

Seventh Series, No. 23

Wednesday, September 16, 1981
Bhadra 25, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

Price- Rs 4.00

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, September 16, 1981/Bhadra 25,
1903 (SAKA)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Welcome, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): We have already started the session for today. We had some business from 12 to 4.

MR. SPEAKER: I could very well congratulate you all on this. What a dedication to duty! What a perfect example of dedication to duty!

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): In one day we are meeting twice.

MR. SPEAKER: Remarkable !

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri. Absent. Shri Faleiro.

Grant to Gandhi Peace Foundation and Avard by Ford Foundation

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*457. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. two lakh fifty thousand were given jointly to Gandhi Peace Foundation and AVARD by Ford Foundation in 1979 under grant No. 780-0277;

(b) what was the purpose for which this grant was given; and

(c) whether Government have received any information regarding Asia Foundation and Ford Foundation for their grants for political motives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) : The Ford Foundation grant No. 780-0277 amounting to \$ two lakh fifty thousand (and not Rs. two lakh fifty thousand) was given jointly to Gandhi Peace Foundation and AVARD on 1st December, 1978 and not in 1979.

(b) The grant was given to strengthen the organisational framework and technical capabilities of voluntary agencies in collaboration with Gandhi Peace Foundation and to sponsor research and training activities in rural development.

(c) No, Sir.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Here we have, as the Minister has rightly corrected, it was not two lakh fifty thousand rupees, but it was two lakh fifty thousand dollars, that was received by AVARD. Even this amount is only the tip of an ice berg. It has been disclosed that this AVARD gets crores of rupees every year through donations.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Deliberately, the mistake was committed.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Well, I am correcting now.

Is the Government aware that this amount of two lakh fifty thousand dollars has been misused? Is the Government aware of the notes of the 50th meeting of the Executive Committee of AVARD, where it is mentioned that a jeep was purchased for \$ 39,000 in 1979? \$ 39,000 has been debited in 1979 for purchasing a jeep. As far as personnel is concerned, the number of personnel whether senior or junior or junior is not given but only 12 or 10 man-Years is given.

MR. SPEAKER: Come out with the question.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I would like to ask, whether the Government is aware that this money is misused by irregularities of political and para-political organisations, as can be seen— not RSS exactly—from page 49 of these notes where it is mentioned.

AVARD is broadly committed to supporting People's AVARD action to seek social and economic rights. While political rights are none-the-less important, and in some cases even more critical, AVARD will generally confine itself to social and economic rights. There are other agencies and therefore I call the attention of the hon. Minister to them like the P. U. C. L. and C.I.D. which are concerned with social and political rights. My question to the hon. Minister is whether the Minister is aware that this particular organisation, AVARD, the Association for Voluntary Research and Development, is misusing the funds given to it for social objectives and is channelising funds for para-political purposes, the Citizens for Democracy and PUCL..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. Complete it.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Whether the Government are looking into the funds received by this organisation from foreign organisations?

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I am just clarifying.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, the hon. Member has said rightly that some funds have been mis-utilised, because in this very House a Resolution was brought by hon. Members and it was discussed at length where all the Members have pointed out certain irregularities and misuse of funds received by this organisation. Therefore, we have adopted that resolution and a Commission of Enquiry is to be appointed where all these aspects which the hon. Member has described here will be taken as terms of reference and then the Commission will submit its report.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know when this Commission is going to be appointed, and secondly, whether the Government is aware that foreign contributions are being increasingly received in this country and whether the Government has any machinery to monitor the inflow of money, and whether the Government will therefore amend suitably the Foreign Contributions Regulation Act, to provide for a machinery to monitor the use of this foreign money and its inflow into the country?

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : स्पीकर साहब, गांधी फाउंडेशन एक नहीं है, उसकी अनेक शाखाएँ हैं। हमारे पास मुक्तलिफ लोगों से बड़ी भारी शिकायतें आई हैं। अभी हमारे मिनिस्टर ऑफ

स्टेट ने बताया कि इस हाउस ने रिजोल्यूशन यूनेनिमसली पास किया है। हम किसी निष्पक्ष कमीशन को मुकरर करेंगे और जो बातें हैं और जो कहीं कही गई हैं या किसी के पास और हों, वे हम टर्म्स-ऑफ-रिफ्रेंस में देंगे। इस बात के लिए बहुत शक पाया जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग बहुत इस बात पर परेशान हैं कि देश के राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के नाम पर ऐसी बातें हो रही हैं। लेकिन हम यह भी साफ कर देना चाहते हैं कि किसी दूसरे मुल्क के खिलाफ हमको यह शिकायत नहीं है। लोगों के बैलफेयर के लिए सहायता दी जाती है, लेकिन वह सहायता किस तरह से यूज की गई, उसको प्रॉपर तरीके से लोगों की भलाई के लिए इस्तेमाल किया गया या किसी और तरीके से उसको बाहर निकाला गया—इस बात की जानकारी सरकार नहीं, बल्कि कमीशन करेगा।

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister confirm whether the Asia Foundation was banned by the Government of India, after it came to know that it was CIA Sponsored and whether it is also a fact that Shri Morarji Desai returned some money to this organisation when he came to know that this organisation was belonging to the CIA? Is it also a fact that the Ford Foundation has also been providing money to AVARD to strengthen the activities of voluntary bodies affiliated to this, which are engaged in political activities detrimental to the national interest?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Before I reply to this question, I want to reply to the earlier question regarding the amendment of the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act. It is under consideration.

So far as the question of the hon. Member is concerned, the Asian Foundation was banned in 1968. I do not know whether Shri Morarji Desai has returned some money to it.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : That was stated by him in this House.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : If he has stated it, it is good. I do not know about it.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : What about the activities of voluntary organisations affiliated to this body ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : They will come with in the purview of the Commission which is to be appointed. All these aspects can be included in the terms of reference.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : These affiliated bodies are engaged in political activities which are anti-national. Are the Government aware of it ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Yes, Sir. They are engaged in political activities.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The hon. Home Minister in his reply a little while ago seemed to suggest that there was at least a *prima facie* case against this organisation..

PROF. N. G. RANGA : How ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You see what he has said : you do not want me to repeat it, I suppose. Anyway, arising out of the answer given by the Minister of State just now, what were the grounds in which the Government banned the Asian Foundation in 1968 and when, and under what circumstances this ban was removed later on ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWAN : Some irregularities and misuse of funds and activities which were detrimental to the cause of the country were found. Therefore, it was banned in 1968. The ban is not lifted.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It was stated just now that a Commission of Inquiry is going to be appointed.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : That is another aspect. There are two parts of the question. You are referring to the Asian Foundation about which I have explained the position. So far as the other organisations, like Gandhi Peace Foundation and allied organisations are concerned, a Resolution was moved in this House, discussed at length when many allegations were made, and it was adopted by the House. In view of that Resolution, a Commission under the Commissions of Inquiry has to be appointed, and that Commission will go into all the aspects.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is it a fact that the Asia Foundation has also given previously grants to organisations like Nehru Museum and Library, of which our present Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, is the President and also

the Indian Law Institute, of which late Mr. Krishna Menon was the President ? Though setting up an inquiry commission to inquire into the finances of any organisation and particularly of a Gandhian organisation is a welcome phenomenon, will the assurance be given by the hon. Minister to the House that only because the name of late Jayaprakash Narayan is associated with certain institutions, institution will be harassed ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is wrong to say that we are taking action because the name of late Jayaprakash Narayan is associated with these organisations. I flatly deny the allegation made by the hon. Member. It is only because of the fact that there were certain allegations and certain irregularities were found by the Government that this Resolution was accepted.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The inflow of foreign money through these organisations, has penetrated deep in this country. And the activities of these organisations are detrimental to the interest and security of the country. The hon. Minister has clearly stated that the activities of certain organisations are harmful to the country and that many people are involved in those organisations. Who are the people who are associated with such organisations ?

Since 1978 when the Janata Party came to power there was successful inflow of foreign money through these organisation. This can be borne out by the records in the Home Ministry. Will the hon. Minister disclose the names of such persons who are involved, the activities of these organisations and the extent of money spent for such activities ? What action does the Government propose to take to put an end to such belligerent activities ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWAN : The hon. Member has put several questions in one question. I would like to reply to each part of his question. So far the persons involved in the Gandhi Peace Foundation are concerned, they are : Shri R.R. Divakar—Chairman, Shri K.S. Radhakrishna—Secretary, Shri D. Ram Chandran Joint Secretary, Shri Ram Lal Parikh former Member of Rajya Sabha, Treasury. The persons involved in the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development are—Shri Radhakrishna—President, Shri Parra Lal Dasgupta—Vice-President, Dr. Balbhadra Prasad—Treasurer and Shri A.C. Sen, General Secretary.

So far as political activities undertaken by these organisations with the help of other voluntary organisations are concerned, a meeting was called in which

Prof Raj Krishna, a former member of the Planing Commission, was present. In this meeting formation of a coordinating body comprising representatives of several important voluntary organisations to guide and monitor the various movements in different parts of the country, was considered. At the instance of Shri Radhakrishna and Shri B.G. Verghese, the People's Union for Civil Liberty and Democratic Rights has been revived under the name of 'People's Union of Civil Liberties' which is intended to be a forum for bringing together various opposition parties on a common platform. Shri V.M. Tarakunde is its Chairman and Shri Arun Shourie of the Indian Express is its Secretary.

I would like to inform the hon. Member that the All India Conference of Heads of Gandhian organisations held at Nadiad on October 22-23, 1980....

MR. SPEAKER : You give him the information.

(Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: In it they decided to undertake political activities. Now this is nothing but misuse of the money for the purpose other than for what it was received.

AN HON. MEMBER : Misuse for political purposes.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order. Now Mr. Shejwalkar.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, I am seeking a clarification. The hon. Minister mentioned the name of Arun Shourie. He is not here to defend himself.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Sir, two are fact evident. Foreign money is being sent here to different foundations, organisations or bodies and some Indian bodies as their counterparts are receiving and those foreign monies here. Sir, I want to ask whether in the proposed Commission an inquiry will be made regarding all the foreign money which is being brought here and sent to all the private firms or private companies or private associations under or institutions particularly including those who are interested the guise of religious propaganda in propagating anti-national activities. Will you kindly tell us whether you will include all that in the commission?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : This is a suggestion made by the hon. Member. I have taken note of it.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : It is not an answer. I am not giving a suggestion. I want to know specifically 'yes' or 'no' Will the inquiry be held regarding all the foreign money which is being brought here for private institutions? I am specifically putting that question. There is no question of suggestion.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, I said that the purview of the resolution was pertaining to certain organisations only. Now, If the hon. Member wants to include many other organisations, it is a suggestion from the Member and I said that I have taken note of it.

Automobile Tyres Project, Durgapur

*458. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved to set up a project in Durgapur (West Bengal) to manufacture automobile tyres in the joint sector with a private company ; and

(b) if so, the details of the projects and progress so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

A Letter for Intent for the manufacture of 4 lakh Nos. each of automobile tyres and tubes in Haldia (West Bengal) was issued in favour of the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation (WBIDC) in September, 1972. To implement the project, the WBIDC promoted a company in January, 1974 in the name of and style of M/s. Webstar Ltd. The technical foreign collaboration proposals with M/s. Dunlop Ltd. U.K. were approved by Government in February 1974, and the capital goods clearance was given in June, 1975. The Letter of Intent was converted into industrial licence in July, 1975 and the location of the project was indicated at Durgapur. The validity of the industrial licence was last extended up to 22-7-1980.

2. In their application, the WBIDC had indicated that the project would be implemented in the joint sector. They had also identified M/s. Williamson Major & Co. to hold 25% equity shares in M/s. Webstar Ltd. Subsequently, however, the private company had disassociated itself from the project.

3. The IDBI which had initially sanctioned a term loan in June, 1975; subsequently treated their sanction as lapsed and advised the company to slow with the implementation of the project for reasons of economic viability.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister what was the amount which was sanctioned by the IDBI in June 1975 and why the sanction lapsed and whether a project to manufacture automobile tyres and tubes in Durgapur is economically viable or not.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): Sir, the IDBI sanctioned a loan in 1975 of Rs. 6 crores to them. As far as the viability is concerned the IDBI conducted two surveys. One was in 1979 when they said that the economically viable units must have the capacity of 7 lakh numbers. But due to the price escalation a recent and latest study done by the IDBI says that it should be 10 lakh numbers.

because the investment involved in it according to them is Rs. 74 crores.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: In these circumstances, as stated by the hon. Minister, what are the steps that the Central Government proposes to take to set up the project for the manufacture of tyres and tubes in Durgapur? Is any further licence possible? Can the Central Government financially participate in the project if the proposal comes?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The licence lapsed on 22nd July, 1980 and thereafter the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation has intimated about the setting up of the Expert Committee on the viability of the project by West Bengal Government. The report has yet to come. It will be considered only after the report is received by the Government.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, on receipt of the report from the Expert Committee are you going to extend the licence period? Are you going to take proper steps to help the West Bengal Government and the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation so that the project may come up at Durgapur? To-day the tyres and tubes are in short supply. These are selling at high rates. So to welcome the situation are you going to take proper steps so that the project may come up at Durgapur in West Bengal?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: To the hypothetical question of the hon. Member my reply is that the receptivity from the Government of India will be positive. But the hon. Member must appreciate

that from 15th March, 1972 to 3rd September, 1980 it is still an unborn baby. Unfortunately it has not come up. IDBI and the Ministry of Industry will do all that is essential to see that the project is born. There is no question of revitalisation yet. If I tell you the chronological order of the whole thing, this has not been born yet. But I can tell you that our receptivity will be positive if the unit has economic viability according to the principles laid by the IDBI through their studies.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: There is severe criticism about the functioning of public sector. In view of this capacity utilisation of all the public sector undertakings in West Bengal which ranges from 7% to 54%, will the hon. Minister ask the West Bengal Government to ask the CPM led workers to work much more so that the capacity utilisation is first maintained in the country? I think then he will decide to establish any public sector project of this nature.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: We have noted down the positive suggestion of the hon. Member.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: In view of the shortage of automobile tyres in the country and in view of the attitude of the West Bengal Government of not honouring the order of 1972 Letter of Intent and Licence, will the hon. Minister consider transferring this licence to some other person or organisation who may be interested in putting up the project straight away?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The licence is dead. Therefore, the question of transfer does not arise. But with the gap in demand and supply, any application that comes from any party from any part of the country will be considered provided it is economically viable.

Demand for abolition of cantonment Board in Himachal Pradesh

*460 **SHRI KRISHNA DATT SULTANPURI:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cantonments in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the population of civilians living there;

(c) whether Government have received any representation or a demand from the representatives of the people and on behalf of the civilians to abolish the Cantonment Board so that steps are taken to improve the conditions in these cantonments and to provide facilities of loans, lands etc. to the poor people, and

(d) if so, the time by which action is likely to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There are seven Cantonments in Himachal Pradesh. These are Bakloh, Dagshai, Dalhousie, Jutogh, Kasauli, Khas Yol and Subathu.

(b) The civil population in these seven Cantonments is estimated at 22,946 on the basis of provisional census figures of 1981.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. A representation has, however, been received from the residents of some villages requesting for excision from the jurisdiction of Khas Yol Cantonment.

श्री कृष्ण बत्त सुल्तानपुरी: सर मुझे 11 तारीख के दैनिक ट्रिब्यून के बारे में आपको कुछ बताना है। इसमें लिखा है—

“कानून का दुरुपयोग”

“तब और अब की परिस्थितियाँ भिन्न हैं। कुछ लोग अब इस कानून की ओट में कई बार अपनी पुरानी शत्रुता निकालते हैं। यदि एक दूकानदार को किसी अन्य से शत्रुता है तो वह नीलामी के समय अधिक से अधिक बोली दे कर खुद स्टाल खरीद लेता है। परिणाम यह निकलता है कि उसे अगली नीलामी में स्टाल मिल भी सकेगा या नहीं इसी भय के कारण दुकान में वह न तो अपना कारोबार बढ़ा सकता है और न ही इसकी मरम्मत की ओर ध्यान देता है।

मैं अध्यक्ष जी, जानना चाहूँगा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में जो कैंटोनमेंट छावनियाँ हैं, इनमें ब्रिटिश टाइम के समय 1924 का कानून आज तक लागू है। उसके अनुसार कोई आदमी अपने मकान में खिड़की, दरवाजे और शीशे तक नहीं लगा सकता है। वहाँ पर थोड़ी सी आबादी रह गयी है और जो वहाँ है उनमें बेरोजगारी है। प्रधान मंत्री जी हमारी तरफ ध्यान देती हैं लेकिन मैं कहूँगा कि हमारी जो छावनियाँ हैं, हिमाचल प्रदेश में इनकी

तरफ मंत्री जी ज्यादा ध्यान दें। क्या मंत्री जी इसके लिए उचित प्रावधान करने की तरफ कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं?

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल: अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा जो पुराना कानून है, उस कानून को बदलने का थोड़ा-सा विचार चल रहा है। मगर मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन में बताना चाहूँगा कि ये कैंटोनमेंट हैं और जहाँ पर भी हैं और उनमें जो सिविल एरियाज हैं, उनके नागरिकों की बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर मदद की जाती है। अब हिमाचल प्रदेश के पांच-छः कैंटोनमेंट का सवाल उठाया गया है। इनकी जनसंख्या 22 हजार है लेकिन इनको हम हर साल 30-35 लाख रुपये का अनुदान देते हैं, मदद देते हैं। मगर शायद यह कहना नादुरुस्ती होगी कि उनको हम मदद नहीं देते हैं। हम उनको जरूर मदद देते हैं अगर म्युनिसिपैलिटी होती तो शायद यह न मिलती।

मान्यवर जो सवाल खिड़की बनाने का है, मैं माननीय सदन को बताना चाहूँगा कि हमारे जो कानून हैं, हल्स हैं उनके मुताबिक खिड़की बनाने या दरवाजा लगाने में कोई तकलीफ की बात नहीं है। मगर जो म्युनिसिपैलिटी के कानून हैं, हल्स हैं वे अलग हैं। इन मामलों में स्टेट की म्युनिसिपैलिटी के कानून लागू होते हैं कि अगर किसी घर का दरवाजा बनाना है, या किसी घर में खिड़की लगानी है तो उसके लिए उसके कानून के तहत इजाजत लेनी पड़ती है। अगर किसी मकान में खिड़की लगाने या दरवाजा बनाने में किसी पड़ोसी पर असर होता है तो उसकी इजाजत नहीं दी जाती है। इसी प्रकार वहाँ पर भी किया जा रहा है। मगर कैंटोनमेंट एरिया और दूसरे एरिया में फर्क तो है। कैंटोनमेंट कैंटोनमेंट है इस पर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए।

श्री कृष्ण बस सुल्तानपुरी : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि इन छावनीयों में पापुलेशन कम है लेकिन पैसा ज्यादा खर्च होता है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि वह पैसा सिविल पापुलेशन पर बहुत कम खर्च होता है, एक्जीक्यूटिव अफसर और ब्रिटिश टाइम के जो अफसर लगे हैं उन पर ज्यादा खर्च होता है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि वे ब्रिटिश टाइम के कानून में बदली करने पर विचार कर रहे हैं, मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इसको जल्दी कर दो। छावनी के लोगों को दुकानों की जो नीलामी होती है और हर साल होती है उससे छुड़ाने में उनको बड़ी प्रॉब्लम खड़ी हो जाती है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वे इस पर जल्दी से उचित कार्यवाही करके हिमाचल प्रदेश के इस कानून में तब्दीली कर दो ताकि लोगों को फायदा हो सके।

श्री शिवराज बो० पाटिल : मान्यवर, सम्माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना है कि कृषि कानून में बदली करें। दुकान के बारे में जो आक्शन किये जाते हैं उसमें कुछ सहूलियतें उनको दी जाती हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से दूसरी म्युनिसिपैलिटीज के कानून हैं और उनके मुताबिक दुकानें नीलाम करने का जो तरीका है, वही तरीका यहां पर भी है। यहां पर कोई अलग से कानून नहीं है। मगर यह देखा जाता है कि समस्यावधि में पैसा भी सरकार के पास आ जाए और उसके साथ-साथ दुकानदार को भी तकलीफ न हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चलिए, इस बार सुल्तानपुरी जी को ज्यादा अनुदान दे दीजिए।

Approval for Manufacture of Cassette and Tape Recorder by M.R.T.P. and M.N.C.

461. SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU :

SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently approved a proposal from a MRTP and MNC to manufacture cassette tape recorders overruling the objections of the Department of Electronics; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b). An application for an industrial licence from M/s. Gramophone Company of India Ltd., Calcutta, an MRTP company with 40% foreign equity investment by M/s EMI, UK, to manufacture 30,000 numbers of cassette tape recorders. was received by Government in June 1981. The application is currently under examination by Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This Gramophone Company Limited, HMV, is known to be one of the worst economic offenders.

(Interruptions)

There are documents to produce and prove it. Don't show your ignorance.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is a fundamental right.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : To be ignorant, yes, I agree. In the matter of invoice manipulation and in the matter of evasion of payment of Central Excise. there are numerous and serious cases. This Company has no scruples whatsoever. It is a multi-national company and production of Cassette tape-recorders has been exclusively reserved for the small-scale sector. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to why is it that in spite of the reservation of the production of this item, which is a reasonably profitable item which is keeping them going, the small-scale sector who are in the electronics industry should be allowed to perish in the hands of those criminals who are coming from abroad. I will give you the list of HMV evasions. You see it. You do not read them. You should read them sometimes. You only hear their music. You do not read it their money matters.

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : The Hon. Member has stated some facts which, I am afraid, he only is aware of and he was indirectly in the Government that gave the industrial licence and he backed that Government in 1977-78. The then Government had given permission.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : You supported it. You abetted in that. You are an abettor. You were having extra-Constitutional authority with them.

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : The Hon. Member has asked whether we have allowed a particular expansion which have answered and said that it is under the consideration of the Government. As far as giving liberal advantages to the Company is concerned as I said earlier, this was done in 1978 and not by us. But there is a very valid point that the Company has raised that they are at present licensed to manufacture about 96,000 numbers of record players. New DGTD has informed that the sale of these record players has gone down and in order that the industrial labour is not put to harassment, the Company wanted to go in for the manufacture of tape-recorders.

The Member is quite right in saying that this is reserved for the medium and small-scale sector. We have always supported that but not at the cost of the labour already employed in a particular factory. This Company had given an assurance that they would buy from the middle and the small-scale sector these particular cassette recorders but at this stage they are willing to give up 30,000 of their licensed capacity if they can diversify and go into this. The matter is still pending before the Government. So, it is no really right as to what the Hon. Member said that the Government are giving them liberal allocations or liberalised policies.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the hon. Minister, before he proceeds to consider the matter and give a final decision, give an assurance to the House that the antecedents of this company in the matter of economic offences will be gone through? Because, as you know, collaboration on means remittances of funds abroad and that means sending all the time more money than they are entitled to sent. Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether there is any contemplation also in the area of production of television in the country—which is also an electronic item come under your Ministry and nearer to cassette tape recorder—to have further multi-national

collaboration for both coloured and black and white, and if so, the details thereof?

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : Sir, I would request you to let me know whether I should answer this question because it does not pertain to the main question asked by the hon. Member.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He has asked for your advice. Did you say 'no'?

(Interruptions)

Mr. SPEAKER : It does not arise out of this question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I expect the Minister to come prepared, more than what is required.

Workers at Asiad

*462. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the labourers working at the Asiad-82 projects are being paid wages far below those stipulated by the law and are being denied the basic facilities; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to improve their lots and to ensure that they get their due wages and are provided with basic amenities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) It has come to notice of the Government that in certain cases the workers are being paid less than the minimum wages prescribed by the Delhi Administration and that certain facilities required to be provided to the workers under various labour laws are either lacking or inadequate. The Central Industrial Relations Machinery has issued Show Cause Notices to the employers concerned for these lapses. Delhi Administration also has launched prosecutions against 18 contractors for violating the labour laws. Some more cases are being processed.

Delhi Administration have been asked to undertake regular inspections so as to ensure enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Equal Remuneration Act, etc. and to see to it that essential facilities like supply of pure and safe drinking water, medical care through mobile dispensaries, etc. are provided to the workers. A meeting was taken by me on 15-9-81 to discuss various steps to ensure compliance of these directions of Government.

श्री रशीद मसूद : मोहतरम स्पीकर साहब, जहां हमारी सरकार यह दावा करती है कि वह मजदूरों की बहुत बड़ी हमदर्द है, वहां वह मजदूरों की जायज मांगों के लिए स्ट्राइक करने पर पाबंदी लगाने और उन लोगों को आवाज को दवाने के लिए कानून पास करती है। (व्यवधान) इस सरकार की नाक के नीचे पिछले एक साल में मजदूरों का एक्स-प्लोइटेशन होता रहा है। उनको खाने को नहीं दिया गया। कोई कानून ऐसा नहीं है जिसका कि वायलेशन नहीं किया गया। यह सरकार को तभी स्ट्राइक हुआ जब कि अपोजिशन ने इसके लिए आवाज उठायी। मैं अब सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कौन-से एम्प्लायर्स हैं जिनको कि नोटिस ज दिये गये? हमारी यह इत्तिला है कि सरकार इस मामले को डिले करना चाहती है क्योंकि एशियाड का काम चल रहा है और इस बात को खानापूर्ति हो रही है, इम्प्रीजियेट एक्शन सरकार नहीं लेना चाहती है। जो कांटेक्टर मजदूरों के श्रमों का वायलेशन कर रहे हैं क्या उनके कांटेक्ट खत्म करने की कोई बात हो रही है या नहीं?।

श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा : जहां तक कांटेक्टर के एक्ट के वायलेशन का सवाल है, उसके बारे में मैंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में बता दिया है। 18 कांटेक्टर पर अप्रोप्रियेट लेबर कोर्ट में केसेज चले रहे हैं। उनको फाईंडिंग का इंतजार कीजिए।

जहां तक, अध्यक्ष महोदय, उनके पूर्वार्द्ध सप्लीमेंटरी का सवाल है कि लेबर लाज का वायलेशन होता है, मैं सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को बताना चाहती हूँ कि यहां पर 10 तारीख को कालिंग अप्रेशन आया था 12.13 को हमारे डिपार्टमेंट के अफसरान दिल्ली एडमिनि-

स्ट्रेशन के पदाधिकारियों के साथ साइट्स पर मजदूरों की हालत देखने गये थे

And I also visited almost all the sites of Asiad Games Project. Not only I visited the site but I also talked to the labourers—the skilled, unskilled and semi-skilled as also women labourers.

जहां तक इक्वल रेमुनेशन एक्ट के वायलेशन का सवाल है, सभी औरतों ने कहा कि औरतें और मर्द दोनों तरह के मजदूरों को रु० 9 25 (सवा नौ रुपये मिल रहे हैं। बालक मजदूरों को मैंने कहीं भी किसी भी साइट पर काम करते नहीं देखा) इस लिये यह कहना है। कि

equal Remuneratkon Act और Employment of Children Act का violation हुआ है, गलत है।

श्री रशीद मसूद : कोई मजदूर कानून ऐसा नहीं, जिसका वायलेशन न हुआ हो, लेकिन हमारी मंत्री महोदया के पास इतनी मशीनरी होने के बावजूद भी उनको होश जब आता है, जब अपोजिशन के लोग इसको उठाते हैं।

आपको यह इल्म होगा कि 5 हजार मजदूरों में से ढाई हजार औरतें काम कर रही हैं और उनमें भी आप जानते हैं कि मजदूरों के बच्चे बेचारे किस तरह से पलते हैं। हर साइट पर 100, 125 बच्चे हैं मजदूरों के साथ। जो माताएं मजदूरों के लिए चली जाती हैं, उनके बच्चे वहां पर सीमेंट फांकते रहते हैं जिससे उनकी सेहत खराब हो रही है, बीमारियां हो रही हैं, वहां दवाओं का कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। इन बच्चों की देखभाल के लिये जहां 20 औरतें हों वहां एक सेंटर होना चाहिये, तो ऐसे सेंटर कब तक कायम करेंगी?

उद्योग और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त सिधारी) : मोहतरम मेम्बर ने जो हमदर्दी दिखाई है, अपने इन मेहनतकश

लोगों के लिये, उसका हमें अहसास है। यह हमारी जरा बदकिस्मती रही है कि जब एवान में कुछ दिन पहले इस मुतालिका एक गुप्तगू हुई, सबाल जवाब हुए, बहस-मुबायसा भी हुआ, उस मौके पर हमें यह मौका नहीं मिला कि मोहतरिम मेम्बर यहां रह सकें। उस दिन बहुत बारीकी के साथ इस एवान में इस मामले पर चर्चा हुई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नहले पर दहला है।

श्री नारायण दस तिवारी : मैं इतना उन्हें यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जैसा हमारी मोहतरिम मिनिस्टर ने कहा, हम इस संबंध में जो कुछ भी कानूनी ढंग से हो सकता है, मजदूरों को राहत पहुंचाने के लिये, वह कर रहे हैं। उसका ब्यौरा दिया जा चुका है और अब अगर हमारे मोहतरिम मेम्बर को कोई खास जानकारी हो, खासतौर पर खूबसी किसी खास ठेकेदार के बारे में तो हम उनके बहुत मशकूर होंगे अगर वह हमें इस संबंध में इसिला करें।

श्री चित्त महाटा : एशियाड गैम्स के कार्लिंग अटेंशन के समय बोले थे तो क्या आप हमें बतायेंगे कि कितनी यूनियनें हैं और उनकी मांग क्या हैं?

श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा अध्यक्ष महोदय : वहां के मजदूरों को किसी भी यूनियन की जानकारी नहीं है। इसलिये मैं ऐसा मानती हूँ कि वहां के मजदूर किसी भी यूनियन से संबंधित नहीं हैं।

एशियाड प्रोजेक्ट्स के सभी साइट्स पर जा कर दो दिनों के अन्दर मजदूरों से मिलने के बाद मैंने Asiad Project के नेता श्री बूटा सिंह तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन के संबंधित पदाधिकारियों की एक बैठक

अपने कार्यालय में 15 ता 0 को 11 बजे बुलाकर परामर्श किया और आदेश दिया कि पीने के पानी की उचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। राशन कार्ड की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये और Mobile Van से राशन बंटना चाहिये। आवश्यक स्वास्थ्य सुविधा दी जानी चाहिये। Sanitary की व्यवस्था Safety Measures, Payment of Compensation and overtime कानून के मुताबिक होनी चाहिये।

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :
I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in view of the fact that the progress of work in the Asian Games Complex is going on satisfactorily but certain unions are trying to instigate the labour, the government will take action as per labour laws against these unions.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA :
I would appeal to the hon. Members whether they belong to this side or that side, to kindly co-operate with the Government to finish the project in time so that the Asian Games may succeed and our country's name may go high and the flag of the country flies high in the sky.

Replacement of Air craft

463. **SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :**

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reaction of Government to the news item which appeared in India Today in the issue of August 16—31, 1981 that "A entire range of IAF aircrafts, namely the ageing Hunters, Gnats, Ajeets and Maruts, are already obsolete and will have to be phased out and replaced with more modern and more expensive equipments"; and

(b) what effective steps are being taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Government have seen the news-item in questions. Re-equipment of

IAF is a continuous process. While deciding on the question of replacement of older aircraft, various factors such as their maintainability and effectiveness in changing threat environments and availability of more modern aircraft on reasonable terms are kept in view. It would not be in public interest to disclose specific steps being taken in this direction.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: I am fully satisfied with the answer given by the hon. Minister. My supplementaries are:

(a) whether it is a fact that upgrading of HF-24 Maruts programme for a light weight combat aircraft coded ASF-300 and a deep penetration strike aircraft HF-73 in 1973 were postponed. If so, the reasons therefor. Under the present circumstances, whether our Government are still thinking to go ahead with HF-24 project;

(b) why the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. with 2,000 strong design team of engineers and technicians is still unable to produce the advance version of Maruts ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, the aeronautics team of ours is doing its best. But, they have not been able to produce something which will compete with the aircraft which are produced outside. They are doing their best. I do not think it will be possible for us to take any steps to see that either the Maruts should continue or we should have some improvement made on them.

श्री विज्ञान मन्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि हथियारों का व्यापार करने वाली विदेशी कंपनियों के जो एजेंट हमारे देश में हैं, क्या सरकार हथियार खरीदने के लिए उनको कमीशन देती है, अगर देती है, तो मंत्री महोदय ऐसे भारतीय एजेंटों की नामावली बताएं।

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा इस सदन को बताना चाहूँगा कि हमारा उनके साथ जो व्यापार होता है, वह हम डायरेक्टली करना चाहते हैं, एजेंटों के द्वारा या उनकी तरफ से हम नहीं करना चाहते हैं। जो कोई भी हमारे डोलज होते हैं, जहाँ तक हमारे लिए शक्य है, हम गवर्नमेंट की

तरफ से करते हैं और इस प्रकार से एजेंटों का सहारा हम नहीं लेते हैं।

Employment to Farmers to stop Migration

*463. **SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give maximum employment to the family members of farmers living in villages to stop migration from villages to urban areas; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to stop migration of villagers to urban areas ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The Sixth Plan envisages implementation of several development schemes in the field of agriculture and allied sector to create more employment opportunities. The development of irrigation with emphasis on minor irrigation would also result in multiple cropping and mixed farming. This, coupled with the investment in the sphere of farm inputs, would help to generate considerable new employment opportunities for farmers as well as for agricultural labourers. The Integrated Rural Employment Programme and the National Rural Employment, the Drought Prone Areas and Desert Development Programme would also contribute to the creation of more jobs in rural areas. The Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 projected that the employment in agriculture and allied activities would increase from 80.331 million person years in 1979-80 to 95.251 million person year in 1984-85. The various measures proposed in the Sixth Plan for the promotion of village and cottage industries will improve employment opportunities for non-agricultural labour and artisans in the rural areas.. The Minimum Needs Programme is intended to improve facilities for better living conditions in the rural areas. The creation of these employment opportunities with improvement in the facilities of health, education, electricity, water supply, roads and communication in Rural Areas would help to decelerate the migration to urban areas. 4

श्री राम स्वरोप राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में

बताया है कि लघु वृषकों, सीमांत किसानों और खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिए सिक्थ प्लान में कई योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं। आप जानते हैं कि भारत गांवों का देश है, जहां 80 परसेंट आबादी गांवों में रहती है। कृषि हिन्दुस्तान का बहुत बड़ा उद्योग है। लेकिन आज गांवों में ऐसी प्रवृत्ति होती जा रही है कि गांवों के लोग शहरों में चले आ रहे हैं। इसकी दो वजहों हैं। गांवों में उनके लिए एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं है। गांवों में उनके लिए शिक्षा की कोई समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है। गांवों में उनके लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में औषधालय नहीं है। जो लोग रोजी-रोटी के लिए गांवों से भाग कर शहरों में आ रहे हैं, उनको रोकने के लिए और गांवों को समृद्ध करने के लिए क्या सरकार का विचार है कि वहां पर जाब ओरियेंटिड एजुकेशन चलाई जाए, पिभरी को काफी डेवलप किया जाए और सारी व्यवस्था के लिए वहां पर (व्यवदाद)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उनको अपना क्वेश्चन तो बनाने दीजिए।

श्री राम स्वर्ण राम : चार बजे तक हम लोग जगे हैं, इसलिए थोड़ी दिक्कत हो रही है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गांवों के लोगों को शरोंध्र में भाग कर आने से रोकने के लिए सरकार सभी तरह से गांवों को समृद्ध करने का उपाय क्या कर रही है?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, so far as the employment opportunities in the rural areas are concerned provision in the Sixth Five Year Plan has been made to generate about 95.251 millions standard persons of employment per year in 1984-85 as compared to 80.331 million in 1979-80 in the agriculture and allied sectors. There are other schemes also and the total additional employment potential which is going to be created at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan will be almost 34 million standard persons per year. About the vocationalistaion of educa-

tion the scheme is already there and it is for the State Government to take further action in the matter.

श्री राम स्वर्ण राम : मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि को काफी इश्योर करने के लिए जो माजिनल फार्मर्स हैं जिन की जमीन ढाई एकड़ तक है, उनके लिए क्या क्राप इश्योरेंस स्कीम सरकार लाना चाहती है ताकि जो ढाई एकड़ तक जोतने वाले किसान हैं उन को इत्मीनान हो सकें? उन को इत्मीनान दिलाने के लिए क्या सरकार क्राप इश्योरेंस स्कीम को लागू करना चाहती है या नहीं?

श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण : छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के अंदर कुछ स्टेट्स के अंदर क्राप इश्योरेंस कुछ क्राप्स के अंदर लागू की गई है। उस के क्या नतीजे आते हैं यह देखने के बाद फिर उसको और एरियाज में लागू करना है या नहीं इस के बारे में फैसला होगा।

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Sir, migration of farmers from rural areas to urban areas is more dependant on irrigation facilities to be developed there. In view of this I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will create a monitoring cell which will monitor the implementation of medium, major and minor irrigation schemes in the States and, if so, by what time that monitoring cell will be developed?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: So far as monitoring of major and medium irrigation schemes is concerned at the Central Government level there is a cell which has been created and sixty-two schemes all over the country are being monitored. But minor irrigation schemes, which mostly benefit the small and marginal farmers, are the entire responsibility of the State Government. So far as the approach of the hon. Member is concerned it is a matter which in fact deserves to be looked into.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Sir, the Minister in his statement has detailed the programmes taken up for generation of rural employment but the basic question is that of radical land reforms and land

distribution without which rural employment cannot be generated. Therefore, will the hon. Minister inform us to what steps have been taken to distribute the surplus land?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Sir, I do not have the exact figures with me but on a rough basis the surplus land which has been declared surplus so far in the country is about 15 million hectares and the land which has already been taken possession by the State Governments is of the order of 10 lakh hectares. About 7.28 lakh hectares of surplus land have been given to the beneficiaries and out of the total beneficiaries more than 50 per cent are scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK : May I ask the Minister as to what are the different steps which have been taken so far to make the policy of the Government a success with regard to giving employment to unemployed rural population? What progress has so far been achieved with regard to the implementation of that policy?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : If the hon. Member could go through the statement which has been made in reply to this question he would see that all the details have been enumerated in the Statement itself.

Composition of Gandhi Smarak Nidhi

466. **SHRI V. N. GADGIL :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi is a registered society or a trust; what are the main contents and its composition;

(b) what were the modes of disbursement and utilisation of the Nidhi fund by the Founder Members and what changes were made later on; and

(c) who were the beneficiaries of the Nidhi fund and which are the other subsidiary institutions promoted by them; did these institutions indulge in political activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) The Gandhi Smarak Nidhi was founded through a deed of declaration of trust executed on the 15th April, 1949.

(b) According to the Deed of Declaration of Trust, 75% of the total amount collected upto 30th April 1949 was to be spent in the units and the balance was to

be placed in the Central fund to be used at the discretion of the Trustees for all or any of the purposes and objects of the Deed of Trust. No information about the changes, if any, made in this regard subsequently is available.

(c) The Gandhi Peace Foundation, Delhi and a number of other organisations are reportedly being financed by the Nidhi. Some of these organisations have come to notice for indulging in political activities.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : The Minister has made reference to some units. I would like to know many States have such units or branches. What are the projects undertaken by them? What is the expenditure incurred during the last 3 years? What is the Central assistance received by the Nidhi?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The Gandhi Smarak Nidhi has got 17 States units located in different States except Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura and including a unit at Delhi. It has got 82 bodies affiliated to it and financed by it. It has undertaken 13 projects. They are :

1. Propagation of Gandhian thought. Tattya Prachar Centres. Gandhi Vichar Parishad. Gandhi Bhavans. Publications. Special Schemes of books on Gandhi. Aid for other books. Gandhi Marg, Audio visual media. Peace work.
2. Education reforms.
3. Health and nature care, Anti-leprosy work, general programme of medical care and nature cure.
4. Women and Child welfare.
5. Khadi and Village Industries.
6. Agricultural and cattle development.
7. Labour Welfare.
8. Prohibition.
9. Communal harmony.
10. Welfare of the weaker sections.
11. Assistance to constructive workers.
12. Relief work; and
13. Gram Sewa; village reconstruction; Gandhi Ghars; Gram Swawa Centres; Bhodian-Gramdhan and Gram Nirman.

So far as Central assistance is concerned the position is as follows :

The Gandhi Peace Foundation has received grants from the Central Government organisations amounting to Rs. 15,08,071 during 1974—75 and 1977—79. The grants from State Governments were placed at Rs. 2,25,295 during the years 1977—79. Then, during the period 1973 to April, 1980, the Foundation had also received funds totalling Rs. 26,73,320 from foreign sources.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Common CDA for A.F.H.Q.

*456. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the civilians of AFHQ undergo great inconvenience and hardship on account of their transfer from one headquarter to another when their CDA also changes ;

(b) if so, whether a common CDA is proposed to be created at New Delhi and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Change of Accounting and Disbursing Agency did sometimes cause inconvenience or hardship when a civilian employee of the AFHQ was transferred from one HQs to another.

(b) The newly created office of the CDA (Headquarters), New Delhi, has been entrusted with the work regarding pay and allowances of civilian employees in AFHQ and Inter-Service organisations. This office has started functioning with effect from 15-1-1981.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Foreign Collaborations in Tooth Paste, Drinks, Razors and Refrigerators

*467. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the number of industries having foreign collaboration in the manufacture of tooth paste, soft drinks, razors and refrigerators ;

(b) the total amount of foreign capital invested in the companies manufacturing items of basic needs ; and

(c) the profits made by these companies during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No company engaged in the manufacture of tooth paste, soft drinks, razors and refrigerators is having foreign technical collaboration.

(b) and (c). The scope of the question is not clear and as such it is not possible to give a specific reply.

Equipping Universities with Computers

*468. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to equip all Universities, regional engineering colleges and technical institutions with computers ;

(b) whether computers for this purpose will be procured indigenously or imported from abroad ;

(c) whether the procurement of computers has been entrusted to the Department of Electronics ; and

(d) the necessary infrastructural facilities created by the Department of Electronics and the details thereof ?

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

(b) Two different specifications to meet varying requirements of higher educational institutions were drawn up by a specialist Committee set up by Department of Electronics. Enquiries were then floated to local manufacturers to see whether they had the capability and capacity to develop and produce such systems. Replies from these manufacturers have been received and are being evaluated to see whether they can meet the required procurement criteria.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Department of Electrics (DOE) normally is not involved in creation of infra-structural facilities for setting up computer centres except in the case of Regional Computer Centres. Before a clearance for import of a computer

system is given, the DOE examines, if necessary, infrastructure in terms of building air-conditioning, staff etc. is available or at least if funds for the purpose have been provided. The funds made available by the Ministry of Education and Culture under the direct Central Assistance Scheme for providing Computer Facilities also include the funds to be used for creation of these infrastructural facilities.

Findings of Experts Team of B.H.E.L.

*469. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals had sent a team of Experts to various power stations that are using its power generating equipment to locate faults and to rectify them ;

(b) if so, with what results ; and

(c) whether the State Electricity Boards have expressed satisfaction with the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. During September-October, 1980, a joint team consisting of Central Electricity Authority, B. H. E. L., Instrumentation Ltd., Kota and the concerned State Electricity Boards was formed and visited 13 sites where 200/210 MW sets are installed. This apart, individual teams from BHEL's foreign collaborations also visited some 200/210 MW Power Stations during February-March, 1981.

(b) Teething troubles with the sets were identified and a time-bound programme for rectification has been worked out. The operation of equipment has improved considerably wherever the rectification work has been completed.

(c) Yes, Sir. In the Customer Workshop held on 25-8-1981, customers have expressed their satisfaction at the results.

Decisions at Nairobi Energy Conference

*470. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) details of the decisions of the U.N. Conference at Nairobi ; and

(b) reaction of Government of India to those decisions ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The U.N. Conference on New and Renewable Source of Energy held at Nairobi from 10th to 21st August 1981 adopted a Programme of Action covering policy and specific measures and areas for priority action in the field of new and renewable sources of energy. The areas for action include energy assessment and planning ; research, development and demonstration relating to rural and urban energy requirements ; transfer, adaptation and application of mature technologies ; exchange of information and training of personnel. A framework for action is recommended at the national, regional and global levels. An Intergovernmental Committee to broadly guide the programme, and a mechanism of consultative meetings of donors, multilateral financing institutions and recipient countries for mobilising finances have also been recommended.

In addition, the Conference adopted Resolutions on the following subjects :

1. Integration of the energy strategy with soil, water and forest policies ;
2. Right of Nations to develop and control non-fossil fuel resources ;
3. Aggression against natural energy resources ;
4. Right of countries to transfer of technology ;
5. Implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and other regional plans in Asia and Latin America on new and renewable sources of energy ;
6. New and renewable sources of energy in Namibia ;
7. New and renewable sources of energy in the context of rural development (introduced by India and Kenya) ;
8. Expressions of thanks to the host country.

(b) The recommendations contained in the Programme of Action and the Resolutions are generally in line with suggestions made and initiatives taken by India at the Conference. Several of the measures identified by the Conference are already being implemented in India as part of the national programme for the development of new and renewable sources of energy. Where necessary, new programmes will be initiated and on-going programmes accelerated. Government will also participate fully in the international activities recommended by the Conference.

Protection and exploitation of Indian workers in foreign countries

*471. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workmen engaged by Indian Contractors/Business men/Public Undertakings abroad are covered by labour legislation like Indian Trade Union and Industrial Disputes Act, Workmen Compensation Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Wages Act, Employees Provident Fund and Gratuity Acts, Standing Order Acts ;

(b) if so, what protection from exploitation, harassment, non-payment of wages, bonus, gratuity and non-enrolment under Employees Provident Fund have been given to such workmen engaged abroad ;

(c) whether Minimum Wages to be paid to the workmen in different grades abroad have been fixed by the Government ;

(d) if not, what are the procedures followed by the Government to ensure payment of fair wages, introduction of welfare measures and protection from engagement in hazardous operations ; and

(e) has the Central Labour Relation Machinery powers to intervene if cases were brought to their notice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (e). The Indian Trade Union Act, the Industrial Disputes Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Wages Act, Employees Provident Fund and Gratuity Acts, Standing Orders Act, etc. are applicable only within the territory of India and not outside.

Emigration of Indian workers for employment abroad is regulated in accordance with the orders of the Supreme Court dated 20th. March, 1979. According to these orders, authentic copies of the employment contract are required to be registered with the Protector of Emigrants. The wages and other terms and conditions of employment are governed by these contracts. The Supreme Court order referred to above forbids emigration to take up any employment which involves the doing of work prohibited by laws of India or which is regarded as unlawful or which offends against the public policy of India on the ground that the foreign employment involves the doing of work of kind or

nature which violates notions of human dignity or on any other similar grounds.

If any cases of violation of employment contracts are brought to the notice of the Government, appropriate steps are taken to redress their grievances.

नवादा, बिहार में कागज का कारखाना

*472. श्री कुंदर राम : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बिहार में नवादा जिले से बांस और खोई की सप्लाई दूर दराज स्थित कागज कारखानों को जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार नवादा में उपलब्ध कच्चे माल का उपयोग करने और कागज का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए वहां ही एक कागज अथवा लुग्दी के कारखाने की स्थापना करना अथवा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र को लाइसेंस देना उचित समझती है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त सिंघारो) : (क) चूंकि बिहार के नवादा जिले में गन्ने की खोई अथवा बांस के पर्याप्त साधन नहीं है, इसलिए अन्य क्षेत्रों में स्थित कागज मिलों को इस जिले में इस कच्ची सामग्री की निरन्तर शायद ही कुछ आपूर्ति की जा रही हो ।

(ख) और (ग) प्र. श्र. ही नहीं उठते ।

Liquor deaths

*473. SHRI HARINATH MISRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the total number of liquor deaths occurred in various parts of the country, with names of places (State-wise) since January, 1980 ;

(b) how many of these deaths have taken place in "Wet States" and "Dry States";

(c) whether it is a fact that mostly the victims belonged to the poorer sections of the society; and

(d) whether in view of these tragedies, Government propose to impose some restrictions on the sale and purchase of Liquors; if so, what?

