move:

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.45 hrs.

MOTION RE SIXTH FIVE YEARS
PLAN—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now continue further discussion on the 6th Plan. Shri Viridhi Chandra Jain.

श्री विद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाडमेर) : गभ-पति महांदिय, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के बारे में जो विचार विनियम हो रहा है उस संबंध में अपने विचार सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ। गहली पंचवर्षीय योजना से न्यौ कर 6ठी योजना जो कि अभी चल रही है उनमें जो योजनायें वनी थीं वे योजनायें टाइम शेड्यूल और जो फंडम का प्रावधान किया गया था उसके अनुसार चलती, उनका अगर सही क्रियान्वयन होता तो हम विकास की गति और वढ़ते दृष्टिते। जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे अभी 48 परसेट लोग हैं 25 परसेट तक उच्छ्वसी तरह से आ सकते थे अगर सभी योजनाओं का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन अच्छी तरह से कर पाते।

कृषि उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में हमने जो सफलता प्राप्त की है, हमारे उत्पादन में जो वाधा पड़ी है, जो रुकावट आयी है वह सब से बड़ी यह आयी है कि नियायों के बारे में जो इंटर स्टेट डिसप्पूटम थे वे या तो दिव्यानन्द के पास जाते थे या प्रधान मंत्री अपनी शक्तियों का प्रयांग कर के कम्प्रोमाइज के रूप में उनका हल होता था। इसमें वह त सभी लगता था और अन्य भी सभी लगता है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो इंटर स्टेट डिसप्पूट से हैं नियायों के बारे में और चल रहे हैं उनके कारण वह तभी सिंचाई योजनाओं की गति धीमी रही जिसमें कृषि उत्पादन में अधिक आगे नहीं बढ़ सके हैं। सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में अभी भी यह स्थिति है कि 23 परसेट सिंचित क्षेत्र में बढ़ सके हैं। इसमें आगे नहीं बढ़ सके हैं। पाकिस्तान में 67 परसेट क्षेत्र सिंचाई में आया हूँ आ है जब कि हमारा क्षेत्र 23 परसेट है। इसका मूल्य कारण यही है कि सिंचाई की जो योजनायें हाथ में ली थीं उनको सभी पर इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं कर सके।

मैं राजस्थान कैनैल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। यह योजना 1958 में शुरू

हुई थी और 68 करोड़ का प्लान था। लौंगिन अभी तक 350 करोड़ रु. सूची कर दिये आं और अभी भी यह स्थिति है कि निश्चित नहीं है कि 6ठी योजना में इम्प्लीमेंट कर सकेंगे कि नहीं यह प्रश्न अभी भी हमारे सामने है। अभी हमारे योजना मंत्री ने विशेष तौर से 40 करोड़ रुपये की मदद हमें दी है। परन्तु मुझे शंका है कि 40 करोड़ रुपया मिलने के बावजूद भी राजस्थान में कैनैल की जैसी योजना है, जो कि अभी संकेच्छ फेज में चल रही है, हम यह चाहते हैं कि इस योजना में लिफ्ट कैनैल की योजना को भी साथ में लेकर चला जाए ताकि वहाँ के जोधपुर, जहर, बाडमेर, नाशीर, बीकानेर आदि स्थानों पर पीने के पानी की स्कीमें भी हाथ में ली जा सकें। क्योंकि इसके अतिरिक्त वहाँ पीने का पानी पहुँचाने के लिए हमारे पास आं और कोई जरिया नहीं है, वह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती। इसीलिए हम चाहते हैं कि इस योजना को लेने में आपको प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए।

उसके बाद सबसे बड़ी बात, जिसके लिए हमारी प्रधानमंत्री महांदिया ने भी जो दिया है, पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के विकास की योजना है। सभी चाहते हैं कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की प्रगति की जाए, उनके विकास की ओर कदम उठाये जाएं, कोई योजना बने। वैसे तो हमने डैजेट डेवलपमेंट नाम से एक योजना बनाई भी हूँ इह है, जिससे हम रौपिण्यानी इलाकों का विकास करेंगे। इसके साथ ही देश के हिली एरियाज के विकास के लिए भी आं और शैद्यल कास्टस और शैद्यल ट्राइब्स एरियाज के विकास के लिए भी हम योजनाएं बनायें। अब तक हमने रौपिण्यानी इलाकों को जिस उपेक्षा की दृष्टि से देखा है, जितनी उनकी अवहेलना की है, मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे इलाके में अभी डी.पी.ए.पी. की योजना लाग थी, लौंगिन पीछे एक नियंत्रण करके उस योजना को भी बंद कर दिया गया है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि एसी महत्वपूर्ण योजना जिसका संबंध सूखा पीड़ित इलाके के विकास से है और मेरा क्षेत्र सीमावर्ती होने के साथ-साथ अकाल पीड़ित भी है, हर साल वहाँ अकाल की छाया पड़ती है,

[श्री वृद्धिध चन्द्र जैन]

लेकिन वहां भी उस डी.पी.ए.पी. योजना को समाप्त करके सरकार ने हमारे साथ अन्याय किया है, हमारे साथ यह धौर उपेक्षा की गई है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब हमारे योजना कमीशन ने उसको मान लिया था, हमारी नेशनल डैवलपमेंट कॉमिशन ने उसको मान लिया था कि वहां के लोगों को बाकई में तकलीफ है, लेकिन मात्र एम.एस. स्वामी-नाथन की रिपोर्ट की रिकॉर्डेशन के आधार पर ही उस योजना को समाप्त कर दिया गया, यह हमारे साथ अन्याय है। उसके स्थान पर यदि आप हमारे डैजट डैवलपमेंट की राशि को बढ़ाते व्यापक आपने दोनों कार्यक्रमों को शामिल कर दिया है, इसलिए निश्चित रूप से उस कार्यक्रम की राशि बढ़नी चाहिए थी, तो भी बात कुछ समझ में आती कि आप ने हमारे साथ न्याय किया है। परन्तु उस कार्यक्रम की राशि को न बढ़ाकर, पहले हमें जो राशि मिलती थी, उसका भी हमें नहीं दिया जा रहा है, इस तरह यह हमारे साथ अन्याय किया जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि डैजट डैवलपमेंट के कार्यक्रम के लिए 100 करोड़ की रोंगिस्तानी इलाकों के लिए जो योजना बनाई गई है, जिसमें 21 ज़िलों को कवर किया गया है, जिनमें कुछ इलाका राजस्थान का भी आता है, कुछ इलाके हरियाणा प्रान्त के, कुछ जम्मू और कश्मीर प्रान्त के तथा कुछ एरियाज हिमाचल प्रदेश के भी आते हैं, इन हिली एरियाज के लिए पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 170 करोड़ रुपये रखे गए थे, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के जिसको बढ़ा कर 560 करोड़ रुपये की राशि रखी गई है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उसके बारे में मिड टर्म एप्रेजल करवायें और उसको फिर से कंसाइडर करें। क्योंकि हमारा क्षेत्र सीमावती क्षेत्र है, बाड़मर और जैसलमेर पाकिस्तान से लगे हुए, इलाके हैं। सिर्फ मेरा एरिया के लिए से दो गुना है और हरियाणा से डेढ़ गुना से भी अधिक बड़ा है। मेरे निवाचन क्षेत्र के 50 प्रतिशत हिस्से में रौंडियों की कोई आवाज नहीं पहुँचती। जब कि वह सीमावती क्षेत्र है। श्रीमती गांधी जब 1965 में वहां गई थीं

तो उन्होंने वहां आशावासन दिया था कि बाड़मर और जैसलमेर के लिए एक रौंडियों स्टेशन कायम किया जाएगा। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उसके लिए प्रावधान रखा गया, पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में उसके लिए प्रावधान रखा गया था कि फाइनेंसियल कान्सट्रैट के कारण वहां पर रौंडियों स्टेशन की स्थापना नहीं की जा सकती। इस कारण मेरे निवाचन क्षेत्र के 50 प्रतिशत लोग हिन्दूस्तान के रौंडियों को सन्नन से वंचित रह जाते हैं, जब कि दूसरी ओर पाकिस्तान रौंडियों वहां पर अपना प्रचार कर रहा है। उन लोगों द्वारा भारत के विकास के बारे में कोई जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं होती। लाहौर, कराची और हैदराबाद सिंध रौंडियों की आवाज वहां इतनी बुलन्द आती है कि वहां के रहने वाले पर उसका सीधा असर पड़ता है। हमारे डिफ़ैसल बाइट आफ व्यास में भी उसका दूरा असर हमारे लोगों पर पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि बाड़मर और जैसलमेर के लिए किसी रौंडियों स्टेशन की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में आप विचार कीजिए।

मैं ड्रिंकिंग वाटर की प्रावधान के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। यह एक बहुत ही सिरीयस प्रावधान है। रोंगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में अभी भी एसें क्षेत्र हैं, जहां पर कि लोग दस-दस, बारह-बारह मील से पीने का पानी लाते हैं। कई क्षेत्र तो एसें हैं जहां कर्तव्य पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है। अभी जो बक्सें एंड हाउसिंग डिपार्टमेंट से एक इन्स्ट्रूक्शन निकली है कि उन सीमाओं को लिया जाएगा, जहां पर कि हैंड पम्प स्क्वार्सफल हो सकता है। हमने बहुत सी योजनाएं बनाकर सैन्धल गवर्नमेंट को भेजी हैं, लेकिन उनमें से किसी को भी मंजूर नहीं किया गया है। हम आशा करते थे कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में रोंगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों के लिए एसें की समस्या का समाधान हो जाएगा, लेकिन ऐसा नजर नहीं आता है। इसलिए हमें वहां के पीने के पानी की

समस्या के निकारण के लिए प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। इसके लिए जो प्रावधान किए गए हैं, उन प्रावधानों के अन्दर हमें राशि को बढ़ाना होगा, ताकि पिछड़े हुए अंत्रों में जहां पीने का पानी नहीं है, वहां पीने का पानी पहुंच सके।

रेलवेल के बारे भी, इस्टन एरियाज के बारे में भी परी तरह से ध्यान रखा गया है, लेकिन वेस्टन एरियाज के लिए अवहेलना की जा रही है। इन 35 सालों की आजादी के बाद भी वहां रेलवे लाइन का विकास नहीं किया गया है। मैं इस द्वारे में वरावर अनुराध करता रहा हूँ। इसमें आप डिफेस की मदद ले सकते हैं। रेलवे लाइन हमें बीकानेर से जैसलमेर और जैसलमेर से बाडमेर और बाडमेर से कांडला तक, जो कि एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। यदि इसको गहां तक लाया जाएगा तो रेंगस्तानी क्षेत्रों की काफी तरक्की हो सकती है। राजस्थान के नाल में जो प्रांडेक्षन होगा उसको बहुत ही अच्छी तरह से ट्रांसपोर्टेशन हो सकता है। मैं गह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको इस ओर भी ज्यादा तवज्ज्ञ होनी चाहिए ताकि वहां के लोगों को बहुत ही सुविधा हो और वह क्षेत्र प्रगति कर सके।

मैं एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान में भी अकाल पड़ता है। यदि वहां पर राजस्थान नहर समय पर बन जाती, तो अकाल का जो हमारे उपर इतना बचन जाता है, वह नहीं जाता और हम प्रगति करते हुए चलते जाते। इस लिए इन पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के विकास की ओर आपको विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। मिडटर्म एप्रेजेल में जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं, उम्मीदों आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कण्डूस की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

17 hrs.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House is currently debating the Sixth Five-Year Plan. This Plan has come into existence from 1980 and will cover the periods from 1980 to 1985. It is really a sad

commentary that this House did not get the opportunity to debate the Draft Plan prior to approval of this Plan by the National Development Council. The Hon. Minister for Planning has appealed to the Members of this House that they should cooperate with the Government in the implementation of the Plan. This is a well-known principle that unless somebody is made a partner in decision making, he is not going to be a partner in the implementation of the same.

In all Plan documents, in various articles and speeches of this Hon. Finance Minister and of the earlier ones also, an appeal has been made that this implementation of the Plan is not the responsibility of the Government, but of the people at large. But I really find no effort on the part of the Government to involve the people at large either in the decision making, or in the formulation of the Plan or in the implementation of the Plan as such. And this is one good reason that right from the very beginning, since the inception of the Planning era in 1951, the people of this country at large have not been involved in the total Planning process and in implementation thereof; and this is one good reason why our Planning or Plan targets have not been achieved despite a massive investment of Rs. 88,700 crores up to the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan and another Rs. 50 to 55 thousand crores during these two years, roughly by the end of 1982-83. In other words by the end of the three years of the Sixth Plan, approximately Rs. 150,000 crores have been spent over Planning so far as the public sector outlay is concerned.

Now when the Government speaks from its ivory tower that Rs. 150,000 crores have been spent over the Planning by the end of March 1983, let us examine and scrutinise whether the benefits of Planning have reached those people for whom it was meant.

Planning was not a new concept for this Government, for the personnel managing this Government in 1951. When this Plan was introduced, they had this concept of Planning right in

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

1937 at the Karachi Congress when Subhash Chandra Bose became its President and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was there. Even the concept of Planning in a limited way was introduced by the Congress Party when they had the opportunity to rule in 1937. So, it is nothing new that way. Of course, the area of Planning has widened, dimensions of Planning have widened, activities of Planning have been widened, resources have been widened, but it is not absolutely new to the Congress Party. The Congress Party is committed to Planning since 1937 and earlier to that too, but I am sorry to say that since 1951, when this Planning era was brought into force, there is one point about it that I would like to make a mention here. The point is that Planning has to be more economic oriented and less political oriented. But what we find is that when Planning document was brought in, every Plan came into existence one year earlier to the elections. The first Plan in 1951 was launched one year prior to the elections; Second Plan in 1956 was prior to elections; the 1961 Plan was prior to election, the 1966 Plan was prior to elections. Then there were certain annual Plans also. So, naturally this national document of Plan which should have a national acceptability in favour of all sections of the people, irrespective of the fact whether they belong to this side or that side, has got bogged up in political partialities or political considerations. This should not have been so. But because the Plans had been launched on the eve of elections, naturally 40 per cent of the people belonging to the ruling party supported the Plan and 60 per cent of the people though agreed in broad principles to the objectives of the Plan opposed various proposals because it was used as an election manifesto of the ruling party in every election. This was very unfortunate. It should not have been done. Because on this date, there is no disagreement, so far as the broad objectives of the Plan are concerned. Who is that Member belonging to any particular party what-

soever in this country, who does not want the removal of unemployment, does not want the removal of poverty, who do not want the removal of inequalities and who does not want the improvement in the quality of life of our people? These are the broad objectives of the Plan; and these have been made the objectives of the Plans right from 1951. But since 1951 till now, these objectives, as targeted, have not been achieved. Either the targets were very ambitious and very high; or—I would like to come to it later on, as to what has been the snag. But in respect of the three decades of planning, right from 1951 onwards, we have a document of the planning Commission. It is called the "Draft Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1978-83," which gives an evaluation and a scrutiny of the planning process and the achievements during the last three decades.

At page 4, paragraph 1.121, it is said I quote:

"The preceding assessment of India's economic development over a quarter of a century of Planning has indicated some fundamental failures and it is on account of these that the need has arisen for a re-appraisal of the development strategy. We must face the fact that the most important objectives of planning have not been achieved. The most cherished goals seem to be almost as distant today as when we set out on the road to planned development. These aims—implicit in all our plans, but more explicitly stated in the later formulations of our development strategy—are universally accepted by the Indian people; they are the achievement of full employment, the eradication of poverty and the creation of a more equal society."

This is the evaluation of the 25 years of planning made by the Planning Commission itself, and it is contained in their Plan document. Now, we must face facts. What has been the main reason for all these? We created a mechanism of Planning Commission. Planning Commission, as on

date, is very well equipped, so far as the formulation of the Plans are concerned, their projections are concerned. It is much better equipped than what it was a decade ago. So, so far as that aspect is concerned, I have no grievances.

But the main grievance is: why has this planning process not be able to bring the desired results? We have been planning for the have-nots, for the removal of poverty, for the removal of unemployment and for removing inequalities. These are the three broad objectives of the plan. I would like to know from the Minister as to what has been the achievement during the two years.

You can yourself see it. After every plan, there has been an appraisal, after every plan there has been an increase in the unemployed people, people living below the poverty line have gone up after the end of every Plan. You can very well say that the population has grown. I am not tagging it with that. You are trying to find excuses. But the fact of the matter is that after every Plan, whether it is First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, or the Annual Plans or this 6th Plan the number of people living below the poverty line has been going up. The number of unemployed persons is going up. Tihrdly, inequalities are growing. Twenty per cent of the rural poor people, that is, people of the lowest strata are controlling 1 per cent of the total assets, and 4 per cent of the highest strata are controlling 30 per cent of the national assets.

Where is socialism? Now everybody is talking of socialism. It may be qualified by Marxist Socialism or Gandhian Socialism. But I would like to know, as a student of public finance, where socialism is.

I would like to ask this Government, and I would like to give a suggestion also here. In all these periods, the whole fault has been this. So far as the planning mechanism is concerned, it is all right. But so far as imple-

mentation is concerned, it is lagging behind. There is a tardy implementation of projects. Where is the money going? Fifty per cent of the money is going down the drain. At present, what is being planned? We are planning three-bed room house, with a latrine, bath etc. etc., providing one lakh, next year we revise the design and the Plan, add one more lavatory, provide one lakh more. Next year we provide one more staircase and one more lavatory and we provide one lakh more, the plinth area remains the same every year. In each developmental project the cost is going up and it is eating away 50 per cent of the public money.

Now, hon. Minister, can you cite even one single instance of even one single project, during the last 30 years in this country, a major project which has been completed within the approved sanction, as sanctioned by the Planning Commission and the Government? Can you cite even a single project which has been completed during the time schedule during the 30 years, any major project involving Rs. 10 crores, or Rs. 20 crores? Every project in this country during the last 30 years is eating away major portion of the money provided by Parliament or by the Government so far as development is concerned.