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

(a) to (d). Liquor offences are regulated under the Indian Penal Code, Excise and Prohibition laws of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. No data in regard to liquor deaths is compiled on all India basis as it is a State subject. Production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicant liquor falls within the jurisdiction of the State Governments and Union Territory Administration. Measures to check the production, sale etc. of spurious liquors are taken by the State Governments and U.T. Admin. in accordance with the law.

Merger of sick units with healthy ones

*474. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under their consideration to merge sick industrial units with healthy ones; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Section 72A was inserted in the Income Tax Act, 1961 by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1977 by which tax benefit is provided in the form of carry forward of the accumulated loss and unprovided depreciation of a financially non-viable company, owning an industrial undertaking or a ship, when it amalgamates with another company, provided certain conditions as laid down in the said Section are satisfied.

Workshop on Industrial Ties

*475. **SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 28 August, 1981 a workshop on industrial ties was held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any foreign countries were also invited to attend the workshop;

(c) the main purpose of the workshop;

(d) whether any report has been submitted by them; and

(e) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) A two-day Workshop on 'Industrial Relations in India' was organised by the Association of Indian Engineering Industries on the 28th and 29th August 1981 at New Delhi.

(b) The AIEI has reported that no foreign country participated in the workshop. However, the Workshop was addressed by Mr. Y. Matsuzaki, Director General, Japan Federation of Employers' Association, Mr. C. D. Calderon Regional Advisor, ILO, Bangkok and Dr. U. Heyder of FRG.

(c) AIEI has reported that the object of the Workshop was to take stock of industrial relations in the country, consider trends in industrial relations in developed and developing countries and recommend methods for dealing with current problems in industrial relations.

(d) No report has been submitted to Government.

(e) Does not arise.

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा दुकानों का आबंटन

*476. **श्री राम लाल राही:** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या; नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने टेडर आमंत्रित करने के बाद बरामदे सहित कुछ दुकानें "जैसी है जहाँ है" के आधार पर आबंटित की थी लेकिन गलतियों को बाद में बाध्य हो कर बरामदे की दीवारें खींचनी पड़ी थी और इन दुकानों के किराये में आनुपातिक कमी कर दी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या किराये में कमी नये टेडरों के आधार पर न करके मूल किरायेदारों के आधार पर की गई थी ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या प्रत्येक पांच वर्ष के 14 किरायेदारी के नवीकरण में ऐसी दुकानों के किराये में 30 प्रतिशत वृद्धि की जाती है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग) : नहीं दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने सूचना दी है कि सन् 1966 से पूर्व कुछ मार्केटों में दुकानों के घागे के बरामदे लोगों के जाने जाने के लिए खुले थे। 1966 में 25 पैसे माहवार प्रति वर्ग फीट के अतिरिक्त लाइसेंस फीस की समान दर पर अलाटियों को इन बरामदों को कवर करने की अनुमति दे दी गई। बाद में 1975 में इन बरामदों को खाली कराया गया और लाइसेंस फीस 25 पैसे माहवार प्रति वर्ग फीट कम कर दी गई। यह कमी निविदा के आधार पर अलाट की गई दुकानों समेत सभी मामलों में समान रूप से की गई थी क्योंकि निविदा के आधार पर आवंटित दुकानों तथा अन्य दुकाने जो 1966 में किराया बढ़ने के समय अलाट की गई थी कोई अन्तर नहीं किया गया ?।

(घ) चूंकि लाइसेंस करारों की शर्तों के अनुसार परस्पर सहमत शर्तों के अधीन लाइसेंसों का नवीकरण किया जा सकता है इसलिए 30 प्रतिशत की समान दर निर्धारित की गई है ताकि लाइसेंसधारी को पहले से इसकी जानकारी रहे और ऐं प्रत्येक नवीकरण के समय मनमानी वृद्धि न की जाए। इस 30 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि का निर्णय वर्तमान लाइसेंस फीस तथा इन मार्केटों में खाली दुकानें जो किसी न किसी कारण खाली हो जाती है और उनके लिए प्राप्त निविदाओं पर विचार करने के बाद किया गया है।

Investment of Money collected on Flag Day with Public Undertakings

*477. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the total amount of money received by the various agencies on the Flag Day, i.e. 7 December, 1978, 1979, 1980 in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) in what way the amounts have been utilised for the well being of the ex-servicemen ;

(c) whether it is a fact that a certain amount of money so collected has been invested with the public undertakings in the form of loans;

(d) if so, the names of the public undertakings and the amount involved under loans; and

(e) reasons why this part of money has been invested as loans instead of utilizing the said money for the benefit of ex-servicemen and Jawans ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The total amount collected on the Flag Day in 1978, 1979 and 1980 in the State of Maharashtra is:—

1978	Rs. 10,77,931.18
1979	Rs. 12,07,620.73
1980	Rs. 13,89,205.90

(b) The amount collected on the Flag Day is utilised for alleviation of economic distress amongst ex-servicemen and their dependents and for provision of amenities to serving personnel of the Armed Forces.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Setting up of Mechanical and Electronics Watch Industry

*478. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish mechanical and electronics watch industry in the country;

(b) whether it will be set up with the help of any foreign country; and

(c) if so, the name of the country and the terms and conditions ?

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

(b) No, Sir. However, technical collaborations have been entered into on a commercial basis by some of our com-

panies with companies in Japan, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland.

(c) Does not arise.

Plan Budgeting for Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4401. SHRI MANORANIAN

BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some problem has arisen regarding plan budgeting for the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands since the demand is presented in Parliament by the Ministry of Home Affairs after compiling from the various Ministries and the other Ministries shift their responsibility to the Home Ministry without shouldering responsibility of the development programme except technical guidance for that part of the Union Territory; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to re-arrange the budgeting system of the Union Territory by the respective Ministries showing in their own demands of grant by adding a separate head for Union Territories which will compel the nodal Ministries to take responsibility of the development of the Union Territories; details thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Wind Power

4402. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY:

SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to harness wind power as a vital source of energy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As part of Government's programme to promote the development and wider utilisation of

new and renewable sources of energy, emphasis is also being placed on the harnessing of wind power. A widespread demonstration programme for different types of windmills is being implemented to get field experience and promote public awareness. Windmills are being installed at several locations in the country for pumping water. Windmills are being considered for other applications such as agricultural operations, generation of electricity, etc. Two Wind Energy Centres are being set up in the 6th Plan to act as the focal points for various tasks connected with wind energy technology, and for implementation of programmes and policies in this area.

Wind power devices and systems are covered by the various fiscal and other incentives announced by government for the promotion of renewable sources of energy in the country. State Governments have been asked to exempt these devices from such local levies as Sales Tax, Octroi, etc.

Setting up of a Paper Mill in Koraput, Orissa

4403. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a paper mill is going to be set up in koraput district of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether the above paper mill will be set up by public or private sector undertaking;

(c) the estimated cost of that paper mill;

(d) the expected time of its commercial production; and

(e) the details about the implementation of the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) An Industrial Licence has been issued to M/s. Sewa Papers Ltd., for setting up a new undertaking for the manufacture of paper for a capacity of 21,000 tonnes at Jeypore, District Koraput, Orissa and the scheme is under active implementation. A letter of intent has also been issued to M/s. Hindustan Elektro Graphires Ltd., for setting up a new undertaking for the manufacture of paper (capacity 50,000 tonnes) in Dist. Koraput.

(b) Both the above schemes are in the private sector.

(c) The investment in fixed assets (land, building and machinery) of the two schemes are approximately as follows:

Value in
Rs. Crores

M/s. Sewa Papers Ltd.	12.00
M/s. Hindustan Electro Graphites Ltd.	90.00

(d) and (e): M/s. Sewa Papers Ltd. have obtained an Industrial Licence and approval for import of a second hand paper plant. Their loan application has been approved by the financial institutions and the firm have also taken steps for acquisition of land, supply of power and water and have tied up arrangements for sustained supply of raw materials with the State Government. Their project is under active implementation and is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1983. So far as the scheme of M/s. Hindustan Electro-Graphites is concerned, it is still in a preliminary stage and it is too early to comment on the prospects of commissioning.

Return of Combatant Soldiers working in Delhi

4404. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 465 on 19th August, 1981 re. Combatant soldiers in Delhi, and state:

(a) what is the nature of the subjects being dealt with by the combatants and how could these not be handled by the civilian staff of A.F.H.Q.;

(b) how many combatants were routed back since 15 April, 1981 and when the remaining are expected to be sent back;

(c) since how long have these individuals been in Delhi; and

(d) will a dead line be drawn by which these combatant soldiers will be sent back to units where vacancies exist?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Combatants are posted to Delhi to do various technical, clerical and other logistics work. The civilian staff of the AFHQ not being trained to do these jobs are not in a position to deal with the same.

(b) One JCO and 11 soldiers in the Army and 151 Combatants on the Air Force side have since been sent back to the parents units from Delhi. An account of the exact number of Combatants on the

Naval side who have been sent back since 15-4-1981 has not been maintained. However, not more than 64 combatants are attached to carry out various short-term and technical jobs.

(c) The normal tenure for Combatants posted to Delhi varies between 3-4 yrs. Combatants who are attached for doing specific jobs remain till the jobs completed which does not usually exceed 3 months to one year.

(d) A specific deadline cannot be laid down since Combatants attached for short-term jobs revert back to their parent unit on completion of the job. Depending on the nature of the job, these periods vary between 3 months to one year. Combatants posted on a regular basis do their normal tenure for a period of three yrs.

Black Market of Cement in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka

4405. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are aware of the current prices of cement in the black markets of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka;

(b) whether it is a fact that considerable quantities of cement allotted for public works find a way into the black markets;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any effective steps to prevent the widespread black marketing of cement; and

(d) what are such steps?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). There is a general shortage of cement in the country. In such circumstances possibilities of black-marketing in cement cannot be ruled out. Precise details of the extent of black-market price of cement, if any in these States are not known.

(c) and (d). Cement is a statutorily controlled commodity. Powers have been delegated to state Governments/ Union Territories who are fully competent under the Essential Commodities Act to deal with such complaints. The State Governments have also been advised of the need to devise defunctive schemes for control over public sale and distribution of cement.

Army Land in various Cantonments lying waste

4406. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a vast area of army land in various cantonments leaving aside the parade grounds is lying waste and in case the land is put to use by the army itself under the 'grow more food grains programmes' instead of giving it to civilians, a large amount of money can be saved; and

(b) if so, the area of land in acres available in each cantonment for use and the steps being taken by the Ministry to grow foodgrains and vegetables in that land and if no action is being taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. Existing instructions provide for cultivation of Defence land by troops wherever feasible, without detriment to the specific purpose for which such land is held.

(b) Does not arise.

Ad hoc Class III Employees in Delhi Administration

4407. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many class III employees are working on ad hoc basis in the Delhi Administration who have put in more than 15 years of satisfactory service and whose confirmation/regularisation was never a subject matter of any writ petition;

(b) how many times the ad hoc appointment of such employees was extended beyond the normal period of six months;

(c) what are the future prospects of promotion of such employees unless they are confirmed/regularised;

(d) whether Government propose to institute a high level enquiry towards the apathy of the Delhi Administration towards these employees; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). As reported by Delhi Administration, there are no such cases belonging to Grades II, III & IV, (Class III) employees of Delhi Administration Subordinate Service. However, holder of 6 ex-cadre

Class III posts are continuing on ad hoc basis in Delhi Administration and in whose cases no time limit has been specified and they have put in more than 15 years of service.

(c) According to Delhi Administration, the concerned departments of the Administration are taking action for regularising these appointments in accordance with the Recruitment Rules whereafter they would be considered for promotion subject to their eligibility.

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

More Industrially backward Districts

4408. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have revised the list of industrially backward districts by including some other districts on the recommendations of the Committee of the Planning Commission for Backward areas;

(b) if so, the names of the Districts, State-wise, which have been added to the list; and

(c) if not the likely date by which any new districts would be included in this list consequent upon the recommendations of this Committee alongwith the names thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Report of the National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas on Industrial Dispersal bearing on revised criteria for declaration of industrially backward districts/areas is under consideration in the Planning Commission in consultation with State Governments, concerned Ministries and financial institutions. Any change in the existing districts/areas would depend on the decision taken on the recommendations the Committee and order of Government thereon.

Employment in Rural Areas

4409. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any strategy for employment in rural areas had been framed to play a more meaningful role in assisting the States by the Centre during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Sixth Plan sets out the basic strategy as well as policies and programmes designed to increase employment opportunities in rural areas. Thus the various developmental schemes like the National Rural Employment Programme, the Integrated Rural Development Programme, Desert Development programme and other schemes of irrigation, agriculture and animal husbandry development, village industries etc., are expected to create substantial additional employment opportunities in the rural areas.

(b) The National Rural Employment Programme will help create additional employment of 300 to 400 million man-days per year during the Sixth Five Year Plan. It is difficult to quantify the employment to be created by the other schemes. However, the Sixth Five year Plan has projected that employment in agriculture and allied activities would increase from 80.33 million person years in 1979-80 to 95.25 million person years in 1984-85.

Employment potential during sixth Plan

4410. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the private sector in the Sixth Plan would account for nearly 47 per cent of the total investments to be made during the Sixth Plan period ; and

(b) if so, what will be the contribution from this sector in so far as increasing the employment potential and keeping the prices stable during this period is concerned ?

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

(b) The likely order of total employment generation during the Sixth Plan period has been estimated at 34 million in terms of standard person years. This estimate has been worked out on the basis of output-employment relations in the economy. The employment generation by major sectors i.e. agriculture, industry etc. has been indicated in the Sixth Plan document. The estimates of employment generation in the public and private sectors have, however, not been worked out separately. In so far as price stability is concerned, it is difficult to anticipate the effect of the investment in

the private sector on the price situation as the trend in prices will depend on a variety of factors e.g. the output of goods and services, especially of essential consumer goods, demand and supply management policies, international price situation, balance of payments position, etc.

Protection to Small Scale Industries from Large Industries

4411. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government would pursue the policy of protecting cottage and small scale industries by observing the general guidelines not to allow manufacture of those goods in the small scale industries which can be produced in the cottage industries and further not to allow the manufacture of goods in the large scale industries which can be produced in the small scale sector ; and

(b) if so, how this policy would be implemented in a phased manner ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) In the statement of Industrial Policy announced in July, 1980, the Government have reiterated that policy regarding reservation of items for small scale industries, shall continue to be in force in the interest of growth of the small scale industries. The inclusion of items for reservations is based on detailed exercise which inter alia, takes into account the technical feasibility and economic viability of production in the small scale sector.

(b) The Standing Committee on reservation of items for production in the small scale sector has been upgraded to the level of a Secretaries Committee and this Committee continuously reviews the items which can be added to it. During 1979-80 no additional items were included in the list of reserved items. During 1980-81, 28 items were added and 1 item was deleted. So far during the year 1981-82, 9 items have been added to the list of items reserved for exclusive production in the small scale sector which now stands at 843 items.

Assessment of cost of Building for Property Tax by Delhi Municipal Corporation

4412. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 403 on 19th August, 1981 regarding issue of Bills for recovery of property tax by D.M.C. and state :

(a) under what law, rule or authority the Delhi Municipal Corporation's Assessment and Collection Department does not accept for property tax the cost of the building as admitted by the Income-tax authorities on the basis of the Valuers' Report submitted to them at the time of first assessment ;

(b) whether Government propose to direct the Corporation to amend its rules to provide for such an acceptance of the cost to save the assesses from unnecessary harassment, when the present-day valuation does not bear any relation to the one admitted when the first Income Tax assessment was made after the building was completed ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) to (c) . The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that determination of the reasonable cost of construction for the purpose of finding out the standard rent under section 6 of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 involves examination of all the material that the Assessee chooses to file. This is a quasijudicial function and the Income Tax Department's assessment order or the valuer's report is not binding upon the investigating officers in the discharge of this function. However, there are no rules which prohibit the Investigating Officers from accepting either the I.T. Department's assessment order or the valuer's report. In view of the above, it is not considered necessary to issue any directions to the Corporation to amend the rules at present.

Preparation of monitoring Pfan schemes by States

4413. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have asked the States to prepare monitoring Plan Schemes particularly those in the core sectors and those launched for the benefit of the backward classes and landless labourers ;

(b) whether Government have given emphasis to carefully watch the performance of the small scale industries, handloom, Khadi and Village industries, sericulture and handicraft, rural education and house construction scheme ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the steps Government have taken in this regard ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Emphasis has been laid on monitoring of the plan programmes in the Sixth Five Year Plan—1980—85 document. The planning Commission has also addressed the Central Ministries and State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories requesting them to strengthen monitoring of the progress of implementation of the plan and furnish information to the Planning Commission for a six monthly review of progress during 1981-82.

Promotion of Officers while in C.M.E.

4414. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that army officers admitted for three years degree course in CME, Pune do not get any promotion during the period of their stay in CME even when it becomes due to them in normal course ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for doing so ;

(c) whether Government are aware of the financial loss to which the officers are put for not getting the promotion when it become due ;

(d) whether Government have ever considered a proposal to do away with the present system and give them due promotion when in CME ;

(e) if so, with what results ; and

(f) if not, whether Government would consider the proposal now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. Officers admitted for getting their Degree in Engineering in the College of Military Engineering do get their promotion during the period of their stay there as and when they become eligible for the same.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

Financial Assistance to Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar

4415. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Government of Orissa have approached the Central

Government from time to time for financial assistance to the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the financial assistance provided to the Institute by the Central Government or proposed to be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pursuant to the requests received from the Government of Orissa and the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, the Department of Atomic Energy would be giving financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 20.00 lakhs spread over a period of four years and as a part of this, a grant-in-aid of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was paid during 1980-81 by that Department. The request of the Institute for a grant of Rs. 8.00 lakhs during the current year 1981-82 is under consideration of the Department of Atomic Energy. The Department of Science and Technology has agreed to provide support to specific projects. Two such projects with an outlay of Rs. 2.65 lakhs and Rs. 2.20 lakhs were approved in June 1980 and July, 1981 respectively.

कनाट प्लेस की एक फर्म के साथ घोखाघड़ी

4416. श्री मनोराज बागड़ी :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 14 अगस्त 1981 के हिन्दी दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर गया है कि एक केन्द्रीय मंत्री के नाम पर कनाट प्लेस की एक फर्म के साथ 25,000 रुपये की घोखा घड़ी करने के आरोप में चार व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) मामला प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट संख्या 822 तारीख 12-8-81 में भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 420/419/511/34 के अधीन चार व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं । मामले की जांच पड़ताल जारी है ।

Setting up of Industries in Chandaka, Orissa

4417. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the name and the number of industries going to be set up at Chandaka near Bhubaneswar of Orissa ;

(b) the estimated cost of those industries ;

(c) the expected time of their commercial production ; and

(d) the progress made so far in setting up of those industries ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAIN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d) . Chandaka is one of the areas identified by State Govt. of Orissa for setting up Nucleus plant complex. A Talk Force was set up by the Govt. of India which has submitted its report. A list of projects, identified by the Talk Force Team for Chandaka Area, alongwith No. of probable ancillaries is given below :—

Nucleus Plant Recommended	Investment Rs. lakhs	Employment envisaged
1	2	3
1. Actuators .	118.00	150
2. Mill reject handling system & granmetric feeders	770.00	200
3. Boiler piping and Accessories .	550.00	308
4. Watch cases .	150.00	350
5. Textile spinning mill machinery .	1700.00	550
6. Electronic Connectors .	500.00	340
7. Magnetic tapes .	370.00	100
8. Ceramic Capacitors	150.00	120

1	2	3
9. Coach repair shop	887-00	3500
10. Ancillary units likely to be set up to these industries: (No. of units-60)	510-00	1610

The State Govt. has initiated steps to implement the recommendations of the Task Force. Action is in hand to develop the necessary infrastructure for the projects.

सौर ऊर्जा का विकास

4418. **प्राचार्य भगवान देव :** विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सौर ऊर्जा के विकास में हुई प्रगति का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) देश में सौर ऊर्जा का ऊर्जा के स्रोत के रूप में उपयोग करने के लिए इसका कब तक पूर्ण विकास कर लिया जाएगा; और

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सौर ऊर्जा के विकास के लिए कितनी धन-राशि आवंटित की गई है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स तथा पर्यावरण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) सौर ऊर्जा की युक्तियों और प्रणालियों का विकास करने तथा उनकी लागत को कम करने के प्रयास करना एक अविरल प्रक्रिया है। आशा है कि सौर ऊर्जा की प्रणालियों के उपयोग में वृद्धि की जाएगी क्योंकि उनकी प्रारम्भिक वर्तमान लागत ऊर्जा के परम्परागत संसा-

धनों पर आधारित प्रणालियों के तुल्य हो गई है। इस पर वास्तविक कितना समय लगेगा वह अनुप्रयोग के स्वरूप, स्थान, प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रकार तथा अन्य प्राचलों पर निर्भर करता है।

(ग) सौर ऊर्जा के प्रत्यक्ष और परोक्ष तरीकों के विकास तथा उपयोग के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 40 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि आवंटित की गई है।

विवरण

1. सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न अनुप्रयोगों के लिए नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों को काम में लाने के लिए उपयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकियों के विकास को उच्च प्राथमिकता प्रदान की गई है। विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग का नव ऊर्जा स्रोत कार्यक्रम, जो कि पहले ही वजूद में आ चुका है, के अंतर्गत सौर ऊर्जा, जीव भार, पवन ऊर्जा आदि जैसे नव ऊर्जा स्रोतों के उपयोगीकरण के संबंधित अनुसंधान, डिजाइन, विकास और प्रदर्शन संबंधी गतिविधियां आती हैं। इस व्यापारिक आधार वाले एकीकृत कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, अनुसंधान संस्थानों, उद्योगों, उपभोक्ता और विस्तार अभिकरणों द्वारा लागू किए जाने की अपेक्षा की जाती है। इस क्षेत्र में पहले ही काफी विशेष योग्यता का विकास किया जा चुका है और विभिन्न प्रणालियों, युक्तियों (तंत्रों) और उत्पादों का विकास किया गया है।

2. पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग में इस कार्यक्रम में अधिक उपक्रम किए हैं और विकास और क्षेत्रीय प्रतिष्ठापन की गति को उल्लेखनीय रूप से तीव्रता प्रदान की है।

3. सौर तापीय प्रौद्योगिकियों के क्षेत्र में गतिविधियों के अंतर्गत ऐसे अनुप्रयोग

प्राप्ते हैं यथा जल और स्थान तापन, प्रशीतन और वातानुकूलन, फसल शुष्कन, बिलवणीकरण, पम्पन, विद्युत्-चालित उत्पादन आदि। प्रदर्शन जल तापन प्रणालियाँ, एक होटल, बेकरी, अस्पताल, कपड़ा मिल, डेयरी आदि में प्रतिष्ठापित की जा चुकी हैं और इस समय इन्हे विभिन्न स्थानों में जिनमें एक आरुवन-शाला और एक इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी फैक्टरी भी शामिल है, में भी प्रतिष्ठापित किया जा रहा है। प्रदर्शन रोकड़ फसल शुष्कक विभिन्न स्थानों में प्रतिष्ठापित की जा चुकी है और इस प्लाइवुड की समय तम्बाकू को सुखाने के लिए शुष्ककों, बेनियर शुष्कन, अनाज शुष्कन और रोकड़ फसलों के शुष्कन के लिए शुष्कों की प्रतिष्ठापना की जा रही है। सौर शक्ति से चलने वाली इमारती लकड़ी की भट्टियों की प्रतिष्ठापना का विस्तार किया जा रहा है। एक सौर तापीय ऊर्जा केन्द्र (एस० टी० ई० सी०) की स्थापना की हाथ में लिया जा रहा है ताकि बड़े पैमाने पर आदि प्रारूपों के विकास, जानकारी और उत्पादों के मूल्यांकन, प्रदर्शन, वाणिज्यीकरण को हाथ में लिया जा सके।

4. सौर प्रकाश वोल्टीय प्रौद्योगिकियों के क्षेत्र में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग द्वारा सिलिकान सौर सैलों के उत्पादन के लिए आरम्भ किये गये कार्यक्रम को पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन प्रदान किया जा रहा है और उसका विस्तार किया जा रहा है। ऊर्जा के अतिरिक्त स्रोतों के आयोग लागते कम करने के लिए संविरोचना के पैमाने को बढ़ाने और सौर सैलों की प्रक्रिया प्रौद्योगिकियों और कुशलताओं में सुधार लाने के लिए अधिक बल दे रहा है और साथ ही कम लागत की सौर ग्रेड सिलिकान सामग्री के विकास और स्वदेश में ही उत्पादन पर अधिक बल दे रहा है। एक पूर्व वाणिज्यिक

प्रौद्योगिक संयंत्र (एन० ए० एस० पी० ई० डी०) परियोजना की आरम्भ किया गया है ताकि 1983 तक एक मेगावाट स्तर तक सिलिकान प्रकाश वोल्टीय सैलों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाया जा सके और उनका व्यापक पैमाने पर क्षेत्रीय स्तर के प्रदर्शन किये जा सकें। सूक्ष्म सिचार्ड और पेशजल की आपूर्ति के लिए कई स्थानों पर प्रदर्शन प्रकाश वोल्टीय पम्पों की प्रतिष्ठापना की गई है प्रकाश वोल्टीय मोडयूलों के उपयोग का सामुदायिक प्रकाश व्यवस्था से संबंधित परियोजनाओं में, गांवों में सामुदायिक रेडियो और दूरदर्शन में, जहाजरानी के लिए रेडियो बीकन यंत्रों में और दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों संचार उपकरण में प्रदर्शन किया जा रहा है।

Application of Lohia Machines Ltd. Kanpur for Expansion of Units

4420. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 516 on 19th August, 1981 regarding application of Lohia Machines Ltd., Kanpur for expansion of units and state:

(a) whether there are any other firms in the country which are engaged on the manufacture of all or any of the items referred to the part (ii) of the reply; if so, their particulars and the items dealt with by them;

(b) whether there is enough capacity already in these lines or there is inadequate capacity which warrants further production capacity to be licensed;

(c) whether any foreign exchange is involved in the new venture of Lohia Machines Ltd., if so, to what extent; and

(d) how the letter of intent earlier granted on 10th November, 1980 has been utilised by them, and is it being now converted into industrial licence?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) and (b) Part (ii) of the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 516 on 19th

August, 1981, refers to manufacture of various items of synthetic fibre machinery and ancillary equipment, namely, (a) Polymerisation/Polycondensation/Recovery equipment, (b) Spinning equipment, (c) Take-up equipment for filament yarns and (d) Fibre draw Off/Fibre Line Equipment. Three firms, namely, M/s. J. K. Synthetics Limited, M/s. Mahatal Engineering Industries Ltd., and M/s. Air Control and Chemical Engineering Co. Limited, are engaged in the manufacture of synthetic fibre machinery which include items such as polymerisation/poly-condensation/recovery equipment/spinning equipment and take-up equipment. These items of equipment are tailor-made, designed and fabricated in accordance with the different process technologies of the end products. Due to innovations taking place in the process technology, import of sophisticated equipment in this field has been considered by the Government. Setting up of additional capacity with proper technological back-up is considered on merits, as the present production is inadequate to meet the demand in the country.

(c) M/s. Lohia Machines Limited, Kanpur, have since withdrawn the application referred to in part (ii) of the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 516 on 19th August, 1981.

(d) The letter of intent dated 10th November, 1980, granted to M/s. Lohia Machines Limited, Kanpur, for the manufacture of spinning frames is valid for a period of one year, i.e., upto 9th November, 1981. Their proposal for foreign collaboration and import of capital goods, if any, are awaited.

Recognition of Maithili Language

4421. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9254 on 29 April, 1981 re: recognition of Maithili language and state:

(a) whether Article 347 and 345 are meant particularly for such purpose of official use of any language spoken in any State or part of the State:

(b) whether Maithili is more than a thousand year old rich living language recognised by Sahitya Academy, for degree and post-degree teaching in several universities for competition services in Bihar; if so, details thereabout;

(c) whether it is proposed to give an opportunity to the common people to utilise their mother tongue Maithili for official purpose; and

(d) if so, details thereabout and Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The impact of articles 345 and 347 of the Constitution is clear and do not call for any further elucidations.

(b) Maithili was recognised as a modern Indian language by the Sahitya Academy in 1965. It is one of the media of instruction at the primary stage of education in the State of Bihar. At the secondary stage it can be offered as a mother-tongue or as one of the Indian languages under the three language formula. At the university stage it can be offered as a subject of study. The Bihar Public service Commission has introduced Maithili as a subject in various competitive examinations for recruitment to services in Bihar.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

Commissions and Panels for welfare of SC/ST

4422. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of commission and panels set up by Government for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Minorities;

(b) when each of them was set up, when their terms expired and whether any of them have been given extension and if so, upto what period and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have assessed the work done by each of them and their usefulness in the public interest;

(d) the expenditure incurred on each such commission/panel during the last year and so far in 1981; and

(e) the details of the recommendation made by each commission and the action taken by Government thereon?

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

(a) and (b) The following Commission and Panels have been set up by the Government for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minorities, from the dates indicated against each:—

- i) Commission for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes. 21-7-1978
- ii) Minorities Commission . 12-1-1978
- iii) High Power Panel on Minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Weaker Sections 10-5-1980

No specific term has been prescribed for the Commission. The High Power on Minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & other Weaker Sections was required to submit its report to the Government within a period of three months. However as the work of the Panel could not be completed its tenure was first extended upto 30th August, 1981 and again upto 31st March, 1982.

(c) and (e) The Commission are required to submit their annual reports detailing their activities and recommendations to the Government. These reports together with action taken memoranda are placed before the Parliament. The Minorities Commission have submitted two annual reports for the period ending 31-12-1978 and 31-12-1979. The first and the second report have been placed on the table of each House of Parliament on 9-7-1980 and 22-12-1980 respectively.

The Commission for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes have so far submitted two annual reports, for the period July 1978 to March, 1979 and for the period from 1-4-1979 to 31-3-1980. The first Report contains 273 recommendations, and it has been laid on the table of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 22nd and 23rd December, 1980, respectively. The second annual report is under print and will be placed on the table of both Houses of Parliament.

The High Power Panel on Minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & other Weaker Sections has submitted its first interim report on Minorities of India on 31-1-1981. The recommendations made in the report are being examined by the Government.

(d) The expenditure incurred on each of the Commission/Panel during the last year and so far 1981 is indicated below:—

i) Commission for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes:

1980-81 . . . Rs. 30,25,203

1981-82. . . Rs. 13,48,923]

(From April to July, 1981)

ii) Minorities Commission:

1980-81 . . . Rs. 11,36,000

1981-82 . . . Rs. 5,96,000

(upto August, 1981)

iii) High Power Panel on Minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & Other Weaker Sections

1980 May to December,

1980 . . . Rs. 5,15,118

1981 January to August,

1981 . . . Rs. 9,70,796

(e) This has been covered along with (c) above.

Pakistani Spy Ring Operating in J & K.

4423. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jammu & Kashmir police has recently uncovered a Pakistani spy ring operating in the State :

(b) if so, the details of the findings in this regard, indicating the modusoperandi of the Spy ring; and

(c) the steps taken to effectively prevent such activities of foreign spies, especially on the border State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :
(a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained.

(c) Government is maintaining constant vigilance to counter espionage activities. Apart from strengthening of security measures, action for investigation and Prosecution of cases against spies under appropriate laws is taken by the State Government.

Issue of Receipt for Report Lodged at Police Stations

4424. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether there is a proposal before the Union Government to issue directions to all State Governments that the police stations in the country should give receipts for the report lodged by the public; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :
(a) : Under the provisions of the S-154(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code, adequate safeguards to the rights of the complainant have been made and he is allowed to receive a copy of his complaint registered in cognizable offences. The Government of India also issued instructions on 3rd May, 1978 to this effect.

(b) A copy of the instructions is enclosed.

No. VI/25013/11/78-GPI. II
Government of India/Bharat Sarkar,
Ministry of Home Affairs/Grih Mantra-
laya

To

The Home Secretaries of All State
Govt./UTs

New Delhi—110001, the 3rd May, 1978

13 Vaisakha, 1900

SUBJECT : Supply of a copy of the FIR to
the informant Giving of wide
publicity.

Sir,

Under the revised Criminal Procedure
Code, section 154(2) provides that a copy
of the F.I.R. of a cognizable offence should
be provided to the informant free of cost.
It appears that the people at large are
not aware of this legal right. It is requested
that wide publicity be given to this pro-
vision through mass media to create an
awareness in the public about their legal
right in this regard.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- (C.S. CHADHA)

Dy. SECY. TO THE GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA

No. VI/25013/11/78-GPA. II

3rd May, 1978

1. Copy to SHR: K.S. Ramanathan,
Dy. Principal information officer PBI,
New Delhi. It is requested that this may
be given wide publicity through press,
All India Radio, T.V. and other avail-
able media.

2. Copy to Guard file.

3. GPA II (10 spare copies).

Sd/- (C.S. CHADHA)

Dy. SECY. TO THE GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA

जनता शासन के दौरान स्वतंत्रता सेना-
नियों को पेंशन का रद्द किया जाना।

4425. श्री जयराम वर्मा: क्या गृह
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कितने स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को
केन्द्रीय पेंशन पिछली सरकार के शासन
काल के दौरान बंद कर दी गई थी

और उनसे कहा गया था कि वे केन्द्रीय
पेंशन के लिये अपनी पात्रता सिद्ध करने
के लिए फिर से दस्तावेज पेश करें;

(ख) उनमें से कितने स्वतंत्रता
सेनानियों के मामलों पर इस बीच निर्णय
कर लिया गया है;

(ग) शेष मामलों में विलम्ब के
कारण क्या हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार गांधी आश्रम,
उत्तर प्रदेश, जिस पर 1942 के "भारत
छोड़ो" आंदोलन के बहुत प्रारम्भ में कब्जा
कर लिया गया था. के अधिकारियों को
पेंशन देने के बारे में अलग नीति अपनाने
के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा
क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) 2786

(ख) 2178

(ग) 1-8-1980 से वार्षिक आय
सीमा हटा देने के बाद, वे पेंशने बहाल
कर दी गई है, जिन्हें पहले रोक दिया
गया था। शेष मामले, जहाँ सजा को अधिक
अवधि के बारे में संदेह थे, अतिरिक्त
तर्कसंगत सबूत प्रस्तुत करके इन दावों
को सिद्ध करने के लिए स्वातंत्रता सेनानियों
को अवसर प्रदान करने के बाद राज्य
सरकारों को सत्यापन तथा हकदारी
संबंधी रिपोर्टों के लिए भेज दिये गये हैं।
पेंशन बहाल करने के लिए या अन्य
प्रकार का अन्तिम निर्णय राज्य सरकारों
से रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होते ही किया जाता
है।

(घ) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Minimum Qualification for Recruitment of Foreman in D.G.I.

4426. **SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether minimum qualification for recruitment to the posts of Foreman in Directorate General of Inspection (RUM) is Engineering Degree with a scale of Rs. 840-40-1040 which is covered in five years resulting in stagnation after five years;

(b) whether the next higher grade of Junior Scientific Officer (Rs. 650-1250) is such that on promotion, it is covered by the promotee foreman in about four years;

(c) whether in order to remove stagnation, Government propose to have cadre review pending since long, for foreman and upgrade the Engineering Degree holder with five year service to the post of Junior Scientific officers;

(d) whether Government propose to extend time scale promotion and Gazetted status as available to Lieutenants to Technical and Scientific posts in DGI organisation as is applicable to all Laboratories in G.S.I.R.; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The minimum qualifications for direct recruitment to the post of Foreman in the Directorate General of Inspection, which carried a scale of Rs. 840-40-1040, with a span of 5 years, is a Degree in basic subject or a diploma in basic subject, with 2 years experience or B.Sc with 5 years experience.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A review of the cadre structure of Non-Gazetted Officers/Non-Industrial Estt. including Foreman has been taken in hand.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal under consideration of Government. The nature of work in the DGI Organisation is different from that in CSIR.

Reservation of Posts for SC/ST in Survey of India

4427. **SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts in each grade cadre (category-wise) in the Survey of India and amongst 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 DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH):

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

Leave Benefits Allowed to Central Government Employees on Premature Voluntary and Superannuation Retirement

4428. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether leave benefits allowed to Central Government employees on premature voluntary retirement (after 20 years service) and superannuation retirements are alike ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the differences in leave benefits between the three retirements referred to in part (a) above.

(c) whether there are any cases where Government have sanctioned commuted leave after premature retirement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof with maximum time limit upto which leave has been sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) (i) Government servants retiring on superannuation are eligible for grant of cash payment equivalent to leave salary of unutilized 'earned leave' at credit subject to a maximum of 180 days.

(ii) Government servants going on premature/voluntary retirement are eligible for terminal leave benefits to the extent leave due and admissible on that date. Leave so granted ('earned leave' and 'half pay leave') may extend beyond the date of such premature/voluntary retirement but shall not extend beyond the date of retirement on superannuation prescribed for the post.

(c) No, Sir. Commuted leave cannot be granted after retirement.

(d) Does not arise.

Appointment of Army Officers in various Establishments of D.G.I.

4429. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 7509 on 15 April, 1981 re: vacancies reserved for service officers in DGI and state :

(a) if any post is tenable by a civilian then whether it would not be a waste of public money to employ a military trained and highly paid army officer in that post;

(b) whether it is the policy of Government to militarise the civilian establishments, wherever possible and boost the total strength of army personnel in the country; and

(c) if not, what is the logic in employing large number of senior army officers in jobs like administration, planning and coordination, liaison, progressing of supply orders etc. in the D.G.I. Organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) It is essential to employ Army officers in the DGI Organisation, for inspection and quality assurance of defence stores like weapons, ammunition etc. because of their users' experience and specialised training in weaponry, electronics etc.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) on the basis of the experience and personal aptitude amongst Army officers in the DGI Organisation, they are employed, alongwith Civilian officers, in jobs like administration, planning and coordination, liaison, progressing of supply orders etc.

अपर्णा आश्रम हवाई पट्टी

4430. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कटरा, जम्मू में हवाई पट्टी और अपर्णा आश्रम भवन देश की सुरक्षा को खतरा पैदा कर सकते हैं;

(ख) क्या अपर्णा आश्रम में एक ट्रांसमीटर भी स्थापित किया गया है;

(ग) क्या हवाई पट्टी निर्माण प्रकृति इसके विस्तार और आश्रम भवन के निर्माण से पूर्व रक्षा मंत्रालय से विचार विमर्श किया गया था; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उपरोक्त उल्लिखित निर्माण के बारे में कोई जांच की जाएगी और तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वो० पाटिल) : (क) अपर्णा आश्रम की कटरा जम्मू में कोई हवाई पट्टी होने की कोई जानकारी नहीं है अतः देश की सुरक्षा को खतरा होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ख) संचार मंत्रालय ने कटरा स्थित इस आश्रम में पोर्टेबिल ट्रांस-रिसीवर का प्रयोग करने का अधिकार दिया हुआ है।

(ग) और (घ) ऊपर (क). को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Project Reports on Most Primitive Tribal Communities in Orissa

4431. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have prepared the project reports for most primitive tribal communities of the State;

(b) if so, the primitive tribes identified and covered under the projects so far;

(c) the funds placed at the disposal of the State Government and utilised since the beginning of the implementation of the projects, project-wise upto the year 1980-81 ;

(d) the reasons for delay in preparation of project reports for Langia and Malia Souras of Puttasing Areas by the Government of Orissa.

(e) the names of the projects which started implementation before the finalisation of the projects in Orissa ; and

(f) the reasons for non-implementation of the same for Puttasing Areas ?

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

(a) and (b) Nine tribal communities identified as primitive tribes in Orissa are (1) Bonda, (2) Soura, (3) Mankadia, (4) Kutia Kondh, (5) Paudi Bhuyan, (6) Juang, (7) Lanjia Soura, (8) Dongria Kondh and (9) Kharia. Project reports in respect of the following micro-project agencies for primitive tribes have been prepared : (1) Soura Development Agency, Thumba, Ganjam, (2) Lanjia Soura Development Agency, Serang, Ganjam, (3) Soura Development Agency, Chandragiri, Ganjam, (4) Kutia Kondh Development Agency, Belghar, Phulbani, (5) Dongria Kondh Development Agency Chatikana, Koraput, (6) Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Pallahara, Dhenkanal, (7) Development of the Lodha in Mayurbhanj, (8) Development of Kharias and Mankadias in Mayurbhanj.

(c) Government of India have released Rs. 107.75 lakhs as Special Central Assistance for the development of primitive tribes to Orissa State from the inception of the programme upto 1980-81. The State Government released a sum of Rs. 107.14 lakhs for the different micro-projects. An amount of Rs. 95,21,540 has been utilised upto 1980-81. Statement giving projectwise allocation of the funds and utilisation thereof is enclosed.

(d) The project report could not be prepared for want of detailed family-wise survey. The Tribal & Harijan Research-cum-Training Institute is undertaking the survey work and project report is expected to be ready shortly.

(e) and (f) Nine-micro-project agencies for development of the Lanjia Soura, Bonda, Dongria Kondh, Kutia Kondh, Paudi Bhuyan and Juang were grounded in phases before finalisation of project reports. Special Officers appointed and funds sanctioned on an *ad hoc* basis for implementing development works in the project areas. Micro-project for development of Lanjia Souras in Puttashingi Area is expected to be started during the current year, based on family-wise survey.

Statement

Amount Sanctioned since inception and amount utilised upto 1980-81.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned since inception	Amount utilised upto 1980-81
1	2	3	4
1	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Jamardihi, Pallahara, Dhenkanal	8,92,000	7,68,314
2	Juang Dev, Agency, Keonjhar	7,77,948	6,96,334
3	Kutia Kondha Dev. Agency, Belghar, Phulbani	10,55,478	8,67,520
4	Dongria Kondha Development Agency Chatikona Koraput	9,90,000	7,18,842
5	Thumba Development Agency, Jarada, Ganjam	11,09,59	7,61,158
6	Lanjia Soura Development Agency Serang, Ganjam	12,99,610	12,94,907
7	Soura Development Agency, Chandragiri	11,59,053	10,51,413
8	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency Khuntagaon, Sundergarh	8,21,170	8,21,170
9	Bonda Development Agency, Mudulipara, Koraput	23,79,062	23,12,062
10	Lodha Community, Mayurbhanj	2,29,820	2,29,820
		107,14,000	95,21,540

Creation of Central Agency to look After Welfare of Service Personnel and Officers

4432. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no organisation within the Armed Forces Headquarters and Inter-Service Organisation which looks after the welfare of the Service Officers and Personnel at the time of their posting in and out of Delhi in the matter of booking their luggages, tickets, releasing of EVKs etc. as a result of which all this work has to be done by the concerned officer or men who have to encounter many hurdles and difficulties in the way and in a way leads to the corrupt practices in the Railways;

(b) if so, whether a small organisation will be created from amongst the existing sanctioned strength by re-adjusting whereby a central agency be created to render this service to the service personnel either free or at nominal charges; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Movement Control Detachments forming part of the Movement Control Organisation arrange reservations of seats/berths for service Officers and Personnel from the Defence Department quota, subject to availability. Offices of such Detachments exist at New Delhi and Delhi Railway Stations. These Units are not responsible for booking of luggage, tickets and releasing E. V. Ks., etc. for Officers and Personnel at the time of their transfer to or out of Delhi.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration.

Issue of Bills for recovery of property Tax by D. M. C.

4433. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 403 on 19 August, 1981 re: issue of bills for recovery of property tax by D. M. C. and state:

(a) what notional value has been adopted by the Delhi Municipal Corporation in the case of plots in Shantiniketan Colony, which are all lease-hold on which buildings were constructed in 1968 and 1969 for purpose of assessing Property Tax;

(b) which are the plots in this Colony in Street Nos. 2 & 6 in whose case notional

value was determined under Section 9 (4) of the Delhi Rent Control Act; and

(c) whether the notional value is ascertained from D. D. A. or Income Tax authorities?

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

(a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that wherever notional value has been adopted in case of plots in Shantiniketan Colony, where assessment has been made under section 6 of the Delhi Rent Control Act, the same varies for different years, different sizes of plots and according to the situation of the plots.

(b) For purposes of determination of rateable value on the basis of standard rent under section 9 (4) of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 no notional value for plots is required to be taken.

(c) According to the Corporation, notional value is ascertained on the basis of material supplied by the assessors after making investigations, if required.

Alleged Anti-Social Activities of Police at I.S.B.T., Delhi

4434. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of anti-social activities of police personnel including the Incharge of Police Outpost at Inter-State Bus Terminus, Kashmiri Gate, Delhi e. g. fake arrest of innocent bus passengers, bus drivers and bus conductors and seizure of their cash and costly belongings;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check these activities of the police personnel;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some bus passengers, conductors and drivers were arrested by these police personnel on 17 August, 1981; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and further action taken by the police in the matter?

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

(a) No such reports have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such incident occurred on the 17th August, 1981.

(d) Does not arise.

Scales of Draughtsmen of CSIR

4435. SHRI NAND KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the draughtsmen of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research are the only cadre which have not been given pay scales as per the III Pay Commission recommendations with effect from 1 January, 1973 in CSIR;

(b) whether Pay Commission scale have been again revised in CPWD and CSIR the draughtsmen are demanding parity; and

(c) the reasons for not giving the revised scales to this cadre and the action being taken to bestow justice to drawing staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH):

(a) to (c). Draughtsmen working under the CSIR were given the pay scales in conformity with the recommendations of the III Pay Commission with effect from 1-1-73. On receipt of their representations, certain posts were later upgraded. The question of further revision of their scale of pay and improvement in promotion prospects, keeping in view the scales of pay obtaining in CPWD and other Organisations and as a part of the general personnel policy for Scientific and Technical staff of CSIR is on hand and orders are expected to be issued shortly.

Report of Vaidialingam Commission

4436. SHRI ERA ENBARASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the Report of Vaidialingam Commission on charges against Shri Charan Singh, former Prime Minister and others;

(b) whether Government are contemplating to institute criminal proceedings against them as per the findings in the Report; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH). (a) to (c).

The Government have not so far arrived at a decision on the follow-up action to be taken on the Report of Justice C. A. Vaidialingam.

Grants-in-Aid to Residents Welfare Associations, New Delhi

4437. SHRI L.S. TUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 414 on 19 August, 1981 regarding grants in aid to Residents Welfare Association, New Delhi and state:

(a) what action Government have taken on the complaint received from the 80 residents of Clive Square, Sudhar Samiti against the Office bearers of the said Samiti;

(b) whether the General body meeting was held under the advice of the Area Welfare Officer on 23rd August, 1981 but no statement of accounts for the last year and for the current year was submitted through a specific resolution was passed at the General Body meeting to present the accounts on the day of elections;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the grant in aid received from Government for the year 1980-81 was embezzled by the office bearers of the Association who have since left the Association and the colony; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take to realize the amount of grant in aid from the office bearers and to check recurrence of such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) (a) The complaint is still under investigation.

(b) to (d). No, Sir. The General Body meeting was not held on 23-8-1981.

A meeting of the General Body of the Sudhar Samiti was held on 8th August, 1981 under the supervision of the Area Welfare Officer. There was no resolution but an item on the Agenda only which related to the expulsion of the General Secretary and not to accounts. This also could not be considered because of lack of quorum. No statement of accounts were submitted but the President was asked to prepare the accounts for the year 1980-81. Since there were alleged irregularities of accounts, it was decided at this meeting, that a Sub-Committee should be formed to investigate and report

in the next meeting of the general Body. An auditor was also appointed to audit the accounts for the year 1980-81. The next meeting of the general body will be held in the near future.

Exploitation of Migrant Labour

4438. SHRI CUMBUM N. NATRAJAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that workers from several States including Tamil Nadu are engaged in massive construction work for the Asian Games ;

(b) whether it is a fact that none of these workers are receiving benefits under the Inter-State Migrant workman Act;

(c) whether it is also a fact that labour laws like the Minimum Wages Act, the Bonded Labour Abolition Act are being flouted by the organisers; and

(d) the steps proposed by the Government for prevention of such exploitation of large scale workers by some unscrupulous contractors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) . Government have seen press reports to the effect that construction labourers, including those who have come from other States, engaged on the Asiad Projects in Delhi are not getting the full benefits due to them under the various labour laws.

(d) The officers of the Labour Department of Delhi Administration and the Central Industrial Relations Machinery have carried out inspections. Eighteen prosecutions have already been launched by the Delhi Administration and more cases are being processed. The Central Industrial Relations Machinery has also carried out inspections of C.P.W.D. contractors and issued show cause notices in some cases for paying less than the statutory minimum wages.

दिल्ली राज्य उद्योग विकास निगम द्वारा शराब की खरीद

4439. श्री धर्म दास शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली राज्य उद्योग विकास निगम द्वारा जनवरी, 1980 से जुलाई, 1981 की अवधि के दौरान शराब की खरीद पर सभी प्रकार का कुल कितना खर्च किया गया;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान इस शराब की बिक्री से निगम को कुल कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ;

(ग) शराब की बिक्री में कुल कितने कर्मचारियों ने काम किया और उन पर प्रतिमास कितना खर्च हुआ; और

(घ) क्या प्रशासन को लोगों की नसब प्राप्ति रसीदें (कैश रिगिस्टर्स) न दिए जाने, गलत वॉच की प्राप्ति रसीदें देने और उसके लिए निर्धारित से अधिक राशि वसूल करने की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और यदि हां, तो इन भ्रष्ट कार्यों को रोकने के लिए प्रशासन द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

उद्योग तथा श्रम संबंधी (श्री नारायण दत्त सिधारी) : (क) दिल्ली राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम द्वारा जनवरी, 1980 से जुलाई 1981 में शराब की खरीद पर 920 लाख रुपये व्यय किए गए हैं।

(ख) उक्त अवधि में दिल्ली राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम को 114 लाख रुपये का राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ।

(ग) दुकानों तथा मुख्यालय में लगे 192 व्यक्तियों पर प्रति मास 2 लाख रुपये का व्यय किया जा रहा है।

(घ) दिल्ली राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम के सतर्कता अनुभाग द्वारा मुख्य अधिक लेने और अन्य अनियमितताओं के बारे में

मिनी कुछ त्रिकावर्तों की जांच की गई है। पुलिस अधिकारियों के एक विशेष सेल द्वारा भी अमानक छापे मारे जाते हैं।

Separate Seniority List Maintained in D.G.I.

4440. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI:
SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA :
SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Defence Production, Directorate-General of Inspection has both service and civilian officers whose cadres are separate and distinct and there are separate seniority lists for both cadres;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the promotion of service officers as well as civilian officer is done by their respective Selection Boards and DPC's;

(c) if so, whether the vacancies in the service officers cadre are being turned over to the civilian cadre on *ad hoc* basis when civilian officer are already held in excess of the number of posts sanctioned for them without formulating any rules for inter-se-seniority disregarding the principle of natural justice; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to remove the aforesaid anomalous situation and to maintain the status-quo ante ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

(SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The posts in the DGI organisation can be filled either by civilian or service officers. In order to remove the prevailing disparity in the promotion prospect of civilian officers, some posts earlier held by the Service officers are being filled by civilian officers, on the basis of inter-se seniority determined with reference to the date of regular appointment to respective equivalent grades.

Inclusion of Nepali Language in Eighth Schedule

4441. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have now decided to concede to the demand for the in-

clusion of Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce an Official Bill in the winter session of Parliament in the month of November, 1981 for the amendment of the Constitution of India with a view to include Nepali Language in the Eighth Schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) No such decision has been taken by the Government.

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

Lipton India Limited

4442. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Management of Lipton India Limited, a subsidiary of Uni-Lever in India has gone into the hands of executives imported from Hindustan Lever Limited another subsidiary of Unio-Lever in the country;

(b) whether this has resulted in the creation of the same problems of contract labour for departmental labour in all fields of operations of the company from production to sales;

(c) whether the institution of "Redistribution Stockists" and carrying and forwarding agents have been introduced in Lipton India Limited for the same reasons; and

(d) if so, what steps do Government want to take to stop these multinationals from creating labour trouble in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):

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

Disparities in Wages of Delhi Police

4443. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA
MADHUKAR:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the wages of Delhi Police are between 30 and 40 per

cent lower than those of the neighbouring States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the steps being taken by Government to remove those disparities in wages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Even though there are differences in the basic scales of Pay, the total emoluments admissible to the Delhi Police personnel are higher than those admissible to the Police personnel in the neighbouring States. However in the case of non-matriculate constables of Delhi Police, the total emoluments are slightly less than those of constables of Punjab and Haryana Police.

(c) A selection grade has been provided for non-matriculate constables who have put in 15 years of service to enable them to draw higher emoluments. Fresh recruitment of non-matriculats as constables has since been stopped.

Diversification into aerated Water by Cadbury Group of Industries

4444. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cadbury Group of Industries are diversifying into aerated waters; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The Government of India aware of any such proposal is not.

(b) Does not arise, in view of reply to part (a).

Rules for Determining Seniority of persons of Central Civil Services

4445. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Home Ministry's notification No. 9/11/55-RPS dated 22 December, 1959 regarding rules for determining the seniority of persons of Central Civil Services were issued;

(b) if so, whether the same were applicable to the Railway Ministry too;

(c) if not, under what rules;

(d) whether the Ministries which were not to adopt the said rules were required to communicate with Home Ministry to seek specific exemption; and

(e) if so, whether the Railway Ministry sought the exemption and whether the same were granted to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. An Office Memorandum containing the principles for determining seniority of Central Government Servants was issued vide O. M. No. 9/11/55-RPS dated the 22nd December, 1959.

(b) to (e). Under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules 1961, the general questions relating to recruitment, promotion and seniority pertaining to Railway Services were excluded from the purview of the Department of personnel & A. R. The Ministries/Departments which are excluded from the purview of the Department of Personnel & A. R. under the Allocation of Business Rules, do not have to seek permission to frame their own on these matters. Therefore, the question of Ministry of Railways seeking any exemption does not arise.

Violence in Bye-election

4446. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of violence that took place on the 14 June, 1961 bye-election in different constituencies; and

(b) the number of people killed, maimed and permanently disabled, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The information furnished by the Governments of Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal is as follows:—

BIHAR: In Hisua Assembly constituency 4 incidents of violence were reported. In these incidents 2 persons were injured and one died in firing between rival groups. 5 cases have been registered by the police in connection with these incidents.

In Parsa Assembly constituency, there was a scuffle and exchange of fire between workers and supporters of rival groups outside a booth at Balauta in which 2

persons were injured. One person has been arrested in this connection.

KARNATAKA, WEST BENGAL & ORISSA: There was no violent incident.

UTTAR PRADESH: The violent incidents were minor in nature.

Nobody was either killed, maimed or made permanently disabled.

Licence to Shiva Gun Factory for Manufacture of Guns

4447. **SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when and under what terms and conditions licence for manufacturing guns has been provided to the Shiva Gun Factory in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) who are the owners or the partners in the factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). A licence for manufacturing of guns was issued to Shiva Gun Factory in Jammu & Kashmir in lieu of an old licence held by the licensee. The "conditions" subject to which a gun manufacturing licence is granted are contained in the relevant Licence Form IX prescribed under the Arms Rules, 1962 framed under the Arms Act, 1959. Shri Dharam Chand is the sole proprietor of the licensed unit Shiva Gun Factory.

Guns Missing from Monghyr Gun Depot

4448. **SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the missing of more than one hundred guns from the Government's old gun depot at Monghyr in Bihar; and

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

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

Number of Industrial Training Institutes and Number of Persons Trained

4449. **SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Training Institutes in the country;

(b) the number of persons provided training by them during the last three years, year-wise, in various vocations;

(c) whether the persons so trained have been suitably employed;

(d) whether Government have got any plans to restructure or expand the I.T.I. programme so as to provide vocational training to more persons; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) 970 as on 1-7-1981.

(b) Details of the number of persons who successfully completed the training in the last three years are as below:

1978 . . . 79,629

1979 . . . 71,811

1980 . . . 70,999 (P)*

in 53 recognised trades. List of the trades is attached.

(c) The number of persons placed in employment through the employment exchanges from 1978 to 1980 is as below:

1978 . . . 13,428

1979 . . . 13,897

1980 . . . 12,793

(d) and (e). On the advice of the Expert Committee on Training this Ministry has set-up a Committee to restructure the existing vocational training pattern to make it more flexible and to increase the employability and self-employability of the trained persons.

*P—Provisional.

Statement

List of trades introduced under Craftsman Training Scheme recognised by N.C.T.V.T.

Sl. No.	Name of Trade	Duration
1	2	3
A. Engineering Trades:		
1	Blacksmith	1 year

1	2	3
2	Welder (Gas & Electric)	1 year
3	Sheet Metal Worker	1 year
4	Moulder	1 year
5	Carpenter	1 year
6	Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)	2 years
7	Mechanic (Tractor)	1 year
8	Mechanic (Diesel)	1 year
9	Upholstery	1 year
10	Plumber	1 year
11	Painter	1 year
12	Farm Mechanic	2 years
13	Wiremen	2 years
14	Building Constructor	2 years
15	Pattern Maker	2 years
16	Fitter	2 years
17	Turner	2 years
18	Machinist (Grinder)	2 years
19	Machinist	2 years
20	Millwright/Maintenance Mechanic	2 years
21	Tool & Die Maker	2 years
22	Watch & Clock Maker	2 years
23	Electroplater	2 years
24	Electrician	2 years
25	Instrument Mechanic	2 years
26	Refrigeration & Air Conditioning Mechanic	2 years
27	Draughtsman (Mechanical)	2 years
28	Wireless Operator	1 year
29	Surveyor	2 years
30	Draughtsman (Civil)	2 years
31	Mechanic (Radio & T.V.)	2 years
32	Electronics	2 years

B. Non-Engineering Trades :

1	Bleaching, Dyeing and Calico Printing	1 year
2	Book Binding	1 year
3	Cane, Willow and Bamboo Work	1 year
4	Cutting and Tailoring	1 year
5	Embroidery & Needle Work	1 year
6	Hand Composition & Proof Reading	1 year
7	Hand Weaving of Newar, Tape, Durries and Carpets	1 year
8	Hand Weaving of Fancy & Furnishing Fabrics	1 year
9	Hand Weaving of Woolen Fabrics	1 year
10	Knitting with Hand and Machine	1 year
11	Manufacture of Footwear	1 year
12	Manufacture of Household Utensils	1 year
13	Manufacture of Sports goods (Leather)	1 year
14	Manufacture of Sports Goods (Misc.)	1 year
15	Manufacture of Sports goods (Wood)	1 year
16	Manufacture of suitcases and other Leather Goods	1 year
17	Preservation of fruits and Vegetables	1 year
18	Printing Machine Operator	1 year
19	Weaving of Silk and Woolen Fabrics	1 year
20	Stenography (English)	1 year
21	Stenography	1 year

Andhra Scientific Company

4450. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government took over Andhra Scientific Company under Industrial Development Regulation Act ; and

(b) if so, till what date it is valid ?

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

(b) The present order of take-over of management is valid upto 26th December, 1981.

Payment for Import of LSI Chips Technology

4451. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Department of Electronics has started making payment for the import of LSI chips technology which cannot be put to use for another two years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) and (b). The import of technology for the production of LSI semiconductor circuits is being undertaken by M/s. Semiconductor Complex Ltd. (SCL), a public-sector enterprise of the Department of Electronics. M/s. SCL has released the first instalment of know-how payments to their foreign collaborator in accordance with normal Government guidelines and their collaboration agreement as approved by Government. These payments are for transfer of LSI circuit technology by means of supply of technical documentation, training of SCL's engineers in the collaborator's plant, assistance in the configuring of SCL's production plant, etc. Work to utilise the elements of this integrated process of technology transfer and absorption has already started, along with the first instalment of know how payments.

Rehabilitation of Refugees from West Pakistan in J&K

4452. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 40 thousand refugees from West Pakistan are

being treated as outsiders in Jammu & Kashmir ; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to rehabilitate them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No reliable figures are available in respect of such refugees. Those persons of Indian origin who migrated to India, including J&K State, in 1947 from the territories now included in Pakistan were deemed to be citizens of India under Article 6 of the Constitution. However, only "permanent residents" of that State as defined in Part III of the Constitution of J&K can acquire immovable property there. This restriction applies to all Indian citizens who are not "permanent residents" of J&K.

(b) Compensation amounting to Rs. 29.05 lakhs for properties left behind in Pakistan was paid to eligible persons in this category.

News Captioned, "Defence deal probed"

4453. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the news item appeared on 11th March, 1981 in the Hindustan Times, wherein it is reported that the Prime Minister had ordered an enquiry into the irregularities in certain Defence deals and state :

(a) if the news is correct ;

(b) the agency to which the enquiry has been entrusted ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Senior Officer in the Department of Defence Supply, who was alleged to be involved in deal, has since been promoted and the Director General of Inspection who was also alleged to be involved in it, has been allowed to retire without an enquiry ;

(d) the details of reports received by Government from the twenty one members of Parliament; and

(e) what is the progress made in the enquiry and what steps Government propose to take to prevent such deals in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). A number of Congress (I) MPs had addressed a letter to the Prime Minister on 23-2-1981 regarding the same cases, as were later reported in the 'Hindustan Time' of 11th March, 1981. Neither the new report nor the letter from the MPs alleged any involvement of a senior official of the Department of Defence Supplies. The letter from the MPs did, however, mention about the involvement of the then Director General of Inspection. The three cases were examined in the Ministry of Defence and it was found that the then Director General of Inspection did not interfere with the decision making at any level.

Shifting of Central Establishment from West Bengal

4454. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to shift several Central establishment from West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House by the Works and Housing Ministry.

Silica Quartzite Mines possessed by Burn Standard Co. Limited

4455. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) names and the number of the Silica Quartzite Mines possessed by 'Burn Standard Co. Ltd.' in Monghyr area and

the production in the last five years, facts in details;

(b) total area of the mines and the estimated deposit;

(c) annual requirements of the Silica Quartzite by the different factories under 'Burn Standard Co. Ltd.' in the last five years in details;

(d) whether it is also a fact that all the Quartzite mines of the Burn Standard Co. Ltd., have been closed and the best fire clay mine 'Kharipahari Fire Clay' mine was surrendered and the Company is now buying Quartzite at exorbitant rates; and

(e) if so, facts in details with cost of production and the cost of buying and steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Information is given in the attached Statement.

(c) 9,000 M.T. to 12,000 M.T. per annum.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. Two mines could not be operated due to certain difficulties like growth of dwellings adjoining mining areas, opposition from local land-holders to the use of their lands for plying Company's trucks and delay in obtaining renewal of mining lease etc. These two mines have, however, started operating recently. It is not a fact that "Kharipahari Fire Clay" mine was surrendered by Burn Standard Company Limited. No Quartzite was purchased by the Company from 1976 to 1978 and in 1980. The cost of production of Quartzite by the Company in 1979 and 1980 was Rs. 35.50 per M.T. and the rate at which it was purchased in 1979 was Rs. 39 per M.T.

Statement

Names of silica Quartzite Mines of Burn Standard Company in Monghyr Area	Total Area	Production in MT)				
		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Acres					
1. Burdah Silica Stone Mines . . .	25.00	9680	11500	9115	4194	2746
2. Satpahari-Sumri Silica Stone Mines . . .	104.60	1200	1200	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Baisa Silica Stone Mines . . .	4.62	3200	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Production, Import and Allotment of Cement

4456. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of different kinds of cement allocated to each State (State-wise) and the quantity of cement actually delivered to each State (State-wise) during the period from 1st January 1980 to 31st August, 1981 ;

(b) the guidelines which govern this distribution ;

(c) whether there is any shortfall in the production of cement ; if so, details thereof with reasons ;

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to meet the situation ;

(e) what is the assessed/estimated quantity of cement needed by the consumers and the quantity that would be available during 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(f) whether any steps have been taken to meet any shortfall in supply of cement.

(g) whether Government are proposing/ have taken final steps to import cement from outside countries (with names of countries) and quantity to be imported in 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 ; and

(h) whether any quantity of cement has since been received from other countries till date ; if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) (a) A statement showing state-wise allocation and despatches of cement made during the period is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT--2851/51].

(b) The States are given allocations of cement every quarter on the basis of past consumption and keeping in view the overall availability of cement. Plan requirements and population is also now being considered as an important factor.

(c) Yes, Sir. There has been a shortfall in the production of cement. Against the demand of 30.22 million tonnes of cement, as assessed by the Working Group on Cement Industry, the production estimated during the year 1981-82 is of the order of 22 million tonnes. The shortfall in production has been mainly due to infra-structure constraints in regard to availability of power and coal to the cement plants.

(d) and (f). Every effort is being made by the Government to make available

these inputs to the cement industry. With the increased production of cement, the position in regard to supply of cement is expected to improve.

(e) The estimates of demand and production likely to be achieved during the three years i.e. 1981-82 to 1983-84, as assessed by the Working Group on Cement Industry, is as follows :—

(In million tonnes)

Year	Demand	Production Estimated
1981-82	30.22	22.00
1982-83	32.64	28.98
1983-84	35.25	32.86

(g) and (h). Import of two million tonnes of cement has been authorised for the year 1981-82. No such decision has been taken for the year 1982-83 and 1983-84. The quantities of cement imported during the last three years are as under :—

Year	Quantity Imported
(In lakh tonnes)	
1978-79.	16.55
1979-80.	15.47
1980-81.	19.74
1981-82. (April-Aug., 81)	7.07

The countries from where cement is imported include :—

- (i) South Korea
- (ii) North Korea
- (iii) Japan
- (iv) Poland
- (v) Romania

Difficulties Faced by Indian Workers in Salalah

4457. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a memorandum dated January 29, 1981 from a person belonging to Pathankot regarding difficulties faced by Indian workers who had been sent to Salalah (Muscat);

(b) if so, the points raised therein and steps taken in this regard ; and

(c) at what stage the matter rests at present and what reliefs are being envisaged to be provided to the workes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In the Memorandum, it was alleged that the signatures of the workers on the agreements had been forged by the Recruiting Agency and that no action had been taken against this agency. On the basis of the report received from the Indian Embassy in Muscat (Oman), the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, has been asked to investigate into the role of the Recruiting Agency in this case.

Guest House in Narain Vihar, Delhi

4458. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Guest House was started recently in the residential area of Narain Vihar, a colony of West Delhi ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a licence was granted to run a Guest House in the residential area in total violation of the existing rules, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that residents of that area had strongly protestect against opening of such a Guest House in the residential area and approached police and other authorities at that time ;

(d) if so, the reasons why a licence was granted to this Guest House in total violation of rules in force; and

(e) whether a thorough probe will be made as to how a licence was granted to this Guest House in residential area and how the proprietor had been able to cheat various Government agencies at the same time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) A Guest House under the name "Gulnar Guest House" had been running for the last one year. It had since been closed down with effect from 22nd July, 1981.

(b) No such licence was granted.

(c) A complaint dated 14th April, 1980 against the opening of the said guest house, made by the residents of Narain Vihar, was received.

(d) and (e). Do not arise, in view of reply to part (b) of the question.

Pension to Journalists

4459. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide pension to journalists ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). The Newspaper employees are entitled to the benefits of Provident Fund, family pension, deposit linked insurance, gratuity disablement and dependents benefits under the Employees Provident Funds and Misc. Provisions Act, 1952, Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 and Employees State Insurance Act, 1948. There is no proposal before the Government to introduce any other pension scheme for them.

Anomalies in Promotion in Ministry of Labour

4460. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been serious anomalies in promotions to the post of Section Officer in his Ministry.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the claim of some seniors was ignored while juniors were allowed to officiate ;

(c) if so, the number of such persons affected; and

(d) how Government propose to compensate them for their legitimate claim being overlooked ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) to (c). Three Assistants were affected by way of promotions for short periods

due to an error in fixation of seniority. The error in the seniority list was rectified after consulting the Department of Personnel and A.R. and the promotions made accordingly.

(d) The periods for which these Assistants would have officiated as Section Officers, have been counted for giving increment due in their pay as Section Officers.

Removal of Lacuna in Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

4461. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are 3034 establishments granted exemption from the statutory fund under Section 17 of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, and that the exempted establishments are in arrears of Rs. 10.76 crores as on March, 31, 1978;

(b) whether cases of abuse of Provident Fund money by the exempted establishments came to the notice of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation and that establishments/employees who hold back contribution payable to the Trustees are afforded tax relief on such unpaid contribution; and

(c) whether there have been instances of reduction in the damage once levied; if so, what action is being taken to bring an end to this duality and to fix in the Act percentages of penal interest to be recovered and to remove lacuna in the Law ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY) : (a) The Employees Provident Fund authorities have stated that as on 31-3-1978, 3034 establishments had been granted exemption under section 17 (1) (a) and 17 (1) (b) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and that the exempted establishments were in arrears to the tune of Rs. 10.72 crores.

(b) There have been complaints about non-compliance of the conditions under which exemptions were granted. Instances of availing of tax relief against unpaid contributions have also come to notice.

(c) Damages cannot be levied on exempted establishments for non-transfer of Provident Fund money except for inspection charges to the Board of Trustees. However, penal interest can

be charged by the Board of Trustees in terms of the conditions under which relaxation/exemption is granted. A proposal to amend Section 14 B of the Act so as to provide for levying interest and penal interest in case of default is under consideration.

Hooch Deaths

4462. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the places where major cases of hooch deaths have occurred since January, 1980;

(b) the cases where liquor was brought from Government shops ; and

(c) the names of Enquiry Committees/ Commissions instituted in this regard during this period and their recommendations ?

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

Article "Spy Game"

4463. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the series of articles published in the Statesman, New Delhi, on 15, 17 and 18 August 1981 on the "Spy Game"

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the entire amount earmarked for the C.B.I., I.B. and C.B.C. in the Budget is being used to keep watch on the activities of the politicians and people connected with the opposition parties ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

राजस्थान में सरकारी क्षेत्र में उद्योगों की स्थापना

4464. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

11 (क) क्या राजस्थान के सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में कुल पूंजी निवेश की प्रतिशतता अत्यधिक कम है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान राजस्थान में सरकारी क्षेत्र के कितने उद्योगों की स्थापना किए जाने का विचार है और उन पर कितनी धन-राशि खर्च होने की संभावना है ?

उद्योग और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त सिवारी) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान में विभागीय उद्यमों को छोड़कर केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में किए गए निवेश की कुल राशि जो 31-3-1971 को 41.10 करोड़ रु० थी बढ़कर 31-3-1980 को 337.62 करोड़ रु० हो गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त राजस्थान में स्थापित केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक एककों की अनेक योजनाओं और परियोजनाओं को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल कर लिया गया है। इन योजनाओं में जिनके लिए स्थापना स्थलों का पता लगा लिया गया है, किए जाने वाले निवेश की कुल राशि 163.06 करोड़ रु० होगी जिसका विस्तृत ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है:-

(क) खनन क्षेत्र:- 113.68 करोड़ रु० जिसमें हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि० और हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि० (खेतरी, काम्पलैक्स, डेबरी, राजपुरा दरौबा, शटोन, साव-खाला, बरोई आदि) का विस्तार निहित है।

(ख) रसायन और ऊर्वरक:- 10.61 करोड़ रु० जिसमें आई० डी०

पी० एल० और मै० पाइरिटस फास्फेट्स एंड कैमीकल्स की परियोजनाएं भी शामिल हैं।

(ग) ऊद्योग:- 4.91 करोड़ रु० जिसमें इस्ट्रुमेंटेसन लि०, कोटा और अजमेर स्थित एच० एम० टी० एकक का विस्तार कार्य सम्मिलित है।

(घ) प्राथमिक ऊर्जा विभाग :- हेवी-वाटर परियोजना के लिए 13 86 करोड़ रु०।

उपयुक्त के अलावा योजना में राणा प्रताप एटोमिक पावर परियोजना में निवेश परिकल्पना है।

Production of paper by using bagasse

4465. PROF. P.J. KUREIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to increase the production of paper by using bagasse, particularly in U.P., Bihar and Maharashtra, where it is available abundantly ; and

(b) if so, the results achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) (a) Government have announced a package of measures which include complete exemption from excise duty for paper manufactured from a furnish containing not less than 75% bagasse, to encourage the use of bagasse for manufacture of paper.

(b) Although various proposals have been made by state Governments and individuals for setting up paper mills based on bagasse, not much progress could be achieved as Sugar Mills are reluctant to part with bagasse, in absence of assured and timely supply of alternate fuel in place of bagasse. A bagasse based Paper Mill has been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan of Tamil Nadu.

Technology Policy

4466. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKAR :

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a revised technology policy for the country ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (c). The Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet (SACC) has constituted a Task Force to prepare a new Technology Policy Statement. The Task Force has been directed to submit a paper for consideration by SACC at its next meeting scheduled towards the end of October, 1981.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) and (c) above

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour of Rohtas District

4467. SHRI SURYA NARAIN SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as many as 1705 bonded labourers were resumed from a number of Stone quarries in Rohtas district sometime in May this year ; and

(b) if so, the details and measures being taken for their rehabilitation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). A report in the matter has been called for from the State Government. The information will be laid on the Table on receipt.

News item captioned "Rahul Bajaj"

4468. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article published in Onlooker Annual in Inheritors (Industry) under caption "Rahul Bajaj" (3) on page 13 ;

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

(c) the steps taken to ensure that industrial units are given a free hand in their expeditions ;

(d) whether it is a fact that had the request of the Bajaj Auto company been agreed to by Government, it would have helped in easing the situation for Bajaj Scooters;

(e) how many people are on the waiting list for the allotment of Bajaj Scooters, since when and when should they expect scooters ;

(f) whether there is a proposal to allot some quota of Bajaj Scooters for the Members of Parliament for their personal use as well as for the use of their most active workers ; and

(g) if not, whether Government would consider the same?

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

(b) to (d). M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd., have been duly granted additional capacities for the manufacture of scooters from time to time taking into account all relevant considerations. The company last applied for permission to expand its capacity for the manufacture of 2-wheeler scooters from 80,000 nos. p.a. to 1,60,000 nos. p.a. in April 1978 and was granted a letter of intent in December 1978 for the said expansion. Approvals for the expansion of industrial units are given in accordance with the statute in force with due regard to all relevant aspects.

(e) M/s. Bajaj Auto have reported that the waiting list for Bajaj brand of scooters is presently about 6,50,000 nos. against which current trends indicate a production of about 1,30,000 during the year 1981-82.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) The scooter (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1960 was rescinded w.e.f. 1st January, 1978 in order to promote responsiveness of the scooter industry as a whole to meet the requirements of customers in the light of a number of alternative brands of scooters being available. With the rescinding of this order it will not be appropriate for the Government at present to allocate quotas for the distribution of Bajaj scooters to any specific categories of persons. The situation may be reviewed later on, if a necessity so arises.

खेतिहर मजदूर की मजूरी

4469. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या अन्न मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या खेतिहर मजदूर की न्यूनतम मजूरी प्रत्येक राज्य में अलग अलग है.

और यह बहुत ही कम है तथा इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाये जाने वाले कदमों का क्या स्तर है;

(ख) खेतिहर मजदूरों का जिनका संगठित मजदूरों से ज्यादा शोषण हो रहा है, शोषण रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ग) इस संबंध में राज्य सरकारों तथा रेड ग्रुपियों द्वारा क्या सुझाव दिए गए हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिहा): (क) खेतिहर श्रमिकों के संबंध में राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों का ज्योरा दर्शन वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) और (ग). श्रम मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन के 31वें अधिवेशन में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ नियमानुसार सिफारिश की गई—

न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन, विशेष रूप से खेतिहर श्रमिकों के संदर्भ में, को सुनिश्चित कराने के उद्देश्य से निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए :

(1) कृषि में न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों का कार्यान्वयन 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के एक हिस्से के रूप में जोरदार ढंग से किया जाना चाहिए।

(2) सामान्यतः श्रम कानूनों के कार्यान्वयन और विशेष रूप से जिला तथा

ताल्लुक स्तरों पर, कृषि में न्यूनतम मजदूरी के कार्यान्वयन के लिए प्रलग तंत्र होना चाहिए। ऐसे तंत्र को राजस्व, पंचायत और ग्रन्थ विभागों की सहायता लेनी चाहिए जो प्रत्येक राज्य की स्थितियों पर निर्भर करेंगे। इस संबंध में बिहार सरकार द्वारा स्थापित संस्थागत व्यवस्थाओं पर अन्य राज्य सरकारों द्वारा विचार किया जा सकता है, ताकि वे वर्तमान क्षेत्र में वृद्धि करने के लिए, जहां कहीं आवश्यक हो, उपयुक्त योजनाएं बना सकें। केन्द्र द्वारा संचालित योजना के रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वयन तंत्र को गुरुत्व बनाने का कार्य करना चाहिए।

(3) कृषि में न्यूनतम मजदूरों के कार्यान्वयन पर निगरानी रखने के लिए राज्य के अंदर विभिन्न स्तरों पर द्वि-क्षेत्रीय समितियां गठित की जानी चाहिए।

(4) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम को तेज किया जाना चाहिए ताकि न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के अधीन नियोजक द्वारा दी जाने वाली मजदूरी दरों के संबंध में खेतिहर श्रमिकों के बीच उनके अधिकारों के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा की जा सके।

(5) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में श्रमिकों के संगठन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए, जिससे कृषि में न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों के कार्यान्वयन में सहायता मिलेगी। इन सिफारिशों को उपायुक्त कार्यवाही के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रों को भेज दिया गया है।

विबरण

कबि यें (अकूतल अमिकों के लिए न्यूनतम मजदूरी दर
(राज्यवार संबंधी विवरण)

राज्य का नाम	लागू होने की तारीख	मजदूरी-दरें
1	2	3
केन्द्रीय सरकार	15-9-1980	5.10 रुपये से 7.50 रुपये क्षेत्र के अनुसार।
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	7-2-1981	4.25 रुपये से 10.00 रुपये प्रति दिन जोन के अनुसार।
असम	अक्तूबर, 1974	व्यवसाय के अनुसार 5.00 रुपये से 8.00 रुपये प्रतिदिन बगैर भोजन के या 4.50 रुपये से 5.50 रुपये प्रतिदिन एक समय के भोजन के साथ।
बिहार	जुलाई, 1975	*बगैर सिंचाई वाले क्षेत्रों में 4.50 रुपये प्रतिदिन व एक समय का खाना/नाश्ता और सिंचाई वाले क्षेत्रों में 5.00 और एक समय का खाना/नाश्ता।
गुजरात	5-1-1975	5.50 रुपये प्रति दिन।
हरियाणा	2-1-1980	कार्य के अनुसार 7.50 रुपये से 10.00 रुपये प्रतिदिन भोजन के साथ या 9.00 रुपये से 12.00 रुपये प्रतिदिन।
हिमाचल प्रदेश जम्मू और कश्मीर	1-5-1979	5.25 रुपये प्रतिदिन। अभी तक कोई न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरें निर्धारित नहीं की गई हैं।
कर्नाटक	2-10-1975	संक्रिया की श्रेणी और भूमि के प्रकार के अनुसार 3.25 रुपये से 5.00 रुपये प्रतिदिन।

*बिहार में न्यूनतम मजदूरी भूमि के प्रकार और क्षेत्रों के अनुसार निर्धारित की गई है, जहां मजदूरी तकद दी जाती है वहां ये उपर्युक्त दर से कम नहीं होनी चाहिए।

1	2	3
केरल	1-8-1980	भासान कार्य के लिए 7.45 रुपये प्रति- दिन और कठिन कार्य के लिए 9.20 रुपये प्रतिदिन।
मध्य प्रदेश	5-5-1979	5.00 रुपये परम्परागत परिलब्धियों के साथ, यदि कोई हो।
महाराष्ट्र	1-11-1978	4.00 रुपये से 5.50 रुपये प्रतिदिन क्षेत्रों के अनुसार।
मणिपुर	1-11-1980	8.00 रुपये प्रतिदिन।
मेघालय	1-8-1980	7.50 रुपये प्रतिदिन दोपहर के भोजन के साथ।
नागालैंड	11-2-1981	7.00 रुपये प्रतिदिन।
उड़ीसा	1-12-1980	5.00 रुपये प्रतिदिन।
पंजाब	1-1-1979	कंडी क्षेत्र—8.70 रुपये प्रतिदिन या 8.70 रुपये प्रतिदिन भोजन के साथ। अन्य क्षेत्र— 9.70 रुपये प्रतिदिन या 7.70 रुपये प्रतिदिन भोजन के साथ।
राजस्थान	1-1-1980	क्षेत्र के अनुसार 5.25 रुपये से 9.00 रुपये प्रतिदिन।
सिक्किम		इस राज्य में न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 लागू नहीं किया गया है।
तमिलनाडू	15-9-1979	5.00 रु० से 7.00 रु० संक्रियाओं के प्रकार के अनुसार, पूर्वी यंजावर को छोड़कर जहां मजदूरी दरें तमिल- नाडू कृषि श्रमिक उचित मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1969 के अनुसार निर्धारित की गई हैं।
त्रिपुरा	1-12-1979	7.00 रुपये प्रतिदिन।
उत्तर प्रदेश	9-1-1981	जोनों के अनुसार 5.50 रुपये से 8.50 रुपये प्रतिदिन।

*कृषि में रोजगार में न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरें अमजीवी उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक से संबंध रखती हैं।

1	2	3
पश्चिम बंगाल	30-9-1974 (नवम्बर, 1979 से मंहगाई भत्ता)	प्रतिदिन दर (रुपयों में)
		मूल मंहगाई भत्ता कुल
	व्यस्क	5.60 2.31 7.91 प्रतिदिन
	बालक	4.00 1.68 5.68 प्रतिदिन
मंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1-10-1980	6.50 रुपये प्रतिदिन।
अरुणाचल प्रदेश		न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरें अभी निर्धारित नहीं की गई हैं।
चंडीगढ़	28-4-1979	कार्य के अनुसार 7.70 रुपये से 9.00 रुपये प्रतिदिन भोजन के साथ रुपये या 9.70 रुपये से 11.00 रुपये प्रतिदिन।
दादर और नागर हवेली	15-4-1976	5.50 रुपये प्रतिदिन।
दिल्ली	1-1-1980	9.25 रुपये प्रतिदिन।
गोवा, दमन और दीव	25-2-1976	कार्य की श्रेणी के अनुसार 4.00 रुपये से 5.00 रुपये प्रतिदिन।
मिजोरम पांडिचेरी		कृषि में न्यूनतम मजदूरी का नियतन विचाराधीन है।
(1) माहे और यनम क्षेत्र	1-5-1976	कार्य की प्रकृति और क्षेत्रों के अनुसार 4.75 रुपये से 9.00 रुपये प्रति- दिन।
(2) पांडिचेरी और कार- काइल क्षेत्र	24-1-1981	कार्य की प्रकृति और क्षेत्र के अनुसार 5.00 रु० से 7.80 रु० प्रतिदिन।
सक्ष्दीप		इस संघ शासित क्षेत्र में कोई भी कृषि श्रमिक नहीं हैं।

Registration Cards in Assam

4470. SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state what steps have been taken about registration and identity cards to be issued to existing population in Assam with details of their stay in India so that any new infiltrator may not mix up with old population till negotiations continue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : Government have decided in principle to introduce the scheme of photograph-cum-identity cards to voters in the North-Eastern Region including Assam in a phased manner. Election Commission of India have issued necessary directions for implementing the scheme in Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram in the first instance. The scheme would be implemented in Assam after electoral rolls have been revised.

Age limit of 15 years for Employment of Child Labour

4471. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been urged by Central Advisory Board to fix 15 years as the minimum age for employment of child labour and to sponsor legislations in this regard ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction on it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) No, Sir, as the Board has not yet submitted its report.

(b) Does not arise.

Acquisition of French Mirage

4472. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis has recommended to the Government of India to acquire the French Mirage-2000 or the Soviet Mig-25 and simultaneously step up its air defence capability to meet the F-16 threat;

(b) if so, whether he has submitted a detailed plan in this regard to the Union Government;

(c) if so, whether India has decided to go in for purchasing the French Mirage-2000 and Mig-25; and

(d) if so, what are the other steps being considered to meet the threat of challenge posed by the decision of US to supply sophisticated arms to Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(d) Government are taking appropriate steps to meet the situation. It is not in the interest of national security to disclose the details.

Expenditure incurred by AVARD on Bangladesh Planning

4473. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development (AVARD) spent Rs. 40,819.77 on Bangladesh Planning expenses during 1977, as per its Balance Sheet for the year 1977-78 ;

(b) what was the nature of planning;

(c) whether AVARD gets millions of rupees from the so-called international donor agencies ;

(d) whether this amount is given exclusively for doing work in India or also for work in neighbouring countries ;

(e) whether the international functioning of AVARD is with the permission of Government; and

(f) if not, whether Government propose to hold an enquiry into its activities ?

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

Issue of Identity Cards to Labourers

4474. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to send guidelines to various State Governments to provide identity

cards to the labourers of those States intended to be migrated to other States for working as labourer for a specific period ;

(b) if so, the expected time of implementing the above proposal ;

(c) what other suitable measures are proposed to be taken to safeguard the interest of the migrant labourer ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d). There is no specific proposal of this kind. However, the State Governments have been advised to take effective steps for implementation of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979.

Opening of EPF Sub-Regional Office at Cochin

4475. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Board of Trustees of the Provident Fund Organisation has decided to open a sub-regional office in Cochin ;

(b) if so, whether it is opened; and

(c) which are the districts included in its jurisdiction and from which districts the records are sent there so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY) : (a) and (b). The Sub-Regional Office at Ernakulam (Cochin) started functioning with effect from 1st July, 1981.

(c) For the present accounts of only two districts, namely, Trichur and Ernakulam have been transferred to the Sub-regional Office at Ernakulam. The office will eventually cover the districts of (i) Trichur (ii) Ernakulam (iii) Alleppey (iv) Kottayam and (v) Idukki.

राज्यों को उद्योग लगाने के लिए राज सहायता

4476. श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों को औद्योगिक विकास के लिए केन्द्र सरकार

50 प्रतिशत राज सहायता दे रही है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्र सरकार ऐसी सुविधा अन्य पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को भी देगी ?

उद्योग तथा भ्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) और (ख). भारत सरकार ने 1971 में एक परिवहन राजसहायता योजना आरंभ की थी जिसके अंतर्गत कच्चे माल का आयात करने तथा तैयार माल का निर्यात करने के लिये औद्योगिक एकाकों को परिवहन लागत की 50 प्रतिशत सहायता चुने हुए रेलों के अंतिम स्थानों/पत्तनों से औद्योगिक एकाकों के स्थापना स्थलों तक तथा स्थापना स्थलों से रेलों के अंतिम स्थानों/पत्तनों तक माल लाने-ले जाने के लिए दी जाती है। इस योजना में अग्रगण्य पहाड़ी क्षेत्र जैसे सम्पूर्ण उत्तरी पूर्वी क्षेत्र, जिसमें असम, मेघालय, नागालैण्ड, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा तथा अरुणाचल प्रदेश और मिजोरम के संघ शासित क्षेत्र एवं जम्मू और काश्मीर हिमाचल प्रदेश, सिक्किम राज्य तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के 8 पहाड़ी जिले अर्थात् देहरादून, नैनीताल अल्मोड़ा, पौड़ी गढ़वाल, टेहरी गढ़वाल, पिथौरागढ़, उत्तरा-काशी तथा चमोली और अण्डमान एवं निकोबार तथा लक्षद्वीप समूह के संघ शासित क्षेत्र सम्मिलित हैं।

Setting up of a large scale Industry in every Backward Distt.

4477. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the industrially backward district declared by Government are not being developed industrially at all ;

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

(c) whether Government have drawn up a scheme to set up one large-scale industry in every backward district, if so, details thereof ; and

(d) whether U.P. and Bihar are the most industrially backward States of the country ; if so, what action Government are taking to develop them ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). For rapid industrialisation of backward areas, the Government of India offers the following incentives :

- (i) Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy.
- (ii) Transport Subsidy (For certain hilly areas).
- (iii) Concessional Finance facilities from the All India Term Lending Financial institutions.
- (iv) Tax Concessions.
- (v) Hire purchase of Machinery by Small Scale Industries from National Small Industries Corporation.
- (vi) Consultancy for technical services.
- (vii) Interest Subsidy.
- (viii) Special facilities for import of Raw Materials.
- (ix) Rural Industries Projects Programme.
- (x) Rural Artisans Programme.
- (xi) District Industries Centre.
- (xii) Seed/Margin Money Assistance.

A total amount of Rs. 100 crores has been reimbursed to State Governments since the inception of the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme till 31-3-1981.

(c) and (d). Under the nucleus plant programme initiated by Government in certain industrially backward districts/areas identified by the State Governments, project possibilities with scope for forward and backward linkages are being identified by joint task forces of Central and State officials.

So far in respect of 51 districts/areas identified by the various State Governments for this programme, 19 such task forces have been set up.

Ballia, Jhansi, Almora, Basti, Faizabad, Rae-Bareilly and Lalitpur in U.P. and Madhubani and Palamau in Bihar have been identified by the State Governments for nucleus plant programme.

Fast by Defence Civilian Unions at Deolali (Nasik)

4478. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY, Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that General Secretary of the I.A.F. Employees Union, Deolali has commenced a fast from 18 August, 1981 at Deolali (Nasik) regarding their demands ;

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

(c) the action Government have taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demand mainly relates to grant of Productivity Linked Bonus to all eligible civilian employees under the Ministry of Defence. There are also certain supplementary demands relating to service conditions of civilian employees of the Military Engineering Service.

(c) The feasibility of extension of Productivity Linked Bonus scheme to cover all eligible employees under the Ministry of Defence and improvement of service conditions of employees is constantly under review.

Revision of Wages of farm Workers

4479. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the minimum wages of farm workers have not been revised for a long time ;

(b) if so, the details of the dates on which minimum wages prevailing in different States were fixed ;

(c) whether Government have given any directives to the State Governments to revise the minimum wages and for its implementation ; and

(d) if so, the details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d). Under the Minimum Wages Act the responsibility for fixation, revision and enforcement of minimum wages rests with the 'appropriate Government'. The 'appropriate Government' for fixation, revision and enforcement of minimum wages in respect of employments in agriculture is the State Government concerned except that in the case of employments which are carried on by or

under the authority of Central Government or Railway Administration or any Corporation established by a Central Government, the appropriate Government is the Central Government.

A statement showing the minimum wages fixed by the various Governments in respect of employments in agriculture and the dates on which they were fixed is attached.

It was decided at the Conference of Labour Ministers held in July, 1980 that minimum wages should be reviewed

and if necessary revised once at least in two years or on a rise of 50 points in the Consumer Price Index Number whichever is earlier.

This recommendation has been brought to the notice of State Governments concerned for necessary action. The Union Minister of State for Labour has also written to the Chief Ministers/Heads of Union Territory Administrations emphasising the need for timely revision of minimum wages.

Statement

STATE-WISE MINIMUM WAGES IN AGRICULTURE (FOR UNSKILLED WORKERS)

Name of the State	Date from which effective	Rates of wages
1	2	3
Central Government	15-9-1980	Rs. 5.10 to Rs. 7.50 According to areas.
Andhra Pradesh	7-2-1981	Rs. 4.25 to Rs. 10.00 per day according to zones.
Assam	October, 1974	Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 6.00 per day without meals or Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 5.50 per day with one meal according to occupation.
Bihar	July, 1975	*Rs. 4.50 with one meal/Nashta in unirrigated areas and Rs. 5.00 with one meal/Nashta in irrigated areas.
Gujarat	5-1-1976	Rs. 5.50 per day.
Haryana	2-1-1980	Rs. 7.50 to Rs. 10.00 per day with meals or Rs. 9.00 to Rs. 12.00 per day according to type of work.
Himachal Pradesh	1-5-1979	Rs. 6.25 per day.
Jammu & Kashmir	Minimum	wages have not been fixed so far.
Karnataka	2-10-1975	Rs. 3.25 to Rs. 5.60 per day according to class of operation and type of land.
Kerala	1-8-1980	Rs. 7.45 per day for light work and Rs. 9.20 per day for hard work.
Madhya Pradesh	5-5-1979	Rs. 5.00 with customary perquisites if any.
Maharashtra	1-11-1978	Rs. 4.00 to Rs. 5.50 per day according to areas.
Manipur	1-11-1980	Rs. 8.00 per day.
Meghalaya	1-3-1980	Rs. 7.50 with mid-day meal per day.
Nagaland	11-2-1981	Rs. 7.00 per day.

* Minimum Wages in Bihar are fixed in kind according to areas and type of land but where wages are paid in cash these should not be less than those stated above.

1	2	3
Orissa	1-12-1980	Rs. 5.00 per day.
Punjab	1-1-1979	* Kandi area— Rs. 8.70 per day or Rs. 6.70 per day with meals. Other meals— Rs. 9.70 per day or Rs. 7.70 per day with meals.
Rajasthan	1-1-1980	Rs. 6.25 to Rs. 8.00 per day according to area.
Sikkim	Minimum	Wages Act, 1948 has not been extended.
Tamil Nadu	15-9-1979	Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 7.00 per day according to type of operations, except in East Thanjavur where wage rates have been fixed under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labour Fair Wages Act, 1969.
Tripura	1-12-1979	Rs. 7.00 per day.
Uttar Pradesh	9-1-1981	Rs. 6.50 to Rs. 8.50 per day according to zones.
West Bengal	30-9-1974 (D.A. as on November, 1979)	Daily rates (in Rs.) Basic D.A. Total Adult 5.6. 2.31 7.91 per day Child 4.00 1.68 5.68 per day
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1-10-1980	Rs. 6.50 per day
Arunachal Pradesh	Minimum	wages have not been fixed so far.
Chandigarh	28-4-1979	Rs. 7.70 to Rs. 9.00 per day with meals or Rs. 9.70 to Rs. 11.00 per day, according to nature of work.
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15-4-1976	Rs. 5.50 per day.
Delhi	1-1-1980	Rs. 9.25 per day.
Goa, Daman & Diu	25-2-1976	Rs. 4.00 to Rs. 5.00 per day according to class of work.
Mizoram	Fixation of minimum	wages in agriculture is under consideration.
Pondicherry		
(1) Mahe & Yanam region	1-5-1976	Rs. 4.75 to Rs. 9.00 per day according to areas and nature of work.
(2) Pondicherry & Karakail region	24-1-1981	Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 7.80 per day according to area and nature of work.
Lakshadweep	There is no agricultural workers in the Union Territory.	

*The minimum rates of wages in the employment in agriculture are linked to the Working Class Consumer Price Index Number.

Resettlement of Refugees from Bhutan

4480. SHRI P. M. SUBBA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the refugees from Bhutan were sent to Sikkim for resettlement;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) whether the State Government was consulted ?