You know, the Metro Railway was to cost Rs. 140 crores. It is reaching Rs. 1,000 crores! Salal Project was to cost Rs. 58 crores and it is reaching Rs. 400 crores. Rajasthan Canal, Kosi, Gandak, Nagarjuna Sagar—there are eight various irrigation projects in this country which have not been completed for the last 20 years! And as a result the cost escalation in the developmental projects increased and it has been debated last time also here. I made these points at that time also and also during the discussion on the Budget. And I am making these points now for the kind consideration of the hon. Members of the House. I have made these points on earlier

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occasions also, so far as the implementation aspect is concerned, cost escalation is concerned, time run-over is concerned, that there is not even a single project which is completed in time and the community is deprived of the fruits of development for all these years. If the irrigation projects like Rajasthan canal are not completed for want of funds, or Nagarjuna Sagar, or Kosi or Gandak or any other project, if they are not completed, what happens? Irrigation is your main strategy for agriculture. Then your fertilizer will become useless. Now what is the situation today? After spending Rs. 10,000 crores at the end of the Fifth Plan, or major irrigation etc., what is the position? A ten per cent less rainfall this year, or 15 per cent less rainfall adversely affects our agricultural production! I used to read in 1945 when I was a student of B. Com. in Pilani that our Indian agriculture depends on the vagaries of the monsoon. This is the position even after 40 years! Even today we depend on the vagaries of monsoon! If the monsoon is good the agricultural production is good. Then what is the use of providing funds for irrigation? All this has to be provided because the country is not to face drought or famine. But if we have not been able to provide these irrigation facilities and the situation created on account of less rainfall, even 10 per cent less, what is going to be the production in 1982-83? It is not going to cross even the 1978 production level. You projected 138 million tonnes for 1982-83. It is going to be less than 130 million tonnes! We are not happy with the situation. We are not happy on your failure. Your failure is not a party failure. Your failure is a national failure. It is a failure of the Plan which causes anxiety to everybody. We are not happy over your failure on this ground. So, your project costs are going up. If you take any hydel project, or fertilizer project, power project, everywhere, as I said earlier, there is not even a single major project of the Government of India or

even the State Government which has been completed within the approved sanction and within the targeted time. If there be any one, I shall be thankful to the hon. Minister if he can enlighten the House.

So, what has been done? The implementation mechanism has to be strengthened. Unfortunately, there is no mechanism for monitoring implementing at the moment. Costs go up. The project reports are defective. They have become *fait accompli*. And not only that: In certain States projects are started even without the approval of the Planning Commission! And then the approval of the Planning Commission becomes a *fait accompli*. You have just to stop it. There is no other way. Why this lachari? Why is this situation so? If the State Governments go ahead with some projects, even without the approval of the Planning Commission, then you have to be ruthless about it and say to the State Governments, that Planning Commission is not going to approve and tell them 'you have started this without the approval of the Planning Commission.' Political compunctions should not come in your way. In that way, you will not be able to do justice to the matter. The whole economy behaves and the whole economic performance depends how tight you are. If you are as soft as you are in personal life, then of course, there is going to be a catastrophe. You should not be like that. So, this is the major question that confronts us.

Secondly, you should not try to condone it. Have you taken any action against any officers for the delay in the implementation? In the private sector, if there is a time-bound schedule, if there is an approved amount, and if the Manager or the Executive Director is not able to complete that project within the approved sanction, or time schedule then that man is checked off. I think this House will be with you if you bring in any amendment in the Constitution or in the Conduct Rules, that is, somebody is made in charge of

a project. There should be a time-bound implementation. Well gentleman X, Y, Z, you are in charge of this project this has to be completed in three years, this has to be completed within 100 crores. Then per cent margin is there. So, not beyond 110 crores. If it is not completed, you go lock, stock and barred and go to your house. But, there is not even a single officer in the Government of India all throughout, who has been charge-sheeted, who has been punished for the slackness. At the most he is transferred from X place to Y place, from Y place to Z place, that is all. There is no incentive, there is no disincentive. That may be the position. (Interruption) I am not putting premium on such persons whether they join us or they join you. I am talking, Mr. Bhatia, on a higher plane. The criticism is not partition. It is not motivated by party considerations because I sincerely feel that the destiny of this nation is now committed to the broader implementation of the plan formulations. If we do not achieve it, the future generations will not forgive us, whether you are there or we are there. So, this is very essential that we have to do it. And, Sir, one more suggestion I would like to give here. I do not want to go into all that. What about the jugglery of facts and figures? In the earlier years there used to be a Committee of Parliament which could discuss the plan formulations at some stage or the other. What is the harm for the Government to accept it? In U.K., Australia and Canada, there are so many Standing committees of Parliament which have to oversee the functioning and working of various important Ministries of their country. Why not abolish the Consultative Committee which do not serve any purpose in planning? You have a Standing Committee of Parliamentary Members, composed of all sections of the House, and you discuss the Plan threadbare there. We shall be giving more constructive suggestions there, we shall be able to scrutinise the allocations there. Now what allegations we can scrutinise here? We can simply say broader

principles that we can make out here and not go into the details. For details there is no time. We can only make broader principles. So, unless the Parliament is involved in it, which unfortunately could not be involved, and even the mid-term appraisal was not made available to Members of Parliament and of course, you had an excuse, you wanted the debate. Debate could not be possible but after the mid-term appraisal is with you, you hold annual plan discussions every year. So, you must have the mid-term appraisal with you so far as achievements of the last two years are concerned. But you are withholding that document. That document will ultimately come to us, if not this session, next session. It would have been better, mere generous, on your part to make available these documents to the Members of Parliament. Then the discussion would have been more fruitful and meaningful and more purposeful. We would have communicated to you that look here, here are the shortfalls. Now shortfalls are there in every sector. So, that is the most important problem that this country is faced with. We have to look to it. We have devised the agricultural sector development strategy. What about the land reforms? Forty lakh acres was to be surplus. Hardly fifty per cent you have distributed, hardly eighteen lakhs. Now what is the position? Unless you distribute the land, unless the poverty in the rural areas is removed, you will not be able to cope up with this. Lastly, you are very much worried about the resources. It is a socialistic society, it is a socialist constitution. Practically for all purpose we are considered a socialist egalitarian society, which believes in the removal of inequalities. But may I ask a question? While you are imposing excise duty on almost everything used by the common people, including clothing, why have you spared the rich class from paying wealth-tax? I am an advocate. I am paying income-tax for the last 30 years and I am also paying wealth-tax. But, you will be surprised to know that Tata is not paying a pie

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as wealth-tax; so also Birla, Singhania, Modi and even Ambani, who in the last 15 years has increased his wealth to Rs. 500 crores. Even he, during the last 15 years, has not been paying any wealth-tax. He has not contributed a pie to the Consolidated Fund, he has not paid anything to the national exchequer, he has not contributed a single penny to the development of this country. Why? Because this socialist Government, by one single line in the Finance a Bill of 1960, made a provision in the Wealth-Tax Act of 1957, exempting the levy of wealth-tax on all industrial houses, industrial estates and these people, which remains in force till this day. You have not amended that one line provision of the Finance Bill of 1960, which said that there will be no wealth tax levy hereafter on these wealthier people, these industrial houses of Tatas, Birlas, Modis, Singhaniyas etc. Since 1960 there is no wealth-tax on these people. The retained profits of Tatas after depreciation, reserves, bonus, dividend and payment of taxes is Rs. 120 crores. The retained profits of Birlas is Rs. 110 crores. If you just charge a wealth-tax of 5 per cent on the retained profit, which in the case of the large industrial houses comes to Rs. 15,000 crores, it will give you Rs. 750 crores. Yet, you are not tapping this source.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Why did you not impose it when you were the Finance Minister?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: So, you are replying on behalf of the present Government. I am very happy to see it. So far as I am concerned, firstly, I was not the Finance Minister; secondly, I was not in charge of the subject of income-tax; thirdly, it was a Government which was in office for only three years; finally, it was a government of various constituents and it was not a cohesive one party government, backed by a party organisation.

But the present government, backed by a party, has more cohesion with one supreme commander, before whom nobody can speak. So, this Government can do it. Further you cannot say that because it was not done earlier, so it should not be done. I am surprised that Shri A. K. Roy is opposing my demand for imposing wealth-tax on Tatas, Birlas and Singhaniyas.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I am not opposing it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: If he is not opposing it, then he should not have interrupted me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He was paying homage to the Janata Government.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Now the Planning Minister is very much worried about resource mobilisation; we are also equally concerned about it. I am only suggesting one sector from where you can have resource mobilisation, provided you bring a one line amendment to the Finance Bill of 1960, deleting that provision, so that the wealth-tax provision can come into force in the case of retained profits, which are of the order of Rs. 15,000 crores. Even if you levy 5 per cent wealth tax on that, you will get Rs. 750 crores from one sector alone, and it is justified in equity and morality. There is no question of inequity or immorality in it. Why not impose wealth-tax on those rich people?

They have created private trusts. Sir, you will be surprised to know that one single industrial house, Sarabhai Chemicals, have created 1,600 private trusts and they have invested the whole wealth in those trusts. So, they do not pay a single penny as tax. Even the jewellery they have put in the company so that there is no wealth tax, because you have exempted it. Whenever they want to use the jewellery for their family marriage,

purposes, they take the jewellery out of the company by paying a hire charge of Rs. 5, and return it to the company after the purpose is served. These are some of the methods adopted by these industrial houses.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Autulay created trusts out of that.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You have to think of these laws, the whole gamut of governmental activities should be within your purview and you have to examine the suggestions for amending the various laws.

I am sorry, this subject cannot be dealt with in 20 minutes.

17.25 hrs.

[**SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR** in the Chair.]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please conclude. My friend, the time allotted is limited.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: That is why, Mr. Chairman, I am making a submission that it would have been better, and it would be better even now, that the hon. Planning Minister takes Members of the House into confidence, forms a Standing Planning Committee, which was there in existence previously. There was a standing Finance Committee; Mr. Ranga must be knowing it, was after 19, there were so many Committees of Parliament existing. The Standing Finance Committee was there, the Committee for Railways was there, but they were all abolished after 1954. Mr. Venkataraman strongly pleaded for a Standing Planning Committee for planning better, which should be above party. It is better if we sit in a room, discuss better, we ask you for information, you have our suggestions and all that. Then, naturally, we will be able to suggest to you as to how you should have resource mobilisation, not by

printing notes; that will be inflationary. And what is the position with regard to unemployment, poverty, education and medical care? What is the position in the villages now? There is no medical care worth the name. And you are talking about population growth! You seem to be very much worried about it and we are all worried about it, absolutely very much worried about it. But how to bring it unless you involve people? There are many political parties and political leadership in this country. There are 4000 Members of the Assemblies, there are 800 Members of Parliament. So there are nearabout 5000 people. Then there are members of panchayats and municipalities, the total comes to nearabout a lakh or a hundred thousand people the total members of panchayats, municipalities, Assemblies and Members of Parliament. These are the leaders of public opinion. Make it compulsory, amend the law to the effect that whosoever has more than three children which is the accepted norm of family life, will not get a ticket. I will give a commitment on behalf of my Party that if you adopt this norm, then we will not give a ticket to a Member who has got more than three children, which is the accepted norm of this country. Otherwise, how do you control population? We are against forcible sterilisation, you are also now against forcible sterilisation in view of your experience of 1976. But how to do it? The climate has to be created. Nobody can go and preach on a platform. No Health Minister can inspire confidence among the people to resort to family planning if he has got a team of 8 children. Mr. Shankaranand unfortunately cannot inspire confidence if he has 8 children. How can he do that? I can tolerate up to three. I mean, this is something psychological. It cannot be done without that. So, unless you do that, things will be improve. You make this norm for every political party, call a meeting, discuss the issue and say that, explosion of population is more dangerous than the atom bomb explosion. It will ruin the whole country. It will negative the whole developmental pro-

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cess, it will negative all our achievements in this country. So, you will not be able to achieve that. But don't take a cover under it because we have not been able to achieve it. The per capita income has gone down, the national production is not going up, agricultural production is not going up. We are not doing well on this front or that front because population is growing. I have not time to show how it is growing. But despite all that, our achievements should have been much more all these factors being taken care of, and therefore, when you talk of consensus, when you talk of cooperation, then you have to seek it and seek it in a purposeful manner. You have to discuss the issue, you have to deliberate the issue, have our constructive suggestions, have a meeting for a day or two or three and then thrash out the issue, then try to find out if there is a fault somewhere in the implementation aspect, which is the most vital aspect of the achievements of the objectives of the Plan. Unless implementation is effective, unless it is speedy, unless it is corruption-proof, you cannot hope to achieve the objectives, the laudable objectives, which are enshrined as the Directive Principles of the State Policy in the Constitution and which have to be attained through this Plan formulation, through this document which is not a party document, which has to be a national document. The commitment of all people has to be there, but it cannot be there with this outlook, keeping people aloof, bringing the document and taking a decision to implement it, not making the midterm appraisal available to Members. And after three years we just have a ritual of discussing the Plan here, in this House, so that nobody can say that we have not discussed the Plan. It is not an approval of Parliament, it is not a discussion, it is not a partnership in your decision-making. I am sure that in future you will take these corrective measures and then and then along we shall be able to see

that the laudable objectives enshrined in the Constitution under the Directive Principles of State Policy are achieved, poverty is removed, unemployment is reduced and inequalities are removed and this country's quality of life is improved so as to have a national pride in the comity of nations when we go abroad. What is the per capita income? We simply say, 125 dollars. What is the per capita income in U.S.A.? It is \$ 6000. Then we feel belittled that way. We want to have a place of pride in the Comity of Nations by saying we are improving the plight of our own people. With these words I finish my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I need guidance of the House. There are a number of speakers still on the list as given. The list is a large one. Some of the parties representatives have not spoken.

The total time consumed so far in discussion on the Sixth Five Year Plan is more than five hours.

According to the List of Business for today which has been circulated, item No. 18 has three hours at its disposal. The last item is Half-an-Hour discussion by Dr. Karan Singh. Today no time for this has been indicated against Half-an-Hour discussion. Normally, it is usually taken up at 17.30.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: As a convention it is taken up at 5.30 p.m. It is a very important issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When should this Half-an-Hour discussion take place? How long do you purpose to sit for discussion on the Plan?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: (Durgapur): We can take Half-an-Hour discussion now. We may adjourn at 6 O'Clock. We can take up discussion on the Sixth Five Year Plan tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, it is for the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : The same point was posed to the House. It was decided that the discussion of the Plan will be over by 7 O'Clock today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time do you propose to take? When would you like to speak?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I would be taking about forty minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As per calculation 20 minutes will be at the disposal of the House for discussion of the Plan. Quite a few speakers are there—Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Shri Yadav, Shri Roy, are from the Opposition. There is a long list of speakers from the Congress side.

DR. KARAN SINGH: (Udhampur): We can have Half-an-Hour discussion now because the hon. Minister for External Affairs is also there. It will give a little change from planning. Then after that discussion on Planning can be resumed. The hon. Minister can perhaps extend his stay from 7 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. In this way it can be finished today.

... (व्यवधान) ... तो फिर कल कर ले।

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: In the Business Advisory Committee it was stated that the House would not sit beyond 7 p.m. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think let Dr. Karan Singh start with Half-an-Hour discussion.

Dr. Karan Singh, you should be very brief as it is Half-an-Hour discussion only.

17.33 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

EXCLUSION OF OCCUPIED AREAS OF JAMMU & KASHMIR FROM THE MAP PUBLISHED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have raised this Half-an-Hour discussion on the basis of certain replies given to Starred Question No. 174 relating to inaccurate maps published in the Government of India advertisement showing only part of Jammu and Kashmir as Indian territory. This betrays the continuing carelessness on behalf of the Government agencies. I recall, in fact, looking through some of the records as far back as 1970, I had to answer a similar question in the Rajya Sabha, because Air India at that time was responsible for the map which was inaccurate. Although at that time some directions were issued, it seems that they are not being really followed as forcefully as they should. There are lot of publications that show Kashmir either as a disputed area or as divided. I have with me Arabic, the Islamic World Review. I do not know whether the hon. Minister has seen it or not. It has very clearly shown Kashmir as separate from India as well as from Pakistan.

On this limited issue, with regard to the maps, I would suggest.

(a) fresh directions be issued from the Ministry of External Affairs to all Government Departments and agencies to ensure that there is no inaccuracy in the maps;

(b) where such maps come to their notice published by non-Government agencies Indian or foreign—they should immediately seek rectification.

But, Sir, this question of the maps does highlight an uncomfortable fact. For the last 35 years—1947 and then from 1962 vast areas of the State of

[Dr. Karan Singh]

Jammu and Kashmir which are legally and Constitutionally part of India are, in fact, under adverse occupation. I do not want to go into figures, but the original State of Jammu and Kashmir when it acceded was just over 84,000 sq. miles, my hunch is that almost 50 per cent of the territory today is not under our occupation. That speaks about the size of the problem. This is a stark fact and the countries concerned can only say that they are portraying the actual control. But we must be very clear. During her recent successful visit to the U.S.A. it was reported in the papers that the Prime Minister was asked at a dinner what she thought of the Kashmir problem, and she said that she did not see any problem. It was a good reply and there was lot of laughter and the questioner was duly confounded. But the fact of the matter is, surely there is a problem, because we have the legal and Constitutional right over the entire State. I do not have to go into the historical background. You are well aware of how the State was built up; how my ancestors built it and ruled it for over 100 years, my father signed the Instrument of Accession, I was Governor for 18 years in different capacities and have represented the State for 15 years here in the House. I know the historical backward probably as well if not better than anybody else. I do feel that this is a question which cannot simply be allowed to rest where it is. It is a question which does involve the national interest and I think, a stage has come when the matter should be taken up at the appropriate time and in the appropriate forum.

Now, President Zia of Pakistan passed through Delhi very recently. Some statements were made after his visit. It is a positive development. I welcome it because my own view is that an honourable settlement with Pakistan and with China is in the national interest and in the interest of the people of the State. We would also welcome that. There is not much de-

tails in the press, but it does appear that the basic issues and the basic differences were not really discussed—Jammu and Kashmir issue, for example. There were reports earlier that the President Zia having said that he had a solution up his sleeve. Probably, it is still up his sleeve. He is not in Indonesia. Now whether that solution came out of his sleeve or not? Probably, we would like to know something more about this.

There has been an announcement of the setting up of a Joint Commission, meeting of the officials and the second summit meeting in March. And this shows that the situation has become unfrozen and that a stage will now be reached when these substantive issues can be discussed. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether during the subsequent meetings, this Jammu and Kashmir issue will be raised and whether a genuine attempt will be made to solve it. I would like to know whether legal and Constitutional facts will be put forward in negotiation to establish our claim. Because, I must point out and I would ask the hon. Minister to bear with me here, it is not merely a theoretical problem.

In the present situation, we are getting the worst of all possible worlds. Firstly, thousands of sq. miles of territory which we consider to be ours, which became part of Indian territory when the instrument of accession was signed, are not, in fact, in our possession.

Secondly, we are not getting commensurate political advantage of a settlement. If you have some settlement and you get a very big advantage in terms of public opinion, in terms of international lessening of tension and so on, one might take it as all right. We are not getting any advantage. It is a *casus belli*, a cause of war which can be activated at any time by our opponents when it suits their fancy, because it is always there and whenever it suits them, they can turn up the pressure and we are constantly on the defensive. All the

time, we find ourselves in a position where we have got to react to the steps which are taken by other countries.

Thirdly, the people of Jammu and Kashmir are suffering. I will point out one thing. It is an interesting fact. The refugees from Pakistan occupied Kashmir have not to this day been treated on par with the refugees from partitioned Punjab because we say, "That is our territory. Therefore, we cannot treat you as refugees." So, in effect, what is happening is, because of our weakness or our inability to get those territories back, we are victimising lakhs of people who became refugees. You are aware that when the partition took place, in Punjab, lakhs of people came. Similarly, when the invasion was launched in Jammu and Kashmir, lakhs of people became refugees. They are today in Delhi and in other parts of the country. Their claims have not been registered and their compensation has not been paid on the same basis. It is a very curious situation. You cannot victimise refugees just because you are unable to fulfil establish your rightful claim. So, this is the situation where the people of the State of Jammu and Kashmir are, in fact, suffering.