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

(a) and (b). 21 Tibetan refugees were sent to Sikkim.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Complaint against people's Rehabilitation and Welfare Society

4481. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any complaint against the office bearers of People's Rehabilitation and Welfare Society and Managing Director of Singhal Land and Finance (P) Ltd. for cheating the innocent persons by bogus sale of land, and thus embezzling and misappropriating huge public amount by way of bogus sale deeds; if so, the action taken thereon;

(b) whether it is also a fact that F.I.R. has been lodged against the above firms in Kamla Market Police Station, Delhi, if so, the result of enquiry held ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Managing Director of Singhal land and Finance Ltd. has left India, if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring him to India ; and

(d) whether the matter is proposed to be handed over to C.B.I. in view of the seriousness of the crime and big racket?

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

(a) and (b) Shri Ram Kishan an Ex-M.P. resident of Charkhi Dadri (Haryana) made a written complaint alleging that a Society named the Peoples Rehabilitation and Welfare Society (Regd.) Jindal Trust Building , 8/20 , Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi, had cheated him and his relatives, for selling plots of land in 'Goalok' Colony on G. T. Road. He further alleged that bogus company was

floated under the name of Singhal Land and Finance (Pvt.) Ltd., Jindal Trust Building, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi, and had also cheated other persons.

On receipt of the complaint a case vide FIR No. 201 dated 29-3-1981 u/s 420 IPC was registered at Police Station Kamala Market against Shri H. R. Mittal, President of the Peoples Rehabilitation & Welfare Society (Regd.) and Shri R.S. Singhal, President of Singhal Land and Finance (Pvt.) Ltd. The case is under investigation.

(c) Shri R. S. Singhal was out of India but has since come back and is on anticipatory bail.

(d) There is no such proposal.

सीमेंट में संगोल का मिश्रण

4482. श्री दलीप सिंह नूरिया : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य की जानकारी है कि सीमेंट की भारी कमी होने के कारण संगोल, सीमेंट हाईड्रेट लाइम जैसे इसके विकल्पों को बड़े पैमाने पर निर्माण के काम में प्रयोग किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि संगोल आदि का सीमेंट में भारी अपमिश्रण किया जाता है और इस मिश्रण को सीमेंट के नाम पर बेचा जाता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि देश में संगोल के कारखानों की बड़े पैमाने पर स्थापना की जा रही है और संगोल उत्पादक अपने इस उत्पाद को सीमेंट की काला बाजारी करने वालों और सीमेंट में इसका अपमिश्रण करने के लिए अपमिश्रण करने वालों को बेचते हैं; और

(घ) क्या भारत सरकार सीमेंट के विकल्प के रंग में परिवर्तन करने अथवा उनके उत्पादन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ।

उद्योग तथा घम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) : देश में सीमेंट की सामान्यतः कमी के कारण कदाचारों जैसे सीमेंट में अन्य ऐसी ही सामग्रियों को मिलाना या निर्माण संबंधी प्रयोजनों के लिए ऐसे अप्रमिश्रणों के उपयोग की संभावना को नहीं नकारा जा सकता।

(ग) और (घ) : गैर ईमानदार तत्वों द्वारा किए गए ऐसे कदाचारों को मध्यप्रदेश सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार के ध्यान में लाया गया था, तथा उन्होंने ऐसे कदाचारों को रोकने के लिए अभ्युपाय करने का प्रस्ताव किया है। मध्यप्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए इस प्रस्ताव को राज्य सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वयन किए जाने के लिए स्वीकृति दे दी गई थी।

Report of Chief Ministers on setting up of Industries by Indians living abroad

4483. SHRI BALKRISHNA RAM-CHANDRA WASNIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the Chief Ministers of States during their visits to foreign countries requested persons of Indian origin living there to set up industries in India;

(b) whether he has received the reports in this regard from such of the Chief Ministers who visited foreign countries ;

(c) what has been the response of the persons of Indian origin living abroad in this regard; and

(d) what concessions are proposed to be given to these persons for setting up industries in India ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d) : The Chief Minister of Haryana visited U.K., U.S.A., and Canada during August, 1981 and explained to the non-resident Indians there about the facilities available to them to set up industries in India. On return

he has made certain suggestions in this regard. Specific proposals when received would be considered on merits.

Appointment of Central Services Class I Officers as Deputy Secretaries.

4484. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Establishment Board sometime in June, 1980 issued guidelines and directions that Central Services Class I Officers should not be considered for appointment as Deputy Secretary unless they are drawing a minimum of Rs. 1,400/- basic pay;

(b) whether by earlier orders Central Services Class I Officers were being appointed as Deputy Secretary on completion of 9 years and on parity with other Class I services ;

(c) whether this order has resulted in delaying the appointment of Central Services Class I Officers as Deputy Secretaries by 2 years or more from the earlier qualifying time; and

(d) what is the reason for this distinction and what Government propose to do about it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATA SUBBAIAH) : (a) According to the eligibility criteria approved in June, 1980, those officers Groups 'A' Central Services who have completed 9 years of service in their parent cadre and are either in the grade of Rs. 1500—2000/- or are drawing a basic pay of Rs. 1400/- per month or more in the scale of Rs. 1100—1600 in their parent cadre, are considered for appointment to posts of Deputy Secretary or equivalent at the Centre on tenure deputation basis.

(b) Earlier the criterion in terms of length of service for determining the eligibility of Central Services Group 'A' Officers for appointment to posts of Deputy Secretary or equivalent at the Centre on tenure deputation basis was that they should have completed 9 years of service.

(c) The underlying idea behind the criterion of length of service and the minimum pay is to have a manageable list of eligible officers; a long list totally unrelated to the number of vacancies does not in any way help the officers in finding timely postings. It was also felt

that on appointment to a Secretariat post, an officer should not get an abnormal rise in his pay resulting in discontentment amongst comparatively senior officers. Revised criterion has helped in preparing the eligibility list within manageable proportions

(d) There is no proposal under consideration to review the guidelines approved in June, 1980.

Promotion of Officers of BSF and CRPF to Deputy Inspector General.

4485. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers belonging to the B S. F. who have been promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector General and their year of service and allotment;

(b) the number of officers belonging to C. R. P. F. who have been promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector General and their year of service and allotment; and

(c) the reasons of disparity, if any, between the cadres ?

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

(a) Three officers of the Border Security Force have been promoted to the rank of DIG in the said force since May, 1981. They reckon their gazetted service from 1961, 1962 and 1963 respectively.

(b) Two officers of the C.R.P.F. had been promoted as D.I. G in 1975 and 1977 respectively. These officers reckon their Gazetted service from 1957 and 1958 respectively.

(c) Promotions in different organisations depend on various factors pertaining to the different cadres.

Liberalisation imports of raw materials

4486. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the industries reserved exclusively for development in the small scale sector,

(b) what measures have been taken to liberalise imports of raw materials and other facilities for the small scale sector; and

(c) what incentives are proposed to be given to the small scale sector with a view to help them to compete in markets?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The total number of items reserved for exclusive development in the small scale sector, as on date, is 843.

(b) The following special measures have been taken to liberalise import of raw materials and provide facilities for the small scale sector:—

- i) The liberalised import policy introduced since 1979-80 allows actual users to import certain categories of iron and steel items on OGL;
- ii) Items like PVC, Soda Ash, Caustic soda have also been put on OGL;
- iii) A provision has been made for import of non-ferrous scrap through State Small Industries Corporation and Export Houses on OGL basis for supply to actual users.
- iv) The limit of repeat licences (without production of consumption certificate) in case of small scale units has been raised from Rs. 50,000/— to Rs. 1 lakh.
- v) Small scale units set up in backward areas or by graduates/diploma holders in professional subjects or by ex-servicemen/persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes will have a higher value initial licence as a new unit for import of raw materials and components i. e. for upto Rs. 5 lakhs instead of Rs. 3 lakh for other units.
- vi) "Loan Licensees" approved under the Drugs and Cosmetic Act have been treated as actual users in their own right to obtain facilities for import of raw materials.

(c) A number of incentives have already been provided to the Small Scale Sector to help them in marketing their products some of them are as indicated below:—

- i) A large number of items have been reserved for exclusive purchase from the small scale sector under the Central Government purchase programme.
- ii) A price preference upto a maximum of 15% is given to small scale units where they compete along with large scale units in the purchases made by Government.

- iii) Small scale units are supplied tender forms free of cost and their tenders are accepted without earnest money/ security deposits if they are registered with the National Small Industries Corporation Limited.
- iv) Where basis considerations like quality, delivery conditions, etc. are comparable or where the small scale industries have established themselves as suppliers to the Govt. on competitive terms, the products of small scale industries are given preference over products of other manufacturers.
- v) The minimum export performance required for a small scale manufacturer to become an Export House is Rs. 25 lakhs for selected products and Rs. 2 crores for non-selected products as against Rs. 1 crore and Rs. 5 crores respectively for other exporters.
- vi) In determining eligibility of a merchant exporter or a large scale manufacturer for becoming an Export House, the value of the exports of products made by small scale industries will be reckoned at twice the actual f. o. b. value of such exports.
- vii) Small Scale units are permitted to set up consortia to organise the sale of their own products abroad. The minimum export performance for getting export house certificate is Rs. 10 lakhs only. This facility is also available to co-operative societies of small scale units.
- viii) For renewal of export house certificate, the normal growth rate of 20% has been reduced to 10% in the case of small scale units whose annual exports are of the value of Rs. 1 crore or above.

Counter Balancing Pak's Defence Preparedness

4487. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has increased the number of air base facilities and developed interceptor forces particularly during the recent years;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to Pakistan's latest defence preparedness; and

(c) what immediate measures are being taken by Government to provide deterrence against the precise striking capability of French Mirage and Swedish Viggen acquired by Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

(a) There are reports that Pakistan has increased its airbase facilities during recent years and has also acquired and is likely to acquire more interceptor aircraft.

(b) and (c). Government take cognizance of inductions of all weapons systems in our security environment and take appropriate measures to maintain full defence preparedness. It is not in the interest of national security to disclose the details.

गुजरात में रुग्ण एकक

4488. श्री छोटुभाई गामित : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जून, 1981 तक गुजरात के रुग्ण औद्योगिक एककों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) उसमें कितने कुशल और अकुशल कामगारों को रोजगार मिला था, उन्हें रोजगार देने के लिए क्या बैकल्पिक व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ग) इन एककों के रुग्ण एककों के नाम और संख्या क्या है जिनके प्रबन्ध को सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लेने का निर्णय लिया है ।

उद्योग और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण वसु तिवारी) :

(क) सरकार ने रुग्ण औद्योगिक उपक्रम संबंधी कोई परिभाषा नहीं अपनाई है तथा रुग्ण एककों के सांख्यिकीय आंकड़े एकत्र नहीं किये जाते हैं । हां, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा अपनाई गई रुग्णता संबंधी परिभाषा के अनुसार वाणिज्यिक बैंकों से वित्त प्राप्त करने वाले रुग्ण औद्योगिक एककों के आंकड़े इकट्ठा करना है । भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा दिए गए अधुनातम आंकड़ों से यह पता चलता है कि गुजरात राज्य में 31-12-1979 को 37 बड़े रुग्ण औद्योगिक एकक

(जिन पर एक एक करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का ऋण है) तथा 856 लघु ऋण औद्योगिक एकक थे । उसके बाद की अवधि के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । बैंकों में प्रचलित व्यवहार और रीति के अनुसार तथा राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को अधिशासित करने वाले कानून के उपबंधों के अनुसार बैंकों के संघटकों के संबंध में जानकारी प्रकट नहीं की जा सकती है, इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए इन ऋण एककों के नाम आदि की जानकारी देना संभव नहीं है ।

(ख) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा कुशल और गैर-कुशल कामगरों की संख्या के आंकड़े इकट्ठे नहीं किए जाते हैं ।

(ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अनुसार ऋणता आन्तरिक और बाह्य दोनों ही कारणों से आती है जैसे मांग में मंदी, कच्चे माल की कमी, बिजली की कमी, प्रबंधकों का अदक्ष और या ईमानदार न होना, स्रोतों का अन्यथा परिवर्तन और गतप्रयोग औद्योगिकी तथा मशीनें । गुजरात राज्य में किसी ऋण एकक का प्रबंध-अभियोग करने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Naval Base in Kanyakumari

4489. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any naval base is to be set up in Kanyakumari District in Tamil Nadu State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVARJ V. PATIL): (a) At present there is no plan to set up a Naval Base in Kanyakumari.

(b) Does not arise.

Installed Capacity of Rana Pratap Sagar Atomic Power Station

4490. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the installed capacity of power production of the Rana Pratap Sagar Atomic Power Station;

(b) how much power has been produced in both these plants since their installation;

(c) is it true that the shortfall is due to improper purchases of equipment and faulty installation; and

(d) how much more money and time is required to this discrepancy in order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT: (SHRI C.P. N. SINGH): (a) The Rajasthan Atomic Power Station consists of two reactor units of 220 MW each.

(b) Unit-I of the Station has generated 5812 million units since it started commercial production in December 1973. Unit-II which went into commercial operation in April 1981 has generated 352 million units.

(c) and (d) The short fall is due to various causes like instability of the grid, labour unrest, human error and also a few unforeseen problems relating to equipment. Whenever such problems relating to equipment have come up, proper remedial action has been taken. It has not been possible to maintain a separate account of money and time for attending to equipment problems.

Case Against Take Over of Apollo Tyres Ltd.

4491. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a writ petition is pending before the Delhi High Court by Shri Rannqua Singh against the take over of the management of Apollo Tyres Ltd. Perembur in Kerala;

(b) if so, when it was filed; and

(c) what is the cause for delay?

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

(b) On 11th September, 1978.

(c) The matter is sub-judice.

अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन को अनुदान

4492. श्री चन्द्र पास शैलानी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मन्त्रालय ने 1980-81 में अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण की योजनाओं के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन को कितना अनुदान दिया;

(ख) उन योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनके कार्यान्वयन पर यह धन खर्च हुआ; और

(ग) यदि खर्च नहीं हुआ, तत्संबंधी कारण क्या है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग) सूचना अनुलग्नक में दी जाती है ।

विवरण

(रुपये लाख में)

क्र.सं०	योजना का नाम	लागत 1980-81	व्यय 1980-81	कमी/वृद्धि	कारण
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	हरिजनों को मकानों के लिए सहायता	13000	2.55	(-) 10.45	योजना का विस्तार पुनर्वास कालोनियों तक नहीं किया गया।
2.	अनुसूचित जातियों को व्यवसायिक तथा तकनीकी छात्रवृत्ति	2.00	4.16	(+) 2.26	
3.	अनुसूचित जातियों के छात्रों को मेरीटोरियस छात्रावास	2.50	4.26	(+) 1.76	
4.	अनुसूचित जातियों की छात्राओं के लिए छात्रावास	1.50	1.28	(-) 0.22	कम प्रवेश के कारण थोड़ी कमी हुई।
5.	अनुसूचित जातियों के छात्रों के लिए छात्रावास	1.50	1.26	(-) 0.24	तदेव
6.	स्वीपरो और स्केव-ज्जरो के काम काज तथा रहन सहन की स्थिति में सुधार	5.00	—	(-) 5.00	परम्परागत ढंग से से मल सिर पर ढोने को समाप्त करने के लिए हाथ

1	2	3	4	5
				में खींचने की गाड़ी दी जा रही है, जैसा कि दिल्ली नगर निगम के पास पर्याप्त संख्या में हाथ की गाड़ी है इसलिए घनराशि खर्च नहीं हुई।
7. अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों को मैरीटोरियस छात्रावृत्ति	16.00	18.23	(+) 2.23	
8. गैर सरकारी संगठनों को अनुदान सहायता	1.50	0.76	(-) 0.74	कुछ प्रस्ताव स्वीकार्य नहीं पाए गए।
9. अनुसूचित जातियों को कानूनी सहायता	0.20	0.04	(-) 0.16	कम संख्या में आवेदन आने के कारण
10. हरिजन बस्तियों का सुधार	20.30	20.30	—	
11. लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों को सहायता	12.00	11.42	(-) 0.58	डी० जी० एस० एण्ड डी० कानपुर से समय पर बिल प्राप्त नहीं हुए।
12. अनुसूचित जातियों के छात्रों को पुस्तक तथा लेखनसामग्री मूलतः देना	1.50	28.01	(+) 26.51	
13. परीक्षा पूर्व प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र (नए)	2.10	—	(-) 2.10	योजना केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में स्थानान्तरित की गई।
14. खानाबदोश जातियां	0.50	—	(-) 0.50	योजना को अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया जा सका।
15. निर्माण कार्यक्रम	9.00	9.00	—	—
16. हरिजन विकास	1.00	—	(-) 1.00	योजना को अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया जा सका।
17. पिछड़ा वर्ग कल्याण के लिए	0.40	—	(-) 0.40	
	90.00	101.20	(+) 11.20*	

*कुल मिलाकर सागत से व्यव अधिक हुआ है।

18. संघ नामित क्षेत्र दिल्ली के लिए वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान विशिष्ट केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में 63 लाख रुपये दिए गए थे । दिल्ली प्रशासन ने विशिष्ट केन्द्रीय सहायता में से निम्न-लिखित धन राशि दी :—

(1) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को दुकान बनाने के लिए 50.23 लाख रुपये दिए जो अनुसूचित जातियों को नाम मात्र के किराये पर अलाट किए जायेंगे ।

(2) दिल्ली लघु उद्योग विकास निगम को औद्योगिक शेड बनाने के लिए 9.41 लाख रुपये दिए जो अनुसूचित जातियों के आई आई टी दिल्लीमा धारियों को आवंटित किए जायेंगे; और

(3) अनुसूचित जातियों द्वारा मैद-मैटाडोर वाहन खरीदने के लिए माजिनल देने के लिए परिवहन निदेशक को 3.96 लाख रुपये दिए ।

*दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जन जाति के लोग नहीं हैं ।

Payment of Pension to Freedom Fighters at enhanced Rate

4493. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have enhanced the rate of freedom fighter's pension to Rs. 300/- per month ;

(b) whether Government are aware that quite a large number of freedom fighter pensioners are not paid the pension at the enhanced rate even after making representations to the Ministry of Home Affairs and the concerned A.G. ; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken to ensure that the freedom fighters are paid the pension at the enhanced rate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c): All Accountants General have already been instructed to enhance pension to Rs. 300/- p.m. (Rs. 200/- in case of widows) from 1-8-1980 and modify pension Payment Orders accordingly in cases of all freedom fighters and their families getting pension. If, however, any representation is received regarding non-enhancement of pension, the concerned Accountant General is requested immediately to modify payment orders to ensure prompt enhancement and avoid delay.

Production of Oil Seeds

4494. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that per hectare yields of oil-seeds production is below average in the country and India has to depend upon imports to meet domestic demand ;

(b) whether the Planning Commission have suggested the State to raise the oil-seeds crop production in view of the rising prices of edible oils ; and

(c) whether there are schemes for exploiting the untapped potential for the edible oils in the country ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. In case of groundnut, which accounts for nearly 70 per cent of the total cultivated oilseeds production in the country, per hectare yield in India is lower than that in some other countries as per table below :

Country	1977-78 per hectare yield of ground nut (Kg.)
1. U.S.A. . .	2725
2. Japan . .	1667
3. Argentina . .	1653
4. China . .	1181
5. India . .	866

As for India, per hectare yield of five major oilseeds (groundnut, rape-mustard, sesamum, linseed and castor) has been lower in some States as compared to the all-India average, as per table below :

State	Per hectare yield of five major oilseeds (Kgs.)	
	1977-78	1978-79
1. All India	585	596
2. Maharashtra	527	469
3. Rajasthan	400	453
4. Bihar	431	453
5. Uttar Pradesh	390	406
6. Madhya Pradesh	330	314

For the last few years India has been resorting to imports of edible oils.

(b) Yes, Sir. At the time of Sixth Plan and Annual Plan 1981-82 discussions with State Governments, emphasis was laid on raising production of oilseeds, and with this in view, care was taken to provide adequate outlays in the State Plans. This is being followed up.

(c) Yes, Sir. For augmenting the production of vegetable oils including edible oils, a number of Plan schemes formulated by the Ministry of Civil Supplies have been approved by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Sixth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 38.65 crores. These schemes, among others, include (i) programme for development and processing of oilseeds of tree and forest origin with focus on tribal areas in the States of Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. The oilseeds included in this programme are sal, mahua, neem, karanji, etc.; and (ii) scheme for setting up of modern oil complexes, based among others, on rice bran, etc.

Violation of Industrial Disputes Act by Railways

4495. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware about the frequent violation of Industrial Disputes Act in the railways by the Railway authorities; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):

(a) and (b): Workmen in the Railways are covered by the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Railway employees also have the benefit of a three-tier Permanent Negotiating Machinery set-up by the Ministry of Railways for dealing with the disputes between the Railway workers and the Railway management. The All India Railwaymen's Federation and the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen are represented on the Permanent Negotiating Machinery. Besides, the Railwaymen are also participating in the JCM Machinery to have their disputes settled. When the Departmental Machinery is not successful, the Central Industrial Relations Machinery under the Ministry of Labour intervenes in the disputes concerning Railway workmen.

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान परिषद् में नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों की नियुक्ति

4496. श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : :

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान वैज्ञानिक औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के अनेकों बार नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों की नियुक्ति की है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रोजगार दफ्तरों द्वारा प्रायोजित किये बिना (रोजगार दफ्तरों से नाम मांगे बिना) इन श्रमिकों की नियुक्ति की गई थी, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इनमें अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारी कितने हैं और उनकी प्रतिशतता क्या है और वर्ष 1975-76 से 1980-81 तक का वर्षवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक तथा पर्यावरण विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० बी० एन० सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : आम तौर पर नीति के अनुसार नियमित स्वरूप के कार्यों के लिये नैमित्तिक श्रमिक नियुक्त नहीं किये जाते । लेकिन नैमित्तिक आधार पर श्रमिकों को सामायिक स्वरूप के कार्यों के लिये या अल्पकालीन अवधि के कार्य हेतु रखा जाता है । इन श्रमिकों के नाम रोजगार कार्यालयों से मंगाने की परम्परा नहीं है क्योंकि इनकी सेवाओं की कमी कभी थोड़े समय के लिये आवश्यकता होती है ।

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के सभा पटल पर रखा दी जायेगी ।

बिरला उद्योग समूह के विरुद्ध सी० बी० आई० जांच

4497. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री बिरला उद्योग समूह के विरुद्ध सी० बी० आई० जांच के बारे में 10 मई, 1981 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 9867 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिरला उद्योग समूह की कुछ कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच की गई थी और यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है तथा उनके विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों की संख्या तथा स्वरूप क्या है और यह जांच कब आरम्भ की गई और उसकी रिपोर्ट कब भेजी गई तथा रिपोर्ट पर कौन-सी कार्यवाही की गई; और

(ख) क्या जांच को समय पर पूरी न होने देने की दृष्टि से बिरला उद्योग समूह

ने जांच करने में बाधाएँ डाली और यह तथ्य सी० बी० आई० द्वारा सरकार के नोटिस में लाया गया था?

उद्योग और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण बंसल तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Production of oil seeds

4498. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that proposals have been formulated for production of edible oils from tree oilseeds like Sal, Mahua, Neem, Karanji, etc. and rice bran, maize germ and mango kernel; and

(b) whether the Planning Commission had organised the programme evaluation for raising oilseeds production in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. For augmenting the production of vegetable oils including edible oils, a number of Plan Schemes formulated by the Ministry of Civil Supplies have been approved by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Sixth Plan, with an outlay of Rs. 38.65 crores. These schemes, among others, include (i) programme for development and processing of oilseeds of tree and forest origin with focus on tribal areas.

The oilseeds included in this programme are sal, neem, mahua, karanjit, etc. with special emphasis on sal seed, which has high oil potential. (ii) scheme for setting up of modern oil complexes based, among others, on rice bran, etc.

For this purpose, a high level Inter-Ministerial Committee has been set up in the Ministry of Civil Supplies.

(b) Yes, Sir. A statement is enclosed.

Statement

The Programme Evaluation Organisation conducted an evaluation study on oilseeds development programme (1976-80) with the following objectives:

- (a) assess the impact and adequacy of the programme and suggest steps for improving its effectiveness;
- (b) assess the adoption of the recommended package of practices and analysis of the factors for variations in the levels of adoption;
- (c) examine the adequacy of research support for the oilseeds crops; and
- (d) the role of extension agencies and the availability of needed inputs.

The Evaluation Report was brought out in November, 1980. Important recommendations made in the Report are as follows:

- (i) Research Centres should be strengthened to organise location specific research to suit various farming systems and conditions so as to evolve high yielding varieties of oilseeds.
- (ii) The district-level targets should be built up after a careful assessment of the potential that exists in different areas of the districts for oilseed crops during different seasons.
- (iii) For effective implementation of the programme, it is necessary to provide special staff at the district level with adequate strengthening of the normal block level extension staff wherever necessary.
- (iv) Oilseed crops require protective irrigation, specially when rains fail at crucial stages of crop growth. Concerted efforts are required in command areas demarcated 'Irrigable dry' to bring them under Intensive Oilseed Development Programme.
- (v) There is considerable scope for popularising the use of chemical fertilizers and plant protection measures through proper incentives and effective demonstrations.
- (vi) There is need to evolve an integrated system of credit-cum-marketing. It is also necessary to provide facility of scientific grading in the regulated markets.

News Item Captioned "Big Houses Entry in Core Sector of Industry to be Allowed"

4499. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government, as reported in the Economic Times of 23 August, 1981 are thinking of giving greater scope to private industry in the core sector of industry; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Government have been seen the Report appearing in the Economic Times of 23rd August, 1981, the main thrust of which is that Government are proposing to exempt MRTP Houses from going through the procedure of MRTP clearance. No such proposal is under consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Report of high power panel on Minorities.

4500. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5018 on the 25th March, 1981 regarding benefit to weaker sections from fiscal policies and state:

(a) whether the High Power Panel on Minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Weaker Sections, submitted its report on (i) Minorities (ii) Scheduled Castes (iii) Scheduled Tribes and (iv) other Weaker Sections, or on any of them;

(b) if so, the findings and recommendations of the Panel on each of the aforesaid sections of the society; and

(c) the decisions of the Government on the said findings and recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The High Power Panel on Minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Weaker Sections has so far submitted only the First Interim Report on Minorities.

(b) and (c). The Government is still examining the findings and recommendations made in this report.

Ultrasonic Health Instruments

4501. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C. S. I. R. scientists have developed ultra-sonic instruments for detection of a wide range of health problems;

(b) whether the said instruments can get the image of eyes, breast cancer, Kidney, liver etc.; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce these instruments in all the leading hospitals of the country; if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENTS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):

(a) Some of the National Laboratories of CSIR such as Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh, National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi and Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar have developed a few ultrasonic instruments like Cardiotocograph, Echoencephaloscope and Foetus Stethoscope etc. which can be used for detection of abnormalities in the human body.

(b) As the instruments are not imaging devices, the question does not arise.

(c) The process knowhow developed by the CSIR laboratories are handed over to the National Research Development Corporation of India, New Delhi for commercial exploitation. The release of the Knowhow to the industry is as follows:—

(a) Echoencephaloscope has been licensed to one firm; (b) Foetus Stethoscope has been licensed to 3 firms, (c) Ultrasonic Therapy Unit has been licensed to 3 firms. According to information available, the products are yet to be marketed. Other instruments have not yet been licensed to any firm.

Depositing of money for purchasing Trucks

4502. SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a system of depositing money in a Government Bank for purchasing trucks from Tatas and Ashok Leylands and the trucks were allotted according to priority date of registration;

(b) whether that system was changed and a new practice of depositing the money in the name of the Sales Manager or other authority of the company was introduced, thus making the company and not the Government the beneficiary of the money deposited during the intervening period pending the allotment of the trucks;

(c) if so, whether it is realized that the Government are the loser and the company is benefited by the present system; and

(d) whether Government propose to revert to the old system or not?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). The manufacturers have reported that earlier their dealers were required to book orders for commercial vehicles on customers lodging with them a fixed deposit receipt for a value of about Rs. 4000/- deposited in a scheduled or cooperative bank. Presently, however, customers are required to deposit an amount of Rs. 6000/- in cash with their authorised dealers. It is reported that these deposits carry an interest of 12% per annum regardless of the period of deposit. The manufacturers have pointed out that under the present procedure the customer gets a higher rate of interest for the deposit. The collection of such deposits is reported to be a normal commercial practice which does not infringe the Company Deposit Rules.

Plans for New Jobs for Scientists

4503. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has gone through the news item appeared in the "Masik Samachar Sar", issue of May 1981 captioned "Vaigyaniko Ke Liye Naye Rojgar Ki Yojnaye";

(b) if so, the details of plans and projects that have been made for the employment of scientists;

(c) the total Statewise figures of unemployed scientists in the Employment Register; and

(d) the further steps being contemplated by Government to fully utilize the services and talents of the scientists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A number of schemes are in operation for the employment of S & T personnel. Some of these are:

(i) The Scientists' Pool Scheme operated by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research provides for temporary placement of Scientists, Technologists, Doctors, etc. with high academic records, while they are looking for permanent employment.

(ii) Scientists, engineers and technologists are encouraged to set up their own enterprises. The Public sector financial institutions provide the total capital needed for such ventures.

(iii) Industrial cooperatives formed by scientists, engineers, technologists,

etc., with specific projects in view would be entitled to Govt. contribution to the equity capital to the extent of three times the capital subscribed to by the partners. In addition, State Governments also provide facilities like infrastructure, rent subsidy in deserving cases, incentives like exemption for a period from Sales Tax, Octroi, electricity duty etc.

(iv) The scheme of supernumerary appointments is in operation for quick absorption of highly qualified scientists and technologists.

(v) The scheme for the Transfer of know-how Through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) has been initiated through UNDP under which professional men and women who have achieved prominence in their fields and are settled abroad who are willing to spend short time periods in India to contribute to scientific & technical developments are invited for assignments in selected technical institutions.

(vi) Research schemes in Universities and other institutions are financed by different agencies and thus generate employment.

(c) A statement showing number of Science Graduates (including Post-Graduates) on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-1980, is attached.

(d) The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages several measures such as: intensification in the area of science & technology of research in high priority areas; formation of a rural corps of young professionals; schemes for S&T for weaker sections; special programmes for women and young scientists; utilization of expertise of professional and scientific bodies; setting up of State Councils for S&T etc. The Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet is also looking into the whole question of employment of and manpower planning for scientific personnel. A Task Force constituted for this purpose has suggested the following immediate measures.

(a) filling up of all vacant posts;

(b) promoting gainful self-employment with the help of institu-

tional finance. Action has been initiated on these to evolve an implementable mechanism.

Statement

Number of Science Graduates (including post-graduates) on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-1980.

States	Number
1. Andhra Pradesh	31307
2. Assam	4811
3. Bihar	48406
4. Gujarat	5195
5. Haryana	1896
6. Himachal Pradesh	1139
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2048
8. Karnataka	16489
9. Kerala	28331
10. Madhya Pradesh	19819
11. Maharashtra	16110
12. Manipur	1330
13. Meghalaya	152
14. Nagaland	7
15. Orissa	9733
16. Punjab	3580
17. Rajasthan	7087
18. Sikkim*	
19. Tamilnadu	36594
20. Tripura	456
21. Uttar Pradesh	25784
22. West Bengal	61254
Union Territories	
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	202
2. Arunachal Pradesh*	
3. Chandigarh	1102
4. Dadra & Nagar Heveli*	
5. Delhi	11979
6. Goa	423
7. Lakshadweep	1
8. Mizoram	4
9. Pondicherry	1074
10. Central Emp. Exch.	
ALL INDIA TOTAL:	336343

NOTE:: 1. *No. Employment Exchange is functioning in these States/Union Territories.

2. Excludes figures in respect of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau except for Delhi, Maharashtra, Punjab and Gujarat.

3. All the job-seekers on the Live Register are not necessarily unemployed. Registration in the Employment Exchanges being voluntarily, all unemployed do not register with the Employment Exchanges.

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के लिए बोगस प्रमाण-पत्र

4504. श्री रामावतार सास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की शिकायतें प्राप्त होनी रही हैं कि सरकार द्वारा फरार घोषित स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को प्रमाण पत्र देने के नाम में व्यापक स्तर पर भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है;

(ख) क्या कुछ व्यक्ति 100/- रुपये से 2000/- रुपये तक लेकर बोगस व्यक्तियों को प्रमाणपत्र दे रहे हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो शिकायतों का ज्वारा क्या है; और

(घ) इस भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मक्वाना) : (क) से (घ). ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि कुछ स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों द्वारा अंधाधुंध रूप से दिए जा रहे गलत प्रमाणपत्रों के आधार पर स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन की स्वीकृति के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर जाली दावेदार आवेदन फाइल कर रहे हैं। इन शिकायतों को रिपोर्ट के लिए राज्य सरकारों को भेजा गया है। राज्य सरकारों को स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन योजना के उपबंधों के अनुसार पेंशन की पात्रता और ह्रास को स्पष्ट रूप से निर्धारित करने के विचार से सभी दावों की पूर्ण-रूप से जांच पड़ताल करने के अनुरोध भी दिए गए हैं।

Inclusion of Peruvannan community in S.C. List

4505. SHRI V.S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Peruvannan Community was excluded from the list of Scheduled Castes in Kerala;

(b) whether any memorandum has been received from them for their inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

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

(a) The question of exclusion of Peruvannan community from the list of Scheduled Castes in Kerala does not arise as this community has never been specified as a Scheduled Caste in that State.

(b) Representations have been received for inclusion of Peruvannan community in the list of Scheduled Castes in Kerala.

(c) The proposal is being examined in consultation with the State Government of Kerala and the Registrar General of India.

Representation of Minorities in Police Force

4506. SHRI G. M. BANATWALA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of Government assurances any measures have been taken to ensure that minorities are adequately represented in police force, including the intelligence set up; and

(b) if so, details of any such measures or proposals with respect to the police force and intelligence set up at the Central each State and each of the Union Territory levels ?

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

(a) and (b). Recruitment to Police forces is made in accordance with the Constitutional provisions which contemplate reservation only for backward classes citizens including Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. The State Governments have been advised to ensure that there is no discrimination against any community in recruitment at any levels.

Letters Written by M.P.'s to Ministers

4507. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8225 on 22 April, 1981 regarding letters written by M.P.'s to Ministers, and state:

(a) whether the information in reply to part (c) of the question has since been collected;

(b) whether letters written by Members of Public and the Residents' Welfare Associations (Regd.) addressed to the Ministers and other authorities of the Government are neither replied nor acknowledged; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure that the letters are acknowledged and replied on priority ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Partial Implementation Report, on the basis of information which has been furnished by the ministries/departments, was laid on the Table of the House on 24th August, 1981. The remaining information is being collected.

(b) and (c). The Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure (8th edition) contains the following provisions to ensure prompt acknowledgement or interim reply to communications received from the Members of Parliament, recognised associations, public bodies and members of public :

"45 Acknowledgments and Interim Replies

(1) All communications from members of Parliament, recognised associations, public bodies and members of the public generally, which cannot be answered promptly will be acknowledged suitably. If any such communication is wrongly addressed to a department, it will be transferred promptly to the appropriate department under intimation to the party concerned.

(2) In all other cases in which delay is anticipated in sending out a final reply, an interim reply will be sent to the party concerned at the earliest possible stage, indicating wherever possible the approximate date by which a final reply may be expected."

Instructions were issued in May, 1977 to all ministries/departments reiterating

the provisions in the Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure on the need for prompt acknowledgement of letters received, whether from individuals or associations. It was ascertained from the Internal Work Study Units through a circular in July, 1977 that the instructions had been circulated by the ministries to all concerned. Verification by the Internal Work Study Units in different ministries also showed that instructions were generally followed.

The Inspection Questionnaire for annual inspection of sections prescribed in January, 1980 also requires the Inspecting Officers to ascertain that such letters are promptly acknowledged and replied to. Specific columns for this purpose have been incorporated in the questionnaire.

Refusal by Management of National Herald to Provide Work to its Workers

4508. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of the 'National Herald' group of newspapers has been refusing work to over 130 of their employees since long despite specific Court orders reinstating them;

(b) if so, full details thereof; and

(c) what action Government propose to take for their immediate reinstatement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). According to the Delhi Administration with whom the matter was taken up, relations between the management of National Herald New Delhi and their employees came under strain towards the end of 1978 and during 1979 due to delayed payment of wages and also alleged mis-management. The workers struck work because of non-payment of wages which resulted in some of them being suspended from 10-3-1979 to 14-3-1979. Thereafter, the management declared a lock-out of the establishment w.e.f. 15-3-1979 on grounds of alleged indiscipline among the employees and also alleged apprehension of damage to property. The establishment remained closed till 30-1-1980. During this period, the services of some workers were either terminated or retrenched. The workers' union raised an industrial dispute on behalf of 20 workers who were terminated/retrenched from service. The matter was seized in conciliation. As efforts at conciliation failed the dispute has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Delhi. The proceedings before the Tribunal are still in progress.

Information in respect of newspapers published by the management of the National Herald from Bombay, Lucknow and Patna has been called from the respective State Governments.

जाली हस्ताक्षरों से लिए गए वाहन और स्क्रैप

4509. श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सतर्कता विभाग ने एक ऐसा मामला पकड़ा है जिसमें जाली हस्ताक्षरों से रक्षा मंत्रालय से वाहन और स्क्रैप इत्यादि उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सतर्कता विभाग ने ऐसी शिकायत पर जांच शुरू की जिसमें शिकायतकर्ताओं का केवल नाम और पते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, क्या अन्य लोगों से पूछताछ करने से पहले, सरकार इस बारे में शिकायतकर्ताओं से पूछताछ करेगी ताकि इस मामले से संबंधित सभी तथ्य शीघ्र प्रकाश में आ सकें?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल) : (क) से (ग). इस मंत्रालय में एक शिकायत इस आरोप की मिली थी कि सेंट्रल व्हीकल डिपो, पानागढ़ (पश्चिम बंगाल) से सेना के अतिरिक्त भण्डारों को जाली रिलीज आदेशों के आधार पर दिया गया था। इस शिकायत को केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो को जांच के लिए दिए जाने का निश्चय किया गया। केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो ने एक मामला रजिस्टर कर लिया है और जांच चल रही है।

केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो उन सभी व्यक्तियों से पूछताछ करेगा जिन्हें इस मामले से संबंधित जानकारी है या जिन्होंने शिकायत की है।

Levy of Property Tax by Lajpat Nagar Zone of DMC

4510. SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court held a few years back that the deciding factor for laying tax on a new building was whether it was fit for being occupied both factually and in law and that a completion certificate was only a guiding factor;

(b) whether the Court further observed that for assessment of a new building it should be proved that the building attracted House Tax on April 1, 1973 otherwise no tax could be levied for 1973-74.

(c) whether the Lajpat Nagar Zone of the Delhi Municipal Corporation is foisting payment of property tax from the date of filing the application for completion certificate in disregard of the fact that no water supply was available during the period in the Friends Colony (West Block) and even the application for completion certificate being dated 18th April, 1973 no tax could be levied for 1973-74; and

(d) the relief proposed to be given to the assesses in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
SHRI YOGENDRA PRAKASH:

(a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has stated that as per judgement of the Delhi High Court in R.S.A. 77-D/66 in the case of Smt. (Dr.) Santosh Chandiok wife of Shri Swaraj Chandiok r/o 4, Under Hill Road, Delhi vs. Municipal Corporation of Delhi, delivered on 23rd November, 1971, "if any property is erected or completed and is sought to be assessed even for the first time, then notice will have to be issued under Section 126 of the D.M.C. Act, 1957 and the assessment will be operative from the beginning of the building whichever be later at the time the notice is given. This judgement has been circulated by the Corporation to all the Assessing Officers for their guidance.

(c) and (d). In view of the reply to parts (a) and (b). above, tax is chargeable for 1973-74 with effect from 18-4-73 when the building is complete on that date. Determination of date of completion of a building, being a quasi judicial function, is done in the light of the specific facts and circumstances of a particular case, application for completion certificate being one of the material facts.

Crisis in small Scale Industries of West Bengal

4511. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the fact that the small scale unit of West Bengal are facing crisis due to inadequate raw materials supplied by the Central Government and the orders from the public sector undertakings ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the public sector undertakings are violating the norms of the Bureau of Public Enterprises; and

(c) the action taken by Government to save the small scale industries of West Bengal in details ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATTA TIWARI) : (a) While there is some shortage of pig iron, certain categories of steel items and hard coke in the country due to reduced availability, which has affected small scale units all over the country including those in West Bengal, the central public sector undertakings in West Bengal have been continuously providing order support to the small scale and ancillary units in West Bengal.

(b) No specific complaints regarding the violation of BPE guidelines by the central public sector enterprises located in West Bengal have been received. However, two associations from West Bengal brought certain cases of hardships felt by some tiny and small scale units with one of the central public sector undertakings.

(c) In the case of the raw materials efforts are being made to increase the availability of raw materials to small scale units through the following steps :

(i) As a result of liberalisation of import policy some categories of iron & steel, in short supply, have been placed under OGL for actual users.

(ii) The import of pig iron has been recently canalised through Steel Authority of India Ltd. and proposals are under way for import to meet the shortfall in demand and supply.

(iii) Steps are also being taken to make the availability of hard-coke easier by removing the movement bottlenecks.

As regards the cases of hardship referred to by the two associations, the matter has been already taken up with the concerned public sector enterprise for finding a suitable solution.

Allotment of Higher Type of Accommodation to R.E.P.F. Office Staff, Delhi

4512. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some employees of the Central/Regional Provident Fund Offices, New Delhi were allotted higher type of accommodation in the staff colony named Bhavishya Nidhi Enclave, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi;

(b) whether one of the condition of allotment of higher type accommodation was that the allottees will have to pay standard rent fixed for that accommodation;

(c) is it also a fact that the standard rent was provisionally been fixed long back but the same has not been deducted so far from their salary ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY) : The Employees' Provident Fund authorities have stated as follows :—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). It has since been decided that the rent chargeable in all cases of allotment of higher type of accommodation may be 10% of the minimum of the scale of pay of the group entitled to the relevant type of accommodation plus C.C.A. or 10% of the actual pay plus C.C.A. whichever is higher.

छावनी बोर्डों में चुनाव

4513. श्री समीनद्दीन : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में ऐसे छावनी बोर्डों की संख्या क्या है जहां जनवरी, 1980 से 31 जुलाई, 1981 के बीच चुनाव हुए थे और ऐसे छावनी बोर्डों की संख्या क्या है जहां अभी चुनाव होने बाकी हैं; और

(ख) बनारस, झानापुर और रामगढ़ छावनी बोर्डों के चुने गए ऐसे सदस्यों की अलग-अलग संख्या क्या है जिन्होंने उपर्युक्त अवधि के दौरान हिन्दी, उर्दू और अंग्रेजी में शपथ ली ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य सचिव (श्री शिवराज वो० पाटिल):

(क) जनवरी 1980 से जुलाई 1981 के दौरान देश में 30 छावनी बोर्डों में चुनाव हुए थे। शेष 32 छावनी बोर्डों में चुनाव की बारी, 31 जुलाई,

1981 के बाद तथा बोर्ड के सदस्यों का मौजूदा कार्यकाल समाप्त होने पर आती है; और

(ख) इस बारे में ब्योरा इस प्रकार है :—

छावनी का नाम	चुने गये सदस्यों की कुल संख्या	चुने गये उन सदस्यों की संख्या जिन्होंने निम्नलिखित में शपथ ली।	हिन्दी	उर्दू	अंग्रेजी
बनारस	5	2	—	3	
दानापुर	7	3	—	3	
रायबड़	7	5	—	2	

Appointment of Casual Labour in CSIR

4514. SHRI TRILOK CHAND : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has appointed casual labourers recently; if so, whether they were taken from Employment Exchange, if not the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether full quota of reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has been provided in these appointments, if so, the total number of posts filled and the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes taken, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) in case the appointments have been made from amongst candidates called for interview from open market and not from employment exchange, the action taken to check this irregularity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH).: (a) to (c). As a general policy, casual labourers are not engaged for work of a regular nature, but engaged only for work of a seasonal nature or of short duration. They are not taken from the Employment Exchange as their services are required for short spells as and when the need arises. Government Orders for reservation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes came into force in July,

1981 for casual labour. Since then, 6 persons have been appointed as casual labourers ; out of them one belongs to the Scheduled Caste meeting the reservation quota.

China's Entrenchment in Aksai Chin and Deployment of Missiles in Sinkiang and Gilgit

4515. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Press report (Tribunal 14-8-81) quoting a book "Kashmir Problems and Politics" disclosing China's entrenchment in Aksai Chin and deployment of missiles at three places in the Sinkiang province and the Gilgit Agency area; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government with regard thereto in the context of recent talks held with Chinese Prime Minister to normalise relations between India and China ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Government

have seen the press report to this effect. There is no independent information to confirm the statements in the Book.

(b) Does not arise.

National Award for Cement

4516. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether under para No. 200 of the National Award for Cement Industry it has been said that every workman with more than ten years services in the Cement factory shall be given ten tonnes of cement at ex-factory price once in his service to either build or repair his own house etc.;

(b) if so, the full details of this award;

(c) whether the All India Cement Workers' Federation had written to the Government to get this award implemented;

(d) if so, the suggestions made;

(e) reasons for the delay; and

(f) steps being taken to see that the Cement Manufacturers' Association at Bombay implements this award?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A recommendation to this effect has been made in the Award published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section(ii) dated 21st October, 1978.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Representations have been received requesting acceptance of the recommendation made in the Award.

(e) and (f). It has not been possible to agree with this recommendation.

Welfare of Harijans and Adivasis

4517. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals and programmes for the welfare of Harijans and Adivasis under the charge of his Ministry; and

(b) the steps being taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The following schemes and programmes for development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are under the purview of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(1) Assistance to States for investment in their Scheduled Castes Development Corporations;

(2) Post Matric Scholarships for students;

(3) Pre-Matric Scholarships for children of those engaged in "unclean" occupations;

(4) Book-Banks for students in Medical/Engineering Colleges.

(5) Girls Hostels;

(6) Coaching and Allied Schemes;

(7) Aid to Voluntary Organisations;

(8) Machinery for implementation of the protection of Civil Rights Act.

(9) Research and Training; and

(10) National Overseas Scholarships.

In addition, the Ministry of Home Affairs releases to the States:—

(a) Special Central Assistance to their Tribal Sub-Plans; and

(b) Special Central Assistance to their Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes.

(b) The schemes are being implemented by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Suitable Guidelines are issued by the Central Government from time to time.

Flatted Factories Reserved for SC/ST in Okhla

4518. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) number of flatted factories size 44.96 sq. mtr. near Okhla Industrial Estate reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes of Delhi;

(b) how many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons applied;

(c) how many of them were qualified Engineers with previous background;

(d) number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes qualified Engineers considered for the allotment and non-allotment with reasons therefor;

(e) number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons with no technical qualification and previous background considered for the allotment;

(f) the criteria adopted for allotment and rejection;

(g) how many flatted factories reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are still vacant in Okhla; and

(b) the policy of allotment particularly when the qualified Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Engineers were not considered for allotment ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) 15% out of 294 flatted factories.

(b) 40

(c) 3

(d) 4 were considered for allotment. The fifth one had submitted a scheme for the manufacture of aluminium building hardware which was not considered suitable for production in a flatted factory and was, therefore, rejected.

(e) 23.

(f) The broad criteria for allotment or rejection were as under:—

- (i) The industry/project should be employment oriented;
- (ii) Other things being equal, the industries with export potential or import substitution or catering to the defence and Govt. requirements would be given preference.
- (iii) The applicant should be a bona fide resident of Delhi.
- (iv) The industries/projects selected should be suitable for functioning in a flatted factory of a limited size, where there was limitation of power upto 5 H.P. and water supply was not available for individual units and should fall in one of the following categories:—
 - (1) Electrical Industries.
 - (2) Readymade Garments.
 - (3) Light Fabrication Industries.
 - (4) Light Engineering Industries.
 - (5) Plastics and Pharmaceuticals.
 - (6) Electronics.
- (v) Projects which were not considered suitable for functioning in the complex by virtue of excessive requirement of power/water or nature of machinery or otherwise emitting noxious and hazardous effluents were not considered.
- (vi) the applicants were considered only under one category of their option even if they fulfilled the conditions of more than one category.

(g) No flatted factory remains unallotted, as the reservations were subject to the provision that, if adequate number of deserving candidates were not available, the remaining number would be treated as un-reserved and allotted to general category.

(h) Does not arise.

Sales Tax on Match Industry

4519. **SHRI N. SOUNDARJAN :**
SHRI D. S. A.
SIVAPRAKASAM, :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that several units in tiny sector of the Match Industry are suffering because of pressure from mechanised and bigger sector units;

(b) whether Government are also aware that pressure is being brought on the Delhi Administration to impose sales tax to cripple further the growth of tiny sector; and

(c) if the Answer to part(a) is in the affirmative, the steps taken by Government to safeguard the interests of tiny sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
 (a) and (c). Position is being ascertained from the concerned Ministries.

(b) Government have no information.

**नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के सफाई तथा
 बाद्य अधिकारियों द्वारा दुकानदारों
 को नोटिस दिया जाना**

4520. **श्री कल्पनाथ सोनकर :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के स्वास्थ्य विभाग के सफाई तथा बाद्य अधिकारी, मुख्य सफाई निरीक्षक तथा सफाई निरीक्षक पी० एफ० ए० एक्ट, 1954 के अधीन कार्य करने में सक्षम हैं और यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में जारी की गई अधिसूचना की तारीख और संख्या क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या उक्त अधिकारियों ने नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के अंतर्गत दुकानदारों की परेशान करने के लिये पी० एफ० ए० एक्ट, 1954 के अधीन नोटिस दिये हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है;

(घ) न० दि० न० पा० के अंतर्गत खाद्य पदार्थ बचने वाली कुल कितनी दुकानें हैं और कितने दुकानदारों को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं और कितने दुकानदार बिना लाइसेंसों के अपनी दुकानें चला रहे हैं; और

(ङ) क्या न० दि० न० पा० के सफाई तथा खाद्य अधिकारियों ने बिना लाइसेंस दुकानें चलाने वाले दुकानदारों को नोटिस दिये हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मल्लवाना): (क) और (ख). नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने यह सूचना दी है कि खाद्य पदार्थ मिलावट निरोध अधिनियम 1954 की धारा 24 के अधीन बनाए गए नियमों के नियम 5 के अंतर्गत पालिका का स्वास्थ्य चिकित्सा अधिकारी लाइसेंस देने के लिए प्राधिकृत है और इस अधिनियम तथा इसके अधीन बने नियमों के अधीन उसको लाइसेंस जारी करने की शक्तियां दी गई हैं। नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के स्वास्थ्य विभाग के सफाई निरीक्षकों समेत पर्यवेक्षण कर्मचारी खाद्य पदार्थ मिलावट निरोध अधिनियम 1954 के अधीन बनाए गए नियम 8 के उप-नियम 7 के अधीन खाद्य पदार्थों का व्यापार करने वाले किसी परिसर का निरीक्षण करने के लिये पूर्णतः प्राधिकृत है ताकि वे यह सुनिश्चित कर सकें कि खाना लाइसेंसों की शर्तों के अनुसार तैयार

किया जाए और बेचा जाए तथा परिसर में और उसके आसपास कोई गंदगी युक्त अथवा अस्वास्थ्यकर परिस्थितियां व्याप्त न हों। जब कभी ऐसी समस्याओं का पर्यवेक्षण कर्मचारियों द्वारा पता लगाया जाता है तो उन्हें ऐसे आवश्यक आदेशों के लिये जो लाइसेंस देने वाला प्राधिकारी (स्वास्थ्य चिकित्सा अधिकारी) उचित समझे उनके ध्यान में लाया जाता है।

यदि लाइसेंस देने वाला प्राधिकारी इस बात से संतुष्ट है कि नोटिस जारी करना आवश्यक है तो लाइसेंस देने वाले प्राधिकारी की ओर से संबंधित अधिकारियों द्वारा नोटिस दे दिया जाता है। यदि अधिनियम अथवा उसके अधीन बने नियमों का उल्लंघन इस प्रकार का है जिसमें लोक स्वास्थ्य के हित में कानूनी कार्यवाही अपेक्षित है तो लाइसेंस देने वाले प्राधिकारी द्वारा इसकी सिफारिश दिल्ली प्रशासन को की जाती है।

(ग) भाग (क) तथा (ख) के उत्तर की दृष्टि से प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के अधीन खाद्य पदार्थों का व्यापार करने वाली दुकानों की संख्या—956 जारी किए गए लाइसेंसों की संख्या—798 बिना लाइसेंसों के चलने वाली दुकानों की संख्या—158 (य आंकड़े प्रति माह परिवर्तित होते रहते हैं)

(ङ) उन दुकानदारों को नोटिस जारी किए जाते हैं जो बिना लाइसेंसों के अथवा अस्वास्थ्यकर परिस्थितियों में खाद्य पदार्थ बेचते हैं, जब कभी ऐसे मामलों का पता लग जाता है।

सफाई कार्य के संबंध में मलकानी समिति की सिफारिशों

4521. श्री जंगम राम प्रेमी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें भारत सरकार द्वारा गठित मलकानी समिति की सिफारिशें लागू कर दी गई हैं ;

(ख) देश में उन नगर नियमों, महानगर पालिकाओं और नगर पालिकाओं की संख्या कितनी है जिन में सफाई कार्य व्यवस्थित रूप से किया जाता है;

(ग) किन-किन राज्यों में गन्दगी सिर पर ढोने का कार्य समाप्त कर दिया गया है;

(घ) क्या सफाई कार्य को पहले ही आवश्यक सेवा घोषित कर दिया गया है या सरकार का विचार इसे आवश्यक सेवा घोषित करने का है;

(ङ) सफाई वालों की स्थिति सुधारने के लिए कौन सी योजनाएं सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं; और

(च) देश में सभी स्थानों पर सफाई वालों का समान वेतन न होने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि सभी राज्यों में सफाई कार्य समान है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (च). प्रश्न का विषय निर्माण तथा आवास मंत्रालय का है। सूचना राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से एकत्र की जायेगी और निर्माण तथा आवास मंत्रालय द्वारा सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

मूल वेतन से कटौतियां

4522. श्री राजेश्वर निखरा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सैकड़ों कर्मचारियों के पहले के मूल वेतन से भी कटौतियां किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इस के परिणामस्वरूप कर्मचारियों को जो आर्थिक कठिनाइयां हो रही हैं उस के लिए कौन उत्तरदायी है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें पहले का मूल वेतन, जिस के वे कानूनी हकदार हैं, देने का है और यदि हां, तो कब ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वो० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख). थल सेना के किसी सिविलियन अध्यापक के मूल वेतन से कोई अनधिकृत कटौती नहीं की गई है। जो वेतन संरक्षण पाने के हकदार थे उन सभी को यह वेतन संरक्षण का लाभ दे दिया गया है।

Promotion of Draftsman in M.E.S.

4523. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is great discontentment among the Draftsman Grade I regarding promotion to Senior Draftsman grade in the Military Engineering Service, particularly in Western Command;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some juniors have been given promotion twice ignoring the seniors;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to do justice to the persons serving in the department for the last 15-20 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) :

(a) to (d). The facts are being ascertained and information will be laid on the Table of the House.

Grant of Headquarters special pay to Senior Officers working in D.G.L. etc.

4524. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3995 on 18 March, 1981 regarding Headquarters Special Pay to Scientific Officers and state:

(a) whether decision has been arrived at by Government regarding Grant of Headquarter Special Pay to Senior Class I Officers working in DGI, DTD and P (Air) and Directorate of Standardisation;

(b) whether Government have issued orders for grant of special pay to these officers; and

(c) if so, when these orders were issued, and the specific reasons for ignoring its own legal opinion, accepted by Minister in his reply to USQ No. 3995 on 18 March 1981 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). In the absence of a decision no orders regarding grant of Hqrs. Special Pay to these officers have been issued so far. In reply to Unstarred Question No. 3995 on 18-3-1981, the opinion of the Legal Adviser (Defence) in respect of such officers of Directorate of Standardisation was only mentioned. Since no decision has been taken, the question of ignoring it does not arise.

जालौर, राजस्थान में ग्रेनाइट पल फैक्टरी की स्थापना

4525. श्री बिरबाराम फुलवारिया :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के जालौर जिले में ग्रेनाइट पालिशिंग फैक्टरी की स्थापना किये जाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के पास विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसकी स्थापना गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में किए जाने का विचार है अथवा सरकारी क्षेत्र में, और उस पर कुल कितनी लागत आएगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग और अम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (ग). राजस्थान स्टेट ग्रेनाइट्स एण्ड मार्बल लिमिटेड द्वारा राजस्थान के जालौर जिले में पालिश किए गए ग्रेनाइट ब्लॉकों और स्लैबों का उत्पादन करने के लिए एक योजना पंजीकृत की गई है जिस में 106.06 लाख रुपए का निवेश निहित है ।

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा वरिष्ठ निजी सहायकों के लिये भर्ती परीक्षा।

4526. श्री चक्रधारी सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग किस वर्ष से केन्द्रीय सचिवालय के लिए वरिष्ठ निजी सहायकों की भर्ती हेतु परीक्षाएं करता रहा है;

(ख) इस परीक्षा में हिन्दी माध्यम कब से शुरू किया गया था; और

(ग) अब तक कितने अभ्यर्थियों ने अलग अलग और वर्षवार हिन्दी माध्यम लिया और हिन्दी माध्यम से परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण की ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बया) : (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1975 से ।

(ग) वर्ष	हिन्दी माध्यम का विकल्प देने वाले उम्मीदवारों की संख्या	अन्तिम रूप से अर्हता प्राप्त करने वाले उम्मीदवारों की संख्या
1975	6	—
1976	2	—
1977	2	—
1978	5	—
1979	6	—

1980 में ली गई सम्मिलित समिति विभागीय प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा के प्रत्तिम परिणाम संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा अभी घोषित नहीं किए गए हैं।

Ramanujam Committee Report on the working of Provident Fund Organisation

4527. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased

to state the action taken on the principal recommendations made by the Ramanujam Committee on the working of P.F. Organisation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement showing decisions taken by the Ministry of Labour on the recommendations of the Employees' Provident Fund Review Committee (Ramanujam Committee)

Sl. No.	Subject	Para No.	Decision of the Ministry of Labour
1	Arrears	1	Accepted.
2	Decentralisation	7 to 12	Accepted with modifications.
3	NTG Mills and Sick Units	24	Accepted with modification.
4	Damages	26	Not accepted
5	Investment and rate of interest	29	Accepted.
6		30	Not accepted.
7		31	Accepted
8		32	Accepted.
9	Penalties	37	Accepted
10	Working of exempted establishments.	42 to 46	Accepted
11	Preventive measures	48 to 55	Accepted.
12	Loans, advances and withdrawals	57	Accepted with modification.
13		58	Accepted.
14	Forfeiture Account and Special Reserve Fund and write off of arrears	59	Accepted.
15		60	Accepted
16		61	Accepted.
17	Statement of accounts and pass books.	62	Accepted.
18		63	Accepted with modification.
19	Insurance Scheme	66	Accepted.
20	Staff matters	68 to 70	Accepted.
All other recommendations are under consideration.			

Note: Paragraphs mentioned in c.l. 3 are these of Chapter XXIII of the Report.

Disfiguring of Mahatma Gandhi Statue in Dehradun

4528. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news items appearing in the Nav Bharat Times dated 18th January 1981 that the statue of Mahatma Gandhi installed in the Gandhi Park Dehradun has been disfigured recently by some anti-social elements;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any enquiry in this regard and if so, the names of persons found guilty therefor; and

(c) the action taken against them?

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

(a) to (c). The information is being collected and on receipt of the same statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Dismissal or Removal of Persons under Act. 311

4529. SHRI D.S.A SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs have resorted to proviso (a), (b) and (c) to Article 311(2) of Constitution of India to dismiss or remove any person during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the officers concerned and the reasons for resorting to this proviso?

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

(a) and (b). In the Ministry of Home Affairs (Secretariat) only one employee (a Lower Division Clerk) was removed from service in 1978, consequent on his conviction by a Court of Law, under proviso (a) of Article 311(2) of the Constitution of India. No employee of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Secretariat) was dismissed or removed under provision (b) and (c) of Article 311(2) of the Constitution.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति का बनाया जाना

4530. श्री केशव राव पारधी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दोबारा सत्ता में आने के बाद केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समिति के सदस्य कौन-कौन हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Fixation of D.A. linked to cost of Having index for Beedi and Cigar workers

4531. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state what steps have been taken to fix up D.A. linked to the cost of living index for beedi and cigar workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): The Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee of Labour Ministers had recommended that each State may consider introduction of variable dearness allowance as an element of minimum wage wherever possible. Later in the Labour Ministers' Conference held on 4th and 5th August, 1981 it was inter alia decided that a mechanism should be devised to link the minimum wages to the consumer price index numbers as has been done by some States to the extent possible so that they can be revised periodically without delay. A meeting of Labour Ministers of some States was held on 11th September, 1981, to consider the problem of disparity in the rates of wages prescribed by the various States for employments in the beedi industry. It was decided at this meeting inter alia that each State should consider introducing a variable D.A. formula linked to a cost of living index as a distinct element in determining the minimum wages. It was also decided that those States which found it difficult to introduce such a formula should revise the minimum wages at least once a year.

Raw materials for Inchek Tyres and National Rubber Manufacturers

4532. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of the Inchek Tyres and National Rubber Manufacturers have repeatedly made representations that raw materials are not being supplied for production; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The inventory of finished products of the two companies is rather high which has resulted in shortage of working Capital funds. The funds position gets further worsened on account of continuing cash losses, and the time taken in bridging the resource gap from outside. In a situation like this, the management is concentrating on items that yield relatively higher contribution.

Persons Killed by Naga Extremists

4533. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of persons killed by Naga extremists during the last six months ending 31st August, 1981; and

(b) the steps taken to check their activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) 25.

(b) Strict vigilance continues to be maintained by our security forces.

Guideline for Foreign Collaboration

4534. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attentions has been drawn to page 68 para 2, 2 in which the earlier guidelines 'that foreign technical collaboration can be considered on merits' has been omitted;

(b) if so, whether this does not amount to substantial deviation from the last policy on blade industry thereby enabling entry of multinationals like Gillette, Wilkinson Sword etc. to enter into a non-priority mass consumptions item on financial participation basis; and

(c) whether the view of our Prime Minister that import to technology will not be permitted as long as indigenous technology is available in the revised guidelines?

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

(b) and (c): The position regarding foreign collaboration in razor blade industry is that till December, 1978, while technical collaboration was permissible with royalty upto 5%, equity participation was not permitted. In December, 1978, fresh guidelines were laid for foreign collaboration where in it was indicated that even in those areas where no foreign collaboration was normally considered necessary, administrative Ministries/Foreign Investment Board may consider import of technology even in these fields if—

(i) indigenous technology is too closely held and is not available for use by new entrepreneurs on competitive terms;

(ii) technology is required for updating of existing technology in India to meet efficiently domestic requirements or to become competitive in the export market;

(iii) such import is required for manufacture of items with substantial exports backed by buy-back guarantees.

Assent to Kerala Bills

4535. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Bills that are pending with Government from Kerala for assent;

(b) how long these Bills have been pending with Government ; and

(c) the time by which they are expected to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) : A statement indicating the position of 4 Bills pending assent of the President is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

The position of 4 Kerala Bills pending assent of the President

Title of the Bill	Date of receipt	Time by which expected to be cleared.
The Kerala Casual Temporary & Badli Workers (Wages) Bill, 1977.	11-10-77	These bills are under examination in consultation with the State Govt. and the concerned Administrative Ministries/Depts and will be cleared in course of time.
The Public Property (Prevention of Destruction and Loss) Bill, 1978.	9-10-1978	
The Kerala Cashew Workers Relief and Welfare Fund Bill, 1979.	28-1-1980	
The Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1980.	8-5-1980.	

Nationalisation of Cement Plants

4536. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to nationalise some cement plants;

(b) if so, their names and by what time; and

(c) the reasons for their nationalisation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN-DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c) The Cement factory of Messrs Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd., at Charkhi Dadri Haryana, was lying closed since 18th March, 1980. The assets of the undertaking were acquired by the Government on 23rd June, 1981 by an ordinance and have since been vested with the Cement Corporation of India Ltd. A bill replacing this ordinance has also been passed by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

Dowry cases Registered in Delhi, Gujarat, U. P. and other Union Territories

4537. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many dowry cases have been registered with Police in Delhi, Gujarat, U. P. and other Union Territories and the action taken on each one during 1st February, 1980 to 31st July, 1981;

(b) the outcome thereof;

(c) how many complaints of such cases have been received by various police stations which were not registered by police;

(d) the reasons for not registering such cases; and

(e) the action taken against concerning police officials and others for not registering such cases, for not taking action, or not arresting the persons involved, along with their in-laws?

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

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

Non-Availability of Medicines in E.S.I. Hospitals Kerala

4538. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that proper and sufficient medicines/medical facilities are not available in the Employees State Insurance Hospitals in Kerala State; and

(b) the steps taken to remedy these short-comings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):

(a) The Director General, ESI Corporation had inspected ESI hospitals/dispensaries in the State during March, 1981 and pointed out certain deficiencies.

(b) The deficiencies have been brought to the notice of the State Government for suitable remedial measures.

Pension to freedom Fighters of Bihar

4539. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters from Bihar whose cases of pension have not yet been decided;

(b) the reasons for delay in deciding their cases and since when they are pending for decision; and

(c) the time by which their cases are likely to be finalised?

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

(a) to (c). No application for freedom fighters Pension received from Bihar till 31 July, 1980 viz prior to liberalisation of the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, was pending initial scrutiny. Of the applications received till then, 1961 were Sanctioned Pension and 29,043 applications were rejected on one or more of the following grounds:—

- (i) applicant being not a genuine freedom fighter.
- (ii) Suffering being less than the specified period of six months.
- (iii) suffering not in connection with freedom movement and submission of false documentary evidence.

(iv) internment/externment/abscondence being not supported by evidence.

(v) Voluntary underground suffering.

Fresh applications were invited after liberalisation of Pension Scheme w.e.f. 1-8-80 and advance copies of such applications are still being received. So far 32,633 new applications have been received and are being verified by State Government. Pension is sanctioned soon after verification report is received from State Government.

Tribal Development Agencies of Orissa Getting Central Assistance

4540. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the tribal development agencies of Orissa which are getting Central assistance;

(b) the amount allocated to them in 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(c) the names of the districts where those tribal development projects have been introduced;

(d) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has sent guidelines to State of Orissa for the speedy implementation of the tribal development programmes;

(e) whether Government have a proposal to give additional amount in 1981-82 for that purpose; and

(f) if so, the details about the amount proposed to be given to Orissa for those tribal development projects?

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

(a) Information is given in the statement annexed.

(b) The special Central assistance allocated to the State Government for Tribal Sub-Plan programmes during 1979-80 and 1980-81 is as follows:—

	Rs. in lakhs
1979-80	880.00
1980-81	770.35

(c) Information is given in the statement attached.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f). The tentative allocation of special Central assistance for the Tribal

sub-Plan areas of Orissa for 1981-82 is Rs. 1022 lakhs.

Statement

Name of the District	Name of the ITDAs
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1. Mayurbhanj	1. Baripada
	2. Kaptipada
	3. Karanjia
	4. Rairangpur
2. Sundargarh	5. Sundargarh
	6. Panposh
	7. Bonai
3. Koraput	8. Koraput
	9. Jeypore
	10. Nawarangpur
	11. Malkangiri
	12. Gunupur
	13. Rayagada
4. Phulbani	14. Phulbani
	15. Balliguda
5. Keonjhar	16. Keonjhar
	17. Champua
6. Sambalpur	18. Kuchinda
7. Kalahandi	19. Th. Rampur
8. Balasore	20. Nilgiri
9. Ganjam	21. Parlakhemundi

Black Topping of Road Between Kiary-Loma and Leh Partapur on Priority Basis

4541. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 451 on 17 December, 1980 regarding roads between Kiary-Loma and Leh-Partapur, and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to low priority on the part of Defence needs, the road between Leh-Partapur and Kiary-Loma sector in Ladakh have not been black topped so far;

(b) whether it is also a fact that because of rough and bad roads, the people living in the above sectors are suffering for want of non-plying of proper civil buses and other vehicle services;

(c) if replies to (a) and (b) above are in the affirmative, whether Government will consider to transfer back to State Government the above roads alongwith the funds provided for maintenance purpose; and

(d) if not, whether Government will take up these roads for black topping on priority basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d) Development of roads is a continuing process; and specific programmes in this regard are drawn up on the basis of periodical appraisals of all relevant factors including defence needs, local conditions and cost effectiveness. The assessment is that at present black-topping of the roads or handing over these to the State Government is not necessary or expedient.

Payment of Final and CPF Dues to a Retired/Deceased Employees of Bhilai Steel Plant

4542. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) what is the time limit for finalisation and payment of dues to the retired/deceased employees including departmental labour of Bhilai Steel Plant and its mines with regard to their final and C.P.F. dues;

(b) how many claims are outstanding for payment of final and CPF dues to the retired/deceased employees of Bhilai Steel Plant details in full may please be provided; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to avoid delays in payment of such dues ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY) : (a) and (c). The Employees Provident Fund Authorities have reported that Bhilai Steel Plant and its mines have been granted relaxation under para 79 of the EPF Scheme, 1952 and the CPF claims have to be settled in accordance with the rules of the Establishment according to which they are payable immediately on or after retirement or immediately after death.

The Establishment/Trust Board of the Bhilai Steel Plant have been directed to settle the claims strictly in accordance with the CPF Rules and in time.

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

News Item "Wages of being a Scheduled Caste Indian"

4543. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news feature published in the Bombay based Tabloid 'The Daily' dated August 10, 1980 under the caption "Wages of being a Scheduled Caste Indian";

(b) if so, the action Ministry have taken to discipline the erring and recalcitrant Ministries and officials against whom several allegations have been made and to protect the service and career interest of employees of Government of India belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minorities; and

(c) the action Ministry propose to take on the concerned Director against whom several allegations have been made in the above article ?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The news item mentions transfer of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officers of Central Information Service, the adverse entries in their confidential Reports and the corrupt practices

on the part of certain officers in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The information will be collected and laid on the table of the House.

Crimes Registered in Sarojini Nagar P.S. New Delhi

4544. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) The number of thefts/burglaries, Chain snatchings registered in the jurisdiction of Police station, Sarojini Nagar (Police Distt. South Delhi) from 1 April, 1980 to 31 December, 1980 with total amount involved;

(b) the number of thieves/burglars/chain snatchers apprehended and the total amount of recoveries made;

(c) the number of cases in which each of these thieves/burglars/chain snatchers was involved against (a) above; and

(d) the total amount of recoveries restored to owners upto 31st July, 1981 ?

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

(a) The number of cases registered at Police Station Sarojini Nagar during this period are indicated below :

Head of Crime	Cases Reported	Value of goods stolen
Thefts	329	Rs. 9,61,566.00
Burglary	45	Rs. 1,54,350.00
Chain-snatching.	9	Rs. 15,025.00
Other snatching.	3	Rs. 35,000.00
TOTAL	386	Rs. 11,65,941.00

(b) The number of persons apprehended and the total value of goods recovered in these cases are indicated below :

Head of Crime	No. of persons arrested	Value of goods recovered
Thefts	60	Rs. 4,91,635.00
Burglary	20	Rs. 16,900.00
Chain Snatching	9	Rs. 5,825.00
Total	89	Rs. 5,14,360.00

(c) The 89 persons apprehended are involved in 45 out of 386 cases.

(d) The value of the property restored in these cases is indicated below :

Head of Crime	Value of recovered property restored to the owners.
	In detected cases.
Theft	237175/-
Burglary	14900/-
Chain snatching.	2600/-
TOTAL	Rs. 254675/-

Theft of arms from Arms Depots

4545. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many thefts were committed in the Arms Depots during the years 1980 and 1981 so far;

(b) what is the total quantity of arms, and kinds and probable use of these stolen arms;

(c) how many have been arrested and number of civilians and non-civilians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No theft of arms from any of the Arms Depots has been reported during the years 1980 and 1981.

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

Officers Trainees in Different Wings of Defence Services

4546. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons recruited as Officer-trainees in the different wings of the Defence Services during the last three years;

(b) how many of these are relatives of officers, serving or retired;

(c) whether she is aware that a wide spread suspicion exists that there is a strong bias in favour of the families of officers in the matter of recruitment; and

(d) if so, the steps contemplated to do away with the bias through changes in the procedure, machinery etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) A total of 4082 persons in the Army, 906 in the Navy and 925 persons in the Air Force were detailed on pre-commission training at the various training institutions during the last three years.

(b) and (c). No statistics as to which of the officers recruited are related to serving or retired officers are maintained. Selection is purely on merit through written examination conducted by the UPSC followed by an interview by the Services Selection Board. A merit list is prepared by the UPSC on the basis of their performance and the written examination and SSB. Any relationship with the officer serving or retired is therefore merely coincidental. There is, therefore, no basis for presuming that there is any bias in favour of families of officers in the matter of recruitment.

(d) Does not arise.

Shifting of H. P. C.

4548. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL.
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons behind shifting headquarters of Hindustan Paper Corporation (HPC) from Delhi to Calcutta in 1976;

(b) the reasons for current move by the Ministry to shift the headquarters from Calcutta to elsewhere in the interest of the organisation; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid shifting?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The Hindustan Paper Corporation was setting up integrated pulp and paper mills in Nagaland and the Nowgong and Cachar Districts of Assam. Since the North Eastern region is the principal sector of H. P. C. activities, and main equipment

suppliers were also located in or near Calcutta, it was considered the appropriate place for the Office of the Corporation.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to shift the headquarters of the Corporation from Calcutta.

बस्ती जिले में उद्योगों की स्थापना

4549. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे :

श्री सज्जन कुमार :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बस्ती जिले को पिछड़ा हुआ जिला घोषित किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन उद्योगों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्हें सरकार 1981-82 के दौरान जिले में स्थापित करने का विचार रखती है; और

(ग) इन उद्योगों में कब तक उत्पादन होने की संभावना है ?

उद्योग और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण बल तिवारी) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार का वर्ष 1981-82 में इस समय उद्योगों की स्थापना करने का कोई विशेष प्रस्ताव नहीं है। किन्तु, केन्द्रीय संयंत्र कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित करने के लिए बस्ती जिले का पता लगाया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश इन्डस्ट्रियल कन्सल्टेंट लि० को विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण तथा परियोजना संबंधी संभावनाओं तथा अवस्थापना संबंधी आवश्यकता का पता लगाने का कार्य सौंपा है, जो इस समय सर्वेक्षण करने लगे हैं। हरिया तहसील में स्थित मैसर्स ए० के० पेपर मिल शीघ्र ही उत्पादन शुरू कर देगा। लघु उद्योगों तथा बड़े उद्योगों का उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार है :-

उद्योग का नाम	उद्योगों की सं०	पूँजी निवेश लाख रु० में	रोजगार	उत्पादन लाख रु० में
(क) लघु उद्योग	6	कार्यकारी पूँजी सहित 31.23	113	25.53
(ख) बड़े उद्योग	4	कार्यकारी पूँजी सहित 895.84	2693	1173.11

वर्ष 1981-82 में जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1000 लघु तथा कारीगरों के एककों का पता लगाया गया है। पिछले वर्षों में इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत की गई प्रगति निम्न प्रकार रही है:—

	स्थापित किए गए एकक	वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा (कारीगरों के एककों दी गई ऋण सहायता सहित) सं०	(लाख रु०)
1979-80	95	94.00	
1980-81	2076	57.00	

बीड़ी श्रमिकों की मजदूरी का पुनरीक्षण

4550. श्री विजय कुमार यादव :
कृपया श्रम मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने जनवरी, 1980 के बाद बीड़ी श्रमिकों की मजदूरी का पुनरीक्षण किया है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) किन किन राज्यों ने संशोधित मजदूरी अधिसूचित कर दी है और लागू भी कर दी गई है ;

(ग) शेष राज्यों द्वारा अपने राजपत्रों में पुनरीक्षित मजदूरी अधिसूचित न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और उनके द्वारा इसे कब तक अधिसूचित करने एवं कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग) : राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और गुजरात सरकार ने क्रमशः दली जनवरी, 1980, 14 अगस्त, 1980 और 15 जुलाई, 1981 से बीड़ी उद्योग में

रोजगार के लिए न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों को संशोधित किया है।

बिहार, कर्नाटक और महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने पुनरीक्षण के प्रस्तावों को अधिसूचित किया है।

केरल और उड़ीसा सरकारों ने पुनरीक्षण के लिए समितियाँ नियुक्त की हैं।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम और पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने बताया कि मामला विचाराधीन है।

त्रिपुरा के संबंध में न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरें 15 अप्रैल, 1979 से संशोधित की गई थीं।

मजदूरी दरों को संशोधित करने वाली अधिसूचनाओं को कानून का बल प्राप्त है और उन्हें लागू करना नियोजकों का उत्तरदायित्व है। संबंधित सरकारें निर्जा द्वारा उन्हें लागू करती हैं।

Conversion Move in Kanpur

4551. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :
SHRI TRILOK CHAND :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Press report appearin

a Statesman dated 28 July, 1981 regarding conversion move by more than 20,000 Harijans and members of other depressed castes in Kanpur; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Constitution gives every citizen the right to profess, practise and propagate any religion of his choice.

Setting up of News Print Factory at Siliguri by H. P. C.

4552. **SHRI SUBODH SEN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) when the Hindustan Paper Corporation would set up newsprint factory at Siliguri in West Bengal;

(b) the details thereof in this regard; and

(c) how long will take by the Government to decide the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) to (c): There is no proposal for the Hindustan Paper Corporation to set up a newsprint factory at Siliguri in West Bengal.

Demand for creation of the 'Greater Mizoram'

4553. **SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to undertake a fresh reorganisation of the States for the purpose of creating a larger Mizoram;

(b) whether the demand for the creation of a 'greater Mizoram' is a part of an overall settlement of the problem;

(c) whether some discussion had taken place on the up-gradation of the status of the Union Territory;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) to (e). Talks with MNF are still continuing. It will be premature to give the details at this stages.

Setting up of Nucleus Industries in Rajasthan

4554. **SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up nucleus industries in Rajasthan during the next year in the public sector, if so, the number of such industries; and

(b) the names of the districts where these industries will be set up and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) There is no proposal at present to set up Nucleus industries in public sector during the next year in Rajasthan

(b) Does not arise;

Formation of a Body, Indo-Bengla Friendship Association under Gandhi Peace Foundation

4555 **SHRI K.K. TEWARY:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the auspices of the Gandhi Peace Foundation a new body called Indo-Bangla Friendship Association was formed some months ago and whether someone was elected convener of that Association;

(b) if so, the name of the person so elected;

(c) what are the objects of this Association;

(d) whether most of the members of this Association and another body called Indo-Pak Friendship Association started under the auspices of the Gandhi Peace Foundation, are common; and

(e) whether the Gandhi Peace Foundation Indo-Pak Friendship Association are interconnected bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (e) The details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House:

Central undertakings in Asansol, Durgapur

4556. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Central Undertakings in Asansol-Durgapur belt are violating the Bureau of Public Enterprises guidelines;

(b) if so, whether the Minister of Cottage and Small Scale Industries, Government of West Bengal gave suggestions at the 35th Meeting of the Small Scale Industries Board which was held at New Delhi on 9 July, 1981;

(c) if so, what were those suggestions; and

(d) the steps taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIARI): (a) According to the information received in the office of the Development Commissioner (SSI) and the Bureau of Public Enterprises, all the 7 central public sector undertakings located in Asansol-Durgapur belt of West Bengal have taken action to implement important guidelines of the BPE. No representations against the central public sector undertakings violating the above guidelines have been received. However, two Associations of Industries of the region have referred to some problems faced by the small scale units in their dealings with one public sector undertaking.

(b) and (c). The Hon'ble Minister of Cottage & Small Scale Industries, Government of West Bengal, while addressing the 35th Meeting of the Small Scale Industries Board held at New Delhi on 9th July, 1981, had made certain observations regarding the role of central public sector enterprises in the ancillary development programme. He had advocated the need for a strict implementation of the BPE guidelines by the central public sector enterprises and for evolving an effective mechanism for monitoring the performance of central undertakings in this regard. He had also suggested that departmental undertakings like the railways workshops, port-trusts, etc. which are not presently covered by the BPE guidelines should also adopt similar guidelines for ancillary development.

(d) The suggestion made by the Hon'ble Minister would be considered by the Standing Committee of the SSI Board and further action will be taken based on the considered view of the SSI Board in the matter.

Immoral Traffic in Guest House in Narain Vihar New Delhi

4557. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a news item in Hindustan Times dated 24 July, 1981 a raid was conducted by the Crime Branch of Delhi Police at Guest House in residential area of Narain Vihar, New Delhi and two girls were arrested under immoral Traffic Act

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have also received complaints from the residents of Narain Vihar that the lodge is being used for immoral purposes and poses a serious threat to peace and law and order of the colony;

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against the proprietors of the lodge and whether the licence of the lodge would be immediately cancelled; and

(d) if no, the special reasons for allowing the Guest House to indulge in flesh trade in the heart of a decent colony ?

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

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

(c) and (d). No licence for the running of the Guest House was granted. The Guest House has since been closed down w.e.f. 22nd July, 1981. In the raid conducted by the Crime Branch of Delhi Police on 22-7-1981 two women alongwith the Manager of the Guest House were arrested in case FIR No 225 dated 22-7-1981 u/s 3/4/5/7/ of Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, P.S. Narain Vihar

मध्य प्रदेश की ऐसी टेक्सटाइल मिलों की संख्या जिन की घोर कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा की 5 लाख से भी अधिक की धनराशि बकाया है

4558. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या वम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उन टेक्सटाइल उद्योगों की संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं जिन पर कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की 5 लाख से अधिक की धन राशि बकाया है ;

(ख) उसे घनराशि को वसूल करने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) क्या इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए गए हैं कि योजना के अन्तर्गत जमा होने वाली घनराशि भविष्य में रोकी न जाए और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

धम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने सूचित किया है कि निम्नलिखित छः कपड़ा मिलों की ओर से 5 लाख रुपये से अधिक की राशि वकाया है :—

1. मैसर्स बंगाल नागपुर काटन मिल्स, राजनन्दगांव ।
2. मैसर्स स्वदेशी मिल्स, इन्दौर ।
3. मैसर्स विनोद मिल्स, कं० लि० उज्जैन
4. मैसर्स विमल मिल्स, उज्जैन ।
5. मैसर्स होप टैक्सटाइल लि० इन्दौर ।
6. मैसर्स राय बहादुर कन्हैयालाल भण्डारी मिल्स, इन्दौर ।

(ख) इन मिलों के विरुद्ध वसूली प्रमाण-पत्र जारी-दायर किए गए हैं । मैसर्स होप टैक्सटाइल लि० इन्दौर और मैसर्स राय बहादुर कन्हैयालाल भण्डारी मिल्स इन्दौर के विरुद्ध अभियोजन मामले भी दायर किए गए हैं ।

(ग) जहां कहीं आवश्यक होगा दोषी नियोजकों के विरुद्ध कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 85क, 85ख 85ग में यथाव्यवस्थित कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाएगी ताकि बकाया राशि में वृद्धि न हो ।

'Hazard of Discovery'

4559 SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the editorial "Hazards of Discovery" appearing in the 'Indian Express' New Delhi dated 13 August, 1981 ;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto ; and

(c) what action is being taken by Government to set matters right ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (c). The editorial in the Indian Express, New Delhi dated 13-8-1981 has come to Government's notice. The work done on "seminalpals-min" was reported in two articles, both published in the same issue of the Scientific Journal 'NATURE', Volume 279, No. 5715 dated June 21, 1979, one by Dr. E.S.P. Reddy and Dr. P.M. Bhargava of the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB), Hyderabad, and the other by Dr. K.H. Scheit of Max Planck Institute, West Germany and Dr. E.P.S. Reddy and Dr. P.M. Bhargava of CCMB, Hyderabad. Scientific community is therefore, aware of the pioneering work done by the Indian Scientists in this regard. No useful purpose is likely to be served by taking up the matter with publications like 'Newsweek and Readers' Digest.

Display of Portraits of National Leaders in Central Government Offices

4560. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of the national leaders whose portraits are displayed in the offices of Central Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : No instructions have been issued regarding display of portraits of national leaders in the offices of Central Government and the Government have no information regarding portraits displayed in individual offices.

Rebate on Property Tax by Delhi Municipal Corporation

4561. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Municipal Corporation while determining property tax does not grant any rebate for ground rent paid by the lessees of these lease-hold plots to the Delhi Development Authority; whereas the Income-Tax Department grants this relief;

(b) if so, the reasons there for?

(c) whether it is also a fact that while the I.T. Department allows 1/6th of Income towards repairs as relief, the Delhi Municipal Corporation gives rebate at the rate of 10 percent of the income only; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to direct the DMC to recast these rules, as in the context of the present day high cost of material and labour it is impossible to get repairs done within the ceiling fixed by it?

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

(a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that while determining Property Tax the Corporation does not grant any rebate for ground rent paid by the lessee of the leasehold plots to the Delhi Development Authority because such a rebate is not admissible under the provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.

(c) and (d). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has stated that rebate of 10% for repairs etc is prescribed in the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 and no deviation from the same is therefore, possible.

Turning Back Indian Immigrant Workers by France

4562. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the 'Hindustan Times' dated 9th August, 1981 that France has turned back 232 immigrant workers from the Indian sub-continent who over the past ten days have sought to cross into France from West Germany; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The Government is aware of the report. Most of the intending immigrants did not have valid visas but were trying to benefit from the French Government's new policy of allowing foreign

workers already settled in France to regularise their situation. The French Police had been instructed by the French Government to prohibit people without valid visas from entering at the border posts and consequently these intending immigrants were also turned away.

Financial Allocation for Various Facilities in Rural Areas Under Sixth Five Year Plan

4563. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the programmes and financial allocations for the building of the approach road, rural electricity, primary and secondary education facilities, drinking water wells, and hygienic conditions in the rural areas in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any preference has been given to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes basties in the Villages to avail of these facilities; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the development of the Harijans/Adivasi basties in the country, particularly in the State of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):

(a) All these items are covered under the Minimum Needs Programme which is being implemented as an integral part of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Programme-wise details of financial outlays and physical targets are given at page 226 of the Sixth Plan 1980-85 document already laid on the Table of the House.

(b) While formulating Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub Plans for Tribal Areas, preference is given for location of these facilities in the localities/areas predominantly inhabited by the scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(c) Steps taken for the development of Harijans/Adivasi basties in the country include formulation of Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub Plans for Scheduled Tribes in different States/Union Territories. The outlays provided for the above heads of development in the Special Component Plan for Scheduled

Castes and Tribal Sub Plan of Orissa for 1980-85 are given below:

	(Rs. lakhs).;	
	Tribal Sub Plan (including Special Central Assistance)	Special Component Plan
1. Roads	144.00	96.00
2. Education	2535.51	1007.94
3. Rural Water Supply	1008.68	993.00
4. Rural Electrification	7117.50	1238.98
5. Medical, Public Health and Sanitation.	839.88	386.33

Traffic Signal Lights

4564. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the sophisticated signal lights do not work properly in Delhi thereby causing chaos, bottlenecks and accidnens on the roads;

(b) if so, what action is being taken to set these lights in order and by when sould they be expected to be in working condition

(c) how many lights of the type are lying unserviceable in Delhi;

(d) are all the traffic islands in Delhi manned by traffic constables; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b): It is not correct to say that the singal lights do not work properly. However, if any signal light goes out of order, the same is attended to set it right.

(c) Out of 114 traffic signals in Delhi 3 are lying in unserviceable condition at present.

(d) Only the busy traffic intersections and islands are manned by traffic constables.

(e) Posting of traffic constable at traffic islands depends upon the volume of traffic.

Plight of Linguistic Minorities in Tamil Nadu

4565. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased state:

(a) whether the Minority Commission has examined that plight of linguistic minorities in Tamuil Nadu in getting education in their mother tongue; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): According to information available, five representations were received by the Minorities Commission from the linguistic minorities in the State of Tamil Nadu. A statement showing the particulars of the representations, the action taken by the Minorities Commission thereon as furnished by the commission is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library see No. LT-2852/181]

Harnessing of Solar Energy

4566. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have formulated any programme for harnessing solar energy in the country;

(b) if so, the deatails thereof;

(c) whether harnessing of the solar energy is being done in collaboration with any foreign country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) (a) and (b) : A Statement is attached.

(c) and (d) : Harnessing and development of solar energy is being done by our own national efforts; however the field of solar energy figures generally along with other scientific subjects in several of the bilateral Science and Technology Agreements entered into with foreign countries. The cooperation involves exchange of experience, personnel and/or equipment. Joint projects involving such scientific cooperation are underway between Indian institutions and institutions in Australia, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Switzerland, USA and USSR.

Statement

1. The development of appropriate technologies for harnessing New and Renewable Sources of Energy for a wide range of applications has been accorded high priority by Government. The New Energy Sources Programme of the Department of Science and Technology which is already in existence covers research, design, development and demonstration activities pertaining to the utilisation of new energy sources such as solar energy, biomass, wind energy, etc. The broad-based integrated programme involves the participation of research institutions, industry user and extension agencies. Considerable expertise has already been generated; and various systems, devices and products have been developed.

2. During the last two years the Department of Science and Technology has taken further initiatives in this programme and has significantly accelerated the pace of development and field installation.

3. In the area of solar thermal technologies, activities cover applications such as water and space heating, refrigeration and airconditioning, crop drying desalination, pumping decentralised power generation etc. Demonstration water heating systems have been installed at a hotel, bakery, hospital, textile mill, dairy, etc. and are presently under installation at several locations including a Brewery, and an Electronics Factory. Demonstration cash crop dryers have been installed at various locations and dryers for tobacco curing, veneer drying of plywood, grain drying and cash crop drying are currently under installation. The ins-

tallation of Solar timber kilns is being expanded. A Solar Thermal Energy Centre (STEC) is being taken up with a view towards large-scale prototype development, demonstration and commercialisation.

4. In the area of Solar photovoltaic technologies, the Department of Science and Technology is placing emphasis on increasing the level of fabrication, and improvement in process technologies and efficiencies of solar cells; and the development and indigenous production of low cost solar-grade silicon material. A pre-commercial 'pilot plant (NASPED) project for upscaling the operations to 1 MW level by 1985 and wide-spread field level demonstration has been initiated. Demonstration photovoltaic pumps have been installed at several locations for micro-irrigation and drinking water supply. The use of photovoltaic modules is also being demonstrated in projects relating to community lighting in Community Radio Television in villages; radio beacon instruments for ship navigation, and for communication equipment in remote areas.

Workers in Paper Industry

4567. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of workers engaged in the Paper Industry in India as on 1st January, 1981;

(b) what was the total of their wage bills in the year 1980; and

(c) what was the corresponding total of the year 1975 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Watch Policy

4568. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the latest policy of Government with regard to the mechanical watch industry; and

(b) whether Government are contemplating further changes in the watch policy to liberalise licences for units ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) : Government's policy is to develop indigenous capability for the manufacture of mechanical wrist watches and their components. Government have so far approved a total

annual capacity of about 126 lakh mechanical wrist watches in the organised sector for assembly and manufacture of watches and watch components, with an approved phased production programme, under which manufacture of watch components will be progressively indigenised. A number of small scale units have also been approved for a total annual capacity of about 46 lakh mechanical wrist watches. As against the total approved capacity of 172 lakh watches, it is estimated that the current annual demand is about 80-85 lakh watches. The Government, therefore, do not propose to approve at present any further capacity.

Storage of Fuel at A.P.S.

4569. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the problem of storage of fuel at the Tarapur Station is still a big problem;

(b) if so, the immediate arrangements being made by Govt. for fuel storage in the Tarapur Atomic Power Station; and

(c) if no action is being taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Owing to the reluctance of the United States Govt. to complete the "Joint Determination" regarding the safeguardability of the reprocessing plant, reprocessing of the spent fuel has been delayed. This delay has forced the Government of India to carry out extensive modifications for augmenting the storage facility at avoidable expense and effort. The augmentation work is in progress.

(c) Does not arise.

विनोद एण्ड विमल टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, उज्जैन द्वारा कानूनों का उल्लंघन

4570. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या अममंत्रि विनोद एण्ड विमल टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, उज्जैन द्वारा कानूनों के उल्लंघन के बारे में 15 अप्रैल 1981 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7617 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विनोद एण्ड विमल टैक्सटाइल मिल्स के लिये बनाये गये नियमों के आधार पर

अन्य मित्तों के लिये नियम बनाने के सम्बन्ध में सूचना अत्र तब एकाग्र कर ला गई है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सूचना एकाग्र करने में हुए विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्री मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० बेंकटरेड्डी) : (क) से (ग) अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7617 के उत्तर में दिए गए आश्वासन की पूर्ति में दिनांक 5-9-1981 को संसदीय कार्यविभाग को भेजे गए विवरण की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी है। (मंत्रालय में रखी गयी। देखिए संख्या एलटी 2853-81)

E.P.F. and E.S.I. Amount Outstanding Against Shri Vikram Cotton Mills, Lucknow (U.P.)

4571. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the strength of temporary and permanent employees working in Shri Vikram Cotton Mills, Lucknow.

(b) the amount of account of Employees Provident Fund and Employees State Insurance Scheme deposited by this mill so far as also the amount outstanding against it ; and

(c) the action taken to realise the outstanding amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) According to available information, the establishment was employing 1067 Workers on permanent basis and 86 on temporary basis.

(b) The establishment has been regularly depositing the contributions due under the E.P.F. and Miscellaneous Provisions Act and the ESI Act and no amount is outstanding against them.

(c) Does not arise.

हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम निगम लिमिटेड में
दैनिक तथा मासिक मजूरी के आधार
पर काम करने वाले श्रमिक

4572. श्री निहास सिंह : क्या श्रम
मंत्री हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम निगम लिमिटेड
में दैनिक तथा मासिक मजूरी के आधार पर
काम करने वाले श्रमिकों के बारे में 1 अप्रैल,
1981 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5857
के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम निगम
लिमिटेड में मासिक तथा दैनिक मजूरी के
आधार पर काम करने वाले श्रमिकों के बारे
में अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र
कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या
है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती
राम बुखारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) प्राप्त हुई सूचना में कुछ विषमता
है जिसे अभी ठीक किया जाना है । अतः
ब्योरा पृथक रूप से तब भेजा जाएगा,
जब अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5857, तारीख
पहली अप्रैल, 1981 के उत्तर में दिए गए
आश्वासन को पूरा किया जाएगा ।

Number of Strikes and Lockouts in
Public/Private Sector Since 1978

4573. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased
to state :

(a) the number of strikes and lockouts
which took place in the private and public
sector industries since 1978 till date ;

(b) the number of lockouts declared ille-
gal by the competent authorities ;

(c) the action Government have taken
against management who had declared
illegal lockouts ; and

(d) what are the steps taken by the Govern-
ment to stop this lockout declaration in the
country for the safeguard of the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI
MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a)
Statement showing the number of strikes
and lockouts in Public and Private Sector
industries since 1978 to 1981 (Jan.—June)
is attached.