Another point which is very often overlooked is that the democratic rights of the people living in POK are totally trampled upon. The people in our part of the State have time and again had opportunities for elections to fulfil their democratic rights. But about the people in POK who according to our Constitution are supposed to be part of our territory, their rights are totally trampled upon. They never had a single election in POK. They never had an opportunity to express their views on any matter, even in regard to the form of Government. They are governed entirely from Islamabad.

So, the point that I am making is this. The question of maps is really just one aspect of it. The question of refugees is another. But the broader

question is that this unsatisfactory situation has now subsisted for 35 years and we have made vast sacrifices for Jammu and Kashmir. Not only the armed forces from all over the country, from every State, but the people living in the State have constantly made sacrifices.

May I remind the House that even in the great and historic victory of Bangladesh which goes down in history as the greatest victory India has ever achieved—it is said that Bahabharata took 18 days whereas Bangladesh took only 14 days; it was a great and grand victory—even in that victory, 20,000 people from the Chhamb area of the Jammu region were displaced and today they are living as refugees. Whether we win a war or lose a war, it seems that the people of Jammu and Kashmir are the ones who constantly suffer. Therefore, this is an important point that I am making.

Surely a stage has now come when the Government of India could take a comprehensive, a political, strategic and defence view of this whole matter and make a real effort to resolve this question through negotiations with Pakistan and with China while maintaining full defence preparedness because, as I said, it is a dangerous situation. Anyone of these countries can escalate tension at any time. But while maintaining full defence preparedness, I think, as a nation now we are strong and mature enough to move in an honourable way towards what the Simla Agreement called "a final settlement of Jammu and Kashmir." Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to request the hon. Minister to make a comprehensive statement on this issue so that the national interest and the welfare of the people of Jammu and Kashmir are fully safeguarded.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, there is no more comprehensive statement that I would make which the Hon. Member has not made

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

himself. There are no two opinions on the matter. A large portion of India is under the occupation of Pakistan. The occupation is illegal. Flowing from this occupation are several complications and difficulties which we, the people of India and the people of Kashmir in particular, are facing.

Now, the question is, as Dr. Karan Singh pointed out, that we have to get this settlement in a particular framework. The framework is of the Simla Agreement, and no other. We have to choose the appropriate forum and the appropriate time, as he pointed out. The appropriate forum is bilateral and no other. The appropriate time, however, one could have one's opinions but, I am not sure that during the last several years there has been any time which could have been called an appropriate time.

We know that this matter has been raised incessantly on wrong forums by the Government of Pakistan. We have been telling them time and again that this does not help in the final settlement which we have to arrive at under the Simla Agreement. They have not stopped raising the issue. Nor have they created the necessary atmosphere for this matter to be taken up bilaterally and a final settlement being arrived at. This is what it is all about. we are coming back to the same point that we have to settle these matters under the Simla Agreement. On several fronts, there has been forward movement since the time of the Simla Agreement. This is well-known. We have been making constant efforts. There has been some response, halting on certain matters, less halting on certain other matters and no progress at all on certain matters like Kashmir. Now this is a mixed situation we have to live with and from this we have to find a way to move forward.

The recent visit of the President of Pakistan was very brief but it is significant in the sense that at the

highest level, on both sides, the desire to maintain contacts has been reiterated. This is how I look at it. It was not meant to clinch matters because no matter which under discussion has, as yet to reach the Summit level. They are under discussion at the level of the Foreign Secretaries.

The Joint Commission idea was adumbrated when Mr. Aga Sahi visited India in January and it was accepted in principle. Later, we sent a draft of the agreement on the Joint Commission. We were waiting for response from Pakistan accepting the draft. Naturally, it took some time for them to examine all the aspects. It so happened that when President Zia came here, we reminded him and there and then a decision was taken that the Joint Commission could go ahead, that we could go ahead with the modalities in regard to the Joint Commission. Now this is a forward step because not only Kashmir but there are other matters which are

DR. KARAN SINGH: Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I stand corrected. Jammu and Kashmir. There are other matters, several other matters....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): 'Jammu' must come first.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Yes; 'Jammu' must come first—Jammu & Kashmir.

As I said, there are many other matters on which it is desirable to have normalisation and also strengthening of ties. This has been happening intermittently, slowly and in a haphazard manner because there is no single agency to oversee what is happening in each of these fields. So we felt that the Joint Commission would be very useful in this. We have also decided the dates on which these discussions will be continued at the Foreign Secretaries' level; that will be some time

next month, in the third or fourth week of next month. So, considering the very short duration of the visit and the fact that there was no intention of clinching any of these issues on this visit, the House will agree that what has been agreed upon, what has been achieved, is really useful. And there will be another summit meeting at the time of the Non-Aligned Summit. It is not generally easy to find time when more than 90 Heads of Government/Heads of State are likely to be here. Even so, both the Heads of Government have decided that they will meet again during the Non-Aligned Summit.

I agree entirely, that this is not a theoretical problem, this is a human problem, this is a political problem. But the point is that we do not agree that there is any dispute. It is only a question of Pakistan sitting pretty illegally on territory which belongs to India. So, we do not call it a dispute. I am not splitting hairs. But this is the position which we have taken, and this is the right position to take. No one has the right, or had the right at any time, to cut Jammu & Kashmir into two. Jammu & Kashmir was Jammu & Kashmir. So it remained with India and it continues to remain in India. The mere fact that for the longest period—I know the period is unconscionably long for any other country to be allowed to be in illegal occupation of our territory but....

राम नगीन मिश्र (मलेम परः भारत के साथ नहीं, भारत का अंग कहा जाया तो अच्छा होगा ।

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: So the facts are known, the background is known, what efforts have been made from time to time is also known. We have not been halting in getting the final settlement, but the point is that it requires two to come to a settlement; there cannot be a unilateral settlement. Therefore, while agreeing with the spirit of Dr. Karan Singh's statement, I would like to tell him and the House that we are on the right track, we hope. So far as preparedness is concerned, there is no ques-

tion of relenting on that; that is there and that will continue to be there. In this context we need not go into details. But I would like to assure the House that we are very consciously trying to prepare the ground for creating a situation wherein the final settlement according to the Simla Agreement becomes possible, we are able to take it up, we are able to discuss it, we are able to arrive at the final settlement. Otherwise, if the atmosphere is not congenial, any step could become counter-productive.

It is true that Gen. Zia, before coming here, gave the impression that he had something in view.

17.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair].

For various reasons which it is not possible for us to unravel at this moment, this did not come off. We need not be unduly disappointed about this. He might have his own reasons for not coming out with it when he came here. But if we are hopeful that there is something which he has in his mind, naturally at the proper time, at the appropriate time, it will have to be discussed. So we are preparing for that time, we are waiting and also preparing for that time and we hope that this visit will pave the way for creating an atmosphere when this question can be taken up between the two countries.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Meanwhile, on the refugees, what have you to say?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I would like to say simply that we should not really call them refugees. By whatever name we may call them, we should not have called them refugees because that would not be a correct description. It is not treating them on par with the refugees from Punjab or from Sind or from other areas. I have no details with regard to the matter in which they need assistance. But I am prepared to have the details from Dr. Karan Singh. We will go into it and see what could be done but I repeat—let us not call them refugees.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Shri R. L. P. Verma... This is half-an-hour discussion. Half an hour is already over... If you want I can close it and take up the Plan discussion.

श्री रोतसाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत संवधानिक सार्वभौमिकता को मद्देनजर रखते हुये ग्रन्तकार द्वारा 35 सालों में की गई कार्यवाही को देखते हुए निराशा होती है। भारत और पाकिस्तान के साथ कई बार समझौते हुए हैं, बातचीत हुई है। लेकिन जिस तरह से गैंक महिन लाइन और पाकिस्तान के अधीन आजाद कश्मीर का सीमा विवाद अभी तक हल नहीं हुआ है उससे चिन्ता होती है। अभी तक विदेशी दृष्टिक्रमण भारत पर ज्यों का त्यां बना हुआ है। कोई मैर छाप देता है किस तरह से, अभी 21 सितम्बर को जब प्रकाशन में आया तब हमें मालूम हुआ और तब हमारे लिए चिन्ता का विषय बना। लेकिन यह गम्भीर विषय है कि भारतीय अधिकार क्षेत्र जो पाकिस्तान के हृष्ट में सालों में है और इस बार भारत और पाकिस्तान के साथ वहाँ बार बातचीत हो चुकी है, फिर भी अभी तक इसको अनित्म रूप नहीं दिया गया। तो यह संवधानिक सार्वभौमिकता का गम्भीर विषय है, हम अभी तक इस पर कोई निर्णय नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, और इन्हें ढोल रहते हैं तगता है कि अपने देश की भविन जो चीज़ और पाकिस्तान के अधीन है....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please stick to the subject. The subject is: 'Exclusion of occupied areas of Jammu and Kashmir from the map published in Indian Government advertisement.' This is not a general discussion; this is half-an-hour discussion. Everything you are going on repeating and you will not get any reply from the Minister. Please stick to the subject. Concentrate on that. Please come to the subject. No discussion on everything.

Every thing is not discussed.

श्री रोतसाल प्रसाद वर्मा: साइटिंफिक अभीकम मर्जीन जो अगस्त में प्रकाशित हुई उसमें भारत की गवर्नमेंट की सी एस आई और द्वारा 16 पेज का एडवॉटिजमेंट दिया

गया.... उसमें हमारी प्रधान मंत्री का एक तरफ फोटो छपा है और दूसरी तरफ इण्डिया का मैर छपा है। क्या अमेरिका में स्थित हमारे भारतीय राजदूत का यह कर्तव्य नहीं था, वहाँ के अधिकारियों को यह नहीं देखा जाहिए था कि उस परिका में जो गलत छपा है, उसके विरुद्ध कोई प्रोटेस्ट किया जाए। यदि उन्होंने कोई प्रोटेस्ट किया है तो मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि वह तिथि बताई जाए जब वह प्रोटेस्ट दर्ज कराया गया। दूसरे, जब उस परिका के सम्बोधक ने अपनी गलती मानी है, अपार्टमेंटी मांगी है तो कब आपने सेव प्रकट किया, वह देताया जाए। माथ ही जो उसकी कार्यियां छपी हैं, जिन पर आपने सेव प्रकट किया, क्या आपने उन कार्यियों को जब लिया, क्या उन्हें नष्ट किया गया। आपने उस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये, वह भी देताया जाए।

18 hrs.

दूसरी बात, जब हमने उसके विरुद्ध विरोध प्रकट किया, भारत सरकार की ओर से प्रोटेस्ट किया गया, वह प्रोटेस्ट नोट भारत सरकार ने किस दिन भेजा, वह भी बताया जाए। तीसरे, वहाँ के लोगों को जिनको रिफ्यूजी, शरणार्थी कहा गया, जिनको मतदान के अधिकार से बंचित किया गया, जो रिफ्यूजी बने, उनको मार्लिक अधिकारों के साथ साथ मतदान का अधिकार भी प्राप्त हो सके, उस दिशा में आपने क्या कदम उठाये मंत्री जी कृपया इन प्लाइन्ट्स को उत्तर देने का काट करें।

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: This discussion has arisen out of an answer to a question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The other members will also put one question each and finally you will reply.

Mr. Shastri. You must put only one question.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Please do not disturb me, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will be disturbing you if you do not follow the rules. But, I won't disturb you if you follow the rules.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जम्मू कश्मीर हमारे देश का गोरव है यमा और कश्मीर हमारे देश का प्रभिन्न अंग भी है, पहले भी रहा है और आगे भी रहेगा। इस बारे में हमारी नीतियां स्पष्ट हैं। फिलहाल तथा कथित आजाद कश्मीर का इलाका हमसे टलग जरूर है और इस वक्त पाकिस्तानीयों के कब्जे में है, तो किन वह भी कभी हमारे सामने आयेगा। उसके बापस लाने का प्रयास होना चाहिये। वह हमारे देश का इसलिये भी अंग है कर्तव्य के द्वारा कश्मीर विधान सभा को 100 सीटों में से 24 सीटें उस इलाके की हैं और वे अभी तक खाली पड़ी हर्दृह हैं। इनलिए इन तमाम बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए और सामाज्यवादियों के प्रचार को देखते हुए, क्यों कि वे यह प्रचार करते हैं कि तथाकथित आजाद कश्मीर का था आजाद है और वह पाकिस्तान का है, उसी का कब्जा उस पर रहना चाहिए और इन्टरनेशनल कन्ट्रोल के बारे में न जाने क्या-क्या बाते करते हैं, लेकिन मैं केवल एक प्रश्न का जवाब चाहता हूँ उभी कल दिन पहले जम्मू और कश्मीर के मूल्य मंत्री डाक्टर फारूख अब्दुल्ला ने एक नियन्त्रण दिया जिसमें उन्होंने नियन्त्रण रेखा की बात कही, इन्टरनेशनल नियन्त्रण रेखा की बात कही, जो कि अमेरिका या दूसरे साम्राज्यवादी देश कहते रहते हैं लेकिन हम उसको नियन्त्रण रेखा मानते हैं। सरकार का उस विधान के बारे में कोई कन्ट्रोल-कानून भी देखने में नहीं आया कि सरकार की उस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया रही। उसका कोई खुलासा प्रकाशित नहीं हुआ। जिसके बाबत मैं हमारे मन में भ्रम पैदा हो रहा हूँ कि जब वास्तव में कह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नियन्त्रण रेखा है तो फिर हम यह एन आ में क्यों बैठे हुए हैं। हम यह एन जो मैं इसलिए बैठे हुए हैं कि हमारा उस बारे में भगवाड़ा है। उसको हम फिलहाल नियन्त्रण रेखा ही मानते हैं, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेखा उसको नहीं मानते हैं। इस बारे में आपकी नीतिक्रिया हमारे देखने में नहीं आई। इसीलिए मैं इस सदन में आपकी प्रतिक्रिया जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत

गरकार का डा. फारूख अब्दुल्ला के उस कथन के सम्बन्ध में क्या दृष्टिकोण है, वह हमें बताया जाए।

SHRI P. NAMGYAL rose....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will not be permitted. Please follow the rules. Your name is not here.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: I have some points for clarification....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You write to the Minister if you have any point. I am not permitting you.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्ज्वल): उपाध्यक्ष महांदेव, मैंने इस प्रश्न के उत्तर का पढ़ा है, इसमें कहा गया है कि जब आगे इसका प्रकाशन होगा तो उसमें भूल सुधार कर ली जाएगी। यह बात बड़ी गरुत्ता से कह दी गई है। मेरा कहना ताह है कि इस प्रकार के गहत्वपूर्ण विज्ञान जब प्रकाशित होते हैं तो उनका जो प्रारूप होता है, मसीदा होता है क्या उनकी किसी से एप्रेल नहीं ली जाती है? उनका अपने बाप ही कोई छाप देता है? यह बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण बात है और अपने देश के बारे में किसी प्रकार की आशंका उत्पन्न होकर विदाद का विषय बन सकती है। ऐसे नाज़क मसले को बड़ी गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए।

यह पहला मौका नहीं है। कश्मीर का जो मूल्या है, और जो पाक अधिकृत कश्मीर है इसके लिए हमें कुर्बानीय दी है और उस वक्त जो इसके लिये लड़े हैं, उन्होंने अपनी पर खेलकर हिन्दुस्तान की शान को बचाया है। इस बारे में श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह डोगरा, और श्री शेरवानी को याद किया जाना चाहिये।

आज जो पाक-विधिकत काश्मीर है उसको हम किसी के भरोसे छाड़कर बैठें रहें तो कि समझते पर हम नहीं पहुँच पाएंगे। शिमला समझता हमने किया, मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि छम्ब एरिया का जो हिस्सा है, उसको शिमला समझते के बावजूद आपने लटाया और जब पाक विधिकृत इलाके लौटाने की बात हम करते हैं तो शिमला समझता

[श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया]

बौच में कैसे आया ? आपने उसकी बात कही तो मैंने कहा है, नहीं तो मैं यह नहीं कहता ।

मेरा साफ-साफ यह कहना है कि पाक अधिकृत काश्मीर हमारे देश का अभिन्न अंग है । जम्म-कश्मीर की विधान गभा में जो कल स्थान माने गये हैं, उनमें 76 स्थान भरे हये हैं, 24 उभी रिक्त हैं । इसनिए ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण मददा जो विवाद का विषय बन गया है, उसके उपर सरकार का स्पष्ट सत होना चाहिये इस इकार का जो विज्ञापन प्रकाशित हुआ है उसके बारे में हमारे सरकार को क्लोन करता चाहिये । यह सीधी बात नहीं है, चाहूँ चीन द्वारा अधिकृत हिस्सा मानसरोवर हों या नियंत्रण रेखा का मानला हो, ऐसे जो मूँद हमारे देश की सीमाओं के बारे में विवाद बनकर रख दिए जाते हैं, उन पर बार बार विवाद न उठें, इस लिए हमारी सरकार को इड रुपये अपनाना चाहिए ।

मेरे कहते हुए बड़ा अफसोस होता है, हर देश का निश्चित नाम होता है, हमारे देश का नाम भी भारत है । इसका नाम इंडिया भी है । क्या किसी नाम का भी कार्ड ट्रांसलेशन होता है ? इंडिया इज भारत कहना गलत है । भारत प्राचीन है, यह हमारी मानवी इतिहास है जिसे इंडिया भी कहते हैं ? सरकार की हर कं कमाल में दो मान्यताएँ हैं । यह ठीक नहीं है । हिन्दी हमारी राजभाषा होनी चाहिये, लेकिन अंग्रेजी उसके साथ चलेगी ? हमें अपना निश्चय इड करना चाहिये । सरकार को इस मामले में संकल्पित हना चाहिये । ३८

इसलिए मैं इस प्रश्न के माध्यम से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि ऐसे जो विज्ञापन प्रकाशित होते हैं, उनके बारे में सरकार की कोइ निश्चित नीति है या नहीं ?

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): Sir, while taking part in this Half-an-Hour discussion and seeking some clarifications my memory goes to the great speech delivered by late Shri V. K. Krishna

Menon in the United Nations posing our problem most ably and may I express my homage to his memory. Sir, as we are all aware this question is one of vital importance as far as we are concerned. Today's discussion has arisen out of the answer given to question No. 174 regarding exclusion of occupied areas of Jammu and Kashmir from the map published in an Indian Government advertisement. I think this is not a new matter.

Sir, similar instances have taken place previously also. Even this Lok Sabha discussed this issue, I think, in March, 1968, through a Half-an-hour discussion regarding publication of a map excluding areas of Jammu and Kashmir from the map of India. At that time the then Home Minister Mr. Chavan told the Lok Sabha that anybody intentionally publishing any unauthorised map of India would be prosecuted. May I ask this question? Even though it may be relating to the Home Ministry, may I ask the External Affairs Minister, whether he is in the knowledge of things whether anybody has published any such map intentionally and whether such a person has been prosecuted or not? Similarly, Sir, as we all know, when Dr. Karan Singh was himself a Minister for Civil Aviation, a lapse had taken place Air India had published a map in which certain portions of Kashmir had been excluded from the map of India. That was a lapse. So, this is something which is being repeated almost. May I know whether the Government of India is having any concrete programme to avoid such lapses in future? While replying to the question on that day the Minister of State for External Affairs told the House that we have already sent our protest to those who have published the incorrect map. Now, what is the result of that protest? As far as the whole question is concerned, the Minister has told us: 'We see the bilateral discussion as a forum to settle the issue'. Even though he agreed that this issue has not been discussed day before yesterday while the heads of Governments of India and Pakistan the

President of, Pakistan and Indian Prime Minister met for some time, yet he told us that it may be discussed during the coming non-aligned summit meeting. I ask him through you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, can he assure the House that the Kashmir question will be discussed during that Non-aligned summit between India and Pakistan? Can the Government of India assure the House that this question can be solved, and the problems of the people of India, who happen to be in occupied area of Kashmir will be solved and they will be able to perform all the rights of Indian citizens in future? Can this issue be solved by such bilateral discussion? If not what is the alternative before the Government of India? These are my question.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir let me first refer to the point raised in regard to the Map in the 'Scientific American'. In an issue of Scientific American of November, an apology has been published. I will not read it in detail. He has given the background, saying on such and such issue this had been done it does not tally with the official position. the map was not shown to the organisation that sponsored this and the whole thing was unintentional, this unintentional discrepancy is regretted. Now, that has been the practice always. This has been the pattern always. It is true that Mr. Chavan at one point of time said that if anybody intentionally publishes any incorrect map, the person responsible for that will be prosecuted.

Now, every time we have drawn the attention of any wrong map to the publishers, they have come back with an apology. This is significant, not just because it has been so, but the significance lies in the fact that those who are publishing these maps—whatever their motives, we need not go into that are coming back with an apology when we protest to them, which means that they agree that they have done something which they ought not to have done. This is the significance in this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The apology was like an apology given for breach of privilege.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: It is not an apology for breach of privilege. It is an apology which emanates from the fact that whatever the motivations in making these publications, when they are exposed, they cannot defend their action. This is the real significance of it and I would like the House to appreciate it. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchanthur): When it came to your notice what action did you take? (Interruptions)

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I am trying to place before the House an aspect which is very important; politically all kinds of maps are published by all kinds of people. (Interruptions). We as a sovereign nation know where our borders lie. We know where our territory is. The mere publication of a wrong map somewhere by whose even it may be, does not alter the position. We stick to our stand and we shall continue to stick to our stand. Wherever such wrong maps come—it is another matter—we bring them to their notice and see that they publish an apology.

On the line of control, the wording of the Simla Agreement is very clear.

"In Jammu and Kashmir, the line of control resulting from the cease fire of December 17, 1971, shall be respected by both sides without prejudice to the recognised position of either side."

Now, we have said that the line of control is not going to be the permanent border between the two countries. That is not our view at all. That is not our stand. As I have just stated no one has given anyone the right to cut the State of Jammu & Kashmir into two. The mere fact that someone is illegally in occupation of a portion of the State, a portion of Indian territory does not really give any justification or any title. So, we are quite clear on that. If the Chief Minister of

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Jammu & Kashmir has made a statement, we have only to say that that is not our stand. It is at variance with our stand. From the other side, a contradiction has already come. Now, therefore, I would not like to add anything more to this. He has made a statement. We have noted it. We are quite clear on what we stand for and there the matter should rest.

18.19 hrs.

MOTION RE. SIXTH FIVE YEARS PLAN—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up the discussion on the Sixth Five Year Plan. There are about 6 or 7 Members who want to participate in the discussion. I think we have got to complete this discussion today.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: No, Sir. We can continue this tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We had already postponed it yesterday till today. All the Members whose names are here with me will be given a chance to speak.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: We have already decided that we should sit till 7 O'clock. So, we can postpone the discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are very important discussions for tomorrow like the Reports of the Union Public Service Commission, etc. Therefore, now each speaker shall not take more than ten minutes. Now, I call upon Mr. Kosalram to take the floor. The Minister will reply to the debate afterwards.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by my friend, the Minister of Planning. A number of hon. Members from the opposition have taken part in this debate

and have made constructive criticism of the Sixth Plan. In fact, some of them gave very good suggestions which must be welcomed. My friend, Shri Satish Agarwal gave some very concrete suggestions and I congratulate him for that. But unfortunately, our friend, Chaudhary Charan Singh, the Lok Dal leader, spoke a few words and then left the House saying that there was no quorum. In fact there was quorum in the House at that time. A number of Members belonging to the ruling party and the opposition were there. It was very wrong on his part; he could have walked out, but he should not have talked like that. He said that there was no quorum in the House. It was very wrong on the part of Chaudhary Charan Singh, a former Prime Minister of this country. He made a very irresponsible statement and walked out.

Then, an hon. Member belonging to CPM also criticised the Plan. I can quite understand his criticising the 6th Plan, but he categorically called the 6th Plan as the 'dead' Plan. This was an uncalled for accusation. You cannot call the 6th Plan as a 'dead' Plan. That was very wrong on his part to do that.

Even though I belong to the ruling party, I have certain points of criticism about the subject under discussion. The rate of industrial growth has been brought down in the annual plan to 4.5 per cent, though in the 6th Plan it has been pegged at 5.2 per cent. I demand that there should be no variation in the Annual Plans so far as the basic criteria of economic development are concerned.

Now, I would like to confine myself to a few relevant points concerning my State. I request the hon. Planning Minister that in the Annual Plan for 1983-84 more funds should be allotted for Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin-Tirunelveli broadgauge line, which is vital for the economic development of this chronic

backward area. This had not been included in the Railway Budget. I met the hon. Prime Minister and she was convinced of this legitimate demand. In fact, she immediately told the Railway Minister to include it in the Budget. The railways gave for this project initially two crores, then seventy-five lakhs and then another two crores of rupees for a Rs. 63-crore scheme. This amount is too small for such a project; it is shameful. In fact, after independence, in Tamil Nadu no MG railway line has been converted to broadgauge. Tamil Nadu State did not lag behind in making sacrifices for the attainment of independence; in fact, it was in the forefront. This project must be given priority and completed before the close of the 6th Plan. Mr. P. C. Sethi told me that he had written to the Planning Commission to provide more funds for this project. He had assured me in the House that more funds would be allotted. If the Planning Commission sanctioned additional funds, I request my Hon. friend, Shri Chavan to look into it and expedite its completion because this is the most important project for Tamil Nadu. It is for the first time that the metregauge line is being converted into broad gauge.

Sir, the Planning Commission had appointed a Technical Committee to study different aspects of utilisation of waters of West flowing rivers. Some of the rivers originate in Tamil Nadu and flow into Kerala. These rivers carry an average annual flow of 62 million acre feet into Kerala. Presently all these waters are going waste into the sea. If they are diverted eastward, Nanguneri, Radhapuram, Kailpatty, Sankarankoil, and Sattankulam taluks of Tirunelveli district Ramanathapuram district and Coimbatore district will get water for cultivation. I understand that this Technical Committee has submitted its report. I want to know from the Hon. Minister what follow up action is being taken on the recommendations of this Report. I would also request him to draw up effective

plans for the utilisation of waters of west-flowing rivers and implement them without much delay.

The technical Committee of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport is presently studying the feasibility of the Sethusamudram project which is another economic project of great importance for Tamil Nadu. During the British days, some ICS Officers who were there and Shri A. Rama-swamy Mudaliar had recommended Rs. 33 crores for this project. If this project is implemented, the steamers will not have to go around Sri Lanka, thus cutting short a distance of 650 miles. An amount of Rs. 33 crores at that time is presently equal to Rs. 140 crores. I would request the Hon. Minister to at least provide this amount for the implementation of the Sethusamudram scheme. It is not only economically viable but strategically useful also and is in the interest of the country. It is an important scheme. So, I would earnestly request him to expedite carrying out this scheme..

I came across a news item recently that the Government of India has ordered the study of connecting Mahanadi with Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery and Thambrabarani. Our Hon. Prime Minister has also written to a former M.P., Shri Parthasarathi, that the Government of India is examining the possibility of linking Ganga with Cauvery. I want to know from the Hon. Planning Minister what steps are being taken in this direction.

Recently I toured my constituency which has been afflicted by severe drought. I showed the photograph to the Hon. Minister, Shri Chavan. And now I am going to pass it on to him. The photograph shows the withering Palm Trees and Plantain trees which is a sure sign of famine. I would request that these areas should be declared as famine areas. The Tamil Nadu Government says that it has sent a Memorandum to the

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Centre. The Agriculture Minister, Rao Birendra Singh declared today on the floor of the House that so far he had not received any memorandum from the Tamil Nadu Government. The drinking water problem in Tamilnadu, particularly in my constituency and in my district of Tirunelveli is severe. Drinking water is so scarce that people are going round and round in search of drinking water. They are unable to get drinking water. I understand that the Tamil Nadu Government wants Rs. 55 crores from the Centre for this purpose. Kindly consider this request. From Tamil Nadu, 19 Members of our Party have been elected to this House. 16 Members of DMK also support our Prime Minister. Drinking water problem is the most important one, to which I hope my friend Mr. Chavan will provide Rs. 55 crs.

If a Highways Department wants to dig a culvert, it must obtain permission from the Planning Commission. Without the permission of the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry, how are you allowing some State Governments to construct dams? Can they construct the irrigation dam on a river which is involved in an inter-State dispute? Karnataka Government has constructed dams on Haringi, Hemavati and Kabini rivers, the tributaries of Kaveri. In these areas, there is no irrigation land. Abundant water is there, but they are not willing to give a drop of water to Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu has riparian right, which the State be allowed to enjoy. Now they have constructed these dams without Central Government's permission. How are you going to tolerate these things?

Mr. Agarwal referred to the States taking up projects on their own without the knowledge of Planning Commission. Three dams have been con-

structed, involving not just Rs. 1 crore or Rs. 2 crores, but Rs. 250 crores. Without the permission of the Finance Ministry here they have constructed these dams.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Don't demolish them.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: I don't want to demolish them. But how are you going to solve this problem? Can any State Government do it without your sanction?

My friend MGR's Government has introduced a nutritious food scheme in Tamil Nadu. I have no objection to it. But they cannot divert your Plan funds for this purpose. Even for half-an-hour, nobody teaches children. I welcome their giving nutritious food. But what about education for the children? Moreover, MGR is diverting your Plan funds for this purpose.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) : Your Minister, Mr. R. V. Swaminathan has stated that the Plan funds have not been re-allocated.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : I know; I am challenging my friend, Mr. R.V. Swaminathan. He may be our ruling party Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Nadar, don't go into that.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: I have also read that news item. But it is wrong. Let Mr. Chavan call for a report. The NREP funds have been diverted for the nutritious food programme. (Interruptions) Truth is truth. According to Government of India's directives, the State Government should not do this.

It is ironical that these dams I referred to earlier, were constructed by Mr. Devraj Urs. He was political guru of Mr. M. G. Ramachandran. At that time, MGR had not raised any objection to the construction of

the dam and pleaded for the riparian rights. Now he wants water for that and talks about Karnataka's denial of riparian rights of Tamilnadu. For that, he is making all sorts of budhs. He has got a helicopter. Within an hour, he can fly to Bangalore and can talk to Mr. Gundu Rao and get it done, instead of doing that, the government of Tamil Nadu arranged bundh to threaten Mr. Gundu Rao. But that is an unfortunate thing. Mr. Pandey is not here. I request Mr. Chavan to use his good offices to get some water for Thanjavur and Trichy. Even the Government of India can give direction to the Tamilnadu Government to give grains to Kerala, if they are not giving them.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Now it has been banned by the Tamilnadu Government.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: They can give direction that so many tonnes of grains can be diverted to Kerala. But Without water, how can you irrigate the land? About 30 per cent cut in the electricity is there in Tamil Nadu. Day before yesterday, the Energy Minister announced that they are going to make another 20 per cent cut in the electricity supply. I am not against the Tamil Nadu Government. They have not done certain things. Now, in this case, the Tamil Nadu Government has recommended a number of schemes. There are six hydro schemes and three thermal schemes. Nine schemes have been recommended by the Tamil Nadu Government. But after 1987, no scheme has been implemented. The Tamil Nadu Government has mentioned about thermal stations and the schemes started by the Congress Ministry. They cannot take credit for what our Government did. In 1987, our State was considered no. 3 on industrial map; now it has gone to No. 13 because the present government does not bother about it and the Government of India is also not taking interests in it.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: At the time of Mr. Kamaraj?

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: He was the Congress Chief Minister. The Congress Ministry had done it. He was Congress leader. At the time of Congress Ministry, everything had come. Mr. Satish Agarwal said that in 1937 the Congress passed a resolution saying that the planning must be like this. He has given some constructive suggestions how to implement plans. Now, the plans are not being implemented in the right way.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That Congress was different.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Prof. Dandavate himself was a Congress man.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kosalram can feel proud of it because he was then in that Congress and now also he is in the same congress.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: The other day I came across the news item in *The Hindu* that the Planning Commission is likely to take up with Tamil Nadu Government the question of diversion of Plan funds to non-plan schemes like the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meals Scheme, which would adversely affect the Annual Plan's economic targets. When the Nutritious Meals Scheme was inaugurated, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu announced in public that this scheme would be implemented with the help of State funds not with the help of the Government of India. Now, it seems that the Plan funds are being utilised for this scheme. This must not be allowed to continue because the economic development of the State will suffer.

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I demand that there should be a mechanism to supervise the utilisation of Plan funds on plan schemes by the States.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम लाग योजना के उपर बहस चला रहे हैं। और सबसे पहली चीज है योजना के संबंध में जब हम बात करते हैं तो दो बातें सामने आती हैं। एक तो है कि हमारी योजना का प्रारूप क्या हो, या प्राथमिकता किसको दी जाए? और दूसरा है कि जो हमारी योजनाएं बनायी जाती हैं उनका कार्यान्वयन हो पाता है कि नहीं। मझे याद है इसी सदन में डा. लोहिया ने तीन दिन तक लगातार लोर्णों की आय साढ़े तीन आना है इस बात पर डिस्क्शन चलाया था और पुरे देश में एक तहलका मचा था। तो प्लानिंग का एक अपना महत्व है किसको प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए। छठी योजना के तीन साल गुजर रहे हैं और अब इस पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं। क्या प्लानिंग होगा? अब हाउस में विचार करने से फायदा क्या है? कोई फायदा नहीं है। तो सबसे पहली बात है कि यहां तो सारी चीज चल रही है ये केन प्रकारेण प्राथमिकता किसको दी जानी चाहिए। गरीबी हटाओ का नारा खूब चला। गरीबी हटाओ या गरीब को हटाओ, कुछ समझ में नहीं आता। मंत्री महोदय ने राज्य सभा में कबूल किया कि छठी योजना की समाप्ति के बाद 30 करोड़ आबादी गरीबी की रेखा में नीचे रहेगी। यह हमारी योजना है। अब तो नई कमटी बनाने जा रहे हैं कि गरीबी की रेखा की परिभाषा क्या है? उसको भी बदलें।

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस. बी. चहाण): 30 परमेन्ट है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: तब तक बढ़ते 30 करोड़ हो जाएंगी। फिर आपने एक नया फारमला जारी किया है एक कमटी बनायी हैं गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे की क्या परिभाषा है? आज तक की क्या परिभाषा थी? कल कह दिये

गरीबी की रेखा का मतलब हो जाएगा 12 आना, 50 पैसे प्रतिदिन आप कह दिये कि गरीबी की रेखा से कम लाग नीचे है।

संसद के पैमाने पर हम कहते हैं: अनडैवलप्ड कट्टीज को डैवलप करो। अपने देश में क्या हो रहा है? बैकवर्ड एरिया को प्राथमिकता दे रहे हैं कि नहीं? आप देश के मैप पर देखेंगे तो जहां एक तरफ सब से गरीब उड़ीसा हैं सबसे कम आय वाला, बिहार है, कोई ऐसा प्रान्त नहीं हैं जिसको आप सुशाहाल कह सकते हैं। जहां एक तरफ 100 महल खड़े हों गए उसी के नीचे गदी नाली में लाग अपना जीवन बसर कर रहे हैं। अभी हमारे साथी बतला रहे थे कि करीब 6 लाख गांव देश में हैं। कितनों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था की है? पांच योजनाएं खत्म हो गईं, छठी योजना भी समाप्त होने वाली है लैकिन मूल्किक से 1 लाख 40 हजार गांवों में शुद्ध पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था की है।

सबेरे यहां बात चल रही थी छोटा नामपुर की। मैंने मंत्री महोदय को बताया आप वहां जा कर के स्वयं देखें क्या है प्लानिंग गरीब और आदिवासियों के लिए है कि नहीं? आज वह भारतें राज्य की मांग कर रहे हैं। वहां आप चले जाइए, एक आपकी प्लानिंग है और दूसरी और अगर कोई किंवित्येनिटी स्वीकार कर लेता है तो उसका साल, दो साल में स्टेंचड आफ लिविंग हाई हो जाता है, जब की आपकी योजना से कछ नहीं हो रहा है। आदिवासियों के लिए सब-प्लान किया है, उधर शैद्यल्ड कास्ट्रस के लिए सब-प्लान किया है। लैकिन उसका कोई यूज नहीं है। मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूं इनकी प्लानिंग क्या है। प्लानिंग गलत हो, सही हो, लैकिन एसी भी प्लानिंग है एक जगह के बी.डी.ओ. ने सबैक्षण करके एक गांव के बारे में कहा कि इस गांव में पोखर सुदवाना चाहिए। पोखर सुदवाने के नाम पर 50 हजार रुपया 10 साल पहले उठाया गया। जब दूसरा बी.डी.ओ. आया तो गांव में वह पोखर देखने के लिए गया कि 50 हजार की स्कीम का क्या हुआ? उसने गांव में देखा कि कछ है ही नहीं।

पहले उसके दिमाग में आया कि कम्प-लैंट की जाए लैंकिन फिर सच्चा कि फायदा कैसे उठाया जाए। उसने लिखा कि इस गांव में जो पांसर है, इसमें बहुत मच्छर हो गए हैं, इसलिए इसे साफ करवाने की आवश्यकता है। उसने उसे साफ करने के नाम पर 20 हजार रुपए निकलवाए। इसके बाद जब तीसरा बीड़ी आ आया तो उसने भी देखा कि जिस पांसर पर 50 हजार रुपया रुदाने पर और 20 हजार रुफाई करवाने पर लगाया गया, उसका क्या हाल है। उसने देखा कि वहाँ कोई पांसर है ही नहीं। उसने भी पैसा कमाने की तरफ ध्यान दिया और एक नोट लिखा कि इस पांसर की सफाई भी करवाई गई है, लैंकिन इसका कोई यूज नहीं है, इसलिए इस पांसर को भरवा दिया जाय। उसने भी इसके लिए 30 हजार रुपया ले लिया। इस प्रकार की आपकी योजना है। पांसर न कभी लादा, न सफाई हुई और न भरवाया गया तो लैंकिन सरकार का एक लाल रुपया रुच हो गया। इस तरह की योजनाएं जब देश में चलेंगी तो आप सच्च मक्कत हैं कि देश का क्या हो सकता है?