(b) and (c) Under the Industrial Dis-
putes Act, 1947, the authority to decide
whether the strike or lockout is illegal
or not is with the Labour Courts and the
Tribunals. Information on the number
of Lockouts so found to be illegal and
action taken by the appropriate Govern-
ments is being collected and will be placed
on the Table of the House.

(d) Industrial relations situation remains
under constant watch of the Government
Industrial Relations Machinery both
at the Centre and the States continue to
make efforts to minimise strikes, lockouts
and time losses due to them through pre-
vention mediation, conciliation, adjudica-
tion or arbitration, as necessary under
the existing statutory provisions and/or
voluntary arrangements.

Statement

Statement showing the Number of Strikes and Lockouts in Public and
private Sectors during 1978 to 1981 (Jan.—June)

Year	No of Strikes			No of Lockouts		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1978	932	1,830	2,762	15	410	425
1979	1,056	1,652	2,708	15	325	340
1980 (P)	956	1,546	2,502	13	342	355
1981 (PP) (Jan—June)x	365	398	763	3	96	99

(P) —Provisional

(PP) —Provisional and based on returns received in the Labour Bureau, Simla till 18-8-81

Incentives to Tiny Sector

4574. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme under which the District Industries Centres and the Small Scale Industries Corporations would give liberal incentives to the tiny sector units; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The framework of liberal incentives already available for promotion of units in the tiny sector, i.e. those having investment in plant and machinery not exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs includes—

(i) Assistance by way of seed/margin money to the extent of 10% of the total investment of Rs. 20,000/- whichever is less ; the ceiling in the case of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes would be 15% or Rs. 30,000/-, whichever is less. The areas covered under the scheme are all towns and rural areas having a population of less than 50,000.

(ii) Bank credit to village artisans, cottage and tiny sector industries as composite loan for equipment or working capital or both upto Rs. 25,000/- with repayment period of 7 to 10 years or more without insisting on collateral security and at liberalised rate of interest.

(iii) The National Small Industries Corporation supplies machinery on hire-purchase to tiny sector units on liberal terms, including concessional application fee, administrative charges, earnest money deposit and rate of interest.

(iv) Tiny sector units in industrially backward districts are offered central investment subsidy of 15% of the fixed capital investment on land, buildings, plant and machinery as an out-right grant subject to a ceiling of Rs. 15 lakhs per industrial unit.

(v) Units set up in notified hilly and remote areas are offered transport subsidy to the extent of 50% of the transport cost of raw materials and finished goods.

(vi) Bank credit is also available to tiny units at concessional rate of interest of 13.5 per cent per annum where working capital limits do not exceed Rs. 2 lakhs as against the higher rate of 16.15% per annum for other small scale units.

All assistance and facilities offered by the Central and State Governments are generally provided through the District Industries Centres (DIC). 382 DTGs have been sanctioned covering 392 districts of the country.

The facilities provided by the State Small Industries Development Corporations are not uniform and vary from State to State.

Equipment made by Bharat Vessels and Plates

4575. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Vessels and Plates is able to meet the requirements of the indigenous shipyards for plates, vessels and other equipment which it can make for the ships ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) BHPV's range of products do not include manufacture of plates for shipyards. However, BHPV can manufacture the following equipment for shipyards :—

(i) Pressure Vessels such as air receivers.

(ii) Heat Exchangers such as coil coolers etc.

(b) Some of the pressure vessels and heat exchangers required by Shipyards are very small in size and it would not be economical for BHPV to manufacture such smaller items of equipment.

Construction of Andaman House at Calcutta

4576. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andaman & Nicobar Administration has purchased a piece of land at Calcutta for construction of Andaman House;

(b) if so, when it was purchased and what was the price and the area of land;

(c) the amount spent to post a Chowkidar, his salary, allowances up-to-date;

(d) when Government propose to construct the House; and

(e) what is the monthly rent paid by the Andaman & Nicobar Administration to maintain its rented houses at Calcutta?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The land comprising of five cottahs was purchased on the 11th January, 1971 at a cost of Rs. 61,498/-only.

(c) The amount spent towards pay & allowances for the post of Chowkidar for watch and ward of the land from January, 1971 when the land was got registered upto August, 1981 is Rs.20,780/-. Present salary of Chowkidar including allowances is Rs. 331/- per month.

(d) The construction work by the C.P. W.D. is expected to commence shortly after obtaining approval of the building plans from the Corporation of Calcutta.

(e) Rs. 5272.94 per month.

Minimum Wages

4577. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is the minimum daily wage fixed under the Minimum Wages Act to all in Delhi, Chandigarh and West Bengal, Kerala, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, separately up-to-date;

(b) what is the minimum daily wages fixed for the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(c) whether Government feel it necessary to revise the rate of minimum daily wages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands considering overall price increase throughout the country; if not, why not, state in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Implementation of Economic and Social Programme in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4578. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to implement the 20 plus 5 point economic and social programme;

(b) if so, what action has been taken to implement it in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(c) whether any Implementation Committee has been constituted in the Islands; and

(d) if not, when it is likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Some items of the 20-Point Programme have already been implemented while substantial progress has been made in implementing the remaining items. Appreciable progress has also been made in implementing the items of the 5-point Programme that are covered by the Plan.

(b) The Union Territory Administration is implementing the programmes as far as these are applicable to the Territory.

(c) and (d). No final view has yet been taken in the matter.

Grievances of Civilian Employees of M. E. S. in Andaman & Nicobar Islands

4579. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the M. E. S. Civilian Employees working in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are agitating time and again for redressal of their genuine and legitimate grievances;

(b) if so, what are their demands in details;

(c) whether M. E. S. Civilian employees working in Andaman and Nicobar Islands are covered by Army Act or governed by civilian service conditions; and

(d) details of action Government contemplate to meet the genuine grievances of the civil employees of M.E.S. in Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The civilian employees working in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are agitating for redressal of their grievances.

(b) A list of these demands is placed Statement 'A'.

(c) The M. E. S. civilian employees working in Andaman & Nicobar Islands

have been declared to be on active service under the Army Act, 1950. They are otherwise governed by service conditions applicable to civilian Defence employees.

(d) The required information is given in Statement 'B'.

Statement-A

DEMANDS OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF MES IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

1. Recognition of M. E. S. Civilian Employees Union C. W. E. (P), Port Blair.
2. Revised terms and conditions—Task Force Personnel.
3. Applicability of C. D. S. (R. P.) Rules, 1973 to civilians Labour task force—adding of 5% of basic pay while fixing their pay as provided in rule 7 of C. D. S. (R. P.) Rules, 1973.
4. House Rent Allowance to mainland recruits/deputationists posted in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
5. Compensation in lieu of rent free unfurnished residential accommodation (Family Type).
6. Counting of Task Force service for the purpose of seniority, promotion and confirmation in the existing grade on regularisation.
7. Payment of temporary service gratuity.
8. Enforced halt DA/Ship Journey DA.
9. Children Education Allowance.

Statement-B

DEMANDWISE POSITION

Demand No. 1 : *Recognition of MES Civilian Employees Union, CWE (P), Port Blair.*

MES civilian employees working in Andaman & Nicobar Islands have been declared to be on active service under the Army Act, 1950. No person, who has been declared to be on active service under the said Act, can indulge in trade union activity and, therefore, the question of recognition of MES Civilian Employees Union, Port Blair does not arise.

Demand No. 2 : *Revised terms and conditions—Task Force personnel.*

This demand covers Mazdoors recruited locally in Andamans & Nicobar Islands.

The demand is for grant of allowances at the normal rates applicable to similar categories of mainland recruits. It has been ascertained that such allowances are not admissible to locally recruited employees of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands Administration and, therefore, any concession is likely to have repercussions on the employees locally recruited by the Union Territory Administration. However, in view of the fact that the locally recruited employees of the MES have all India service liability, their demand is being re-examined.

Demand No. 3 : *Applicability of CDS (RP) Rules, 1973 to civilian labour Task Force—adding 5% of basic pay while fixing their pay as provided in Rules 7 of CDS (RP) Rules, 1973.*

The demand is under consideration.

Demand No. 4 : *House Rent Allowance to main land recruits/deputationists posted to Andaman-Nicobar Islands.*

The demand is under consideration.

Demand No. 5 : *Compensation in lieu of rent free unfurnished residential accommodation (family type)*

Sanction already exists for compensation in lieu of rent free unfurnished residential accommodation (family type) to Central Government employees. The question is now of extending the benefits to civilian employees in Defence Service. This is being examined.

Demand No. 6 : *Counting of Task Force Service for the purpose of seniority, promotion and confirmation in the existing grade on regularisation.*

Task Force personnel were initially appointed on contract basis and later brought into the regular temporary establishment. Under existing instructions, the seniority of a Government employee is counted from the date of his regular appointment. In the present case, therefore, the period covered by contractual employment/casual employment cannot be taken into consideration for reckoning seniority for the purpose of promotion, confirmation, etc.

Demand No. 7 : *Payment of temporary service gratuity.*

Under CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972, the qualifying period for gratuity is counted

from the date of regular employment of a Government servant. In the present case, the earlier service of these employees (who were initially recruited on contract/casual basis) prior to their regularisation cannot be taken into account for reckoning the qualifying period for gratuity.

Demand No. 8 : Enforced halt/Ship journey DA

The demand is under consideration.

Demand No. 9 : Children Education Allowance.

Under existing instructions this allowance is admissible only where schools of requisite standard are not available in the place of posting of a Government servant. The purpose is to compensate the employee who may have to get his children education elsewhere. It has been ascertained that adequate educational facilities are available in the schools located in Port Blair and, therefore, the children of the employees have adequate facilities for education in Port Blair itself. Hence the allowance is not admissible.

Unlimited production of VIM

4580. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4251 on 17 December, 1980 regarding excess capacity utilisation of M/s. Hindustan Lever, and state :

(a) whether MRTP and FERA Companies like Hindustan Lever Ltd. are indulging in unlimited production of mass consumption item like VIM merely on the strength of Registration Certificate ;

(b) whether scourers like VIM have their base material a common clay found in many parts of the country and involve no technology at all ;

(c) whether exorbitant rates are being charged for selling VIM, thereby resulting in loss of precious foreign exchange through dividends ;

(d) whether Government had indicated on 24 June, 1976 vide D.O.No. 9/36/74-CII that capacities of such scourers are to be regulated ; and

(e) if so the reasons for the inordinate delay in reaching decisions in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The manufacture of "scourers" is outside the purview

of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. Hence, there are no legal constraints on its production.

(b) The base material required for manufacture of scourers is marble powder to which other chemicals like water softening agents, soda ash and degreasing/detergent compounds, etc. are also added.

(c) There is no statutory price control in relation to this item.

(d) and (e): As the manufacture of scourers is outside the purview of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, it is not possible to regulate capacities under the provisions of this enactment.

Reservation for Children of Military Personnel in Technical and Medical Institutions

4581. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the children of ex-service-men or serving military personnel are assured of any reservation for admission in the technical and medical institutions like Engineering Colleges, Medical Colleges, etc. ;

(b) if so, the exact number of reservations for them in Engineering and Medical Colleges ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether any such quota would be fixed for their wards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Engineering/Technical Colleges	272
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Medical Colleges	142
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(c) Does not arise.

Metalling of Manali-Leh Road

✓ **4582. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Manali-Leh road has been metalled and opened to vehicular traffic for the public ;

(b) if so, the date with effect from which the road has been opened after metalling ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which it would be opened to public traffic after the completion of metalling ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). The stretches from Leh to Upshi and Keylong to Manali have been metalled and also black-topped. The road was constructed in 1973 and has been opened to vehicular traffic since then. An appraisal of all the relevant factors, including defence needs and cost effectiveness, shows that further improvement of the road is not a priority requirement.

Special Courts for Cases of Atrocities on Harijans

4583. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up some special court for hearing cases of atrocities on Harijans, adivasis and other weaker sections of the society ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). In the Union Home Minister's D.O. letter dated the 10th March, 1980 and 8th December, 1980 addressed to the State Governments, it has been *inter alia* suggested that one specific measure that can help in securing quick trial and ensuring punishment of offenders of crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with deterrent rapidity is to set up Special Courts to try crimes under the I.P.C. and the P.C.R. Act, 1955. The States of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have already set up such courts.

Decline in Industrial Growth Rate

4584. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any decline in the industrial rate of growth during 1980 in comparison to the previous year 1979 ; and

(b) if so, to what extent and which of the industries registered a decline and which ones an increase and to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). On the basis of CSO provisional index of industrial production, the industrial growth rate in 1980 over 1979 was 0.8 per cent, notwithstanding a decline in the production of certain industries.

Decrease in the Number of Mandays Lost During the Past Years

4585. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the last few years the number of mandays lost have gradually gone down ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : The number of mandays lost in India increased from 12.75 million in 1976 to 25.32 million in 1977, 28.34 million in 1978 and 43.85 million in 1979. The provisional figures for mandays lost during 1980 were 21.93 million.

Development of Electronic Technology

4586. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any difficulty to market the electronic products in the European countries in the near future for developing countries like India, unless it maintains strict quality control ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that international electronics expert feel that with its high technical skill and a huge and cheap labour force, India can offer the best to World of Electronics ; and

(c) if so, what efforts are being made and encouragement is being given to the sincere workers in this regard for the development of electronic technology ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The following measures are being taken to develop skills in the country ;

(i) Supporting manpower training at academic institutions to ensure that latest and relevant training is imparted in the high technology and fast changing field of electronics.

- (ii) Supporting development projects at various centres by funding through Technology Development Council (TDC) of the Department of Electronics.
- (iii) Coordination of efforts among users, manufacturers and development agencies to keep them aware of each others' potential and needs, as also exchange information relating to trends in technology elsewhere in the world. Information acquired through imports, foreign collaboration and training programmes/seminars, are disseminated through these forums.
- (iv) Promotion of new companies through utilisation of indigenously developed technology and selective import of technology.

The Department of Electronics (DOE) is also setting up Electronic Test & Development Centres (ETDCs) in all such states where electronic production in small and medium scale sectors exist. 17 such centres have already been set up. Once these ETDCs are fully operational they will help the entrepreneur to improve the quality of his products.

Duty draw-back rates have also been recently streamlined to assist electronic exporters.

Industries Covered Under E.S.I.

4587. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JAD-EJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the industries which are covered under the Employees State Insurance Scheme;

(b) whether Government have received representation for extension of the E. S. I. scheme if so, from whom and the steps taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the rural sector is also covered under this scheme; and

(d) if not, whether Government will consider to extend it in the rural sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):

(a) The ESI Scheme is being extended area-wise in a phased manner. The Scheme which was initially applicable to non-seasonal power using factories employing 20 or more persons, is now being

gradually extended to the following new classes of establishments:—

- (i) Power using non-seasonal factories employing 10 or more persons and non-power using factories employing 20 or more persons;
- (ii) Shops, hotels, restaurants, cinemas, preview theatres, road-motor transport and newspapers establishments employing 20 or more persons.

The scheme was applicable to 63.53 lakh employees in 421 centres in different States and Union Territories as on 31st July, 1981.

(b) Representations for extension of the scheme are received from time to time from individual trade unions as well as employers and action is taken for extension of the scheme in consultation with the State Governments who are statutorily responsible for provision of medical benefits under the ESI Act.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The matter was considered by a Perspective Planning Committee of the E. S. I. Corporation in 1972 and they had favoured extension of the scheme to unorganised and semi-organised sectors of employment, after the workers in factories, mines, plantations etc. were covered. A High Powered Committee of the Corporation again reviewed the matter in 1978 and have recommended *inter-alia* extension of the scheme to all those who are not at present covered. They have also suggested suitable modification in the existing scheme to suit the rural conditions. The matter is being processed further accordingly.

Administrative Tribunal for Central Government Pensioners

4588 SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed an Administrative Tribunal for Central Government Pensioners;

(b) if so, what are its powers and jurisdictions; and

(c) what is its composition?

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

(a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Demand for increase in House Rent Allowance by Goa, Daman and Diu Government Employees Association

4589. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from Goa, Daman and Diu Government Employees Association detailing their demands about increase in house rent allowance; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a): Yes, Sir.

(b): HRA at the rate of 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ % to the employees of Government of Goa, Daman & Diu, being paid on year to year basis is itself outside the framework of normal rules. Any increase in the rate of HRA to these employees would invite serious repercussions elsewhere. It has, therefore, not been found possible to accede to the request for enhancement of HRA.

Setting up of Industries in Chhotanagpur and its contiguous areas

4590. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have any scheme for setting up industries in the chhotanagpur region and its contiguous areas of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal based on minor forest produce; and;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the Sixth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). All the districts of Chhotanagpur region and its adjoining areas of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal are covered under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of District Industries Centres, which provides all assistance and services required by the entrepreneurs at pre-investment, investment and post investment stages under one roof for starting small scale and cottage industries as far as possible. Action Plans identifying the scope for development of Industries based on local resources, local demand and local skills have been prepared by the concerned DICs.

The forest based industries identified on the Action Plans formulated by DIC's

of the region include Starch from Tamarind Seeds, Hard Board from Saw dusts, Jorden Furnitures, Seed lac & Shellac, Saw Mills, Paints & Varnishes, Sealing Wax, Gum Mfg Sports Goods, Carrom, Cricket bats, Balls, etc. T. Square Drawing Boards & Black Board etc. Wooden Electrical accessories, Dewaxing Shellac, Timber Seasoning Plant, Solvent Extraction Plant (Sal Seed), Packing Cases, Rope & Ban, Activated Charcoal, Lac Chapra, Tassar Reeling Spinning & Weaving and Bidi making.

Occupation of Lutheran Church compound

4591. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Defence Department is continuing to occupy a large portion of the Lutheran Church Compound in the west of Ranchi Town, Bihar since the Second World War (1940) although the Defence Department has a cantonment in Nam-Kom-Dipatoly in the areas of Ranchi town itself;

(b) the details of agreements, if any, and the justification for not handling it over to the said church ;

(c) whether the authorities of the said church have been requesting the Defence Department to vacate their lands for the last 35 years but with no results ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the land which is not under Defence Department is set apart by the Church for a Women's College now running in a local High School building ; and

(e) the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Land measuring 8.89 acres belonging to G.E.L. Church, Ranchi, is held on hire since 28th March, 1942:

(b) The terms of the agreement provide that the lease will be in operation till Government vacate this land. In the absence of suitable alternate accommodation in lieu of the Landside in question, this land cannot be handed over to the Church authorities in the near future;

(c) The Church authorities had made requests in the past but the land could not be released on account of continuing defence requirements,

(d) Government have no knowledge of the plans of the Church authorities for utilisation of the land which is not in the occupation of the Defence Department;

(e) On getting a suitable alternate accommodation the Government would arrange to release the land. If the alternate land does not become available, it would be difficult to release the land.

I.L.O. report of experts on working of mines in India

4592. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have received any representation from the Coal Mines Officers Association of India to publish the report of the Experts of International Organisation on the working of Mines in India ;

(b) if so, what are the details regarding its recommendations ;

(c) whether Government of India have been requested to appoint a committee comprising the representatives of the Labour Ministry, officers and workers organisation and the Coal India to formulate guidelines on safety in mines and other welfare measures ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) A copy of the recommendations of the consultants is attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Report to the Government of India on the work

of the multidisciplinary team
(1 November-20 December, 1978)

Summary of recommendations

The prevention of roof/side fall accidents in coal mines

1. It is recommended that each colliery company set up, as a start a small strata control/mechanisation branch and that DGMS does the same to ensure

proper consultation and co-operation. The setting up of a research and development establishment should be considered by Coal India Ltd.

2. It is recommended that a strata control/mechanisation progress committee be set up to monitor progress and to publicise its findings.

3. It is recommended that a steering committee be set up to guide and control the planned change from wood to steel.

4. It is recommended that pilot schemes of mechanised coal filling be introduced into bord and pillar workings together with modified schemes of conventional and roof-bolt support. Adequate "back-up" services should be available and managements should consider introducing schemes of "planned maintenance".

5. It is recommended that multi-skill face working be adopted as soon as possible in bord and pillar working. It is further recommended that in each bord and pillar working place at least four screw jack props are provided so that each coal filler can erect them as soon as he has cleared sufficient coal to provide the floor space.

6. It is recommended that training courses be started for sirdars and overmen to equip them with the necessary skill and knowledge to cope with the proposed mechanisation.

7. It is recommended that statutory provision be made for workmen's inspectors as soon as possible and that they function as outlined. It is vital that they are trained in the art of *responsible* inspection of mines.

8. It is recommended that all reportable accidents are expeditiously investigated by officers of the DGMS and that for this purpose the staff of DGMS be brought up to full strength as soon as possible and, in order to achieve this, that salaries be raised to those of mine management. The term "full strength" means the present full establishment plus additional staff required for the special duty branch.

9. It is recommended that the new support developments as outlined are pursued vigorously so that successful trials can be put into practice on a wide scale as soon as possible.

10. The National Council for Safety in Mines should be reactivated and should play an effective role in propagating safety.

11. It is recommended that future public inquiries be conducted by the Director-General of Mines Safety along with representatives of management and labour, and that these inquiries are technical in nature and concentrate on fact-finding rather than on fault-finding.

12. Although bord and pillar mining has to be practised for some years in India, it is recommended that in the interests of safety and more efficient coal production, the move towards fully mechanised longwall mining using powered supports be started as soon as possible. The output from opencast mining should also be increased as quickly as is practicable.

The Application of Electronics in Communication and Instrumentation in Mines Safety

1. The success of any mine electronic system is directly related to its simplicity of design and ease of maintenance. Less complex systems are also readily adaptable to the robust construction techniques which must be used if equipment is to survive the hostile underground mine environment. It is therefore recommended that designers and all others concerned should give priority to simplicity of design, ease of maintenance and robust construction techniques.

2. It is recommended that the loud-speaking telephone becomes the basic mine communication unit and that its limitation of a disposable replaceable battery be examined by the Indian authorities.

3. Where private communication and selective calling are considered necessary it is recommended that the slightly more complex manual of automatic telephone system be used.

4. The problems associated with the development of medium frequency systems have already been described. Consequently it is recommended that propagation measurement be conducted in Indian coal and non-coal mines. Methods of coupling to mine conductors, antennae for personal and vehicular use, and the effects of varying ground conductivity should be studied. Until medium frequency equipment is developed, VHF and UHF systems can be utilised but these will require the installation of a leaky feeder cable.

5. The same principle applies to hoist communication which can also operate in the medium frequency spectrum with equipment similar to that designed for medium frequency haulage communications. Therefore, it is recommended that until such equipment becomes available communication should be established, where appropriate by using the VHF leaky feeder technique.

6. It is recommended that the outcome of the present trials with the trapped miner communications system should be awaited before trials are started in India.

7. Techniques for the detection of waterlogged workings have not yet been developed to a practical degree but the work is continuing. It is therefore recommended that progress of the research is closely followed up.

8. It is recommended that when possible DGMS officers and mine officials visiting foreign countries should include in their agenda the opportunity to visit communication installations in selected foreign coal and non-coal mines. This will enable them to gain first hand experience of the communication systems which have contributed to health and safety improvements in the underground environment.

9. It is recommended that environmental monitoring be introduced to intensively mechanised gassy mines and in preference, to those liable to spontaneous combustion. The training of an adequate number of staff to install and maintain the equipment is of great importance.

10. It is recommended that funding for this future effort should be provided from external international sources.

DUST EVALUATION AND CONTROL

1. A national committee on respirable dust in mines should be set up which is representative of all interested parties. Those engaged in this field should give accounts of their work to this committee which should coordinate and publicise the work as appropriate.

2. All mining companies should set up laboratories adequately equipped to deal with the problems in the mines which they serve. Sampling at the mines should be done either by teams from a central laboratory or by men based on the mines. For specialist sampling, e.g. asbestos dust, sampling by centralised team is preferable.

3. Pilot surveys of respirable dust concentration using the gravimetric samplers should be extended to cover the whole range of mines, with the primary aim of determining existing levels of respirable dust, measured gravimetrically. It would also be desirable to carry out some determination of quartz content on that samples of respirable dust collected in mines other than coal mines. From the information collected, decisions can be made as to preferred methods of sampling and appropriate evaluation techniques. Subsequently, surveys can be extended and the data collected may be used together

with information on dust-control techniques, to form the basis of dust-control legislation which should inter alia define for each type of mine the frequency of sampling.

4. Investigations should be made to find the most suitable method of quartz determination in the respirable dust; experience elsewhere suggests, but infrared spectro photometry may provide this but may also be desirable to look at the "colorimetric" technique.

5. Each mine should have an official who is responsible for the maintenance of effective dust control. In smaller mines, the dust-control duties could be combined with those of ventilation but in larger mines a separate dust-control officer, with no other duties, should be appointed.

6. The training of dust-control officer should provide for :

- (a) an understanding of dust problems including the production of dust and the effects of ventilation on dust concentration;
- (b) methods of respirable dust measurement, handling of instruments, simple adjustments and maintenance of instruments ;
- (c) understanding of practical methods of dust control including all those available for the type of mining in which each officer is engaged.

7. The D.G.M.S. Industrial Hygien Unit must play an important part in the dust control programme by monitoring measurements made in all types of mines, checking sampling methods and evaluating dust control techniques. For these purposes its strength should be suitably increased and the structure re-organised.

8. Teams of Indian experts consisting of medical practitioners, scientific workers and engineer/scientists should visit countries where effective dust control techniques are in use. Funding for this should be provided by external international sources.

COAL MINES

Bord and Pillar Working :

1. Positive ventilation should be provided for all development headings when they exceed 4.5 metres in length including those in Degree 1 mines.

2. A reliable water supply should be available in all districts which provides a minimum flow of 50 litres per minute at 3 bars pressure at the end of the range.

Longwall Mining :

1. The lowest reasonable drum rotation speed should be used on shearer loaders. The drum should have the least number of picks of the correct type which should be kept in good condition.

2. Ventilation should be at the maximum level which can be obtained subject to a limiting velocity of 4m/sec over the body of the mining machine. Shearer drums should be shielded from the main ventilation either by conventional curved crowls or hinged dozer doors.

3. Every drum should have water supplied to sprays on the vanes from a feed pipe through the drum shaft. Water should be filtered at the entry to the face and the supply should be such that 110 litres/min. flow (or 2 per cent by weight of coal cut (18 litres/tonne) is available at a flow pressure at the machine of not less than 7 bars.

4. At least one trial should be carried out with "parallel to the face" water infusion on retreat longwall faces.

5. In headings driven by mechanical machines exhaust ventilation should be the normal method of dust control.

6. In both total exhaust and overlap systems the exhaust entry should be as close to the face of the heading as practicable and enough air should be extracted to allow forward velocity around the machine of not less than 0.4 m/sec.

7. Dust filtration should be provided with both exhaust and overlap systems.

8. The correct type of fan should be used having regard to its duty. For long ducting systems a fan capable of sustaining a high pressure drop should be used. It should have solid steel blades to avoid problems due to erosion of the blades by high speed dust particles. Where practicable the fan design should allow the fan motor to be removed from the air stream and when an improved pressure/flow characteristic is required the "in-line" radial type of fan should be used.

OTHER MINES

1. An effective external dust trap should be developed for percussive drilling suitable for one-man operation and for use in narrow headings.

ASBESTOS MINES ONLY

1. Membrane filter sampling technique and fibre counting should be adopted and surveys, using this method, should be carried out as a matter of urgency.

2. Where there is a significant risk of fibre inhalation, workers should wear clean-air fed hoods or suits.

3. An industrial vacuum cleaner, operated by a worker wearing a clean-air suit, fed should be used for cleaning settled dust.

4. The release of large quantities of fibres into the open air should be eliminated as soon as possible. A high efficiency dust removal system should be used.

केन्द्रीय सरकार उपभोक्ता सहकारी स्टोर द्वारा खाद्यान्न तथा उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की सप्लाई न किया जाना

4533. श्री राम लाल राहो : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के विभिन्न भागों में स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार उपभोक्ता सहकारी भण्डारों की शाखाओं द्वारा जून, जुलाई और अगस्त के महीनों में खाद्यान्न और उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं विशेषकर राशन की वस्तुओं की सप्लाई न किए जाने के कारण उपभोक्ताओं को भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन महीनों में राशन तथा अन्य वस्तुओं की खरीद किस-किस तारीख को की गई थी, ये वस्तुएं गोदामों में किस तारीख को पहुंची और वहां से इन वस्तुओं का वास्तविक वितरण किस-किस तारीख को किया गया है और उन वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं, जो वितरण के लिए अभी तक वहां पड़ी हुई हैं; और

(ग) इस उपभोक्ता भण्डार की और प्रभावी बनाने तथा सुदृढ़ करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं और क्या इन की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) :

(क) और (ख) . जहां तक उपभोक्ता

वस्तुओं (विना राशन वाली) का सम्बन्ध है, उपभोक्ताओं से ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है कि उन्हें ये वस्तुएं समिति की खुदरा दुकानों से न मिलती हों। राशन वाली वस्तुओं के संबंध में जून, जुलाई तथा अगस्त के महीनों में इन वस्तुओं की भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों में गैर-उपलब्धता, घटिया किस्म के माल की सप्लाई के कारण सप्लाई किए जाने में विलम्ब हुआ है किन्तु किसी भी उपभोक्ता द्वारा उस का कोढ़ा इन महीनों के दौरान न मिलने के बारे में समिति को कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

भारी संख्या में राशन वाली तथा अन्य उपभोक्ता वस्तुएं समिति की 31 शाखाओं में बेची जाती हैं और इन वस्तुओं की गोदाम में प्राप्ति और इन्हें खुदरा स्टोरों को वितरण करना महीने के प्रत्येक दिन की एक निरन्तर प्रक्रिया है।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता सहकारी संघ के परामर्शी तथा प्रोत्साहन सैल द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में, प्रबन्ध को मजबूत करने तथा समिति के कार्यकलापों को निर्धारित करने के लिए सरकार ने कई कदम उठाए हैं। इन कदमों के परिणामस्वरूप, समिति का व्यवसाय जो 1979-80 में 140.46 लाख रुपए का था, वह 1980-81 में बढ़कर 268.68 लाख रुपये का हो गया। जहां सोसाइटी को 1979-80 में 9.10 लाख रुपये का घाटा था, वहां 1980-81 के अंतरिम व्यापार में केवल रु० 90,000 का घाटा दिखाया गया है।

30 जून, 1980 को समाप्त सहकारी वर्ष के लिए समिति के कार्यकरण की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट बजट सत्र 1981 में संसद के दोनों सदनों के पटल पर रखी गयी थी। जून, 1981 को समाप्त सहकारी वर्ष के लेखों की लेखा परीक्षा की जा रही है और यह पूरी होते ही, इसे संसद के दोनों सदनों के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Promotion of Education Among Tribals

4594. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all possible efforts have been made by his ministry for the promotion of education among tribals;

(b) if so, whether the proposal for up-grading various sevashram and other Residential type of schools meant for Harijans and tribal of various States is under the consideration of the Government;

(c) how many of such schools under tribal and Rural Welfare Department of various States are proposed to be given Central assistance for the upgradation of those institutions;

(d) the total amount of Central assistance proposed to be allocated to Orissa for the year 1981-82; and

(e) the details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State Government have proposals for up-grading various Sevashrams and other residential type of schools meant for Harijans and tribals.

(c) Special Central Assistance is not provided scheme-wise but as a block grant which can be utilised by States for upgradation of the institutions having regard to the total availability of fund and priority of schemes.

(c) A sum of Rs. 1148.19 lakhs has been proposed to be allocated to Orissa as Special Central Assistance during 1981-82.

(e) Details are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Statement showing Scheme-wise tentative allocation of Special Central Assistance to Orissa for 1981-82

Name of Scheme/Sector	Rs. in lakhs
(a) Tribal Sub-Plan	1981-82
1. Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor	400
2. Health Measures	40
3. Crop Husbandry	40

Name of Scheme/Sector	Rs. in lakhs
4. Horticulture	60
5. Soil Conservation	50
6. Education	105
7. Sericulture (Including plantation of Arjun & Asan trees by Forest Deptt. for Sericulture)	40
8. Bee Keeping	10
9. Minor Irrigation including dugwells, lift irrigation and renovation of derelict minor-irrigation Projects	80
10. Drinking water wells (tribal hamlets)	20
11. Animal Husbandry	20
12. Communications	50
13. Fisheries	8
14. Cooperation	30
15. Administration, Monitoring and Evaluation	70
(b) Programmes in Pockets of tribal concentration	95.19
(c) Programmes for Primitive tribal groups	30.00
TOTAL	1148.19

Know-How for Manufacture of Hydrogen Bomb Acquired by Pak

4595. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has acquired know-how for manufacture of hydrogen bomb; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Government are aware of Pakistans efforts to acquire uranium enrichment and nuclear fuel reprocessing capability which would enable her to assemble a nuclear device.

(b) As is well known, Government of India are committed to the utilisation of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Government are, however, alive to the

implications of Pakistan acquiring a nuclear weapons capability. Government constantly monitor all such developments which impinge on the security of the country and take appropriate measures for up-dating defence preparedness.

Big Houses entry in Core Sectors to be allowed

4596. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to allow large industrial houses to enter the core industries without having to undergo the MRTP clearance;

(b) whether it is proposed to amend Appendix I of the Industrial Policy Resolution in this behalf; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of this proposal and which are the core industries which would be thrown open to the large industrial houses?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Reduction in the price of Imported printing paper

4597. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to reduce the price of the imported printing paper;

(b) if so, how much per tonne; and

(c) the machinery provided by Government to ensure that the benefit is passed on to the consumer and it is adequate ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. which has been entrusted with the distribution of imported writing and printing paper has recently reduced the selling price of imported writing and printing paper by about Rs. 300 per metric tonne.

(c) Since the imported paper is being distributed principally to actual consumers directly by the Corporation through its own depots, without any intermediaries, the reduction in price has been passed on to the consumers.

Refugees from Bangladesh

4598. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of refugees who have crossed over to India from Bangladesh upto 31 July, 1981; and

(b) how they are being rehabilitated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Nearly 3,500 Bangladesh refugees (tribals from Chittagong Hill Tracts district) had crossed over to Tripura since 27th June, 81. They are being housed in temporary camps. The matter has been taken up, through diplomatic channels, with the Government of Bangladesh requesting for creation of condition conducive for early return of these tribal refugees.

Dowry deaths

4599. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that number of dowry deaths in the country especially in the capital has increased during 1980-81;

(b) how many cases of accidents by burns have been received by different hospitals in Delhi and how many of them were of women ;

(c) have the Government issued any directive to the State Government regarding unnatural deaths or suicide of the young wives within seven years of marriages ; and

(d) if so, what is the directive and what action has been taken by them so far ?

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

(c) and (d). Detailed instructions were issued to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on the subject on 22-7-1980. A copy of the instructions issued is laid on the Table of the House. The action taken is being ascertained.

Statement*Crash
Unclassified**Wireless message*To: Home Secretaries All States and
Union Territories

(Except Delhi)

From: Home New Delhi

No. 1036/JSM/80 Dated: 22nd July
1980

SUBJECT DOWRY DEATHS (.) As part of the drive to combat offences against women comma action is required to be taken to deal with the matter from the executive side also in all cases of deaths of young women (.) steps which have been tried out and may be introduced by you as following (.) serious notice should be taken by police of all cases of attempted suicide or death in suspicious circumstances of young married women during the first five years of their marriage (.) such cases should be investigated by Officers not below the rank of Dy. S.P. (.) where postmortem is done such postmortem should be by a team of two doctors (.) disposal of dead body without postmortem should not repeat not be permitted except with no objection certificates by police (.) further comma police should not repeat not give no objection certificate unless dead body has been seen by parents or guardians or other close relatives from the bride's sides of the family (.) request intimate action taken (.)

Sd/-

T. S. MURTY
JOINT SECRETARY TO THE GOVT.
OF INDIA

No.1036/JSM/80 Dated: 22-7-1980

Copy by post in confirmation to Home Secretaries, all States and Union Territories.

Sd/-

T. S. Murty
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India**Foreign agency involved in counterfeit currency printing in Tirunelveli**

4600. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any foreign agency was involved in printing counterfeit currency in Tirunelveli District in Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) whether a technical training institute in Tirunelveli district received more than Rs. 1.5 crores assistance from abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) . There is no information or report with the Government to show involvement of any foreign agency in printing counterfeit currency in Tirunelveli in Tamil Nadu and receipt of more than Rs. 1.5 crores assistance from abroad by a Technical Training Institute in Tirunelveli Distt.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO USQ No. 6208 dt. 30-6-1980 RE. FOREIGN FISHING TRAWLERS APPREHENDED IN INDIA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : In the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 6208 in the Lok Sabha on 30th July, 1980 regarding foreign fishing trawlers apprehended in India some incorrect information had been furnished by oversight in reply to Part (c) of the Question. The correct answer to Part (c) of the Question is as under which may be replaced for the answer given on 30th July, 1980:—

(c) "According to the then prevalent practice, unauthorised foreign fishing trawlers were apprehended by the Coast Guard and the Indian Navy and then let off with a stern warning not to enter our exclusive economic zone again. As no prosecution has been launched against these vessels, the question of realisation of fines does not arise".

2. It may be added that the Territorial Waters, the Continental Shelf, the Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act, 1976, was passed by the Parliaments on the 25th August, 1976. As the concept of Exclusive Economic Zone and other related matters were under active discussion in the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea at that time, policy decision was taken that the poaching vessels would be apprehended and then let off after a warning to remain outside the Exclusive Economic Zone. No arrests were to be made. This was the procedure obtaining on the 30th July, 1980. Handing over the apprehended trawlers to the local police for prosecution was started only subsequently after empowering the Coast Guard personnel to exercise certain powers under the Criminal Procedure Code and after notifying the places of trials of offences under the Maritime Zones Act, 1976.

3. Action for correction was initiated as soon as the incorrect information came

to notice in consultation with the Naval Headquarters and Coast Guard Headquarters.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO 456 No. 4095 DT. 18-3-1981 RE. ALLOCATION UNDER TRIBAL SUB-PLAN TO ORISSA DURING FIFTH PLAN

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): In answer to Part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 4095 answered on 18-3-1981, the following was stated:—

“The amounts spent in ITDAs/TDAs of Koraput District out of special Central Assistance during 1976-77, 1977-78, 1979-80 were respectively Rs. 41,42,00, Rs. 1,06,63,000 and Rs. 1,73,43,000.”

The figure Rs. 41,42,00, occurring in the above answer be substituted by the figure Rs. 41,42,000.

The typographical error in the reply came to notice only when the figures were re-checked with the ITDA-wise details in connection with fulfilment of the Assurance given and, hence, the correction could not be made earlier. The delay is regretted.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Sir, I wish to make a submission....

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) :
अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।
(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I have allowed Shri Dhandapani.

12 hrs.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI: Mr. Speake, Sir, I gave a Calling Attention Motion about the situation in Tamil Nadu where there is no fundamental right. Sir, there is no fundamental right there. The State Government is curtailing the liberties of the ordinary citizens.

The normal movement of common masses is completely stopped by the State Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not discussing the Calling Attention Motion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: This is the position. We had already given an adjournment motion. That has not been allowed saying that this was a State subject. The life and property of the party people are in danger. Where have we to go for protection? Many times the State subjects had been discussed in this House. [More than 10,000 people were arrested.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I cannot allow it. My hands are tied.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Some Members of Parliament were also arrested.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: It was announced in the House that some Members of Parliament were arrested. But more had been taken into custody. Two or three Members of Parliament had been taken into custody by the State Government. We have not received any information so far. I want to know from you whether you have any information from the State Government apart from the 5 Members of Parliament, because we do not know about their fate. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will come to you.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): What has happened to the five Members of Parliament who were arrested? In Tamilnadu, 10,000 workers of DMK were arrested illegally. They were beaten up and assaulted by the police.... (Interruptions) Mr. Karunanidhi, who is (Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State subject.

Mr. Vajpayee.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Vajpayee.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever they say, nothing will go on record without my permission. Without my permission, do not record anything.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I will call one by one. Do not worry. I had allowed only Shri Dhandapani. Then I had disallowed him. I have now allowed Shri Vajpayee.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you. Please sit down.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, विशेषाधिकार के मामले में नियमों के अनुसार एक प्रक्रिया तय है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन है कि आप उस प्रक्रिया से नहीं चल रहे हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want to say?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि विशेषाधिकार का मामला अगर चैम्बर में तय होगा तो सदन में क्या तय होगा ?

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. I will give my ruling also which I have got. I have got one notice from Mr. Parulekar and one from Prof. Dandavate regarding this thing.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE: You first listen to us. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Regarding this thing, I am on a point of order. I need no permission from the Chair. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have to listen to me first.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: You want to shut us out.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I want to say certain things. You must listen to me.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: No, Sir. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am telling something about Prof. Dandavate and Mr. Parulekar. They have given me notices.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I do not need your permission to raise my point of order. *(Interruptions)* Why don't you give us a patient hearing. I am on a different point altogether.

MR. SPEAKER: No. If anything happens afterwards.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I need no permission to raise my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Parulekar and Prof. Dandavate had given me something in writing and Mr. Gupta also.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Kindly consider my point of order that I am going to raise. For that I do not require your permission.

MR. SPEAKER: You require my permission.

SHRI BAPUSHEB PARULEKAR: I do not require your permission.

MR. SPEAKER: Parulekar, you require my permission very much as long as I am in the Chair.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: No, Sir. I have not made myself very clear. Kindly listen to me. Kindly read Rule 276. *(Interruptions)* Kindly bear with me for a moment. I read rule 376. *(Interruptions)* I read Rule 376. There are two kinds of points of order.

376. (1) A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such Articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and shall raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker.

(2) A Point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment :

Provided that the Speaker may permit a member to raise a point of order during the interval between the termination of one item of business and the commencement of another if it

relates to maintenance of order in or arrangement of business before the House."

MR. SPEAKER : Have you read it properly ?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : What does it say? 'Provided that the Speaker may permit'.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : That is exactly what I am saying. You are not listening. Why don't you listen to me ? Kindly refer to the Proviso. Kindly understand.

MR. SPEAKER : I understand everything.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : "A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment". So a point of order has to be raised in connection with the business before the House. There is.....
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing. What is that point of order business before the House ?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Because you are rising just now to give a ruling on a breach of privilege. It is with reference to that, that I have a right to raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing on that point. Out of order.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : The question of privilege. I will read out from May's(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Don't record anything.

Mr. Parulekar, You give me notice. Please sit down. Please resume your seat.
(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.
(Interruptions)*

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

MR. SPEAKER : A question of privilege takes precedence over other matters and therefore it has been provided in our Rules that such a question may be only raised with the consent of the Speaker. The duty cast on the Speaker is to see whether a case has been made out
(Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : (Badagara): a *prima facie* case.

MR. SPEAKER :for a matter to be given such a precedence. I had observed in the House on 8 September that if there were any other documents or evidence the Members were free to adduce the same by way of further notice under Rule 222 and I am prepared to examine these notices in the light of Rules, precedents and past rulings.

As adequate opportunity had already been given to Members to bring to notice any additional matter having any bearing on this privilege issue, the question of allowing any further submissions to be made in the House does not arise.

Incidentally, in the House of Commons, U.K., following the report of the Committee of Privileges of 1976-77 it has been decided that question of privilege would not be raised directly in the House, but only after the matter had been gone into by the Hon'ble Speaker there and consent communicated to the Member concerned. In fact, the report of the Privilege Committee goes on to state that :

'If Mr. Speaker decided against giving precedence he would inform the Member by letter and it would not be in order to raise the matter of precedence with him in the Chamber.'

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You create a precedent. It will be quoted in the House of Commons.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will give the ruling.

On 7 September, 1981 while giving my ruling on the question of privilege sought to be raised against the Minister of Finance, Shri R. Venkataraman, for allegedly misleading the House on September 2, 1981, I had observed that on the basis of facts adduced before me, I was convinced that there was no attempt by the Minister of Finance to mislead the House, much less deliberately.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please order. Please order.

(Interruptions)

...much less deliberately, while replying to the clarificatory questions on the Calling Attention on 2 September, 1981.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): What is the Privileges Committee supposed to do?

MR. SPEAKER: I had accordingly withheld my consent under Rule 222.

On 8 September, 1981, I had observed that the notices were under Rule 222 and the duty placed on the Speaker was to see whether a *prima facie* case had been made out for the matter being given priority to be raised as a question of privilege. In this respect the Chair has to be guided by rules, precedents, rulings given earlier on the subject and it was in the light thereof that I had given the ruling on 7 September 1981 but I had stated that if there were any other documents or evidence the Members were free to adduce the same by way of further notices under Rule 222 and I was prepared to examine these notices in the light of Rules, precedents and past rulings.

I have received further notices and communications from Sarvashri George Fernandes, Harikesh Bahadur, K.P. Unnikrishnan, Madhu Dandavate, Satyasadhan Chakraborty, Indrajit Gupta, Chitta Basu, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Ram Vilas Paswan, Satish Agarwal, Somnath Chatterjee, Rashid Masood and Ajit Kumar Mehta.

It may be pertinent to recall that the Finance Minister Shri Venkataraman, had said by way of clarifications in response to the queries raised during the Calling Attention on 2 September, 1981, that:

"... Ordinarily, the Prime Minister does not allow her name to be associated with any such trust or anything like that. Generally when people ask for such permission, she does not give. In this case, because they said that it is all for the purpose of doing a great deal of service—she did not agree to her name being put in—she only agreed to the objects. Thereafter, when her name was being used, she said: 'Please take it away'. And in deference to her wishes..."

"I am informed on very reliable authority that the Prime Minister did not inaugurate this..."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That authority was very unreliable.

MR. SPEAKER: One of the new points made out by a number of Members is that the photographs published in Lok Rajya, a Government of Maharashtra publication, dated 16-10-1981 shows two documents being signed by the Prime Minister and not one as shown in some other photographs published in newspapers which had been enclosed by the Members with their earlier notices of breach of privilege against the Finance Minister. They also have drawn specific attention to the caption of the photograph as published in Lok Rajya. A Government of Maharashtra publication, etc. that the Prime Minister was signing a document giving her consent to the Trust being named after her. They had also referred to the newspaper reports that the Prime Minister had consented to the Trust being named after her. The Minister of Finance to whom the matter was referred has furnished in reply a xerox copy of the second document signed by the Prime Minister as well as its original. The second document is in English and states:

"I am happy to associate myself with the Pratibha Pratishthan, Maharashtra."

Even the second document relied on in support of the privilege motion, does not contain the words "Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratishthan".

Some Members have also asserted that the word 'Sahabaghi' in the Marathi document signed by the Prime Minister should be translated to mean to 'participate' or to be a 'co-partner'.

The English version of the document as now furnished by the Finance Minister clearly indicates that she was only happy to associate herself with the Pratibha Pratishthan, Maharashtra and 'Sahabaghi' in this context could appropriately be interpreted to mean 'association' rather than being a 'co-partner'.

It has also been stated by a Member that the fact that the Prime Minister desired at a later stage that her name might be dropped from the name of the Trust meant that she was aware that the Trust was really named after her. In this connection, the Minister of Finance has stated:

"It has never been stated by me that the Trust was not being called Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratishthan. What in fact has been stated by me is that the Prime Minister did not give her consent to the use of her name in the name of the Trust. I have also never stated that she did not become aware of this fact. In fact, I have myself stated:

"thereafter when her name was used she said, please take it away".

As far as mention of Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratishthan in the captions published in the newspapers or in Maharashtra Government publications or even in letters written by some officials of the Maharashtra Government or office bearers of the Trust or accounts maintained with banks or issue of cheques or submissions made to authorities etc. are concerned, these cannot be taken as conclusive evidence of the allegation that the Prime Minister agreed to the Trust being called Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratishthan. In the absence of any direct evidence of a document signed by the Prime Minister and within the knowledge of the Finance Minister on 2 September, 1981 when he made the observations in the House, the charge that the Finance Minister has deliberately misled the House, cannot be sustained.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
What about the charity Commissioner ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No positive evidence has also been produced by the Members in support of their assertion that the Prime Minister had inaugurated the Trust. In fact, there could be no question of its being inaugurated on 11th October, 1980 as the deed concerning the Trust was registered only on 18 November 1980. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra has clearly stated in his letter of 5th September 1981 to the Finance Minister that "the Prime Minister did not inaugurate the Maharashtra Pratibha Pratishthan.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
How do you say that ? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : As I said, the question that I am called upon to decide as a Presiding Officer is whether Shri R. Venkataraman, Finance Minister, had deliberately misled the House while replying to the clarificatory questions on 2nd September 1981. To this my reply remains the same, namely, that I am convinced that he did not mislead the House, far less deliberately.

I am, therefore, unable to give my consent to the notices under Rule 222 against Finance Minister, Shri Venkataraman.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record without my permission.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have also received notices of question of privilege from Sarvaswari Jyotirmoy Bosu, George Fernandes, Harikesh Bahadur, Niren Ghosh, Rashid Masood, Ram Vilas Paswan and Jaipal Singh Kashyap against Shri Arun Shourie, Executive Editor of the *Indian Express* for a report published under his name in the *Indian Express* dated 4 and 12 September, 1981 respectively containing reflections on Shri R. Venkataraman in respect of certain remarks made by him in the House on 2nd September, 1981.

I have considered these notices in the light of precedents, both in India and in the House of Commons, UK. It would be pertinent to recall the observation of the Committee of Privileges in the *Daily Mail* case of 1948 of the House of Commons, UK and the cases of Shri M.O. Mathai and *Times of India* in our own House where the Committee of Privileges observed that it is not consistent with the dignity of the House to take notice of every case which may technically appear to constitute a breach of privilege.

Having regard to these precedents and the facts of the case, I think that it is hardly a matter which should attract the attention of the House.

I do not, therefore, give my consent to this matter also being raised under rule 222.

On similar grounds, I disallow notices of question of privilege given by Shri Harikesh Bahadur, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan and Shri Ram Vilas Paswan against Shri Krishan Kant for allegedly casting aspersions on Parliament in a press statement, published in newspapers on 14 September, 1981.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
This ruling only covers.. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can discuss anything else. But I am only concerned with whether the Finance Minister misled the House or not.

(Interruptions)

12 00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER HIND CYCLE LTD.
AND SEN RALEIGH LTD. (NATIONALISATION)
ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Hind Cycles Limited and Sen-Raleigh Limited (Nationalisation) Administration of Funds Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 662(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Hind Cycles Limited and Sen Raleigh Limited (Nationalisation) Act, 1981. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2823/81.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN ELECTRICITY
ACT, ANNUAL REPORT OF DAMODAR VALLEY
CORPORATION FOR 1979-80, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 461 in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 38, of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT/2824/81].

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation, for the year 1979-80 along with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Damodar Valley Corporation, for the year 1979-80.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report and Accounts of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT/2825/81.]

- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (i) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Coal India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Coal India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2826/81.]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Power Engineers Training Society, New Delhi for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Working of the Power Engineers Training Society, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report of the Power Engineers Training Society, New Delhi, for year 1979-80.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-2827/81.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ARMS ACT AND
UNDER FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION (REGULATION) ACT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA (MAKWANA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Arms (Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 703 in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Arms Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2828/81.]

- (2) A copy of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 615(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 30 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2829/81.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES
ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2)

of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :

(1) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourteenth Amendment Regulations, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 788 in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1981.

(2) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifteenth Amendment Regulations, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 808 in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1981.

(3) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Tenth Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 809 in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1981.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT-2830/81)

12.23 hrs

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriations (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th September, 1981, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.24 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-NINTH REPORT

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.25 hrs

ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that the following wireless message dated 15th September 1981, addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, has been received from the District Magistrate, Ghazipur, UP, today:

"Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri, Member of Parliament arrested under section 151, Cr. P.C. by police of Police Station Kotwali, Ghazipur at 2 P.M. today on 15-9-81 in Collectorate compound, Ghazipur and kept in District Jail, Ghazipur, under orders of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Ghazipur."

RE QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE—Contd.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : (Ratnagiri) You cannot deprive the House of its right. You cannot use the House as your Chamber. I am sorry to say that. Your decision is illegal....it is an *ex party* decision, it is an illegal decision....

(Interruptions)

..It is not befitting for the hon.'Chair of this August House to indulge in this. Therefore, I am sorry we are walking out.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप करिए, कोई नोटिस दोजिए, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Why you have not allowed us to make our submission, Sir? This is the way you are going to.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am only concerned with the privilege.

(Interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, today I am in possession of new evidence. How do I discuss this? Will you allow us today to give notice of a new motion?

MR. SPEAKER: Now the matter is closed.

(Interruptions).

(At this stage Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar and some other hon. Members left the House)

(Interruptions).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South):.. Mr. Venkataraman totally misled the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now Mr. Tytler.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar). Sir, two days back I have given a Call Attention notice on Jamshedour riots.

[Shri Jagdish Tytler]

Yesterday Mr. Deputy-Speaker said that he would give a ruling today. But we want full discussion on this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Calling Attention notices are under consideration, Mr. Tytler.

(Interruptions).

श्री मलिक एम. एम. ए. खां: (एटा):
अवधूत महोदय, मैं 193 और 184 के
लिए नोटिस दिया है, डिस्कशन के लिए।

MR. SPEAKER: देखें They are also under consideration.

SHRI MALIK M. M. A. KHAN: I want full discussion. का.लग एटेंशन से काम नहीं चलेगा। का.लग एटेंशन से काम नहीं होगा

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry I can't hear you.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Sir, I am on a point of order under Rule 229. The hon. Members of this house, Mr. Arjunan, Mr. Palaniappan, Mr. Kulandaivelu, Mr. Nagaratnam and Mr. Kandaswamy were illegally arrested and detained and were assaulted, and we do not know the whereabouts of these Members. I do not know whether they are in safe custody or are dead.

MR. SPEAKER: We have already informed the House.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): I appreciate that but...

MR. SPEAKER: I have already informed the House about the arrest of five Members.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Therefore, we want to know the place of their detention and the position regarding their safety.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, you have given your ruling. There is no question of disputing your ruling or challenging your ruling. I wish to say one thing.

MR. SPEAKER: About this ruling nothing could be done.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Not about your ruling. The matter on which you have given your ruling is disposed of by your ruling as far as the rules go. But I want to make one submission before I go out.

MR. SPEAKER: Why should I listen?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This House has been in turmoil for several days and the leader of the House.....

MR. SPEAKER: No, Sir. Nothing about this. Not allowed. Now Mr. Wasnik.

(Interruptions)**.

(Shri Indrajit Gupta then left the House)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): While he is going out he is making certain remarks. It amounts to contempt of the House. Will you kindly initiate proceedings against the Member? I want categorical reply from you. It is a contempt of the House. Is it not derogatory to the ruling of the Speaker? There is a convention. They are not expected to defy the ruling of the Speaker.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): On the Ruling an Opposition Member walked out. The same position also occurred in 1958. I may be permitted to read out:

"Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am going to charge him for contempt of this House. The hon. Member may take care, I warn him. Hon. Members evidently think they can do anything with me. Hon. Members must know that I have got the right to decide one way or the other; whoever sits in this Chair has got that right under the Constitution. He hears both sides, and after hearing both sides he must say 'yes' or 'no'. Hon. Members who want to say "I do not agree"—they may or may not agree—may keep that to themselves. He cannot protest like that. If he protests it is contempt of the House, contempt of the Speaker. I am giving this warning. This is the first impression. Hon. Members can go out of this House if they like; I have no objection and I cannot prevent them. But if, while going, they say "I do not agree with your order; your order is illogical or improper, I protest"—this is an absolute violation of the Rules or Procedure, it is a contempt of the House and the Speaker, and I cannot tolerate it (interruptions) Hon. Members can go if they so like."

So, this is very clear. Hon. Members can go if they so like. But they have made some aspersions.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. They have gone already.

There is nothing on record. Without my permission there is nothing on record.

Mr. Wasnik.

12.27 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Governments reported decision on Shri K.R. Puri's reported on sale of Gold by auction in 1978,

SHRI BALKRISHNA RAMCHANDRA WASNIK (Buldhana): I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported decision taken by the Government on the Report of Shri K. R. Puri on the sale by auction in 1978 of gold held on Government Account."

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I do not know whether they have walked out on this item. (Interruptions)

SHRI ERA MOHAN (coimbatore:) I have given a Call attention on the subject.....

MR. SPEAKER: That is under my consideration. Call attention motions are not discussed here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No. We shall see.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Pursuant to the then Finance Minister's Budget announcement on 28-2-78, the Reserve Bank sold on behalf of the Government a total quantity of 12.956 tonnes of gold in 14 auctions between May and October, 1978 for Rs. 86.5 crores.

Several allegations had been made on the Floors of both the houses, in respect of these auctions and there had been persistent demands for an enquiry into the sale of gold by the Government in 1978. Accordingly, the Government appointed on 17-5-1980, Shri K.R. Puri, former Governor, Reserve Bank of India, to examine the various policy and procedural aspects relating to the sale by auctions in 1978 of gold held on Government account and to advise the Govern-

ment as to the further course of action to be taken in the light of his findings. Shri Puri's Report was received on 3-2-81.

On a preliminary examination of the Report, it was seen that it covered a wide area and there were a few aspects on which clarifications had to be sought from the persons concerned. A Group of Cabinet Ministers consisting of the Finance Minister, Minister of External Affairs, Minister of Commerce and Minister of Law, Justice & Company Affairs, was constituted to go into the matter and indicate the course of action to be taken on the Report. The Cabinet Group has had a number of meetings and the Report is under active examination.

In para 1.5 of Shri K.R. Puri's Report, it has been stated that in view of the inherent limitations under which he had to work, the Government may like to pursue the matter indicated by him in para 14.7 of the Report through the concerned authorities.

In paras 14.5 to 14.7, it is stated that on enquiry it has been noticed that the sale of 5.6 tonnes of gold valued at Rs. 37.4 crores had been shown against 1101 bidders out of the above mentioned quantity of gold around, 4 tonnes of gold valued at Rs. 26.7 crores was financed by a group of 20 individuals/firms (in the report referred to as syndicate). The balance of 1.6 tonnes of gold valued at Rs. 10.7 crores was purchased by the bidders through finances procured by them. The syndicate made a direct purchase of 0.17 tonnes of gold valued at Rs. 1.14 crores by participating in the auctions. It has been observed that the financing by the syndicate was made possible by the active connivance and assistance of a group of financially strong and powerful bullion merchants of Bombay. It is accordingly stated that a prima facie strong suspicion is created that the 1101 bidders had been mere name lenders in relation to the purchase of around 4 tonnes of gold valued at Rs. 26.7 crores and the above mentioned quantity of gold can be said to have been concerned by the syndicate.

To enable the Government to make further investigations, Shri Puri forwarded a secret note on 20th April, 1981 containing various details. The information furnished in this note has been passed on to the investigative Agencies of the Department of Revenue for further action. Appropriate action would be taken under the respective laws on the basis of the results of these investigations.

The Report of Shri Puri is still under the examination of the Group of Cabinet Ministers and no final decision has yet been taken on it, whereas the secret note

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has been passed on to the investigative agencies for further action. In the interest of effective investigation, it is not expedient to disclose the details.

Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair

SHRI BALKRISHNA RAMCHANDRA WASNIK : Mr. Deputy-Speaker,

Sir, the question of gold auctions by the Janata Government was raised in the House time and again and many members expressed their misgivings without any reservation.

Even the Finance Minister, Shri R. Venkataraman while answering the Half-an-Hour discussion raised by Shri Farooq Abdullah on 26th March, 1980 said :

"I am in a very awkward position because I was the person who sitting on the other side condemned the gold sale policy of the then Government. When in the Budget Speech the then Finance Minister said that they were proposing to sell gold, I said, this was a disastrous policy, and that the country would lose the precious wealth, I also said that the posterity would call him the 'prodigal son' of India. So, I am not second to any body in condemning that policy of gold auctions which was introduced in 1978."

The then Government had frittered away 13 tonnes of precious yellow metal in a period of four months. In the words of Shri Venkataraman, again, "the then Government had squandered the national wealth."

He then posed two questions to himself. The first question is whether this was done deliberately to benefit some persons or whether it was used to benefit some persons. The second question is whether there has been lack of propriety in the manner in which the bids were taken.

When the matter came before the House earlier, the Prime Minister had told the House that this matter would be looked into.

Apart from many irregularities and the *mala fide* intention in conceiving and executing the Scheme of sale of gold through auction, what agitated the minds of the Members was that the gold sold included gold gifted by the people of this country to meet the external aggression. It would be seen in para 15 of the report of Shri Puri :

"Where was the need in 1978 to launch gold sale operations which satiated only the lust for money of a few individuals ? Could not this gold have been preserved so that the

nation could have used it when the need arose to protect its frontiers from external threat ? Should then a nation sell off the gold donated by the people to a handful of bullion dealers ? Not only the quantity of gold given and the number of persons who gave it is material but the fact that it came from all parts of the country and from all sections of the society is also material. This created an atmosphere of patriotism and unity in the country. The gold given by the people represented a sacrifice made by the people of India with a view to protecting the country from external aggression. The decision of Shri Morarji Desai and Shri H.M. Patel to sell gold including the gold given by the people of India without there being any threat of external aggression amounted to betrayal of the trust reposed by the people of India in the Government."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can put your question. You are giving the background. But you put your question.

SHRI BALKRISHNA RAMCHANDRA WASNIK : It is also known through the report that the Cabinet was not consulted in the matter of these gold sales. This is evident in para 7.1 on page 16 of the Report.

"But when in latter stages when the Cabinet came to know of this, the reaction of the member of Shri Desai's Cabinet was not known. They did not even raise their little finger which Shri Morarjibhai would have been very much pleased to see in the other sense. The whole Scheme was ill-conceived as is evident from the views of the economists. It is mentioned on page 45 of the Puri report.

I would like to mention this because it is pertinent and it is very necessary, that what the economists say would come to the notice of the whole country.

It is said :

"A majority of the economists have expressed apprehensions about the system of auction as a step to reduce smuggling or bringing about a reduction in price. The auction system has received severe criticism at the hands of Dr. Rangnekar who observes that the whole gold operation exercise initiated by the Government on May 3, 1978, is ill conceived and argues that not much thought has been bestowed by Government as to the pros and cons of such a measure before undertaking the same. He firmly

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holds the view that the gold price cannot be influenced by supplies through auctions."

Serious irregularities have been committed in various aspects of this gold auction, including the fixation of the minimum accepted price. I am glad that there are some officers who can make bold to say what is right and what is wrong at the appropriate time. One such officer, the Deputy Secretary (Gold Control), Bombay, in his report on 26th April, 1978, has said :

"The market is attempting to forecast the reserve price fixed by the RBI. Zaveri Bazaar sources indicate that the reserve price would be Rs. 620 per 10 gms. Certain leading dealers are attempting to form syndicates of 10 to 15 dealers, each of whom would give 'graded' bids centred around Rs. 620 per 10 gms."

Before the auctions were made, the bullion merchants in Bombay knew what would be the price, and they had formed syndicates. This was reported by the Deputy Secretary (Gold Control), Bombay, to the Government, but the Government did not take any notice because they had themselves leaked out the information as to what would be the price of gold then. The Government had deliberately leaked out the information, and as a result the benefit has gone to a few.

Not satisfied with his earlier report, Shri Puri has submitted a second Report, as the Finance Minister has said, and in that second Report, Shri Puri has urged for a fullfledged inquiry into the activities of certain unscrupulous elements that have cornered a lion's share of the gold auctions embarked upon during the Janata regime. It is a long Report, and I would not like to read from it. I would like to put a few questions and I hope the the hon. Minister would kindly reply to those.

In view of all this, I would like to ask the Finance Minister whether or not the sale of gold benefited a handful of people; there was leakage of information beforehand, so that they could make suitable financial arrangements.

I would also like to ask whether the decision to sell gold only in Bombay was taken so that only a few people would get the benefit.

Further, I would like to know whether it is not a fact that there was an indication of gold prices going up soon in the international market as well as in the internal market and even then, these auctions were organised. What was the price at which gold was sold then? Would the nation have gained if the Go-

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vernment had waited for another one and a half years and what would have been the gain if the gold had been sold now, at the ruling price?

I would further like to ask whether Shri Puri in his report, as the Finance Minister has said just now, has said that, due to the limitations under which he had to work, as he was not empowered to call for or enforce production of any document or attendance of any witness, verification as to whether every successful bidder falling under the syndicate had the requisite means and the capacity to purchase gold in auctions still remains to be done.

In view of the shady transaction and in view of the fact that only a handful of people have been benefited at the cost of the nation and in view of the fact that those who have been benefited have had links with the powers who had stealthily and surreptitiously ordered the auction. I want to know whether the Government will probe into the matter further and bring all the aspects out in the open.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :

The hon Member has given a long preface, almost reminding me of what I said from the other side of the House. We at that time were of the opinion that the sale of gold by auctions was not only uneconomic but a disastrous policy and in the circumstances then prevailing with the international prices going up, small quantities of gold being sold would not in any way have an effect on the price of gold in India nor would affect the gold smuggling at that time.

So far as the procedure is concerned, the gold sale was only mentioned in the Budget of 1978. This was not approved by the Cabinet as a special subject or item being taken by it and considered. On one or two earlier occasions when the then Finance Minister wanted to take it to the Cabinet, it had been refused by the then Prime Minister. Later it appears from the records that he persuaded the then Prime Minister to have the auction sale.

The second point the non. Member referred to is about the irregularities. The Puri Committee has gone in great detail and in depth about the irregularities of procedure. One or two things which they have pointed out is that there has been a cluster of bids around the minimum giving rise to a suspicion that the minimum price must have leaked out. This is a matter which is under examination and the Cabinet Committee is going into it. We are looking into all aspects. The Cabinet Committee is to exercise its

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objective judgment on these matters and, therefore, we are looking into every one of these aspects—what were the circumstances in which the prices were fixed, what was the quantity to be sold, whether at the quantity offered the prices could be got and or at the prices offered the quantity can be sold. All these are important questions and we are going into it and when we come with a final report, we will deal with this matter.

The third point which is very important is about the secret report which Shri Puri submitted. Shri Puri was not a Commission of Inquiry under the Commission of Inquiry Act. He suffered from various handicaps. He could not call for evidence. He could not call for documents and so on. So he submitted a secret and confidential report in which he said from the *prima facie* evidence he has got that certain people have cornered the gold and they have appropriated the bulk of the sales.

Sir, the one way in which I could discover this is to trace back from the people who purchased the gold from the auctions and find out whether they had the money to purchase the gold, if they did not have the money, then I have to find out from whom they got the money and then if I go to the persons who gave the money, then I will be able to find out whether they were themselves the beneficiaries or whether they were also acting for some other beneficiaries.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar) : In Andhra Pradesh a teacher's name has been mentioned. He had nothing to do with this. A fictitious name had been put in.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I was already on the track. I have therefore appointed a cell in the Income-tax Investigation Department in which they are going into various purchases and looking into the records. How can a teacher buy a quantity of gold who is not able to meet both ends meet. These are questions which will be investigated by the Investigation Department by the Intelligence Wing of the Income-tax Department. If we get any information, then, we will take appropriate action on the basis of that. At the moment, I have an open mind. I shall only conduct the investigation. I do not want to say anything now.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Chintamani Jena. Please try to be brief. Kindly put questions only.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasor) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you have already cautioned me to put questions only and not

to make any speeches. I know our hon. Finance Minister does not believe on lectures and speeches. He is a man who believes in tangible work. So, I shall put only questions and that too in a precise manner to get a categorical reply from him.

The terms of reference of Puri Committee's report on page 1 mention the following : I shall quote one or two sentences from that report.

"For the purpose of the enquiry, some field enquiries were made through officers lent to me. The data collected by me from the documents received by me from the Reserve Bank of India and other agencies were processed through computers. By and large, my findings are based on the documentary evidence collected by me and the data as processed by the computers."

The terms of reference of the Puri Committee were :

"(iii) to examine and advise the Government whether *prima facie* any impropriety had been committed at any stage in the sale of gold and if so, to recommend such further action as may be considered proper :

(iv) to examine and advise the Government whether *prima facie* the scheme had been abused by some interested persons and in particular whether there was a cornering of gold by any individual or groups of individuals directly or indirectly and if so, to recommend the course of action to be adopted."

He has submitted a report. It is now for the Government to take immediate action on this issue. He has mentioned in his report that it is based on the documentary evidence and not on oral or any other evidence. My humble submission to him is when the report of Mr. Puri is based on the documentary evidence, the Government should come forward to take immediate action on his report. Our hon. Minister has told my esteemed friend certain things in the course of the debate and I shall not go into details of that. From the statement made by the hon. Minister it is seen that the Government have not decided anything on this issue. In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Hindustan Times edition of 14th September where it has been said :

"No case against Desai, Patel Cabinet panel for dropping gold auctions issue. The Cabinet committee set up to process the Puri Committee report on the controversial gold auctions during the Janata regime has reportedly shelved come to the conclusion that the matter

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be shelved for want of sufficient evidence to prove the involvement of former Prime Minister Morarji Desai and the former Finance Minister H M Patel."

Sir, I want to know whether it is a fact that the cabinet committee which had been set up to examine this Puri Committee Report has decided not to take any action on the issue and drop the matter.

Secondly, I would like to know whether the gold which was sold was the gold which was received on gold bonds or something else. There were also a huge quantity of gold which was donated and gifted by the people of this country at the time of the Chinese aggression in 1962. I know once our hon. Finance Minister in this House has told that the gold which was collected from donations or gifts for defence purpose of our country was not earmarked. So, whether the gold received as gifts or donations was auctioned or not cannot be indicated. I would like to know whether Government has any authority to sell the gold which was collected in the shape of donations and gifts for defence purposes of our country.

Thirdly, Sir, this gold auction matter was not at all brought to the notice of the Cabinet. On page 4 para 2.1 of the Report of the then Finance Secretary has categorically said that this matter was not brought to the notice of the Cabinet. Only once it was sent there but it was dropped. After that neither the holding of auctions nor stopping of auctions was brought to the notice of the Cabinet. Sir, is it a fact that decision to sell gold was confined to the then Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai and the then Finance Minister, Mr. Patel? I am citing from pages 7 & 8 and para 4.1 of the Report.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Put the last question.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Is it a fact that the policy of selling gold on auctions was not based on sound economic considerations? He has reported about this in page 16, para 8.1 onwards. Similarly, is it a fact that gold was sold on auction when the international price of gold was rising day by day? If so, what would have happened if we had waited for one year without selling it on auction? What would be its present price at the present moment?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How many questions you are asking?

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Gold on auction was available only in Bombay. The Gold Sales Policy Committee has reported about selling of gold by auction only in Bombay.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude. I do not know whether the

hon. Minister himself could follow all your questions.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : It was a great loss. I want to know about this. This is stated in Puri Committee Report. Please see page 28, para 10.8 and 10.9.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are starting a general discussion on the entire Puri Committee Report. Please put a question. This should be your last question. There are three more hon. Members to participate in this Calling Attention. So, please cooperate.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : It is Mr. Puri's finding that only 20 bidder of Bombay brought the entire gold on auction. Is it correct? If so, will the hon. Minister kindly announce the names of these persons and their connection with the Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai and his son Shri Kanti Desai?

Then, before I conclude, I wish to ask this :

After this Puri Committee Report, may I know from the Minister, what would be the follow-up action to be taken in this regard? By what time the Government will take a decision on this issue?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will answer each one of these points. The first question that the Member put is with regard to a report in the Hindustan Times and he wanted to know whether the report is correct or not. Now, Sir, I say that the report is totally incorrect. The committee has not yet taken any decision. It is examining all the questions now. Therefore, the statement in the Hindustan Times that they have come to any conclusion etc. is practically incorrect.

Secondly he asked: What was the gold which was sold? Does it include gold other than smuggled gold; does it include gold which has been donated by the people etc. I have got the statement of the Finance Secretary at that time. He said this:

"The Reserve Bank of India is holding on Government account a stock of 82 tonnes of gold. Out of this stock, approximately 13 tonnes is remarked or special purposes particularly on account of gold bonds. We have therefore a gold stock 69 tonnes which is available for sale."

That means, it includes smuggled gold, other gold bonds, minted gold, that is, gold which has been produced in our Hatti gold mines, and gold donated by the people. It included all the gold,

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : जो पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई के समय में गोल्ड दिया गया था, क्या वह भी इस में शामिल था ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your name is not there. Let him reply to the questions. His attention will be diverted. He has to reply to all the questions.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am giving all the facts. To show that all kind of gold was used in this auction I have a note from the Master Mint dated 2nd June 1978. In it he said, to meet urgent requirement we would supply 0.8 tonnes by 8th June by adjustment of stock against merchant hatti delivery and 0.2 tonnes by 15th June 1978 positively. If the position is favourable by 10th June, we will confirm if 0.6 tonnes can be given by 15th June so that from First to 15th June, it would be 1.3 tonnes. Now this clearly shows that the gold which is produced in the hatti mines is also used for the sale.

Shri H. M. Patel in reply to a question on 21st July, 1978, gave the following answer:

"The sale would be effected from the accumulated stock of gold held by the Government obtained by way of gold confiscated from customs gold control seizure gold received under the first two gold bonds schemes and gold produced by indigenous mines and acquired by Government."

Therefore, all the gold other than gold which is repayable and gold which has been held by the RBI as backing for the currency all the other gold was intended to be sold. That is the position.

The third point which the hon. member raised is whether it was brought as a separate item in the budget. I had already explained it was only included in the budget; it was not brought as a separate item before the Cabinet and the Cabinet's approval was not taken separately; but it was brought as an item in the budget.

I give the facts. The people are intelligent enough to draw inferences and conclusions. The international price was rising at that time and every week it was going up. So, it is certainly an error of judgement to go in indulging in an auction at that time when the international price was going up and we were going to sell it at the price which had really cost our Government a lot of money. My friend asked what would be the value of the gold if it remains today. It would not be as much if it

remained 5-6 months back, it would have been the highest ever because international price of gold was very high at one time. It came down a little and then it is going up again.

The last point which he raised is what are the names of persons who were concerned. I had already told that it is a confidential report and we are giving these names to the investigating agency of the Revenue Department of the Income Tax and they will go into it; and if they find anything, then they will follow the appropriate procedure both under the Income Tax Law and otherwise. One question the hon. member asked was why the Puri Committee was not given full powers. He himself had stated that it did not have powers. This Government did not believe in the policy of appointing commissions for everything. It could have been easier for this Government also to appoint a number of commission on what they did or did not do, but we did not want to do it. On the contrary, we wanted to get some *prima facie* case and then go into it; and then only if it warrants, take further action; if the facts warrant, even a CBI Inquiry will be held if the facts warrant even a commission will be appointed. But as it is, we—only wanted to ascertain in the facts and that is why we did not immediately go in for the appointment of one of these things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri H.K.L. Bhagat.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Mr. Venkataraman. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shall we continue this or complete this Calling Attention ?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: This is going to take some time. It will take a lot of time. We wanted a discussion. You kindly agreed to Call Attention. Lots of things are there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is more or less a discussion.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: That is what I am saying. Because of lunch this should not be contained.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may continue after lunch.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARIAN SINGH) : We can dispense with lunch.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He says whether we can dispense with lunch. A request has been made. We dispense with lunch.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: The hon. Mr. Venkataraman, whether he sat as a Member of the Opposition on this side, or whether he is sitting as Finance Minister on that side on the Treasury Benches, he is a very capable and conscientious person. And it was he who had posed a question to the then Finance Minister and to the then Government: when he said that the policy was a disastrous policy and he had posed a question whether this was done deliberately, or not. This was a question which Mr. Venkataraman had posed to the then Finance Minister, and the wheels of history turned and Mr. Venkataraman became the Finance Minister and Mr. Puri was appointed to look into this matter for making a study. Now, very rightly— not like the Janata Party Government which appointed the Shah Commission, without any *prima facie* report, *prima facie* study, put Police Officers on their investigation—they asked Mr. Puri to study this matter. And Mr. Puri was neither an investigating officer, nor had the past to do it. Yet, I can say, I will ask clarifications from the Hon. Finance Minister, that Mr. Puri made a very good study of the subject and I can say that during my public career—and it is a fairly long career—I have not seen a better study or report by one person whose powers were very limited. Now he has come to certain findings of fact, based on certain observations, and he has drawn certain conclusions based on very cogent and clear findings which are supported by documents—official documents on record. That is what my impression of the Puri Committee report is.

Now, I would like to know, it is said it is a very well-known legal saying that men may lie but circumstances don't. And, therefore, I want to point out certain circumstances from Mr. Puri's report, to the hon. Finance Minister and ask him—I know he cannot give me final answers at this stage—yet I would point out the circumstances and very respectfully I wish to say that there is circumstantial evidence from which only a very irresistible conclusion flows, that is considered as very good and strong evidence as a rule of appreciation of evidence in criminal cases.

Now, my respectful submission is that according to me, as I have gone through this report, there is not one, there are dozens of very strong circumstances which clearly show that this question of gold auctions resorted by the Janata Go-

vernment was a deliberate act and with respect and humility, I want to say with unclean intentions right from the beginning. Now, there are strong circumstances to point towards them and I am going to draw the hon. Finance Minister's attention to it and my observations on them. Now, just now, the hon. Finance Minister has said that, the matter was not taken to the Cabinet, that it did not have the Cabinet approval directly and that it was probably in the Budget speech of the then Finance Minister, Mr. H. M. Patel, and so on. It is not that. It is much more and much worse. As the records show, I would say that this is one of the greatest scandals of the century. To my knowledge—I have been reading newspapers, journals, etc. since the time I have been in public life—I have not come across any report where Government acted like this and finished its gold reserves in that manner to the benefit of gold racketeers and gold mafia, consisting of certain selected families. To my mind, it was a conspiracy to defraud the nation, to commit fraud on the nation. I have no bias against anybody. I bear no ill will against anybody. I am not making this observation on any political strategic considerations. But as an ordinary citizen and whatever little knowledge I have of law and of Government procedures and rules, I wish to say very clearly that it was a case of conspiracy. A fraud had been perpetrated on the nation. And the kingpin of this conspiracy was the then Finance Minister, Mr. H.M. Patel. This is borne out by a number of circumstances, official documents, notes of the Finance Secretary, notes of the Finance Minister himself, observation about the Prime Minister. I deeply regret to say that the then hon. Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, was also involved in it. It appears that there were a number of visible and perhaps invisible participants in this conspiracy. May be some danced to the tunes; may be some were frightened, but a conspiracy was there.

The most important circumstance is that it is not that the matter was not taken to the Cabinet. The fact of the matter is that the conspiracy was started two days after the Janata Government took oath of Office on 26th March, 1977. On 28th March, 1977, the then Finance Minister, Mr. H. M. Patel, called the then Finance Secretary and asked him to give a note on anti-smuggling measures. This is all borne out by the Puri Committee Report and by unimpeachable, authenticated, admitted official documents. There is no question of denying it. What happens is this. There are discussions and Mr. Patel suggests that the import of gold and sale of gold should be one of the measures to curb a gold smuggling

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[Shri H.K.L. Bhagat]

and we should import gold as we import watches. So, the policy of lesser import and self-sufficiency adopted by the previous Government, was given a go-by. Surprisingly, it was decided to import gold. Then a note for Cabinet was prepared in which this suggestion was given. That note went to the Cabinet. It was on 8th of April, 1977 that Shri H.M. Patel directed that import and sale of gold should also be included in the anti-smuggling measures. A note was prepared for the cabinet and it was submitted on 19th April, 1977 to the Cabinet Secretariat with Shri Patel's approval. The language in all the relevant documents shows that Shri Patel was extremely keen to take a quick decision and those who assisted him—I do not say all but some at least—it appears to me; were speedily responding to his calls. The Cabinet considered this matter on 10 May, 1977 and the proposals were rejected by them. The Finance Minister was informed about it. It was not a case of not sending the matter to the Cabinet. The matter was sent and then rejected. But Mr. Patel was not going to sit quiet. He wanted to go further.

Then what they did is this. Shri Patel and his associates were, however, determined to proceed with the matter. In their note dated 30th August 1977, which recommended import of gold and its sale in the domestic market, which was submitted to the Cabinet Secretariat for the consideration of the Cabinet was withdrawn the very next day. A note is sent to the Cabinet and is withdrawn the next day. Presumably at that time they thought they could not tackle the Cabinet. Still, Shri Patel persists. On the 6th October 1977 another note on import of gold was sent to the Cabinet Secretariat for the consideration of the Cabinet.

The most shocking thing which happened in this is this. A forwarding note is sent along with the note, and that note says, shockingly—the note is dated 6th of October; the Cabinet meeting is going to take place on the 11th October; only five days are left in between and the forwarding note says—the Finance Minister desires that the note may not be circulated much in advance. This shows the dishonest intentions of the Government and the conspiracy from the beginning. Even the members of the Cabinet are being cheated; it is a fraud on their own Cabinet. The Cabinet may reject it; so, he is not prepared to have the note circulated even 4 or 5 days before the scheduled meeting on 11th October, though the note is dated 6th. These are all documents on record.

Then, what is happening? I have gone through the notes, which are Annexures to the Puri Committee Report.

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What I can say is that the basic facts required for approval of the Cabinet in principle, for getting permission for import of gold, are not put to the Cabinet. What is the total amount of gold in Government account available, how much of smuggling is there, how much are you going to sell, is it going to help the nation or the people, all these facts are withheld from the Cabinet even in this note. As I said, in this note he said "do not send it in advance". In the last note also he said "do not circulate it in advance". This also was never put up to the Cabinet. The fact of the matter is that this did not go to the Cabinet at all, except the reference. I will deal with it when I come to the budget speech. This matter never went to the Cabinet. I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether the facts that I am submitting are borne out by records or not—

Even after the gold auctions were suspended after a lot of public outcry and the efforts made by some conscientious hon. Members of Parliament sitting on this side—I have gone through the proceedings—like Shri Venkataraman and Shri Janardhan Poojary and some Members in the Rajya Sabha, public agitation, demand by the goldsmiths and so on, even after this was suspended, even after that, the matter was never referred to the Cabinet. This is a fact that is borne out by facts.

13.25 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

There is evidence in the files to show that this matter was not referred to the Political Affairs Committee of the Cabinet. The Finance Minister says "the matter should go." Even the hon. Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai, says "the matter should go". But, till the last minute, the matter is never sent to the Political Affairs Committee of the Cabinet. I want to know why, even after it was suspended, it was never sent to the Cabinet.

14 gold auctions have taken place and there was a lot of the hue and cry against it in the whole country. Before the 1980 elections and during the elections, I remember, a very popular slogan in the country was

देश में लुटेरे आ गये और देश का सोना खा गये

this was the slogan which resounded through the nook and corner of the country and shocked the entire nation. The Prime Minister and the Finance Minister go on writing on the file "the matter will go to the Cabinet" but it does not go either to the Cabinet or the Poli-

tical Affairs Committee of the Cabinet. I have got all the details with me here, but I am not reading them because I want to save the time of the House. I want a clarification in regard to this from the hon. Finance Minister.

Since the matter is not sent to the Cabinet, it shows unclean intentions, bad intentions to act in a secretive manner. If you go date-wise, if the discussion is today, the note is after 2 days and it is put up after 7 days. And then without the approval of the Cabinet preparations were made. The gold control officer—I am not saying anything if an individual who is a very senior officer—is associated with the deliberations right from the beginning. Before the matter was discussed by the Cabinet, preparations were already being made to sell gold and to make the import of gold which shows that the mind was set not by the Cabinet, not by the Parliament, not by the constitutional authorities, but by the Finance Minister, by the Prime Minister and by his son who is probably the extra-constitutional authority behind this. It seems obviously it is Mr. Kanti Desai and others.

Now, Sir, what I am saying is, when I say that this was not put up to the Cabinet, this is not my inference, that is as the hon. Finance Minister said very ingenious—I am using my expression, this is not his expression, this is my expression, a very ingenious device was adopted to push through this thing in another way. Now, the Budget was to come. On 28th of February 1978 it was brought briefly in the speech of the Finance Minister that they were going to sell this gold in auction in principle to offset the budgetary deficit. Nothing could be more ridiculous. Sir, as you are aware, and the Finance Minister will bear me out, I have not been a Cabinet Minister, but I have been a Minister all right, I know that the procedure is, when the Budget comes, the Cabinet meets for about 20 minutes or so and then marches on to this House. Nobody is allowed to go anywhere. So, the Janata Cabinet Ministers were treated in that disgraceful manner on such an important policy matter. It is not that it was never brought to the Cabinet, it was a matter which was brought to the Cabinet stealthily and was rejected by the Cabinet earlier—? I would use the word 'stealthily' not in the sense that nobody could read it, he did not want to provide enough time to read it and understand the implications. That is how the matter came to this House and this is not to plead—I am sorry that they are not here—for the then Minister in the Janata Government, whether it

was Chaudhuri Charan Singh or Atal Bihari Vajpayee or Babu Jagjivan Ram or George Fernandes or Biju Patnaik or Satish Agarwal who was a Minister of State, or the great Chandra Sekhar who used to expose Morarji Desai once and my friend Chandrajit Yadav—I am happy to see him here, he also kept quiet on this gold sale matter. (Interruptions). I am sorry I apologise to you. You were not here. I am sorry I committed a mistake on the question of fact. I am sorry, I apologise. I saw you only sitting there. So my mind went to you. In affection I said this. I withdraw that.

What I am submitting is that all these Cabinet Ministers who had rejected a proposal earlier have done nothing when the matter came in that form before the House and until the whole thing has been suspended, and even after that they have done nothing, absolutely nothing, not spoken a word against it no murmur, no protest, no resignation, nothing of that kind. The whole nation was talking of this as the biggest scandal on earth and all these great leaders of the Janata Party were sitting tight and pretty on their cosy chairs. Was it because of fear of Morarji Desai or was it because of under regard for him? Sir, I know a bit of criminal law it is not necessary that a man may become a participant in a criminal conspiracy from the beginning. He can by circumstances be also involved in it at a later stage by acquiescence and abetment, particularly those who are men in authority and if they have abetted the abuse of authority by acquiescence also they are liable.

But it is for the criminal agency to say it is not for me to decide here. They will do it at the proper time. I am glad and I welcome what the hon. Minister said that if the facts warrant it C.B.I. enquiry is also possible. He can say almost this much at this stage. I am going to tell that the facts to warrant that C.B.I. enquiry must be held into this matter. Leaving aside the question of criminal culpability, all these leaders stand completely morally condemned at the bar of the public opinion for having acquiesce at least in this conspiracy which was the greatest conspiracy during that time. This is what I said. These are the circumstances and here are a number of other circumstances. I wish to ask clarification from our great Finance Minister. I say that the newspaper men have written lots of series, last of articles. Even the secret report the Shri Puri was released by UNI. The whole affair has become public.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please come to clarifications.

I am sorry all these friends have walked out. They should have been here to listen and face the music. What I am saying is this that the poor goldsmiths, most shocking aspect of the whole thing, were finished by Shri Morarji Desai because of the Central Gold Policy. Their name and trade was killed and the possibility of capturing jewellery in the world was exploited to corner gold to get this thing through. In the Cabinet note it is mentioned— we have very good goldsmiths in the country who still in the making of ornaments are unrivalled. We get tens and thousands of ornaments. Therefore, if we adopt this policy, the goldsmiths are going to gain. We are going to gain in export. Therefore, this policy was adopted. I want to know from the Finance Minister what was done to these goldsmiths in the gold scheme. The smallest quantity fixed for sale was 1 kilogram the cost came to Rs. 66700 and maximum was 5 kilogram. the cost come to Rs. 8,33,500/- Could goldsmiths have purchased gold like this and they were asked to combine in five. The goldsmiths went on making representations, giving all the arguments which were contained in the cabinet note. This matter was raised by the Members of Parliament and yet the then Janata Government completely ignored the goldsmiths. Not even a single goldsmith could get that gold.

I want to know from the Finance Minister whether it is a fact or not that while selling the gold, condition was also laid that those who purchase the gold could manufacture ornaments and sell them in the market? In other words the outlet to grab was provided. Well, you may say that we have manufactured ornaments and sold it. Hon. Finance Minister may tell me is it a fact that Shri Puri went into the question that the bidders were actually there? All the bidders were not there. Some of them were ghost bidders and some were dead. Before the event took place some had died. Transaction came in the name of some persons—gold racketeers, bullion dealers of Bombay and Maharashtra. I have nothing against the people of Bombay or Maharashtra. My grievance is against gold mafia dealers. They cornered 54% of the gold sold. It is the finding by Shri Puri. Purchases were fictitious in the name of 'A' and it went to 'B'. They created syndicate. I would like to ask about another incriminating circumstance. Mr. Puri went into the question whether these ornaments were manufactured. He searched a number of cash memoes and many of them were false.

He gave a secret report. Thank God, they did not issue cash receipts in your name or in my name.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : What I am submitting is this. What the bullion dealers did was that they said that they sold manufactured ornaments. On one day, the whole sale had been shown. There is no signature. They were not told to sell only to registered goldsmiths. They could sell to anybody, without any receipt, without any signature. So, they issued bogus receipts, not receipts. they made bogus entries and showed that the whole was manufactured in one day which perhaps even god could not have done. Impossible things were shown as having been performed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please try to conclude now.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : I will take only a few minutes more. Another most shocking aspect is that the intention was not honest from the very beginning. Bombay alone was selected for gold auctions. Originally the proposal was to have it at four places. Finally, Mr. H.M. Patel & Co.—I am using the word deliberately—said, "No, for this reason or that reason, you do it at Bombay." Why? Because the biggest bullion merchants are located at Bombay. They were in collusion with them. They wanted to favour them. So, they ignored other cities. It should have been done at a number of places.

A suggestion was to make sales to smaller people, like small goldsmiths at a pre-determined price. This was turned down because gold mafia would not have benefited. The reason given was that too many people would come up and that will create problems. So, they wanted to sell to a few people, to some people in Bombay. So, Bombay alone was chosen.

The present Government, under Mr. R. Venkataraman's leadership, has opened 1,189 centres for returning the gold. If our Government could do that, why did they not do it? It is a question of will. They did not want to do it. It is a question of *mala fide* intention. They wanted to exploit the people and Bombay alone was chosen for this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : I am concluding.

The most shocking thing is that the intention was dishonest and criminal

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from the very beginning. I want to know whether it is a fact or not that there was a proposal to import gold, that the sale of gold had to be replenished by imported gold. It was virtually given a go-by.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now conclude.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Yes. Now, what happens is this that gold auctions start without any import of gold. No import of gold was done by the Government and the gold that they had, quite a part of it was sold. The Government had under its reserve stocks of about 70-72 tonnes of gold. The documentary evidence on record shows that smuggling of gold was to the tune of 40-50 tonnes per year, that is, 4-5 tonnes per month. The gold sold in the auctions was about 2 tonnes per month. The mint was incapable of doing more than 2 tonnes per month. With limited stocks available at their disposal, with no imports being done, there was admittedly gold smuggling in 1977. This was done.

Under these circumstances, I want to know : Does that not indicate *mala fide* intentions apart from reckless thinking ?

Lastly, one or two points more and I finish. The Reserve Bank had no authority or agency to conduct gold auctions on behalf of the Government. Eight gold were being carried out. auctions took place/without any authority. Only oral order. There is one very suprising part of the whole thing and that is that the Janata Government, before the auctions, had set up a Gold Sales Committee and this was supposed to monitor the progress of these gold auctions and this very Committee was all for it.

Interruptions

Another Committee was appointed later in 1978 known as the Gold Review Committee which consisted of the same Officers, to monitor the progress of this and they consisted of same officials and during Shri Charan Singh's interim regime in 1979, they gave a go-by to the Scheme and they came to a different conclusion and said that this Gold Auction Scheme was not possible. The same people talking with two different voices and under different sets of bosses.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is concluding now.

श्री रशोद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम 340 के तहत प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर में कहना चाहता हूँ कि हाउस की

कार्यवाही को एडजार्न कर के इस मामले को लिया जाए। हमारे एक मੈम्बर को जेल में पीटा गया है..... (व्यवधान).....

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is concluding.

श्री रशोद मसूद : इस डिबेट को रोक कर, इस पर.....(व्यवधान)... आप नियम 340 को पढ़िए.....(व्यवधान)... ये खून से भरे हुए कपड़े हैं....(व्यवधान)... मैं ने स्पीकर साहब को लिखा है... (व्यवधान)..... खून कब तक बहता रहेगा.....(व्यवधान)... कौन सा तरीका है.... (व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य : आज ये कपड़े लाए हैं, कल कोई मुर्दा भी ला सकते हैं.... (व्यवधान)...

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : After this is over, you can ask me.

AN HON. MEMBER : They are spoiling the decorum and the dignity of the House. What is this ? Ask him to prove this. It is not proper.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether it is a fact that what was sold at that time, at today's prices it would have fetched about Rs. 220 crores ? While the amount realised at that time was Rs. 86.5 crores, the total loss to the Exchequer has been about Rs. 140 crores. This is a great fraud and I hope the Finance Minister will refer the matter to the CBI for investigation to bring the culprits to book.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : There should be some decorum in the House.

श्री रशोद मसूद : मेम्बर्स को मारना क्या यह डेकोरम हो रहा है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, इस पर आप ने क्या व्यवस्था दी ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have told them. Let us not waste time. Do not get diverted

Shri K. R. Puri's Report on

sale of gold by auction (CA)

Mr. Chairman
fro the Calling Attention. Let the
Finance Minister reply now.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Let him take
them back.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not the way.
I have said it.

श्री रशीद मसूद : आप सदन की कार्य-
वाही को रोक कर पहले इस को लीजिये।

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीज (मुजफ्फरपुर) :
पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य का खून बहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : He can bring in
a motion, and we shall examine.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
Rule 340 reads :

"At any time after a motion has been
made, a member may move that the
debate on the motion be adjourned."

There is a motion before the House. The
house is seized of the motion on which there
is a debate going on. The hon. Member
has a moved a motion under rule 340.
Now, under rule 341 (1), it is for you to
consider

MR. CHAIRMAN : Where is the
motion ? Let there be a motion. The
Finance Minister will reply now.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him give in
writing in the form of a motion. We
shall examine it.

The Finance Minister.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr.
Chairman, Sir, I do not have the lung
power to shout over other people. There-
fore, I must plead defeat in this matter.
Unless you give me a little time, I would
not be able to put my points. Therefore,
I would seek the indulgence of the House.

The points which the hon. Member
made were fully set out in the report of
Shri Puri. I endorse the compliments
which he paid to Shri Puri for the very
good work which he has done. He has
marshalled a large number of facts and
Government are thankful to him for putt-
ing forward all the relevant evidence that
he was able to gather within the limitations
which I have already mentioned.

The first point the hon. Member made
was that there was a proposal which went
to the Cabinet and that was rejected.

I did not mention it because that was a
different proposal. The proposal was that
gold should be imported and sold.
This is sale of gold in stock with the Govern-
ment. Since the sale was only related to
stock in hand.....