आपकी योजना से लोग फरस्ट्रेटेड हैं, निराश हैं। आपको किस को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए पता नहीं है? बैंक बड़े इलाका या पानी का मामला आपके सामने है नहीं। गरीबी की रखा से नीचे जाने वाले लोगों के बारे में फाइनेंस ट्रेनिंस्टर ने बताया कि एक-दो देशों को छोड़कर जिनकी पर-कौपिटा इनकम हमसे कम है, बाकी सब से नीचे हम हैं। आपके सामने चीन है, अमेरिका और कूवैत की बात छोड़ दीजिए, क्या उनके कम्पनीजेन में आप आ पाए हैं? आपके यहाँ स्टील 1950 में 9 लाख टन था आप अब 90 लाख टन कर पाए हैं लैंकिन चीन में 2 करोड़ टन हैं। कोयला आपके यहाँ अब 10 करोड़ टन हैं और उनके यहाँ 50 करोड़ टन हो गया है। क्या आपकी योजना है?

बेरोजगारी की बात लैंजिए। पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना सत्य हुई, उसके बाद 14... जगह मिली है बेरोजगारों को।

आप क्या कर रहे हैं? पापूलेशन की समस्या है, लैंकिन इसके बाबजूद भी आपकी योजना सही हो तो उसको कहा जा सकता है, लैंकिन यह तो बीच में छोड़ दिया गया है। जिस तरीके से हो रहा है, हमको लगता है कि सरकार भी निराश हो गई है और भगवान भरासे पर उसने राब को छोड़ दिया है। उनको भी एंसा लगता है कि जब तक गद्दी चलती है चलाओ नहीं तो बिस्तर बोरिया बाधकर चल जाएंगे।

कृषि का मामला है। जब योजना आप तैयार करते हैं तो उस समय क्या देश का नक्शा आप सामने रखते हैं? उस समय भी आपके सामने पार्टी का नक्शा रहता है। मेरा सीधा चार्ज है, पार्टी का नक्शा आप नहीं रखते तो गरीब नहीं मरते उनकी हालत सुधरती। फृड फार वर्क के संबंध में उस दिन मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि 4 किलो अनाज एक आदमी को दिया जाता है इस तरह से अगर 4 मैम्बर फौमिली में हों तो 16 किलो हो जाता है। यदि गरीब को 16 किलो मिल जाता है तो आपको क्यों दर्द होता है?

आज प्रत्येक गांव में नेता हो गया है। जब 4 किलो उसकी मजदूरी थी और कोई उसे साढ़े 3 किलो देता था तो किसी भी पार्टी का आदमी होता था तो उसको कहता था कि हमको साढ़े 3 किलो मजदूरी दे रहा है। रुपया तो सीधा जंब में रखा जाता है, अनाज कितना जब में रखा जा सकता था? अपने उसे 4 किलो की बजाए 1 किलो कर दिया है। लोग और मजदूर मर रहे हैं लैंकिन आप रट रहे हैं 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को। आप प्लान बनाते हैं, जब सूखे की चर्चा हो रही थी तो बताया गया कि इससे ही पैसा लिया जाएगा। जब कहीं सूखा होगा तो प्लान में से ही पैसा लिया जाएगा। कहीं बाढ़ आ गई तो उसके लिए भी प्लान में से ही पैसा लिया जाएगा। इस तरह से प्लान कभी कागयाब नहीं हो सकती है। उसके लिए अलग फंड करना होगा। आप इन्हाँमिक टाइम्स में देखें इनकी योजना में जो डिले हुआ हैं, उनके कारण कितना लास उठाना पड़ा है। यदि योजना में वह डिले नहीं

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

होता तो गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों के प्रतिशत में कमी आती। यह मैं आपको इकानामिक एण्ड साइ-टिफिक रेसर्च फाउन्डेशन के आंकड़े दे रहा हूँ जिसके प्रेजीडेंट मि. एस. एस. कनाड़िया ने अपनी फाइनिंग्स में कहा है। उनका कहना है कि यदि हमारी योजना के कार्यान्वयन में, इम्प्लीमैटेशन में डिले न हुआ होता तो गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों में 10 प्रतिशत की कमी हो जाती। उनका आगे कहना है कि आपकी योजना 30 सालों में पूरी होनी चाहिए थी, इस डिले के कारण अब उसमें 16 वर्ष और अधिक समय लगेगा। यदि यह डिले न होता तो हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय दुगनी हो जाती इस समय हमारी पर कैपिटा इन्कम 1537 रु. कही जाती है, यदि यह डिले न होता तो वह इन्कम 3398 रु. हो जाती। ये फाइनिंग्स उस फाउन्डेशन के प्रेजीडेंट की हैं। नेशनल इन्कम एक लाख चार हजार 201 करोड़ रुपए हुई है, कूल मिलाकर, जब कि होनी चाहिए थी, यदि आप प्लान को सही तरीके से एकजीकूट करते प्लानिंग को सही तरीके से इम्प्लीमैट किया जाता तो 2 लाख 24 हजार 282 करोड़ होनी चाहिए थी। लेकिन उसके बदले आपकी एचीवमेंट केवल एक लाख 4 हजार 201 करोड़ रुपए ही हुई है। जहां तक एक्सपोर्ट का सम्बन्ध है, आपने एक्सपोर्ट का लक्ष्य 17 हजार 217 करोड़ रुपए रखा था, जब कि कूल मिलाकर आपने एक्सपोर्ट 7 हजार 600 करोड़ रुपए का ही किया। यानी आपकी 17 हजार करोड़ रुपए में एचीवमेंट 7 हजार करोड़ रुपए की हुई है।

अभी आपने देश में बन का भी आयात किया है। जिस देश में सारी चीजें भौजूद हैं, जहां गमीं, जाड़ और बरसात हो, छ: कृतूओं का कम चलता हो, तीन मैसम हैं, लेकिन इस सब के बावजूद भी बन का आयात किया जाए, इससे अधिक दुर्भाग्य क्या हो सकता है। हमारे देश में 18 करोड़ 57

लाख टन बन का आयात किया गया है। हमारी दूसरी, तीसरी, चौथी और पांचवी योजना में अब उत्पादन का कूल मिलाकर लक्ष्य था 12 करोड़ 11 लाख टन। जबकि उसके मुकाबले में 6 करोड़ 69 लाख टन का उत्पादन हुआ। आखिर इतनी कमी क्यों हुई हमारे उत्पादन में, जब मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ दिन पहले यहां पर एक प्रश्न किया था कि हमारे देश में पानी के जितने रिसोर्सेंज हैं, उसमें से कितने प्रतिशत रिसोर्सेंज का हम अभी तक उपयोग कर पाए हैं। उसके उत्तर में सरकार की तरफ से जबाब दिया गया कि हम अभी तक उपलब्ध रिसोर्सेंज में से 14 प्रतिशत का ही उपयोग कर पाए हैं। मैं पूछता हुँ कि आपकी प्लानिंग क्या है, जब कि आपके पास पानी का रिसोर्स उपलब्ध है, आप उसका उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। अभी तक 14 प्रतिशत पानी का उपयोग ही हो पाया है, शेष 86 प्रतिशत पानी सम्बन्ध में चला जाता है। कहीं बकाल पड़ रहा है, कहीं सूखा पड़ रहा है। कहीं पर आप इन्द्र देवता के भरोसे हैं, कहीं पर आप ईन्द्रिरा जी के भरोसे हैं। आखिर आपकी प्लानिंग क्या है।

इडस्ट्रियल आउटपॉट के सम्बन्ध में चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में आपने 11.4 प्रतिशत का लक्ष्य रखा था, जब कि उसके मुकाबले में आप की उपलब्धी केवल 1.5 प्रतिशत रही। जब 11.4 प्रतिशत के मुकाबले आपकी उपलब्धी एक प्रतिशत रहती है। हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट्स में आप अपनी क्षमता की तुलना में, जितनी आपकी कैपेसिटी है, उसका 45 प्रतिशत भाग पैदावार कर पाते हैं। यहां पर हमारे उर्जा भंडी जी ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया था कि हम अपनी कैपेसिटी का 45 प्रतिशत भाग उत्पादन कर पा रहे हैं। जहां तक बिजली उत्पादन का प्रश्न है। क्या इससे आपकी इन्डस्ट्री पर उसका प्रभाव नहीं पहेंगा। किसी भी इन्डस्ट्री में बिजली उसका प्रमुख रा-मैटीरियल होता है। उसके बिना उसमें उत्पादन नहीं हो सकता। विद्युत उत्पादन के मामले

मैं जब आप की उपलब्धी 45 प्रतिशत है तो आप अपने लक्ष्य को सैंट परसेंट कैसे प्राप्त कर सकेंगे, यह सोचने की बात है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि हमारे उद्योगों में पूरा उत्पादन नहीं हो पाता। आज उनमें 40 प्रतिशत उत्पादन हो रहा है। फिर आप कहते हैं कि हम योजना चला रहे हैं। आप क्या योजना चला रहे हैं।

यहां पर भूमि संधार के मामले में हमारे एक साथी ने कुछ बातें कहीं। मैंने पार्लियामेन्ट में एक प्रश्न भी पूछा था। यदि आप गांवों में जाकर देखें तो सारे के सारे गांवों में खगड़ा लैण्ड रिफार्म को लेकर लड़ा है। अधिकांश खगड़े भूमि के कारण हो रहे हैं। सरकार के आंकड़ों के अनुसार 53 लाख एकड़ भूमि सरप्लस हैं सरकार ने घोषणा की कि सिर्फ उसमें से 40 लाख एकड़। लैंकिन क्या आपने 40 लाख एकड़ भूमि वितरित की, नहीं की, और केवल 21 लाख एकड़ जमीन ही सरकार ने अपने कब्जे में ली और वितरित की गई केवल 18 लाख एकड़ जमीन। क्या इससे आपको साठ-गाठ का पता नहीं चलता। बासिर बाकि भूमि कहां गई, सरकार ने उसको अभी तक अपने कब्जे में क्यों रखा हुआ है। क्या इससे सरकारी मशीनरी और बड़े लोगों के बीच साठ-गाठ साफ नहीं नजर आती। आसिर आप कैसी प्लानिंग करना चाहते हैं। एक तरफ आपका सीलिंग एक्ट लागू है और दूसरी तरफ लोगों के पास दो-दो हजार एकड़ भूमि एक-एक आदमी के पास है, एकट के बावजूद। उनके पास वह जमीन कहां से आ गई। कोई इसको देखने वाला नहीं है। वांच कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि इस देश में 2,000 करोड़ रुपये का काला धन है प्रति-वर्ष टैक्स की जोरी होती है। जहां तक शामील रोजगार, रुक्त एम्प्लायमेन्ट, का सम्बन्ध है, हम लोगों की सरकार ने उसके लिए 1979-80 में 340 करोड़ रुपया दिया था, लैंकिन इस सरकार ने 1980-81 में 50 परसेंट कमी कर दी और केवल 180 करोड़ रुपया और 1982-83 में 190 करोड़ रुपया दिया।

पिछली बार जब मैंने विदेशी कर्ज की बात कही थी, तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर कंदू लगा था। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने लाल किले पर से कहा कि पहले हम भीख मांगते थे, लैंकिन अब हम स्वावलम्बी हो गए हैं। 1952-53 में सरकारी स्टैटिस्टिक्स के अनुसार हम पर 332 करोड़ रुपए का कर्जा था, जो कि आज बढ़ कर 18,000 करोड़ रुपए हो गया है। हिन्दूस्तान में जो बच्चे मां के पेट में हैं, वे भी कर्जदार हो गए हैं। आप योजना की बात करते हैं। योजना मंत्रालय पर ताला लगा कर घर जा कर सोइए। सरकार ने आइ एम एफ से जो 5200 करोड़ रुपए का कर्जा लिया है, क्या उसने उसकी शर्तें बताई है? वे शर्तें ये हैं कि इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स में वृद्धि करों, आम लोगों को मारो, मल्टी-नैशनल्स को ब्रोत्साहित करो। हमारा प्लानिंग होना चाहिए कि काटेज इंस्ट्रीज और स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के बढ़ावा दिया जाए, लैंकिन हम बड़े बड़े उद्योग लगाने के लिए पैसा दे रहे हैं।

जिस देश में लाखों एकड़ जमीन कालतू है, उस देश में ऐसे नेता रहे हैं, जो गमले में खेती करते थे। 4 अक्टूबर के एक प्रश्न के जवाब में सरकार की ओर से कहा गया कि हमारे देश में कृषि-योग्य भूमि 185.78 मिलियन हेक्टेयर है, जिसमें से 155.38 मिलियन हेक्टेयर में खेती होती है और सिंचित भूमि केवल 37.97 मिलियन हेक्टेयर है। जब 185 मिलियन हेक्टेयर में से केवल 37 मिलियन हेक्टेयर सिंचित भूमि होगी, तो इस देश का क्या होगा? क्या वहां सुखाड़ नहीं आएगा, अकाल नहीं पड़ेगा?

27 अक्टूबर के मेरे एक प्रश्न के जवाब में सरकार ने बताया:-

"It is estimated that nearly 10 million people are suffering from radiologically active diseases of the lung, of which about 2.5 million are infectious."

उपाध्याक्ष महोदय, आपको जान कर आश्चर्य और दूख होगा कि एक दूसरे प्रश्न के जवाब में सरकार की ओर से ज्ञाता गया कि 1973-74 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार इस देश में 9 मिलियन लोग अंधे हैं।

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

जहां तक पौष्टिक आहार न मिलने के कारण बच्चों के अंधे होने का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार ने जवाब दिया :-

"The incidence of blindness caused by Vitamin A deficiency in diet is estimated to be 2 per cent of the number of blind persons in the country."

प्रो. मधु देउवते: उनमें भागलपुर ज़ेल में अंधे किए गए लाग शामिल नहीं हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : ये सरकारी आंकड़े केवल कुछ जगहों में सम्बन्धित होंगे। वास्तव में यह संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है। इन देश में जितनी भी बीमारियां हैं, डॉग को छोड़ कर उन सब की जड़ में पौष्टिक भोजन का उभाव है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री महांदेय से कहना चाहता हूँ दो चीजों के बारे में। एक योजना बनाते हैं और दूसरे योजना का कार्यान्वयन करते हैं। सबसे पहली बात यह है कि योजना बनाते हैं, तो योजना ठीक से बनाते हैं या नहीं बनाते हैं? आप प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर है, योजना बनाते हैं, लेकिन योजना का कार्यान्वयन इनके अधिकार में नहीं है। जितने भी मंत्री हैं, चाहे प्रधान मंत्री ही क्याँ न हों, सब जाकर कहीं न कहीं एक पथर गाढ़ आते हैं। यह किसी को पता नहीं कि ऐसा कहां से आने वाला है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप पांच-छ़: योजनाओं को हाथ में ले जिए और उनको पहले पूरा करें, 25 योजनाओं का जाल बिछाने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। एक-दो पथर गाढ़ तो नहीं होगा लेकिन योजना पर्ण रूप से सफल होगी और देश की माली हालत सधरेगी। इसलिए सबसे पहली बात यह है कि योजना कार्यान्वयन ठीक प्रकार से होना चाहिए। योजना बनाते हैं, लेकिन वह कैसे इम्प्लीमेन्ट होगी, इसकी तस्वीर योजना विभाग के सामने नहीं है। जैसा कि मैं पहले ही कहूँ चुका हूँ कि योजना आप बनाते हैं और इम्प्लीमेन्ट दूसरा करता है, सरकार क्या इस बारे में भी सोच रही है कि योजना प्लानिंग डिपार्टमेन्ट बनाता है, तो उसको इम्प्लीमेन्ट

करने का दायित्व भी उसी पर होना चाहिए। तीसरी बात फाइनेंशियल रिसेंसेंज की है। कहीं पर भुखभरी होगी, कहीं पर बाढ़ आएगी, कहीं पर सखा होगा तो इन के राहत कायां के लिए भी वहीं से ऐसा निकलेगा।

मैं एक बात पालीसी और प्लान के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। दोनों में विल्कुल भी मेल नहीं है। पालीसी कुछ है, तो प्लान कुछ बनता है। एक ही साल में दस लीजिए, प्राथमिकता दी है किसी को और पालीसी में किसी को रखा है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आपका एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चस्त-दरस्त नहीं होगा, जब तक दश के सामने नक्शा साफ नहीं होगा, तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। आप किसी गरीब आदमी को बैठा दीजिए, उस पद पर, वह एक दम इकानामी रिफार्म करके बतला देगा। आप किसी महत्वर को कहिए कि सौशियल की प्लानिंग कैसे होती है, वह एक मिनट में बता देगा। इसलिए सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि आपकी इनीष्ट साफ होनी चाहिए। आपका प्लानिंग यहीं दिक्षा में बनाना चाहिए। जो प्लानिंग अब तक किया गया है, उससे देश का गाल हो या है, देश डब गया है, देश को चिरबी रख दिया गया है। अभी आपने पांच हजार करोड़ रुपया लोन लिया है, जिसको नौ हजार करोड़ रुपया आपको चुकाना है और सब मिलाकर 12 हजार करोड़ रुपए बैठता है। एक चीज यह कि आपकी योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में देरी हो रही है, जिसके कारण आपको बाटा हो रहा है। जिसकी बजह से देश 16-17 साल पीछे जा रहा है। आप यह दर्जिए कि कहीं पेंचर वाली कहानी चरितार्थ न हो। मैंने जो दो-तीन बातें कहीं हैं, उन पर आप को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। आपकी इस प्लानिंग से देश के लोग निराश हो चुके हैं, गरीब लोग क्रास्ट्रीट हो चुके हैं। ये सीधे-सादे लोग हैं, इन योजनाओं का लाभ गांव-गाव तक पहुँचना चाहिए। चाहे वह योजना सिंचाई की हो, बिजली की हो, और गरीब से गरीब लोग उसका उपभोग कर सकें।

मैं एक बात जो कि पहले कह चुका हूँ, उसको अब बाल्लिर मैं भी कहना चाहता हूँ, आपका उद्देश्य गांधी जी का उद्देश्य होना चाहिए - अन्त-दिलास्ट। सबसे नीचे का जो गरीब व्यक्ति है, वह व्यक्ति जो गांवों में रहता है, वहाँ से आपकी योजना की शुरुआत होनी चाहिए। आपको योजना एसी बनानी चाहिए, जिससे मालम हो कि वह गरीबों के हित में है, अमीरों की कलास न हो। आज टाटा, दिलता की आमदनी 32 करोड़ रु., से बढ़ कर दो हजार करोड़ रुपए तक पहुँच गई है। योजना में अमीरों का कलाश न हो, गरीबों का पाताल न हो। अमीरों के कलाश को काटिए, गरीबों के पाताल को भरिए। जब आपकी योजना एसी होगी तब देश समृद्ध होगा। तब जा कर देश विदेश में नाम कमाइए। प्रशियाड खेल खेलने से और इंग्लैन्ड में जाकर भारत का मेला लगाने से देश का नाम नहीं होगा।

श्री रामनगीता मिश्र (सलेमपुर): मान्यवर, मैं आप का बहुत शक्तिग्राहक हूँ-आप ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर सदन में अपने विचार रखने के लिए मुझे अनमति प्रदान की है। मैं सदन में बैठ कर अपने अपोजीशन के नेताओं का लैक्चर सन रहा था तथा उन लैक्चरों को सन कर मर्फ़े आश्चर्य हआ, खास कर पासवान जी के लैक्चर को सनने के बाद। मान्यवर, मैं पासवान जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि वे थोड़ा बैठें रहें.....

श्री रामनगीता पासवानः मैं बैठा हूँ, जाउंगा नहीं।

श्री रामनगीता मिश्रः अभी आप ने अपने भाषण में जो-जो बातें कहीं, उन को सन कर मर्फ़े एसे लगता है कि आप के देखने में इस देश मैं कहीं भी कोई अच्छाई नहीं है, केवल सब जगह बुराइयाँ ही हैं। ठीक वही हालत है - जैसे भैंस और गाय जब जल में जाती हैं तो वहाँ एक 'जौक' नाम का कीड़ा होता है जो उन के अन्दर दृध होते हुए भी दृध को नहीं पीता है, केवल सून पीता है, उस को कहीं दृध दिलाइ नहीं देता है। यही हालत हमारे मिश्र की है-- इन को इस योजना में कहीं भी अच्छाई दिखाइ नहीं दी।

मैं उन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ - शायद उन की उम्र और मेरी मैं थोड़ा अन्तर होगा - आप जरा उस दिन को याद करें जब 35 साल पहले देश आजाद हो गया था, उस समय गांवों का क्या स्तर था?

श्री रामनगीता पासवानः इस से अच्छा था।

श्री रामनगीता मिश्रः जरा हृदय पर हाथ रख कर बहें - उस समय गांव में बड़े-बड़े लोगों के घर भी दो वक्त चूल्हा नहीं जलता था। 35 साल पहले गांव के अन्दर एक साइ-किल भी दिखाई नहीं देती थी। मैं जिस गांव का रहने वाला हूँ उस की काबादी तीन हजार की है। मैं उस समय बहुत छोटा था। बहाँ एक राजा माहब के रिश्तेदार थे जो पहले-पहल वहाँ साइ-किल लाए, सारा गांव उस को देखने के लिये इकट्ठा हो गया, उस को पांव-गाड़ी कहा जाता था। उस समय मांटर गाड़ी का नामोनिशन नहीं था, अगर कहो से कोई मांटरगाड़ी भूजर जाती थी तो सारा गांव इकट्ठा हो जाता था, लोगों ने उस का नाम 'हवागाड़ी' रखा था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अपनी आंखों से जो देखा है उसी का वर्णन कर रहा हूँ। गांव में जब शादी-विवाह होते थे, तो किसी सम्पन्न के पर में जो शादी होती थी, उस के जो कपड़े रखे रहते थे, उन्हीं कपड़ों से 10-12 लड़कों की शादियाँ हो जाती थी। इतना ही नहीं, वह जरा ईमानदारी से कहें-गांव में बिल्ले परसेन्ट ऐसे लोग थे जिन्होंने विवाह के पहले जूता पहना था? जब गांव के बड़े लोग कहीं रिश्तेदारी में जाते थे तो उन के पास एक कपड़ा रहता जिसे वे कन्धे पर रख लेते थे और जब उस गांव में घमने लगते थे तब उस कपड़े को पहन लेते थे। उस समय अन्न क्या मिलता था-कोदौ, सावा, टागन और वह भी दो वक्त नहीं मिलता था। उस समय गांव में कितने परसेन्ट ईट के मकान थे - जरा पासवान जी सांच कर बतलाएं?

हमारे मिश्र पासवान जी ने हर विषय पर आलोचना की है। मैं आज से पछला शहर हूँ - आप अपोजीशन के लीडर थे तो आप को आलोचना करने के साथ-साथ आंकड़े भी पेश करने चाहिए थे। आजादी के 35 साल पहले इस देश में कितनी मोटरगाड़ियाँ थीं, कितने ट्रक थे, कितने ट्रैक्टर थे, गांवों के

[श्री रामनगीना मिश्र]

अद्वार कितने ट्यूबवेल थे, कितने कालिपिज थे, कितने बैडिंकल कालिजेज थे, कितनी यनीवर्सिटीयां थीं? क्या आप के गांव में कोई स्कूल था? खादा-न-खास्ता गांव का कोई आदमी बाहर नौकरी करता था और उस की कोई चिट्ठी आ जाती थी तो चार गांवों में घूम कर लोजना पड़ता था कि कोई पढ़ा-लिखा आदमी मिल जाए जो उस चिट्ठी को पढ़ सके।

इस देश का बहुत विकास हुआ है—इस के बारे में दो रायें नहीं हैं। लेकिन आश्चर्य तब होता है जब पढ़े-लिखे लांग देख कर भी आखों को मूँद लेते हैं जिस देश में एक सुई भी नहीं बनती थी, छाटों-छाटों चीजें भी नहीं बनती थीं, सब कुछ विदेशों से आता था, यह देश आज टैक, बम और राडार बना रहा है, उस के लिए वह कहते हैं कि विकास नहीं हो रहा है।

श्री राम विसास पासवान : आपके यहां जैसा टॉसिल का आपरेशन होता है, विदेशों में उसी तरह से हार्ट का आपरेशन किया जाता है और एक डाक्टर ने 30 हजार आपरेशन किये हैं। इतनी तरक्की उन्होंने की है।

श्री रम नगीना मिश्र : मैं गांव का रहने वाला हूँ और वहां की हालत जानता हूँ। जब वहां किसी के बच्चा पैदा होता था, तो ऐसा दस्तर था कि उस के पास लोहा रखा जाता था और आग रखी जाती थी ताकि यमराज उसे ह छूने पाए और जीध-कांश बच्चे टिट्पस से भर जाते थे। इतना ही नहीं, इस से पहले हमारे देश में प्लेग और हैंजे की बीमारी जाती थी और लाखों आदमी उन से मर जाते थे लेकिन आज उन का नामोनिशान नहीं है। आज आप आंकड़े पेश कर रहे हैं, आप पहले के भी आंकड़े बताएं। पहले एक आदमी की जीसत आयु 33 साल की थी लेकिन आज वह आयु बढ़ कर 55-56 साल हो गई है। तो ऐसी बात नहीं है कि हमारे यहां विकास नहीं हुआ है। हमारे यहां

काफी विकास हुआ है लेकिन मैं एक चीज बरुर कहूँगा कि विकास की जो गति रही और जो विकास हुआ, वह गांवों के स्तर पर उतना नहीं हुआ जितना कि सहरों में। गांवों के कम्परेजेन में जो बड़े-बड़े करोड़ पति हैं, उन का स्तर बहुत उच्चा हो गया है और वह एक विषमता है।

मान्यवर, मानव स्वभाव यह है कि अगर उसके पास एक टूटी चारपाई है, तो वह एक अच्छी चारपाई को कल्पना करेगा और अगर अच्छी चारपाई मिल जाए तो एक चादर की कल्पना करेगा और अगर चादर भी मिल जाए तो फिर एक अच्छे बिस्तर की कल्पना करेगा। गांवों में अगर मिट्टी के मकान हैं, तो इन्होंने के मकान की कल्पना करेगा और अगर इन्होंने के मकान भी मिल जाए, तो फिर कोठी की कल्पना करेगा। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि अगर विकास की इच्छा न हो, तो विकास की गति रुक जाएगी। हमारे यहां विकास हुआ है लेकिन जितना हम चाहते हैं, उतना विकास नहीं हो पाया है और धन के बटवारे में विषमता आई है। जितना धन गरीबों को देना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं दे सके है।

अब मैं कुछ बातें अपने क्षेत्र और प्रदेश के बारे में भी कहना चाहूँगा। हमारा देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है और कृषि के लिए जरूरी है तेक बिजली मिले, पानी मिले और खाद मिले किसानों को और यातायात के साधन भी हों। अगर हम ये मूँह्या नहीं कर पाते हैं, तो खेती की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती है। हमें इस बात पर अचरज हो रहा है कि पासवान जौ ने बहुत सारे आंकड़े बताए लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि 35 साल पहले कितना गल्ला हमारे यहां होता था और आज कितना गल्ला हमारे यहां होता था और आज कितना गल्ला हो रहा है। जब हम देश की आबादी को देखते हैं, तो मृझे याद आता है कि प्राइमरी क्लासेज में हम यह पढ़ा करते थे:

33 कोटि भार्द सेवक-सपूत जिसके भारत सिवा वह दुजा देश कौन सा है।

उस समय उस में लंका भी शामिल था, पाकिस्तान भी शामिल था और बर्मा भी शामिल था और दूसरे और देश भी शामिल थे लैंकन आज अकेले भारत की आबादी 70 करोड़ तक पहुँच गई है जबकि वे अलग हो गये हैं। उस समय भी हम को बाहर से गल्ला मंगाना पड़ता था और आज हम अपने यहां गल्ला पैदा कर अपना जीवन निर्वाह कर रहे हैं। आज जो धान की खेती हो रही है, गंहुँ की खेती हो रही है क्या यह उस समय मौजूद थी। हमारे दैशीनिकों ने नये नये आविष्कार किये हैं। गल्ले में, गन्ने में और दूसरी चीजों में नये बीजों का आविष्कार किया है और आज कोई भी ऐसा क्षेत्र नहीं है, जिस में विकास न हुआ हो। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जरूर कहना चाहूँगा कि आज जो विजली का उत्पादन हो रहा है, जितनी खेती है, उतना उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है और इस का कारण हमारे अपेजौशन के लौडर भाई हैं क्योंकि अगर सरकार कोई सस्ती करती है, अगर कोई शरारत करता है, उसको सरकार निकाल देती है, तो ये लाल झंडा ले कर निकल जाएंगे और कहंगे कि इस कर्मचारी को निकाला न जाए और नांकरी में रखा जाए। आज आद्योगिक विकास में सब से बड़ी बाधा जो है, वह हड्डाल है। अगर हड्डाल न हो, जो हमारी प्रगति इस समय हो रही है, उससे इयोडी प्रगति होती।

19.15 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANTGRAHI in the Chair]

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं और प्रदेशों के बारे में तो इतना नहीं जानता लैंकन उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के बारे में मेरी जानकारी है कि वहां पर गांवों में जो सरकारी ट्यूबवैल हैं और गांवों के लोगों ने जो ट्यूबवैल लगाए हुए हैं, अब बारां में पढ़ने को मिलता है कि उन को 5-6 घंटे ही विजली मिल रही है लैंकन सत्य बात यह है कि गांव बालों को बिल्कुल विजली नहीं मिल पाती है और सारे ट्यूबवैल बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। कभी कभी रात

के विजली आती है और रबी की सिंचाई के लिए माघ के महीने में रात को 12 बजे विजली मिलती है। जब विजली है तो उस समय किसान भजबूर हो कर सिंचाई करता है। इस पर शासन को विचार करना चाहिए उद्योगों के विजली देने में गांव के किसानों को वरीयता देनी चाहिए जिससे कि किसान अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन कर सके।

मैं उत्तर-प्रदेश की बात आप से कहना चाहता हूँ। हमें जात हुआ है कि वहां विजली की दर बढ़ाई जा रही है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : बढ़ा दी गई है।

श्री रामनगीना मिश्र : गांवों में जो दृश्यवैल लगाए हुए हैं उन्हें पहले ही दो-चार घंटे विजली मिलती है जिससे किसान पूरी खेती नहीं कर पाता है। किसान विजली के लिए पैसा देने के लिए तैयार हैं लैंकन फिर भी उसको विजली नहीं मिलती है। यह स्थिति बत्यन्त भयावह है। मैं शासन से कहना चाहूँगा कि यदि सचमूल में खेती का विकास करना है तो विजली का अधिक से अधिक वितरण गांवों में करना चाहिए। इसका उपयोग करने के लिए गांवों के किसानों को वरीयता देनी चाहिए।

मान्यवर, जो अपने यहां नहरों की नालियां हैं उनमें इतना पानी नहीं आता है। जिससे कि उनका सही उपयोग नहीं हो पाता है। मैं शासन तौर से उत्तर-प्रदेश के पूर्वी हिस्से और बिहार के पश्चिमी हिस्से की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। ये हिस्से सदियों से अंग्रेजों के बागी रहे हैं। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि अंग्रेजी शासन ने उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी हिस्से और बिहार के पश्चिमी हिस्से में विकास का कार्य नहीं किया। मान्यवर, आपको सून कर तम्बूब होया कि गांजीपर और बलिया ऐसे जिले हैं जिनमें अंग्रेजी के समय में वहां के लोग महीने हक्क मत किए हैं। जिन लोगों ने यह किया है उनका नाम देश के इतिहास में स्वर्ण अक्षरों

[श्री रामनगीना मिथ]

में लिखा हुआ है। गाजीपर में जितने बहीद हए हैं, उतने शहीद दंश के पूर्वांचल के किसी जिले में नहीं हुए। आज वहां पर सिंचाई के साधन नहीं हैं।

अभी मैं दौरे पर गया था। वहां की नहरों में चार-चार महीने से पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिए नहीं मिल रहा है, वहां पर इन्तजाम ठीक नहीं है। जो वहां सरकारी ट्रॉबवल तर्गे हुए हैं, उनमें मशीन खराब है या मॉटर खराब है। मझसे गाजीपर और बलिया दाले कह रहे थे कि हमने आजादी की लड़ाई में राव से अधिक सत्र दिया -

वक्त गुलशाम पर पड़ा तो लहू हमने दिया

बहार आई है तो कहते हैं तेरा काम नहीं ॥

जब दंश आजाद हो गया तब भी हमारी पूरी तरह से उपेक्षा हो रही है।

मान्यवर, एक आयोग बैठा था जिसने कि अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि पूर्वांचल जिलों के विकास के लिए अलग से आयोग बनाया जाए। इस देश में सब से गरीबउत्तर प्रदेश है और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी सब से गरीब पूर्वांचल के जिले हैं। वहा की स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है। वहां पर आपको अधिक से अधिक साधन देने चाहिए और वहां पर जो साधन हैं उसका इन्तजाम भी ठीक तरह से और सख्ती से होना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश में गला एक ऐसी फसल है जिस पर सारे दोगों का जीवन निर्भर करता है। आज गले की क्या हालत है? मान्यवर जब कोई बाजार में सामान लेने के लिए जाता है तो पहले उसे पैसा देना होता है, तभी उसका सामान मिलता है। लैंकिन गला ऐसी फसल है जिसको मिलों को देने पर भी पैसा नहीं मिलता। आज 56 करोड़ रुपए कि सालों का मिलों पर बकाया है। फिर सीजन शर्द होने लाला है। 56 करोड़ रुपए कि सालों का सालिकों पर बकाया

होने पर आप किसानों की कैसे मदद कर पाएंगे? किसान के पास पैसा नहीं है। आशर्य होता है कि अगर किराम बिजली की बकाया राशि का भुगतान नहीं करता है, मालगुजारी नहीं देता है, कृषि बैंक की बकाया बापिस नहीं करता है तो उसकी कुलों होती है, उसके खिलाफ वारन्ट निकलता है और उसे हवालात में बन्द कर दिया जाता है।

आशर्य यह है कि जो बड़े-बड़े करोड़-पीति हैं, उनके यहां पचासों करोड़ रु. सेल्स टैक्स, इन्कम टैक्स के बाकी हैं तब भी उनके साथ सख्ती नहीं की जाती है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से किसानों से माल-गुजारी वसूल की जाती है, ठीक उसी तरह से इन लोगों से भी वसूल किया जाता तो आपकी इन्कम बढ़ती और आपके खजाने में पैसा आता जिससे आपकी योजना सफल होती। एक शब्द कह कर मैं समाप्त करूंगा।

यह सुनकर आपको आशर्य होंगा कि बलिया जनपद ऐसा है जहां आज तक कोई भी इन्डस्ट्री नहीं लगी है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि अगर किसी एक आदमी को दूसारा है और किसी दूसरे को टाइफाइड हुआ है तो डाक्टर का फर्ज है कि जिसे टाइफाइड हुआ है उसे दवाई दें। मान्यवर, हम लोगों को टाइफाइड है और किसी को गलेरिया भी नहीं है, जिसे 99.1 या इससे भी कम बुसार है उसे अपार दवा दी जा रही है।

सभापति महोदय : टाइफाइड तो मिनिस्टर को दिखा दें।

श्री रामनगीना मिथ: मैं चाहूंगा कि जो सही है उसको दवा मिलनी चाहिए। बलिया जनपद में कोइलीमहान 2 हजार एकड़ का ताल है। उस पर एकमप्ते-सेल हुआ और लाखों रुपया लच्चे हजार। उसमें अभी भी पानी भरा रहता है, वहां पर सरज का भी किनारा है। अगर उस पानी की निकासी की व्यवस्था हो जाती तो करोड़ों रुपए की फसल हो सकती थी।

देवरिया व बलिया में एक तरफ उत्तर नारायणी, बीच में धाघरा और दक्षिण में गंगा नदी बहती है। आए दिन वहाँ बाढ़ और सूखा रहता है। किसान वहाँ तबाह है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के बाढ़ से परमानेन्ट सैटलमेंट होना चाहिए और सूखे से राहत के लिए जहाँ पर नहाने नहीं हैं वहाँ पर दृश्यबदल की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। आप ऐसा नहीं कर पाएंगे तो किसान असहाय डूँगा।

इन घट्टों के साथ में मंत्री जी से आहुंगा कि जो मैंने निवेदन किया है, हमारे पूर्वी जिले पर ध्यान देकर जांच करा लें और अगर सत्य है तो उसके लिए जलग में व्यवस्था करें।

SHRI D. P. YADAV ((Monghyr)): Sir. I will try to concise my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Within 10 minutes?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: No. I will try to concise my speech to the maximum extent possible.

I regard the Sixth Five Year Plan, this document which is in our hands, as a measure of the Plan. I feel that this a well-prepared document for the country and it should have all the sanctity. I am not one of those who will just say something about it and go for sectoral allotments from sector to sector.

Today I remember one great scientist of India, Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, who was instrumental in bringing out in the year, 1980, this voluminous book, this well-documented book. I was also associated, at some stage, with the preparation of this book and Dr. Swaminathan consulted me also. We should be grateful to Dr. Swaminathan. I wish he could have been here in India. But, he is now abroad on an international assignment.

I will confine to that portion only which the Prime Minister has said

about this Plan. The Prime Minister of India, in the Foreword of this document, says:

"The measure of a Plan is not intention, but achievement; not allocation but benefit. We are determined to implement this Plan with steadfastness of purpose. Democratic planning means the harnessing of the people's power and their fullest participation."

This is the theme of the whole document. Now we have to scrutinise whether we are determined to implement it and, whether the democratic planning which we are thinking about has got the harnessing of the people's power and their fullest participation.

I personally feel that all these words which the Prime Minister of India has used here are not being followed or implemented. It is not a question of the Opposition Parties or the ruling Party giving a warning to the country. The Prime Minister very recently, while delivering the Mahalanobis lecture, said:

"Our main problem areas which need concerted attention in the immediate future are food, energy and power."

That means that we have to concentrate on food, energy and power. This is the ambit or the circumference of the Plan and we should discuss Plan within this periphery.

Many Members have produced a lot of data. I am not a wizard in producing data and I do not believe in taking the time of the House by quoting figures and data. This is the work of an economist, this is not the work of a politician or a political worker. I am a politician, I am not a wizard in figures. As I said, that is the duty of economists and I am proud that India has got good economists.

[Shri D. P. Yadav]

So far as the criteria of economic development are concerned, one of the great economists, a Nobel Prize winner, Mr. Simon Kuznets, has said:

"A country's economic growth may be defined as a long term rise in capacity to supply increasingly diverse economic goods to its population."

It is very fundamental that diverse economic goods have to be supplied to the people. How much we have to export, how much we have to import, that should not be the question. Our determined effort should be to augment our capacity to supply increasingly diverse economic goods to our people. Have we been able to do it on these lines? I feel that there has been a big gap there, we have not been able to do it. Misraji says that a lot has been done. No. I was a Minister no doubt. Let us confess what is our weakness.

I would like to remind the House that, so far as the health status of the country is concerned, in the last 35 years the average height of an Indian has gone down by four inches and the chest expansion capacity has gone down by two to four inches. This is the position. Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan has given the figures. The general health condition of an Indian, his average height, average weight, etc., 35 years ago was much better than what it is today. This is the position so far as the health aspect of our people is concerned. The mortality rate was more at that time, but the general standard of health 35 years ago was much better than what it is today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Where do you have these figures here—height and chest measurements?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: You can call any economist and get it verified. I should be happy if I am contradicted.

AN. HON. MEMBER: What about life expectancy?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: I have said that we have improved there. But so far as physical health is concerned, there has been a downward trend. Experts are sitting in the Official Gallery and some of them may send a chit to the Minister and confirm this.

श्री राम सिंह यादव (बलवर): आपके शरीर से तो कोई ऐसा आभास नहीं होता है।

श्री डॉ. पी. यादव : आपके शरीर से तो ऐसा आभास हो रहा है।

श्री कमल नाथ भा (सहरसा) : 35 वर्षों में 1 लाख आदमी मरे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us leave aside height and chest and come to the plan now.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Coming to the directive principles of the plan document, in the plan document it has been stated that persons responsible for implementation of the plan should be made to feel a sense of involvement in fulfilling plan targets. This is the crux of the plan. My question is whether those people are feeling a sense of involvement. At least I and all other members who represent individually 1.4 million population of the country or I at least can say that I do not feel any involvement in the plan implementation of my area. I am not at all associated. We talk here in Parliament but we are not at all involved. We discuss and I have already spoken on the floor of the House that unless and until Members of Parliament and the State legislators are given full opportunity for involvement in the Plan process. We cannot expect a change with this type of bureaucracy which we have got today...

MR. CHAIRMAN: But members are represented in all the committees.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Representation on the committees is something. If you are happy, I am very happy. You are the Presiding Officer here. Are you happy that you are involved in the plan process?(Interruptions) So, involvement of the people's representatives in the implementation of the plan is very very necessary. Over and above that, what had we said? A detailed micro-level planning of manpower development and employment generation to start with at the district level has been suggested. I do not think a single district has been covered by this micro-level planning. Right in the year 1975 I was myself involved and 9 districts were selected but nothing has come out of that. On this issue I will only advise Chavan Sahib, now don't believe on other, simply get the figures of the Block Committee meetings for the last 2 or 3 years, computerise them and you will know what are the real problems of rural India and India at large.

You have said, 'This will call for a non-formal staffing pattern.' Three years are passing now. Have you been able to staff it non-formally? Either an IAS Officer will be the District Magistrate and the ADM will be the District Development Officer. There has not been involvement of the non-formal type of staff. For implementation, should the necessity arise, non-formal staffing will be necessary at the district and State level. It will be necessary, therefore, to strengthen the district level administration by the appointment of District Development Officers who should have complete authority and responsibility with respect to development work. This is lacking and this is all in the Plan and I will not like to read it.

Now coming down to some basic themes of the Plan development. I

very strongly feel that still we are lacking a land management policy. The Plan document does not say anything about the land management policy. There must be a national policy on land management. The relevance of good land management to a country like ours hardly needs any explanation. We have a large population which is not only growing at an alarming rate but is also among the poorest in the world. Nearly half of our people still live below the poverty line. Our economy is also overwhelmingly agricultural in character. When it is agricultural in character, land management is a must and we must have a national policy on land management.

Then you will need for this land management some ideology and institution. I am very much worried about institutions through which this land management programme will be implemented. Until and unless an institution is developed, I am afraid land management programme and land management policy cannot be implemented.

Let us first take a broad outlook at the way in which our land resources are being utilised. The total area of the country for which land use statistics are available is 305 million hectares. Of these, 18 million hectares are under urban and other non-agricultural uses.

Another 21 million hectares are classified as barren and unculturable, perhaps, for certain intrinsic disabilities such as these, are being perpetually snow-bound or rocky in nature. We are, therefore, concerned only with the remaining 266 million hectares from the point of view of management. Of these, 17 million hectares are classified as culturable wastes and, as many as 23 million hectares as fallow. This makes a total of 40 million hectares which, though capable of production by definition, are lying unproductive apparently because of the degradation they have suffered.

[Shri D. P. Yadav]

Of the remaining area of 226 million hectares, 83 million hectares are classified as forests and permanent pastures and 143 million hectares as agricultural lands. However, it is a well known fact that only about 35 million hectares out of the 83 million hectares described as forests and permanent pastures are actually under good tree or grass cover and the remaining 48 million hectares are more or less completely devoid of vegetation. If these 48 million hectares are added to the forty million hectares which have gone out of production for one reason or another, we arrive at a total of 88 million hectares which are more or less completely unproductive.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yadav, you have taken 13 minutes.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: No. Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How long will you take?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: I shall take half an hour. People have already taken half-an-hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Who has taken?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: You will be doing an injustice to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly be practical.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: We have two problems—land management and irrigation. Coming to irrigation, I have already spoken earlier. Again I am stressing that highest priority should be given to complete all the unfinished irrigation schemes.

So far as ground water is concerned, optimum use of ground water should be made. In the Plan Document you have mentioned about setting up of an Underground Water Corporation. Later on, it was passed by the Cabinet also. You have not yet

undertaken what you call the constitution of the Central Ground Water Corporation or something like that. For this purpose, I would like that your action strategy so far as irrigation is concerned should be well defined and complete in its nature. There should be control, monitoring, cost benefit ratio and all these things.

So far as surface irrigation is concerned, I have already spoken in this House that the total surface water in the country is about 180 million hectare metres out of which about 66 million hectare metres have been assessed to be usable. The usable ground water resources for irrigation have been estimated to be 26 million hectare metres. There are drought and flood. So, to avoid flood and drought—both—we must have an irrigation action plan which should be monitored directly from the Yojana Bhavan.

So far as energy is concerned, we are fiftyfive times less than USA so far as production of energy is concerned and 25 times less in so far as energy production in the Western Europe is concerned. We have ten times less than the all world figure. So far as energy strategy is concerned, we must have some plan. I am not going to give a detailed account about it. You have got a lot of scientists who have got better knowledge than myself.

But, in Parliament, I would only like to lay stress that the energy strategy has to be clearly defined. We have a plan target of 19,000 M.W. in the matter of prouction of power. How much have we done? Not even half of it we have done. We have failed.

All these things need determination. I had been to ASIAD site and I was happy to see the construction. Let the country feel happy. That happiness would have been much more if the irrigation projects and the hydel projects had also been completed with the same speed and with the same energy with which the construction of Stadia has been accomplished.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Have you got the ticket for the ASIAD?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't disturb him. He has already taken 17 minutes. How much will you take?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: I will take 25 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please conclude your speech. I must regulate this.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Sir, in order to do so we would need political will and political instrumentability which alone can give confidence and courage. This instrument of political will and courage we must have and we must go forward.

Sir, I will only say a word about the general feature of this country, namely, the reluctant officials who are least interested in what is happening in the cottages. With these reluctant officials and, unfortunately, the timid farmers, who have been made so timid that they cannot claim what is their right, I would like this House to come forward with a plan so that the officials become alert and not remain timid and the farmers become bold. Only the bold farmers and officials with commitment can do something of development in this country.

Lastly, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to Article 340 and I quote:

"The President may be order appoint a Commission consisting of such persons as he thinks fit to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes within the territory of India..."

The two words used are socially and educationally backward classes. Is there a single word in the whole Plan where you have done anything for the socially and educationally backward people. Very cunningly some officers in Yojana Bhavan have used the

words 'development of backward classes'. Article 340 talks about the socially and educationally backward classes. What have you done about it? Is there any hilly Plan or Harijan Plan or scheduled tribes Plan. I would appeal to this House that while recasting and re-drafting the modalities and action of the Plan you will please consider adding at least something in the Plan for these people who are socially and educationally backward. Until and unless the Plan has got a component for the change of the society you cannot expect any miracle or real development in this country. With these words I thank you very much.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा): सभापति महादेव, विषय के माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि कंप्रेस सरकार ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के जरिये से किसी प्रकार की कोई तरक्की करने का साधन नहीं अपनाया है। मैं आपका ध्यान इस और गार्हिष्ठ करना चाहता हूँ कि 1977 में जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनने के बाद देश में ऐसे हालात बने कि उसने आर्थिक और राजनीतिक दृष्टि से, सब प्रकार से, इस देश का दिवाली निकाल दिया। हमने इस देश को योजनाओं के जरिए से आगे बढ़ाने का बराबर प्रयत्न किया है। इन 35 वर्षों में जो काम किया गया है, वह बहुत ही प्रशंसनीय है। हमने हर क्षेत्र में - इंडस्ट्रियल, एग्रीकल्चरल, एनजीई आदि सब क्षेत्रों में - आगे बढ़ने का प्रयत्न किया है जनता पार्टी के शासन की वजह से देश आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमज़ोर हो गया था। इन दो सालों में हमने अपनी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को बापस लाइन पर लाने का प्रयत्न किया है। आज हम यह कह सकते हैं कि जो देश की बिंगड़ी हुई स्थिति थी, उसको हमने सुधार करके देश को बराबर आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न किया है। इस संबंध में जो कुछ भी कहा गया है, चाहे वह लोक-दल के भाइयों की ओर से कहा गया हो या भारतीय जनता पार्टी गठना माकर्सिस्ट काम्पनिस्ट भाइयों की तरफ से कहा गया हो— इन सब ने राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से सरकार को बदनाम करने के लिए प्रयास किया है। वरना यदि देखा जाए तो इन प्लान्स के जरिए से इस देश को आर्थिक तौर पर या सामाजिक तौर पर देश को आगे बढ़ाने

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

का प्रयत्न किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसकी त्रिसाल दूनिया के किसी भी मूलक में नहीं मिल सकती इतनी बड़ी पोपुलेशन वाला देश और यहां पर इतनी प्रावृत्ति है, इन प्रावृत्ति को दूर करते हुए इस देश को आगे बढ़ाया गया है। जो एक बहुत ही प्रशंसनीय बात है। मैं आज यह कह सकता हूँ कि देश को जो आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिला है, वह श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में मिला है, वह शायद दूनिया के किसी अन्य देश में नहीं है। इस देश को जो नेतृत्व मिला है, उसी की वजह से यह देश दिन-ब-दिन बराबर आगे बढ़ता जा रहा है। लेकिन जो कमियां हैं, उनको हमको नजरअन्दाज नहीं करना चाहिए।

खास तौर से, मैं आपसे पीने के पानी की समस्या के बारे में जिवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। हमने इस बात को कहा है कि हम हर एक आदमी को पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराएंगे सन 1981 से 1991 तक, इस डिकेंड के अन्दर हम प्रावृत्तिक गांवों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करेंगे। मैं माननीय मंत्री महांदेव से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इस छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर जो पैसा उपलब्ध कराया है, उस पैसे के जरिए क्या आप इन प्रावृत्तिक विलेजिज में पीने का पानी उपलब्ध करा सकतें? क्या कोई भारी आप इन गांवों में उपलब्ध करा सकतें? इस लिए योजना ऐसी होनी चाहिए, जिसके तहत हम कह सकें कि हम इस डिकेंड के अन्दर पीने का पानी उपलब्ध करा देंगे। तब जाकर यह समस्या हल होगी और हम कह सकते हैं कि हमारा ध्लान बिल्कुल ठीक है। आपने जितना पैसा उपलब्ध कराया है, उससे केवल मेरे विचार में आथे गांवों में पीने का पानी भी उपलब्ध नहीं करा पायेंगे। इस के जो एक्सपर्ट हैं, उनके जनसार कम से कम 15 हजार करोड़ रु. जब आप व्यवस्था कर पाएंगे, तब जाकर उन दो लाख गांवों में पानी उपलब्ध करा सकते हैं।

इस संबंध में मैं आपका ध्यान खास तौर से अपनी स्टटों की ओर दिलाना चाहता

हूँ। वहां पानी की सबसे बड़ी समस्या है। 35 हजार गांवों में से 24-25 हजार गांवों में आज भी पीने के पानी का एक भी स्रोत नहीं है। कई गांव तो ऐसे हैं, जिनमें दस-दस, बारह-बारह मौल दूर जाकर पीने का पानी लाना पड़ता है। इस काम के लिए घर का एक आदमी और एक उंट बराबर 24 घंटे पानी लाने के लिए लग रहते हैं। तब जाकर उनकी पानी की समस्या हल होती है। किसी किसी जगह का पानी तो ऐसा है, जिसके पीने से आदमी अन्धा हो जाता है, कूप निकल आती है और कई प्रकार की बीमारियां लग जाती हैं। इस लिए इस व्यवस्था को मालूम तरीके से करना चाहिए।

दूसरी समस्या, दहां सैनिटेशन की है, इसके लिए आप ने प्लान्स के जरिए से कितना पैसा उपलब्ध कराया है? आज भी सैनिटेशन के अभाव में गांव के लोगों में जितनी बीमारियां हैं, वह शायद दूनिया के किसी भी देश में नहीं हैं। यदि आप हिन्दूस्तान में भी कम्प्रैरेटिव स्टेटमेंट लें, दहात और शहर का, तो आपको मालूम होगा कि सैनिटेशन के अभाव में दहाती धेन के लोगों के अन्दर तीगनी बीमारियां देढ़ा होती हैं। इस का कारण यह है कि वहां सैनिटेशन की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। आपने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस के लिए जितना प्रावधान किया है, वह उंट के मुह में जीरे के मसान है। उस से हमारे गांवों की समस्या हल हो सकती है। इसलिए आपके बहुत पड़े पैसाने पर सैनिटेशन को व्यवस्था के संबंध में व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी, नहीं तो दहाती धेन जिस प्रकार में पिछड़े हुए थे, उसी प्रकार से इन 35 घाँसों की आजादी के बाद भी पिछड़े रह जाएंगे। इस लिए इस सम्बन्ध में मैं खास तौर से आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ -- आप निश्चित तरीके से व्यवस्था कराइये ताकि उस के जारी लोगों के आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिल सके।

चूंकि ज्यादा समय नहीं है, इस लिए तब मैं अपनी प्रावृत्ति आप के सामने विस्तार से रखना चाहता हूँ। रेलों के सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान सब से पिछड़ा प्रान्त

है, वहां पर रेलों की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। एक-दो मीटर गेज की लाइन है जिन को ब्रूड-गेज में परिवर्तित कराने के लिए हम ने निवेदन किया था, लेकिन प्लानिंग कमीशन की तरफ से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई तबज्जह नहीं दी गई। राजस्थान के विकास की गति तेज हो सकती है यदि दिल्ली से अहमदाबाद लाइन को ब्रूड-गेज में बदल दिया जाए, लेकिन उस के लिये आप की इस योजना में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है, जिस की बजह से सारी व्यवस्था ठप पड़ी है।

राजस्थान पिछड़ा प्रान्त होते हए भी यहां पर किसी प्रकार की कोई नई लाइन नहीं बिछाई गई। भीलवाड़ा-कोटा, दंव-गड़-टोड़ा रायसिंह होते हए नाथद्वारा लाइन के सर्वे के लिए हम ने अनुरोध किया लेकिन बार-बार यही कहते हैं कि जब तक प्लानिंग डिपार्टमेंट की स्वीकृति नहीं होगी तब तक कोई नई रेलवे लाइन नहीं बिछाई जा सकती।

हमारे यहां रेलवे की कोई जान नहीं है— आधा हिस्सा नार्थ जाने में है और आधा वेस्टर्न जाने में है। हम ने मांग की थी— आप जब तक वहां अलग जान स्थापित नहीं कर रेंगे तब तक हमारे क्षेत्र का विकास नहीं होगा। इस लिये राजस्थान में जो मीटर गेज है उस का अलग जान स्थापित कर दें तां उस से हथरे विकास की गति दिनेगी।

मिनरल डिलेमेन्ट के बारे में भी मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। उस तरफ भी आप की और से कोई विशेष तबज्जह नहीं गई है। राजस्थान में मिनरल्ज का भण्डार भरा पड़ा है। उदाहरण के तौर पर भीलवाड़ा में जिक का 60 करोड़ टन का विशाल भण्डार मिला है, इतना बड़ा भण्डार दुर्लिख में कहीं भी नहीं मिला है। पहले दो किलो मीटर में 6 करोड़ टन के भण्डार की बात कही गई थी, लेकिन जद 21 किलोमीटर में 60 करोड़ टन का भण्डार मिला है जिस की मिलाल अगरीका के सिवाय दूसरी कोई नहीं है। लेकिन इस के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। आप इस को एक्सप्लोर कर के वहां पर सपरिजक्ट प्लान लगा सकते हैं। शीशा और उस्ता मगाने पर आप 100 करोड़ रुपया फारन-एक्सचेन्ज में सर्च कर सकते हैं फिर भी हम अपनी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति नहीं कर

पाते हैं। यहां पर आप इतना शीशा और जस्ता पैदा कर सकते हैं। जिस से न केवल 100 करोड़ रुपए का फारन-एक्सचेन्ज बचाए बल्कि एक साल में इस पर जितना इन्टरस्टरेट कर रेंगे उतना तो जरूर प्राप्त कर लेंगे। जब ऐसी योजना आप के सामाने हैं तो आप उस पर ध्यान क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं, यह सट्टर्स में क्यों पड़ी हुई है। हमारे ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण डिपार्जिट्स आज अन-एक्स-प्लाएटर्ड और अन-यटिलाइज्ड पड़े हुए हैं। इस लिए मैं आप से विनम्र प्राप्तना करना चाहता हूँ— यह हमारी सब से बड़ी मांग है और केवल हमारे ही इन्टरस्ट में नहीं, बल्कि देश के इन्टरस्ट में है।

फारन-एक्सचेन्ज कमाने का एक और महत्वपूर्ण साधन माइका है जिस की हमारे यहां बहुत सी माइन्ज हैं। माइका के कागज बनाने का कारखाना वहां स्थापित किया जा सकता है। आज इस क्षेत्र में (मिट्टकों) काम करती है जो सरकारी संस्थान है, लेकिन वह बड़े-बड़े पूँजीपतियों से ही माइका खरीदती है, गरीबों का माइका नहीं खरीदती है जिस से माइका के क्षेत्र में बहुत बड़ा सलम्प आया हुआ है। मंत्री महांदेव, यदि माइका के कागज का कारखाना स्थापित हो जाए, जिस में 8-10 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा तो उस से बड़ी मदद मिलेगी, हर साल करोड़ रुपयों का फारन-एक्सचेन्ज प्राप्त कर सकेंगे क्योंकि इस पेपर की दुनिया में बहुत बड़ी मांग है तथा इस से एम्प्लायमेंट की रस्स्ता को हल करने में महद मिलेगी जब सारी द्वाने वहां स्थापित होंगी, तो वे हजारों की तादाद में लोगों को फूल एम्प्लायमेंट देंगी। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करने की आज जरूरत है।

मैं प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब से एक निवेदन फर्टीलाइजर्स के बारे में और करना चाहता हूँ। आप ने क्षेत्र के एक गैस-वेस्ट फर्टीलाइजर्स ज्लांट राजस्थान का दिया है भगवर हमारे यहां बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में पाइराइट्स पैदा होता है उस का अथाह भेड़ार हमारे यहां पर है। उदयपुर के अन्दर राक फासफेट का बहुत बड़ा भेड़ार है। राक फासफेट पर वेस्ट एक खाद का कारखाना वहां पर स्थापित किया जा सकता है। सीकर जिले में पाइराइट्स का बहुत बड़ा भेड़ार है। वहां पर पाइराइट्स

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

वेस्ट साद का कारखाना स्थापित किया जा सकता है। आज जो विदेशों से आग साद भंगा रहे हैं और उस पर सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपया फारने एक्सचेन्ज में सच कर रहे हैं, उस को आप बचा सकते हैं। हमारे यहां रामटीरियल बहुत डड़ी मात्रा में हैं और उस का प्रयोग नहीं किया गया है। उस पर वेस्ट कारखाना स्थापित किया जा सकता है, जिस से लोगों के एम्प्लायमेन्ट गिरे और आप का फारने एक्सचेन्ज भी बचे और आर्थिक दृष्टि से भी हम मजबूत बने और एशियनल्वर का डेवलपमेंट भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करना जितान्त आवश्यक है।

हमारे यहां सीमेंट की वहत कमी है भगवर आप ने उस के लिए क्या किया है। मैं आप को बहाना चाहता हूँ कि कोटा से चितांड़ तक जो बड़ी लाइन है, उस पर 15 सीमेंट के कारखाने लगाए जा सकते हैं। कोटा, बुद्दी, भीलवाड़ा, निहांड़ और मध्य प्रदेश में भनस्पति जिले में चूने के पत्थरों के बहुत बड़े भंडार हैं जहां पर 15 सीमेंट के कारखाने लगाए जा सकते हैं। इस तरफ प्लानिंग डिपार्टमेंट ने कोटा तक जब्ज़ह नहीं दी है और सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपये सीमेंट के आयात पर सच किये जाते हैं। जितना रुपया बाहर जाता है, उसका अग्र घर में ही लगा दें, तो सीमेंट की जो मांग हमारे देश में है, उस को पूरा किया जा सकता है और कारखाने स्थापित कर के फारैग एक्स-जेन्ज को हम बचा सकते हैं। इस से हम अपने देश को आर्थिक दृष्टि से मजबूत कर सकते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को आवश्यक कदम उठाने चाहिए।

अनेम्प्लायमेंट प्राविलम के बारे में जो एन.आर.इ०.पी. और आई.आर.डी.पी. के प्रोश्राग है, ये व्यवस्थित तरीके से नहीं चल रहे हैं। हमारा राजस्थान चार साल में अकाल से ज़फ़र रहा है और अकाल को बजह से एन.आर.इ०.पी. का कोई प्रोश्राग नहीं चलता है क्योंकि उस में एक बनिधि यह है कि 180 करोड़ रुपए भारत सरकार देगी उतना ही रुपया स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को देना पड़ेगा। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट, जिस के पास पैसा नहीं है, वह आधा पैसा दे कर कैसे इस न्यू चला सकती है। इतना सारा रुपया दे कर

जो योजना चलेगी और उसके जरीये से एम्प्लायमेंट दिया जाएगा, वह आप को योजना किस प्रकार से कार्यान्वित हो रकती है। इत्तिलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इस पर पर्विचार किया जाए और भारत सरकार को यह योजना चलानी चाहिए, जिससे लोगों का एम्प्लायमेंट मिले और उन को रोजी-रोटी का सहारा हो। हमारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की वित्तीय स्थिती डावांड़ा है और जब वित्तीय स्थिति सारांश है, तो कैम्बे वह वहां के लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट दे सकती।

इसी प्रकार से मैं आई.आर.डी.पी. के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। सरकार की जो यह योजना है, वह एक अच्छी योजना है और इस के जरीए लोग सेल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट प्राप्त कर के अपनी गरीबी को दूर कर रुकते हैं मगर आई.आर.डी.पी. में जितनी सब्सीडी दी जाती है, बैंक अधिकारी आई.विकास अधिकारी या जानवर दिलाने वाले जो अधिकारी हैं, वे सारी सब्सीडी गायब कर दंते हैं और लोगों को वह नहीं मिलती है। इस्तिलिए आई.आर.डी.पी. को ठीक प्रकार से कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सरकार को उचित कदम उठाने चाहिए और एक तरजु ह इस तरफ देनी चाहिए तरना जो आपके कार्यक्रम है, वे पूरे नहीं होंगे और आप को योजना सफल नहीं होगी। इससे हमारे विरामधियों को गह कहने का मार्का मिलेगा कि सरकार क्या कर रही है। 1 करोड़ 5 लाख लोगों को गरीबी के सबह से उगर उठाने के लिए सरकार को प्रयत्न करना चाहिए और इस तरफ पूरी तब्ज़ह दी जाए। ताकि लोग गरीबी की रेसा से उपर उट सके, उनके ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा मिले। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मेरे पास इस किस्म की बहुत सी शिकायतें आयी हैं कि बहुत से लोग गवर्सीडी का पैसा खा रहे हैं।

20 hrs.

लेण्ड रिफार्म की बात यह लौटिए। चाहे राजस्थान हो, पंजाब हो, हरियाणा हो, यू.पी. हो, हिमाचलप्रदेश हो, सभी ज्यह फज़ौं तरीके से लोगों ने हज़ारों बीघे जमीन अपने पास रखी हैं। किसी ने जानते हों के नाम से, किसी ने नाकर्यों के नाम से रखी हैं। लेण्ड रिफार्म का यह मतलब नहीं है कि आज भी कल्प लोग हज़ारों बीघे जमान अपने पास रख कर उसकी कमाई से बचाकर उड़ाये जिस प्रकार से राजा महारा-

राजाओं के जमाने में उड़ाते थे। उनके उत्तर आप एस्टेट डिट्री लगाइये और दूसरे टैक्सेज लगाइये। सरकार उनके टैक्सों को भी माफ कर देती है। अभी आपने उनका एक करांडे रूपये का टैक्स माफ किया है। काप इनाने दड़े दड़े पूजातिथा और जमीनों के मालिकों को बस्तों टैक्स फ्री कर रहे हैं? हमारी पाटों का, हमारी सरकार का और हमारी नेता का यह मंशा है कि दड़े बड़े सोगों से जमीनें ले कर गरीबों के दो जाए ताकि उनको भी उत्तर उठाने के मौका गिरें। अगर आप ऐसा नहाँ करते हैं तो ये हमारी सारी योजनाएँ काम की नहीं रहेंगी और इनका नाम छाटे छोटे लोगों को नहीं पहुँचेगा। इसलिए लानिंग मिनिस्टर के इसकी तरफ ध्यान दे कर इसको तेजी से कार्यान्वयन करना चाहिए।

लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब के इस तरफ तेजी से कदम उठाने होंगे। तभी इस देश की गरीब जनता की कुछ हालत सुधर सकेगी। हमको दो साल बाद चुनाव लड़ना होगा। दो साल में ये मारे विकास के काम करेंगे। अगर आप इस ओर तेजी से कदम नहीं उठाते हैं तो ये मारी योजनाएँ ऐसे ही रह जाएंगी। इसलिए मंत्री गद्दादय, इन पर तब्जियों दीजिए और हमारे राजस्थान के आगे बढ़ाने में योगदान कीजिए। ताकि हम भी अपने नेता के हाँ मजबूत लाने में अनायोगदान कर यह के दिसमे तक उनके नेतृत्व में देश बेशहाल बने और जयदा से जयदा उत्तर उठे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Sixth Lok Sabha debated the Fifth-Five-Year Plan. This is the Seventh Lok Sabha which is debating the Sixth Five Year Plan. I had an opportunity to participate in that debate. Sir, that Plan did not lost. That House also did not lost. But I remember the then Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, sat all the time and listened to all possible and impossible suggestions of the Members. But this time this is a very sad contrast. Not only the Prime Minister, who is the head of the Planning Commission, is not here, but no responsible or relevant Minister is also present here.

Sir, we may not debate Planning, but we have no right to play in this way, with the concept of planning.

I was reading a scientific journal, "Science and Culture", published by the Science News Association of Calcutta. There, it was mentioned that Prof. Meghnad Saha, the renowned physicist, invited the then Congress President, Netaji Subash Chandra Bose to speak on Planning. And he spoke.

Netaji said that the first thing which we should do after independence, "is to appoint a National Planning Commission." Not only that. Even with seven provinces under Congress rule under the then Constitution, there was a necessity for starting a National Planning Commission. And the National Planning Commission was started under the chairmanship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

This planning is not the outcome of our independence Planning was one of the integrated parts of our independence struggle. We should not treat planning in this way, in this House. Planning does not mean some mysterious arithmetic of some disputed data. Planning has a different objective. It has a direction, it has an organic body, and it deals with the motivation of a nation.

To me, planning is nothing but a technology of social energy. After all, what is the capital for an under-developed country like India? Is it IMF loan, is the grant of World Bank, is it some gift of the monopolists? No, Sir, the capital of any under-developed country is the inspired social energy and the labour power of the people. It is the people who are your capital. You have to motivate them. You have to inspire them. You have to show a direction. You have to enthuse them; you have to put morale in them. Then they can do miracles. If you can unleash the social energy of this country, you can do miracles.

Unlike the devastated Soviet Union or the war-torn China, the picture

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is different in India. Here, you have got everything. You have got 4 lakhs of engineers roaming in the streets—65,000 unemployed. You have one lakh scientists without having proper jobs. You have got technicians, you have got national laboratories, and you have got idle capital lying in the country. Sick industries alone account for more than Rs. 2,000 crores of public money. Imprisoned capital is there. You have got everthing. You have got skill, you have got tradition, you have got factories, you have got engineers, you have got scientists, you have got planning and you have got history. The only thing needed is motivation, some inspiration and some direction. I don't want to go into those data, arithmetic and all sorts of things. What is the essence? Are we moving ahead, or are we going backward? That is what we have to see.

People will not mind if they find that we are moving ahead slowly; but people will definitely mind if they find that we are moving backward. Is our independent nation moving ahead, is our morale moving ahead, is our character moving ahead, is our employment potential moving ahead, and is the health of the country moving ahead? Can you tell me about these things? I say, 'No'.

My age is not much. But you, the elder people and even the old guards of the Congress will say that we are moving backward. The motivation has got vitiated. This is a very peculiar thing. Who wil take care of that? Planning can take care of that. I was reading "A letter to the daughter" by Pandit Nehru written in 1933. The daughter is absent here, but the letter one can find in "The Glimpses of the world history". He said. "The capitalist way of development cannot lead any under-developed country to any direction". It is not today but in 1933. I was reading the speeches of Subash Chandra Bose. He said, "Two ways are there." Industrial revolution is a must and we ought

to take the road shown by the Soviet Union. 'This is a forced march, but that is a preference.' He said this in the Bose Institute of Calcutta. So, that spirit you have to take.

What is the reason why Rs. 32 crores of loan could become Rs. 18,000 crores today and that too after putting remittances of Rs. 13,000 crores outside? Then you referred to "Poverty and British rule in India" by Dadabhai Naoroji. We need new Dadabhai Naoroji resurrected to write a new book on "The trend theory in India". You had visited Sindri when I was an employee in the Sindri Fertilizer Factory; and you visited as a Member of Parliament in 1966 and I gave you a memorandum; I remember it and you also remember it. There we had seen a coal-based plant; that should have been a coal-based plant. The Research Institute where I was working, you know, has developed expertise to have a coal-based fertilizer factory. You neglected that. You imported World Bank to put up an oil-based plant in a coal field; and that plant is now not operating; cannot operate. Is this the way you can take the country ahead?

In this House, we have heard so many times, petro-chemical, petro-chemical, petro-chemical. That means importing petroleum, refining them and producing chemicals. I am not opposed to that. But what about chemical? After all, that is a source of much bigger, much more variety of chemical. Why are you not starting coal chemical? Not only that, all those plants in Dhanbad in my constituency, are dwindling; they are withering away. So, what we had, we are losing, and what we do not have, we are asking for. Is it the way the sick factories are there? Which are the factories going sick? That symbolises the health of the nation. All the factories producing the necessities of life of the poor people, common people, are becoming sick. Textile factory is becoming sick. Those factories which are producing controlled cloth for the poor people are becoming sick. Jute industry is becoming sick; engineering

industry is becoming sick. But rayon factories are not becoming sick. The factories which are producing colour T.V. are not becoming sick. The factories which are producing refrigerators are not becoming sick. What is the way the total direction of the economy is going? Feudal economy is now called localised economy. Capitalist economy is called extended economy, extended production with the market. What are we having here? We are having a deformed extended production. The country is going on the road in the Latin American way, new colonial way. We were never colonial mentally at least. Even when we were dependent we lost freedom, but still we have to feel about it, no, a nation like Indian cannot remain dependent or cannot remain like that. But today we have become mentally dependent. I was reading the O.G.L. Open General Licence. You can import any thing now. Any new technology can be imported. And today you have heard that the Durgapur Steel Plant is getting closed. You are importing everything now.

The other day, the scientists of the Indian Petroleum Institute have given a statement that the lubricants can be refined here with our own technology. But you are giving the work to West German concern. At the Fertilizer factory at Thal Vaishit if, simply, we had developed 900 tonne capacity per day with our expertise. Heavens would not have fallen. But they have given the work not to our public sector research institute. FDIL and Instrumentation 'Limited or FEDO; they could have combined and they would have made some sort of organisation to deal with the fertilizer plant expansion. You did not do so. What did you do? You gave it to Halder Topsoe and Parliament debated whether we should be the client of Halder Topsoe or Brown. What a peculiar thing? Members of Parliament have been debating, as supporters of two multi-nationals. But nobody said 'Hell to Halder Topsoe and Brown; we will build our own fertilizer fac-

tory alone'. I believe, from my experience, that if you call a meeting of all the scientists and technologists at the Vigyan Bhavan and if you ask them whether we could build a fertilizer factory out of our own expertise, I am sure that you will get an answer in the affirmative. You call the steel technologists of India and ask them, and the response will be the same. India had a steel factory, and Iron and Steel Factory in 1906, Tatas' TISCO.

I was reading the proceedings of the Science Congress. This year the Science Congress debated very seriously, only the question of self-reliance. They lamented the present position I can read this portion from those proceeding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Roy, you have taken 15 minutes, already.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I will not take more time. I know that I am only punishing you and many of my friends at this fag end of the day.

AN. HON. MEMBER: It is not a punishment but it is revealing!

SHRI A. K. ROY: In 1974-75 the payments for imported technology were to the tune of Rs. 21.02 crores. I am reading from the magazine, *Science and Culture*. In 1975-76 it increased to Rs. 36.25 crores, in 1976-77 it was Rs. 53.68 crores and today it has exceeded Rs. 100 crores! This is the way we are proceeding. This is the way we are proceeding towards the question of self-reliance.

When the First Five Year Plan was made, you said that you were making an agricultural base. In the Second Plan you said that you were making an industrial base. In the Third Plan you said you were creating a self-reliant economy. In the Fourth Plan you said that you were creating a self-generating economy. I do not know what will be the slogan in this Plan. And that is the outcome of all your generating economies. Look at the power

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generation plants which you are making; never have they fulfilled the targets like steel plant making; etc.

I was in Bokaro recently. All the slippages in that project have made that project costly and the country has lost about 1500 crores of rupees! That is why, I say that you must find out the reasons. It is time that you think in a proper way. There is no good in showing some mercy here or showing some mercy there. If you are to make this planning successful you have to follow in a determined way the socialist path of development.

There cannot be planning with a capitalist path. I have got no animosity with capitalists and monopolists. But it is a question of line. If an under-developed country takes a capitalist path, where it will lead to? It will lead to dependency. Here I can quote one thing. There are people who call for more liberal import of technology. Who are these people? These people are the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India, who have helped a workshop on this. They have mounted pressure on you. Who has inaugurated it? It is to be inaugurated by Mr. S. M. Ghosh, Secy. to the Department of industrial development and to be addressed by Prof.

M. G. K. Menon, Member of the Planning Commission and Dr. S. Varadarajan, Secretary to the Department of Science and Technology.

It is time to take a clear line and decision. If your commitment is towards self-reliant economy, industrial revolution, self-generating economy, then naturally you will have to select that path. If you want that India should become another Argentina or Thailand or become a company whatever you may say, socialistic pattern or what type of pattern, but the pattern is very clear i.e. the pattern of dependence then you are free to choose IMF or World Bank and what not.

I want to tell the Planning Minister through you that unless you take a very clearcut line of self reliance and self-generating socialistic path of development, you will fail to enthuse those poor people, those productive people, those creative people and harness the talent and labour power for the cause of the nation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister will reply to the debate tomorrow. The House stands adjourned till tomorrow 11 A M.

20.23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 4, 1982/Kartika 13, 1904 (Saka)