AN HON. MEMBER : They are
connected.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I am
only saying why I did not mention it;
it was because that related to a different
proposal the then Finance Minister wanted
to import gold and sell it, and that was
rejected. Later he came with a proposal
that the stock of gold with the Government
should be sold and that is the history which
Mr. Bhagat has very carefully detailed.
Every one of the facts which he set out are
correct and they are borne out by Puri's
Report.

As regards the conclusion, as I said,
I am in a difficult position. The Commi-
tee is going over it and the Committee
is seized of the matter. We will examine
all the pros and cons and take the decision.
But we will certainly take into account
all the factors which Shri Bhagat has put
forward in respect of the conclusion which
he has drawn.

The next point which he referred to is
what happens to the goldsmiths. The
Policy Review Committee recommended
that there should be a ban on the use of
gold over 14 carat. This Government
has rejected it and I have already ann-
ounced in this House or elsewhere that
this Government has not accepted the
recommendation with regard to 14 carat
gold policy and the present plicy of manu-
facture of ornaments upto 22 carats of
gold will continue and I want to give this
assurance to the goldsmiths again in
this House.

The next point which Mr. Bhagat
made was that those who bought the gold
in the auctions were allowed to manu-
facture and this led to a lot of abuse.
That is exactly the point which we
are now investigating. We are looking into
the matter and when we come to a con-
clusion we will be able to put it forward.

The next point which he highlighted
was that there was a number of *barami*
deals and even dead persons were shown as
bidders. As I mentioned, there is a con-
fidential report by Mr. Puri and we are
looking into this matter. This will be
investigated by the Revenue Intelligence
of the Income-tax Department. They
will go into the question of the bidders,
real, false, living or dead and then they will
come to some conclusion. Thereafter
we will take action on this matter. As
I said, if the investigations warrant it we

will have to refer this matter to CBI inquiry or even to Commission. That will depend on the results of the investigations that are being made.

It is true that the bulk of the sales were in Maharashtra and this is what Mr. Puri has said. 24% has been cornered by certain sections. This is also again under investigation. We are marshaling all the facts for and against. We have not come to any conclusion. All the facts which are in favour and all the facts which are against are being taken into account. We shall go into the question of finding out whether there is a *Prime facie* case and then we will proceed further into the matter.

With regard to smuggling, I entirely agree with him that the general expectation was that about 40 to 50 tonnes of gold was coming into the country and selling 2 tonnes of gold in a month will not really solve the problem or even go to meet the fringe of it.

The next point which he made was the one which I have myself said while criticising this policy from the other side. I have pointed out that it could be an error of judgment or it could be motivated but we will go into this question and come to some conclusion.

Lastly he mentioned about the sale by the RBI without an agreement. This point has been made by Mr. Puri. I would not attach very great importance to this because many things are done by the Reserve Bank under instructions. In everything one of the things is that we are not asking them to enter into an agreement or are giving written instructions.

So long as the act is a *bona fide* acts and so long as it is carried out under instructions of the Government, the RBI would not be at fault; the persons who gives instructions would be at fault.

I thank Mr. Bhagat for the very detailed and minute study of the report which he has made and brought out to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Faleiro.

श्री रशीद मसूद : मैं ने जो लिख कर दिया है, उस का क्या हुआ ?

[شری رشید مسعود : میں نے جو

لکھ کر دیا ہے - اس کا کیا ہوا -]

MR. CHAIRMAN : They are now examining it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir, the rule is very clear. Rule 341(1) says :

"If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may either forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question."

So, Sir, your options are limited. A Member of Parliament has been a victim of atrocities by the Police. His bloodstained clothes have been produced. His life is in danger in the Mainpuri jail. That member addressed a letter to the Speaker, and also to me, which was intercepted....

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Margalore) : Sir, under what rules you are allowing him ?

(Interruptions)

Under what rule are you relying ? Practically there is no rule at all. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Fernandes, Rule 340 refers to a debate on any motion. But, we are now on the Calling Attention.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : This is a Calling Attention motion. This is an emergency rule. (Interruptions).

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS. (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : Mr. Fernandes, please see Rule 341. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Fernandes, it is being examined. (Interruptions). Shri Faleiro.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : Mr. Chairman, by now quite a good deal of ground has been covered and several facts have come to light. This gold auction is one of the biggest frauds committed on the Government and on the people of this country. We believe that the entire scheme of gold auction was meant to benefit—it did benefit actually—some financiers who had been whole timers of the Congress (O) and Lokdal. This is our belief. Of course, I would like to get clarifications on some facts because, after all, these are matters which are not decided by belief but which should be supported by facts. Therefore, may I request the hon. Minister to clarify a few facts ? He has already mentioned in the statement in response to a calling attention that there were 20 top financiers. Now, Sir, May I know from the Government whether it is not a fact that of the 20 top financiers except one all of them were from Bombay ?

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

Mr. J.P. Shah is from Ahmedabad. I am asking this because I have a vague recollection that at one time it was said that this top man was from Madras. Now, on going through the report, I find that there is one financier—M/s. Mathuradas Gopalkrishana & Co. is one of the top financiers but the main partner is in Bombay. Now, Sir, all these facts will definitely help us in making an assessment of what actually the gold auction scheme was meant for and what actually it had achieved.

It has been mentioned here that some of the so-called successful bidders in whose name these were registered were not the real people under whose names the auctions have been held. The fact of the matter is that all these persons who have been shown as successful bidders were not even alive at the time the auctions were carried on. I want to know whether Government is aware of this. There is a letter of December 5, 1980 addressed to the Deputy Director of Inspection, Customs and Central Excise, Government of India in which one Mr. Mohammad Ashraf is shown. His father was shown as one of the successful bidders. The father's name was Mr. Abdul Rashid of Pulbaribagh, Srinagar. He in reply to a query whether his father was a successful bidder has this to say :

'I may state that my father Mr. Abdul Rashid Bakshi died in August 1977 and, therefore, his making of purchase in the year 1978 does not arise.'

So, it is not only that successful bidders do not operate with their money but also bogus entries were made and this is the way all this gold was cornered by a few financiers. Sir, it had been mentioned the other day that six families managed to make the best killing and cornered a lion's share in the profits of these entire transactions. I have given notice of this to the Speaker and I have submitted evidence in this regard that leading bullion merchants from Bombay made purchases worth Rs. 50 crores and the people concerned are :

M/s. Chankrakumar Amichand

M/s. Jugraj Kantilal

M/s. Kirtilal Jaisinghla

M/s. Navnitlal Bros.

M/s. Chanaji Narsinghji

M/s. T.B. Zaveri

These six families cornered about Rs. 50 crores worth of the bullion and the

gold which was auctioned in the auctions. Some of these top financiers do not even have gold dealers licence. They have never been in the gold business at all.

14 hrs.

Sir, M/s. Kantial Maganlal Javeri, M/s. Masingji Kapur Chand & Co. and M/s. P.P. Shroff were not even holding gold dealer's licence under Gold (Control) Act, 1968 and further M/s. Masingji Kapur Chand & Co. reportedly deals mainly in textiles. This is the manner in which gold meant for small goldsmiths was cornered by the people who have not been connected with the gold business and do not have gold licence and who are dealing in textiles. These people managed to corner the gold and managed a big profit out of it.

Sir, there is another aspect. I would like the Government to tell whether they have *prima facie* evidence or indication that a lot of money with which all these transactions were financed was black money. A large amount of money which was paid in the auctions was black-money. I would like to give one example of one of the top financiers, namely, Gianchand Parbrahm. In the cash book of Gianchand Parbrahm a sum of Rupees 22.84 lakhs has been shown as paid to Chandrakumar Amichand, a leading Bombay merchant on the 27th October, 1978. The cheque is drawn on the Central Bank of India. On going through his account it is found that there is only a balance of Rs. 7,000 in his account in the Central Bank while this cheque is made for Rs. 17.44 lakhs. What is more it is not a cheque which bounces. Actually Chandrakumar Amichand who is the payee shows that a sum of Rs. 17.44 lakhs has been received on the 27th October and subsequently this entry is struck off. So, I would like to know whether Government has any indication of all these as to how a few families benefited who had no connection with gold and also how black-money was used to purchase gold. In view of all these circumstances there is a reasonable presumption and inference that the men who actually benefited were some financiers of the political parties namely the Cong. (O) and BLD. So, Sir, I would like a specific reply from the Finance Minister on the points raised by me.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Sir, the other day when one hon. Member had exhibited a poster then it was not permitted. There was a ruling. So, I would like to know whether it has gone on record. (interruptions) These two points should be taken into considerations.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing is being accepted here. I have already said it.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : It seems to be containing blood and it may attract flies if it is allowed to remain for long time. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I said, it is not accepted. I have already said it.

आचार्य भगवानदेव : कोई घटना घटती है जिस में किसी को चोट आती है तो उसकी जांच होती है और जांच रिपोर्ट आती है और तभी तथ्यों का पता चलता है । क्या पता है ये किस के कपड़े हैं ? किसी ने कोई बात कह दी तो क्या आप मान लेंगे ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Acharya ji, I said it is not accepted; you were not here. I have already said, it is not done in this way. It is not accepted,—that I have said.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think Minister should reply now.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The hon. Member Shri Faleiro has raised a number of points and he has given lot of information. I shall have the transcript of his speech given to my department to pursue all these points raised by him. At the same time I may inform him that we have a confidential report from Shri Puri. And in that confidential report he has mentioned certain persons who could not have conducted any of these transactions either because they did not have the money or they were otherwise not qualified. Now, we are investigating it through the Revenue Intelligence and that is the best way to see whether black money is used. Any person who acted as binamidar can be found out easily if the Income-tax Department looks into the accounts of the person who has actually bid at the auctions. In fact, if he had bid at the auction, it will prove that he has been a binamedar for somebody and if the Intelligence Wing pursues the matter cleverly and intelligently, we can rope in all these people. That is how these investigations are done. Therefore I shall certainly take the information which Mr. Faleiro has given and I will have the transcript of his speech given to my Department so that they may conduct the investigations.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : I was a little wondering how the hon. Finance Minister is taking this case as a case of Financial irregularity and income-tax evasion only, whereas, the whole case appears to be the biggest racket of the century. And the Puri Committee Report casts serious doubts on the motives of the

then Finance Minister—a very important person in the Government and also to some extent on the then Prime Minister of the country. I will just take some points from the Puri Committee Report itself. The policy to sell gold was not based on sound economic consideration as was declared during the budget speech of Mr. Patel in 1978 but on some other motive. Mr. Patel declared at that time that the sale of gold was contemplated for checking smuggling and to fill the budgetary gap.

As stated in the report, if the Government were to counter smuggling, the quantity of gold to be sold should have matched the quantum of gold smuggled in to the country. This was not done as is evident from the report, pages 17 to 22.

The second objective indicated by Shri Patel for selling gold was to utilise the proceeds of the sale for reducing budgetary gap. At the time of presenting the budget of 1978, the gap was estimated at Rs. 1050 crores which later rose to Rs. 2300 crores. The sale of around 13 tonnes of gold brought in only Rs. 86.5 crores.

Then the intention of the Finance Minister regarding the sale of gold was not clear because the Finance Minister was aware of the total quantity of gold that could be sold and he knew that the gap cannot be filled.

According to the report, there are irregularities that were committed on the sale of gold. The Committee has found gross irregularities in the fixation of minimum accepted price. There have been deviations from the norms laid down by the Government itself.

At that time international gold prices were going higher and higher as had been stated by the hon. Finance Minister himself. Mr. H.M. Patel had approved that the reserve price (cut of price) should be 30 per cent above the international price. This indicates that reserve price should have been either above that or at best equal but not less than that.

The following chart proves that a large number of cases the accepted price was less than what should have been the reserve price. It shows how the irregularities were committed in the fixation of prices and how the loss to the exchequer was incurred. In Auction No. II and III dated 16-5-78 and 31-5-78 respectively, the reserve price per 10 gm. as per guidelines was Rs. 633 and Rs. 641 respectively and the minimum acceptable price was Rs. 630 and Rs. 631 respectively. In the same way, V & VII auctions were held.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister knows the case very well.

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SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : I am going to suggest something to the hon. Minister. On 28-6-78 and 26-6-78 the reserve price was 643 and 646 respectively and minimum accepted price was 641 and 645. In the same way on 17-8-78 the reserve price was 771.3 and the accepted price was 711 ; on 30-8-78 and 23-10-78 the reserve price was 735 and 849 respectively and the accepted price was 731 and 805 respectively. I am not going into the details of it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Frame your question. Dont elucidate.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : On page 91, annexure gives the percentage of quantity level within Rs. 5 and the minimum accepted price of the total quantity in the auction comes to 81.5 percent.

My third point is in this matter regarding motives on which mention has been made in the report itself. A lot of hue and cry was made in those days that some persons formed a syndicate and the reference has been made in my friend Shri H.K.L. Bhagat's speech and also by Mr. Faleiro. I will not go into the details. But they cornered a lot of money. In this regard, a warning was given by Mr. Ramachandran the then Gold Control Administrator and the Deputy Secretary, Gold Control, Bombay, in their letters which are on pages 61 and 62 in the report. When the warning was given that some persons were trying to corner the purchase of gold they have formed a syndicate but it appears that the then Government did not take any action in the matter.

In this regard two questions also arise. Why gold was sold by the method of auction ? Several associations of goldsmiths all over the country had submitted representations favouring sale of gold across the counter. In this connection, they had also staged a rally in Bombay on 14-6-78 before Mr. H.M. Patel the then Finance Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, be brief.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : The second point is, why was the auction held in Bombay alone ? I find in the report that Mr. P.T. Fernandes, the then Finance Secretary submitted a note on 18-7-78 where in he had mentioned that gold should be sold at four centres, namely, Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Basher, those points were mentioned by others also.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : This is not mentioned. I am quoting it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why do you unnecessarily take so much time ?

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : The Gold Sale Board in its meeting on 13-5-78 had expressed a view that gold should also be sold at centres other than Bombay. In this report we find that Mr. H.M. Patel was solely responsible for turning down the suggestion. So, their motive was very clear.

A mention was made that the matter was not discussed by the Political Affairs' Committee. By going through the report a suspicion arises that the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister were hesitant to put the matter before the Cabinet Committee or the Political Affairs Committee. Is it true that Mr. Puri's suspicions were well founded between the understanding of the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister?

We find that rackets much smaller than the one which has come out, are investigated by the CBI regularly. But I do not know why the Finance Minister is taking the help of his financing agencies to enquire into the matter. Why does he not at the initial stage take the help of the Home Minister and give the entire matter to the CBI for inquiry? Daily we find that small rackets of one crore are being investigated by the CBI. And such a racket, biggest racket in the century, cannot be referred in the initial stages to the CBI for inquiry.

I do not know why our Government is so allergic to appointing commissions of inquiry. The Janata Government appointed so many commissions. I think the value of the commission has been down-graded by the Janata Government. That is why our Finance Minister is hesitant in appointing a commission of inquiry although this case deserves that.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The hon. Member has put questions to me as if I was the person who did all this. Actually it relates to the earlier period. He asked: Why was the auction held in Bombay ? I cannot answer it. All that I am concerned about now is to see whether there has been any misdemeanour, misfeasance or malfeasance under the law on the part of those who conducted these auctions. There may be an error of judgment; there may be a misdemeanour. We have not yet come to any conclusion. We have some *prima facie* evidence on this matter. The Cabinet Committee is going into this matter.

The reason why we did not immediately appoint a Commission, or refer it to the CBI, is that we wanted to ascertain the facts before doing so. I explained even at the beginning and in the early stage of the debate that this Government did not want to emulate the previous Government in the matter of appointing Commissions of Inquiry. We do not want to do it without having at least *prima facie* case.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Except for Jamshedpur.

SHRI R. VANKATARAMAN : You are in the habit of saying things totally irrelevant to the subject under discussion. Therefore, I cannot answer that.

The point really is this that without a *prima facie* evidence or collecting a material, this Government did not want to do it. We are now going into it. We will examine the whole thing and, if it is warranted, neither the Commission nor the Inquiry is excluded. That is what I said. I did not put it positively; I put it negatively. If it is warranted, we will not shrink from doing it; we will certainly do it.

I thank the House for the co-operation it has given me.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) SETTING UP OF A POWER PLANT AT MAJHEA IN WEST BENGAL

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up matters under Rule 377.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA. (Vishnupur) : Sir, at the meeting of the Power Ministers of the Eastern Region at Calcutta in February last, the Energy Minister stated that the DVC's Project at Majhia was not being taken up on the plea that the coal in Majhia is of high quality. In this regard I would like to draw the attention of the House to the report of the Geological Survey of India that the Majhia coal could be used for thermal power generation and that a sizeable reserve of coal from this area could be a potential source for the Santaldih Thermal Plant, located 64 km. to the west of any other plant that may be set up nearby.]

The Government of West Bengal has already drawn the attention of the Central Government to set up a pit head power plant at Majhia. But the DVC and the Central Electricity Authority indicated that they were unable to proceed with the project at Majhia because the low rate of coal mining by Coal India Limited in

the area would be inadequate to support a power station in this region. I feel that the rate of mining in the area ought to be stepped up since the site was suitable for a power plant. The West Bengal Chief Minister has already drawn the attention of the Energy Minister to augment the rate of mining at Majhia.

Some help could also be extended if transport of coal from the left bank of Damodar can be made possible by building the railway link from Bankura to Raniganj. This project is under consideration of the Railway Ministry for a long time.

Under these circumstances, I urge upon the Energy Ministry to take up the matter for building the railway link with the Railway Ministry and the Planning Commission and other Central Government agencies to accord approval to the project for setting up the power station at Majhia pit head. I demand that the Energy Ministry ask the DVC and the Central Electricity Authority to set up the power plant and issue necessary instruction so that the power plant comes up at Majhia within a short time.

(ii) NEED FOR IMPROVING TRAIN SERVICES IN ORISSA.

SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA (Kalahandi) : I wish to make the following statement under Rule 377 relating to the serious shortcomings prevailing in the passenger trains running through Khurda Road Division of Orissa. The passengers travelling in these trains are facing immense difficulties in the absence of the minimum facilities that are generally provided to the passenger trains running in other States.

The Government of Orissa is in constant touch with the South-Eastern Railway Headquarters, Calcutta, to remove the weak tracks which were laid during the British period. The people of Orissa, the Railway Unions and several other organisations have submitted a number of memoranda to the Railway authorities to improve the railway tracks either by immediate repairing or replacing them with the new lines. Unfortunately, the railway authorities do not seem to attach any importance to this matter as the conditions continue to linger on in its worst form.

It is a matter of great regret that the old engines engaged to pull the passenger trains had never been replaced with new

[Shri Rasabehari Behera]

engines despite the fact that these engines have become badly worn out working as they are for more than a few decades. Even the minimum facilities like drinking water, lights and fans have not been provided in the trains running in Orissa.

The plight of summer passengers in the absence of fans and drinking water is beyond description. To save their belongings at night the passengers have to struggle hard with the unscrupulous and anti-social elements who enter the trains and trouble the passengers very often.

In view of the shortcomings cited above, I demand the Government of India that the following measures should be taken immediately to avoid accidents and to maintain punctuality in the passenger train services and make the train journey more human.

Firstly, a thorough investigation should be conducted to find out the reasons for the irregularities prevailing there. Secondly, old and weak tracks should be repaired without any further delay. Thirdly, the old engines should be replaced by the diesel engines. Minimum facilities like light, fans, and drinking water should be provided forthwith in all trains. Ticketless passengers should be given severe punishment. Police protection should be given to night passengers travelling in the trains as the number of thefts on trains in this division has increased very much of late.

(iii) NEED FOR PUTTING UP A T. V. RELAY TRANSMITTER AT A PLACE BETWEEN DELHI AND MATHURA.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH (Firozabad): I want to draw the attention of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to the fact that the people of Mathura, Agra and the adjoining areas are being totally deprived of the facility of a TV Reception even from Delhi Doordarshan Kendra which is the nearest TV centre for this area. This area cannot receive signals from the Lucknow Centre. So many people—mostly the middle class ones—own TV sets in these areas but, in spite of their having spent a good deal additionally on TV signal boosters and on installation of high and larger antennas, the reception they get is unsatisfactory, uncertain and distracted by other internal and at times by certain foreign TV stations.

I would, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister to direct that a TV Relay Transmitter be put up somewhere between Delhi and Mathura, at Chhatta or Kosi Kalan or even at Vrindavan in order to relay Delhi Doordarshan Kendra's programmes

for the benefit of the people including the rural folk of Mathura, Agra and the neighbouring areas preferably before the ASIAD 82.

I would also request the hon. Minister to direct the Delhi Doordarshan to include programmes of dance and songs in Brij Bhasha for at least 15 minutes daily.

(iv) STAFF QUARTERS FOR E. S. I. HOSPITAL (IN NAC AREA OF JODA IN ORISSA).

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN (Keonjhar): I would like to bring to the notice of the Government about certain difficulties of the staff of the E. S. I. Hospital Joda, in Orissa. This E. S. I. Hospital has been established in the year 1978. Funds have already been allocated by the Union Ministry of Labour for the construction of staff quarters near the premises of the Hospital. But construction work has been delayed beyond the target time of completion. The slow progress of work has put the staff in great difficulties. This Hospital is situated in the N. A. C. area of Joda where rented quarters are available, as most of the areas in and around the N. A. C. are under the possession of Tata, Birla and several other private limited companies. They have taken the occupation of the entire iron-ore belt around Joda on long term lease. Under the circumstances, the doctors and particularly the Class III and Class IV employees of this Hospital are passing days without any accommodation.

In view of this, I demand the Government of India to take immediate steps to expedite the construction of staff quarters.

(v) NEED FOR INSTALLING A RADIO STATION IN THE BORDER DISTRICTS OF BARMER—JAISALMER

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत निम्न वक्तव्य सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :—

सूचना एवं प्रसारण विभाग द्वारा देश में उच्च शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर महत्वपूर्ण नगरों एवं शहरों में न लगाने के कारण देश के बीस प्रतिशत भाग रेडियो प्रसारण की सुविधा से बिल्कुल वंचित रहते हैं। यह अधिकांश भाग सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में आये हुए हैं। मिजोरम, लेह, यु० पी० के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र जो कि चीन और नेपाल की सीमाओं पर हैं, बाड़मेर एवं जैसलमेर जिलों के 60 हजार वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र जो कि पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर

हैं, के अधिकांश भाग रेडियो सुविधाओं से वंचित हैं।

बाड़मेर एवं जैसलमेर में रेडियो स्टेशन की स्थापना के बारे में चौथी एवं पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रस्ताव रखा परन्तु वित्तीय कठिनाई का सहारा लेकर उक्त प्रस्ताव को क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना सन् 1980-85 के प्रस्तावों को तैयार करते समय उक्त प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया था। किंतु संसाधनों की कमी का कारण बता कर उक्त प्रस्ताव को छोड़ दिया।

सूचना एवं प्रसारण विभाग रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने में आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार प्राथमिकता नहीं देता। विभाग को यह भर्त्सनांति जानकारी है कि ये सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र हैं। यह भी जानकारी है कि पाकिस्तान और चीन का क्षेत्र जो कि इन क्षेत्रों से बिल्कुल लगा हुआ है, में रेडियो स्टेशन बड़ी शक्ति के हैं जिन की बुलन्द आवाज बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, लेह, मिजोरम एवं यू० पी० के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में जोरों से पहुंचती है।

दूरदर्शन एवं रंगीन दूरदर्शन के विस्तार में अधिक संसाधन लगाने में विभाग को कोई कठिनाई नहीं आती परन्तु विभाग सीमावर्ती पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की न्यूनतम आवश्यकता की पूर्ति नहीं कर, उनकी धोर उपेक्षा कर रहा है।

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की जनता को देश की प्रगति की जानकारी से वंचित न रखना और उन के मनोबल को बढ़ाने के लिये रेडियो प्रसारण की सेवा का लाभ देना, केन्द्र सरकार का प्रथम कर्तव्य है।

अतः सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री से आग्रहपूर्वक निवेदन है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राजस्थान प्रान्त के सीमावर्ती बाड़मेर एवं जैसलमेर में रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित

कर सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की जनता की आवश्यक से आवश्यक मांग की पूर्ति करें और देश के महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों में शक्तिशाली ट्रान्समीटर लगा कर देश की आवश्यक मांग की पूर्ति करें।

(vi) REMEDIAL MEASURES TO IMPROVE WORKING OF PARADIP PORT IN ORISSA

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Under 377, I make the statement: The port of Paradeep is passing through a very critical phase and unless immediate remedial measures are taken it will seriously affect the economic prosperity of the entire state of Orissa.

Conceived in 1962 to exploit the vast mineral resources of the State of Orissa, Paradeep is the third deepest port of the country having a draft of 13.5 metres, has the facility of loading 2,500 M. T. per hour and can receive vessels of 80,000 DWT. In the recent years the iron ore importing countries due to phenomenal rise in oil prices are showing preference to import iron ore in bigger vessels of 75,000 D. W. T. in order to effect greater economy in freight rates. As these bigger ships cannot reach the port of Paradeep, the off-take of iron ore from this port over the last one year has recorded a sharp decline. Japan which was the main importer of iron ore has suspended its imports from this year mainly because of the difficulties of reaching the port. South Korea has also sounded that they would like to review their contract for the supply of iron ore for the next two years and this too is due to the lack of port facilities for bigger vessels at the port of Paradeep. In 1979 the total cargo handled by this port was 2.3 million tonnes which was 1 million tonnes less than the cargo handled in 1978. This only illustrates how the income of the port is dwindling. Even MMTC has cut down procurement of mineral ores from Orissa because they are finding it difficult to satisfy their foreign importers. The situation has been further aggravated by the refusal of the Government to give 15% increase in the price of iron ore of Banaspani-Barbli sector iron ore mine as has been done in the case of Bellary-Hospet region. These two factors have compelled many mines of Orissa to pull down their shutters throwing nearly 25000 mine workers out of employment who are none but the poor tribals of the area.

On 21-7-1979 the M. M. T. C. had requested the Ministry of Shipping and Transport to examine the desirability of increasing the draft from 13.5 metres to 15 metres so that ships of 7,5000 D. W. T can approach the port. This proposal, it is understood, did not find favour with the

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

then Ministry. The only alternative now left to deal with the present difficult situation of Paradeep port is to provide outer port facilities to tranship cargoes from and to the big ships which will anchor in the high seas. Such facilities already exist in the Vizag Port. Unless this is done the iron ore mines of Orissa will suffer heavily and this will retard the economic progress of the State of Orissa.

While providing out of port facility is an immediate need, the question of increasing the draft of the port as suggested by MMTTC be considered once again because the position of oil is likely to continue to be difficult and we cannot force the importers to import our minerals in smaller ships. The progress of work of the second cargo berth should be expedited and a third one which has been approved in principle should also be taken in hand immediately. Unless this is done the steel plant project, fertiliser projects and the oil terminal which the Centre has already sanctioned will suffer from slow execution and acceleration of economic progress of the state will be slowed down. I hope and trust that the Ministry of shipping and Transport will kindly take immediate measures to save the port of Paradeep and ensure that the foreign importers do get the facilities and they are not compelled to boycott the port of Paradeep.

(vii) ALLEGED EVICTION FROM LAND OF MINORITIES BY TAMIL NADU POLICE AND OTHER OFFICIALS.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattupuzha) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, mass eviction of linguistic minorities are going on at Gudalure taluka of Tamil Nadu. Minority language people are cultivating land in Gudalur taluka for the last 15 years. Some have got licences from District Collector for selling their coffee crops to the coffee Board. But unfortunately, the Police and forest authorities are destroying the crops of the poor cultivators and burning their houses and evicting them on a mass scale. I request the Home Minister to interfere in this matter and save the minority language speaking people.

(viii) MEASURES TO INCREASE MILK PRODUCTS IN THE COUNTRY.

SHRI GUMBUM N. NATARAJAN (PERIYAKULAM) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, to cope up with the increase in population and food requirements, there is urgent need to increase the food production by all means. Thanks to the national efforts in achieving 'green revolution' through extensive and intensive agricultural operations which resulted in self sufficiency in foodgrains and to the

'operation flood' I & II which aimed at 'White revolution' and helped to increase the country's milk production to the tune of 290 lakh tonnes in 1980.

Feeding of the animals with best feed is an important aspect to be borne in mind. Of all these feed items, Hawaiiin giant or Koobabul tree leaves are considered to be "the Queen of forages." Americans call it "Goolden Green" because of its importance and economic values in milk production. Unlike other greens and grasses which have short life, the Hawaiiin giant has a long span of life over 60 years and yields greens throughout its life. It grows in all types of soils excepting acidic and marshy land.

The green leaves of Hawaiiin giant are good feed for milching cow and other cattle. It is a tested fact that cattle fed with greens of Hawaiiin giant tree yields more milk. About 10 Kg. of greens per milching cow or 1/2 to 1 kg. per goat or sheep per day are sufficient for obtaining good returns.

The nation needs to learn a lesson from the work being done by the Bharathiya Agro-Industrial foundation at Urulikanchan in Maharashtra. The foundation initially acquired 100 acres of land and planted Hawaiiin giant. By feeding the greens to milching cow, milk production was significantly increased. This encouraging result prompted the foundation to develop nearly 700 acres with Hawaiiin giant. The socio-economic conditions of the people of the region were considerably uplifted.

There is urgent need for such impact making programmes in other regions of the country too to achieve "White revolution". In addition to its use as cattle feed, the leaves could be used as green manure. The dried leaves are in good demand in Japan and it may be exported to earn foreign exchange. It is also used in paper industry, used as live fence, as shade giving trees on the road sides, provides timber and gum; serves as wind breakers and prevents soil erosion.

Because of its multi-use, it would be beneficial to cultivate it in hitherto unutilised slopy hill ranges and revenue lands. Even plantation in public places such as schools, hospitals, various offices, railway stations, bus-stands and inspection bungalows should be encouraged to derive maximum benefit out of this wonderful tree. Appropriate steps are called for from the Government side on a priority basis for its propagation.

(ix) NEED FOR DETERRENT ACTION AGAINST THOSE EVICTING HARIJANS AND LANDLESS PEOPLE FROM GRAM

SABHA SURPLUS LAND ALLOTTED TO THEM IN RURAL AREAS OF DELHI.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : (Adoor) : I wish to draw the attention of the House and of the Government to the serious situation that has arisen in the Rural areas of the Union Territory of Delhi due to the concerted attempts being made by the landlords to evict the Harijans and other landless people from the Gram Sabha, surplus lands allotted to them.

Ever since Government decided as a matter of policy to ensure distribution of surplus gram Sabha lands to the Harijans and other landless poor, the casteist sections of the landlords had been carrying on a persistent campaign against this policy. They have been resorting to all kinds of methods to thwart the process of land distribution and to prevent the acquisition of land by Harijans and other landless poor. Tempering with land records, grabbing of lands by force or by resort to bribery and corruption during land consolidation proceedings in league with upper caste revenue officers etc. were some of the methods adopted by the landlords to negate the Government policy regarding distribution of land.

The first attempt to dislodge the Harijans from the lands allotted to them was made at Khanjhawala village in 1977-78. Due to the firm stand taken by the Government at that time, and the countrywide protest raised against the Khanjhawala agitation, this attempt did not succeed.

Numerous incidents of intimidation and violence had taken place in the last two years. The former Lt. Governor convened a joint meeting of the concerned officials and representatives of the Harijans and other landless people in April, 1980 wherein it was decided that Bhoomidari rights be conferred on all allottees of surplus Gram Sabha lands who were entitled to such conferment under the provisions of Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954. In pursuance of this decision about a thousand applications from eligible allottees were submitted to the Administration for conferment of Bhoomidari rights. But no decision has been taken on these applications so far. Tension has mounted up in Malikpur in Najafgarh block, Jinpur and Saraspur in Alipur block and Juanta in Nangli-Khanjhawala block due to concerted attempts at eviction of Harijans.

Representatives of Harijans and landless people from 100 villages in Delhi have started a 72-hour Dharna under the auspices of the Delhi Grameen Shram Jeevi Union demanding justice and Prime Minister's intervention. I request the Government to promptly intervene on this issue and to

see that deterrent action is taken against all those who try to illegally and forcibly take away surplus gram sabha lands allotted to Harijans and other rural poor and Bhoomidari Rights are conferred on all genuine allottees without delay and all encroachments on Gram Sabha lands by landlords are vacated.

(x) NEED FOR AN INDIAN CORRESPONDENT ON THE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : The Foreign Correspondents Association of the Press is there since mid-fifties and has correspondents from nearly 50 countries. Indians working for foreign media comprise about 45% of the membership and they always had two representatives on the Committee.

This year, the British President first called a meeting on or about 28-8-81 but, suddenly postponed it to 11-9-81. On 9-9-81, a circular for a meeting giving names of three members for the committee was sent out. There are five posts in the Committee. Therefore, these three would have automatically become committee members.

But, suddenly on the election date, 9 names were produced and five were elected. Then by certain manipulations, Indians were kept out. The Americans succeeded in getting their people elected.

This year, the Committee has a Britisher as its President, the two Americans, one West German and one Scandinavian woman married to a German, and a Japanese. Besides, there is a correspondent from a Socialist country. This is the first time that there is no Indian on the committee, although they are working on the soil of India itself. The matter should be looked into and necessary action should be taken to bring harmony in the whole affair.

14-49 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.
DISAPPROVAL OF STATE OF
NAGALAND (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1981 AND STATE OF NAGALAND (AMENDMENT) BILL**

MR. CHAIRMAN : The house will now take up discussion on items Nos. 9 and 10 together. The statutory resolution and the Bill. Now Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya can move the Statutory Resolution. Time allotted is only one hour for these two items. So be brief.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) :
सभापति जी, यह जो विधेयक लाया गया है, देखने में यह एक सामान्य विधेयक है। इस में राज्यपाल के खर्च की व्यवस्था करने का उपबन्ध किया गया है। किन्तु इसके पीछे एक सैद्धान्तिक बात है। जहां तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है इस का प्रारूप अंग्रेजी में तैयार किया गया है। देश की आजादी के 34 साल बाद भी हमारे देश में यह काबलियत नहीं है कि संविधान में जिस भाषा को राष्ट्र-भाषा का दर्जा दिया है हिन्दी में अपने विधेयक का प्रारूप तैयार कर सके यह हमारी मानसिक दासता का परिचायक है।

जहां तक इस विधेयक का सम्बन्ध है, पहले जो अपने उत्तर पूर्वी प्रदेश हैं, असम, मेघालय, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा, नागालैंड, इन सब के लिये एक राज्यपाल होता था। किन्तु सरकार ने व्यवस्था की दृष्टि से दो राज्यपालों की व्यवस्था की। एक असम और मेघालय के लिये और दूसरा मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा और नागालैंड के लिये राज्यपाल की नियुक्ति की बात कही। राज्यपाल का पद गरिमा का पद है। इस की गरिमा को बनाये रखना आज की स्थिति में कितना मुनासिब है यह तो समय बतायेगा। किन्तु राज्यपाल के पदों को क्यों रखा जा रहा है? राज्यपाल के दो पदों की जगह 5 पद भी कायम किये जा सकते हैं क्योंकि 5 प्रदेश हैं। किन्तु इन पदों के ऊपर जो लोग हैं क्या सरकार के लोग उस गरिमा को

बनाने के लिये अपनी जिम्मेदारी लेंगे? आज तक के सारे सिलसिले में तो ऐसा लगता है कि जो भी राज्यपाल, 2, 4 सालों में आये हैं चाहे श्री पटवारी हों, श्री पुनाचा हों, चाहे श्री भगवत दयाल शर्मा हों, या श्री रघुकुल तिलक हों, ऐसा लगता है कि यह सारे सरकारी कर्मचारी हो कर रह गये हैं जो सरकार के इशारे पर काम करने वाले लोग हैं। राज्यपाल से संविधान की रक्षा की उम्मीद करना आज के समय में लगता नहीं है। राष्ट्रपति की इच्छा को पूरा करने वाला एक प्रतिनिधि वहां पर है। किन्तु क्या यह वास्तव में सही है। जिस प्रकार से राज्यपालों के ट्रांसफर हुए हैं उस से लगता है कि जैसे छोटे छोटे स्कूल मास्टर्स के ट्रांसफर हो रहे हों। क्या इस तरह से राज्यपाल का गरिमायुक्त पद कायम रह सकता है? और ट्रांसफर इसलिये कर रहे हैं ताकि आप अपनी राजनीतिक सत्ता को बनाये रखने में उन को साक्षीदार बना सकें। इसलिये राज्यपाल को बनाना और मिटाना ऐसे लगता है जैसे मिट्टी का खिलौना हो जिस को अपने बहलाव के लिये बना लिया और जब चाहा तोड़ दिया यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। इसलिये राज्यपाल के पद की गरिमा बनाये रखने का उत्तरदायित्व सरकार पर है। यह जो सारे खर्चे लिये जा रहे हैं उसका कोई फायदा नहीं है। यह अनप्रोडक्टिव (अन-उत्पादक) खर्चे हैं। देश जब आजाद हुआ था और उसके बाद सन 1950 में उस समय सरकारी खर्चा 851 करोड़ था जो बढ़ कर 35,000 करोड़ ६० हो गया है। मुझे इस पर आपत्ति नहीं है। किन्तु जिस अनुपात में यह खर्चे बढ़ गये हैं उस प्रमाण में यदि उपयोगिता बढ़ जाती तो अच्छा होता। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि इस खर्च को बढ़ाने का कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है, बल्कि एक प्रकार से जनता की धरोहर पर डाका डाला जा रहा है। आज देश के अन्दर

जो बेरोजगारों की स्थिति है, और कठिनाईयाँ हैं, उनको दूर करने के लिये सरकार को कोशिश करनी चाहिये। हमारे यहाँ शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। 1979 में यह संख्या 143 लाख के करीब है। इसको दूर करने के लिये कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है, कोई अपनी शिक्षा पढ़ति नहीं है। लेकिन अनप्रोडक्टिव खर्च को बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार के पास पैसा है। आज देश के अन्दर लाखों लोगों के पास दो वक्त की रोटी नहीं, रहने को मकान नहीं है, ऐसे समय में इस प्रकार का दिखावटी खर्चा बढ़ाना कितना ठीक होगा यह सरकार को सोचना चाहिये।

आज जो सारी बात है, और यह कहा गया है कि "मारे जहाँ से अच्छा हिन्दुस्तान हमारा" करने को काम नहीं है, और न सर छुगाने को कोई साया। लेकिन आज लोगों के पास रहने के लिये घर नहीं है, खाने के लिये भोजन नहीं है, न बच्चों के लिये शिक्षा है, न दवाई को कोई व्यवस्था है। इसलिये मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि वह इन सारी बातों पर ध्यान दें।

इसी प्रकार से यह जो विधेयक लाया गया है, यह सरकारो खर्चों को बढ़ाने वाला होगा। मुझे इसके खर्चों को देखकर लूट का एक किस्सा याद आता है, किस्सा छोटा सा है, लेकिन सारी बात को आप समझ लें।

4 लोग शहर से गांव की ओर जा रहे थे। उसमें एक पुरोहित थे, एक साहूकार थे, एक किसान थे और एक कर्मचारी। जब वे जंगल से जा रहे थे तो अक्समात् आवाज आई कि जो जहाँ जा रहा है, वह वहीं ठहर जाये, आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश की तो ठीक नहीं होगा। वे सारे लोग वहीं ठिठक कर खड़े हो गये। इतने में ही झुमट की ओट से एक डाकू

आया उनका हवाला पूछा। उन्होंने पुरोहित को कहा कि आप बड़े समझदार हैं, जानी हैं, आप बड़े अच्छे सज्जन हैं, आपसे बढ़कर कोई हो नहीं सकता। फिर साहूकार को भी कहा कि आप हमारे गांव की जान हैं, गांव में आपका मान सम्मान है, आपके सारे गांव का काम चलता है इसी तरह किसान को कहा कि अरे बाह ! आप तो अन्नदाता हैं, अन्न पैदा कर के, सब लोगों को जिन्दा रखने का काम करते हैं। आखिर में कर्मचारी को कहा कि अरे तुम तो सरकारी कर्मचारी हो, काम कम और नेतागिरि करते हो और जनता की सेवा करने के बजाय भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ाते हो। और डाट कर कहा : "तुम्हारे पास जो कुछ है रख दो।" इसी प्रकार यह सरकार और इनके विधेयक आ रहे हैं। आज ही सुबह कर्मचारियों के हक छीनने वाला एक विधेयक पारित किया है। इस प्रकार से उस डाकू ने एक एक करके फिर सब को लुटा। किसान, साहूकार की भी यही स्थिति बनी, पंडित जी, पुरोहित के पास जो कुछ था वह सब कुछ छीन लिया।

इसी प्रकार यह सरकार एक एक कर के जनता के लोगों के एक एक अधिकार को छीन रही है, कभी किसान, कभी कर्मचारी कभी व्यापारी तो कभी बुद्धिवादी। यह प्रजातंत्र के लिये ठीक नहीं है। मेरा कहना है कि सरकार अगर कुछ करना चाहती है तो नागा लोगों के सुधार के लिये उनके जीवन को सुधारने के लिये, स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा के लिये काम करे, और उनको भी आजादी की रोशनी पहुँचाये। यह ज्यादा उपयोगी होगा। मैं यह कहकर अपने प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन करता हूँ और इसको प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:--

"यह सभा राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 26 जुलाई, 1981 को प्रख्यापित नागालैंड राज्य (संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 1981 (1981

[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया]

का अध्यादेश संख्या 11) का निरनु-
मोदन करती है।”

MR. CHAIRMAN : Resolution moved :

“This House disapproves of the State of Nagaland (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (Ordinance No.11 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 26th July, 1981.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : Sir, I beg to move that the State of Nagaland (Amendment) Bill, 1981, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The Bill seeks to amend the State of Nagaland Act, 1962, to make a provision, which would empower the President to determine the allowances and privileges of the Governor of Nagaland.

Clause (3) of Article 158 of the Constitution provides that the Governor shall be entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament by law and until provision in that behalf is so made, such emoluments, allowances and privileges as are specified in the Second Schedule. Paras 2 and 3 of the Second Schedule provide that the Governors of the States shall be entitled to such allowances and privileges as were admissible to the Governors of the corresponding provinces immediately before the commencement of the Constitution.

The allowances and privileges of the Governors of such States, which came into existence by virtue of various Acts of Parliament are governed by the orders of the President, as all these Acts contain a provision that the allowances and privileges of the Governors of these States shall be such as the President, may by order, determine, until provision in that behalf is so made by the Parliament by law under clause (3) of Article 158.

No such provision was made in the State of Nagaland Act, 1962, by virtue of which the State of Nagaland came into existence. Previously there was a common Governor for the five North-Eastern States of Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland. The common Governor enjoyed the allowances by virtue of orders in respect of the other States of Assam, Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya. These were allocated between the five States of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura and Nagaland.

Subsequently, the Government decided that there should be two Governors for

the five North Eastern States, i.e. one for the States of Assam and Meghalaya and the other for the States of Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland. It, therefore, became necessary that there should be an Order, to determine the allowances and privileges of the Governor of Nagaland, as in the case of other States.

15 hrs.

This could be done only by amendment of the State of Nagaland Act, 1962. The present Bill was accordingly introduced by Rajya Sabha.

However, before the Rajya Sabha could consider the Bill, the appointment of separate Governors had been notified and it became necessary to immediately make provision for allowances and privileges of the Governor of Nagaland. Since the Parliament was not in session, the provisions of the Bill were given effect to by the State of Nagaland (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 which was promulgated by the President on 26-7-1981.

The Ordinance is to be replaced by this Bill. Sir, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached with the Bill at the time of its introduction in Rajya Sabha it had been mentioned that the Headquarters of the Governor shall be at Kohima. Now, on reconsideration of the administrative convenience, it has been decided that the headquarters the Governor shall be at Imphal in the State of Manipur, which is centrally located.

The Bill seeks to make normal provision in respect of the Governor of Nagaland, as already exists in other Act, in respect of all other Governors. Therefore, Sir, I hope this august House shall favourably consider this Bill which has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the State of Nagaland Act, 1962, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration

Mr. Subodh Sen.

SHRI SUBODH SEN: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill seeks to enact certain provisions as to how the allowance and the privileges of the Governor of Nagaland should be determined. When Parliament is going to express its opinion, it is the right to have a look at the performance of the Governor in Nagaland as also the performance of this Government. What are the plus points that the present Govern-

ment can claim of ? They have very successfully tackled the i.Esurgency. Bellicosity is growing(; it has not been reduced. You know that the problem of Nagaland started right on the morrow of our Independence. It has a border on the north-eastern regin stating right from Southern region going upto Darjeeling in the eastern region. I would have been very glad if the Minister would be good enough to come with a comprehensive Bill setting certain targets as to the development culturally and educationally and for the upliftment of the Naga people. Why not bring in a comprehensive Bill?

SHRI GULSHER AHMED—in the Chair

Even after thirty years of your rule, the Governor has not solved the law and order problem which is an exclusive preserve under him. You have not been able to control the law and order problem. You say you are in favour of giving autonomy. You know that in Nagaland a slogan is going on that Nagaland should be within the united States of Assam Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh. Nagaland is a fall-out place of Nagaland where the re is noting stable. The hon. Minister, Shri Ghani Kahan Chaudhury is here. It is reported that only last year he led a team of Uttarkhandwallas, and made an appointment with the Prime Minister and after that the sponsors of Uttarakhandwalla are relying upon Ghan Khan Chaudhuri. When last year debate was going on this Mr. Makwana showed indifference of a taciturn monk. Sir, they are Cong. (I) at day-time and at night they are Uttarkhandwalla. You have given them the logic. They say that the Government of West Bengal is Calcutta-based. It is c Calcut-orientated and, as such, we should form a separate State Called Uttarakhand apart from West Bengal. Sir, tomorrow relying on the same logic if some people come with the logic that Union Government is Delhi-based and it si is Delhi-oriented and, as such we secede from India then that will be your mischievous doing. ASir, they have utterly failed in solving the problems of Nagland and have given rise to bellicosity. They have thrown the people in insurgency. It goes to their discredit. How is it that they could not instial a feeling of oneness among the Nagas? How is it that they could not make them feel that they are part of India? How is it that they do not glorified of being Indians? It is all your doings.

Sir, the most unfortunate thing is that the Governors in different States are not being looked at with so much esteem as before. They are being treated like Class IV staff. You force them to resign or dismiss them and then use the word 'Voluntary resignation' That is euphemism. You shabbily dealt with revered T. N. Singh. Any Governor who has the dignity, courage and honour to refuse to submit a made

to-order report to the Union Government would do that. Even if tons of money is provided and you do not solve these problems nothing is going to happen.

श्री रशीद मसूब (सहारनपुर) :
मोहतरिम चेयरमैन साहब, यह जो बिल पेश किया गया है, मैं समझता हूं कि इसका कोई आधार नहीं है, क्योंकि वहां पर गवर्नर है और मुझे इस पर थोड़ा सा एतराज है कि जब हमारा कान्स्टीचूशन बना, उस कान्स्टीच्यूट एसेम्बली में यह डिसकशन हुआ है कि गवर्नर चाहे इलैक्टेड हो, एप्वाइंटेड हो या कैसा भी हो, उससे भी ज्यादा यह प्रिविलेज है कि उसका एलाउन्स क्या होना चाहिये। इसीलिये हमारे आर्टिकल-158 में बहुत क्लियर कहा गया है कि क्या प्रीविलेज है और क्या एलाउन्स होना चाहिये। उसमें पार्लियामेंट को यह पावर दी गई है कि वह इस पर कानून बनाये कि क्या गवर्नर का प्रीविलेज हो और क्या क्या एलाउन्स मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन 31 साल गुजर जाने के बावजूद भी आज तक कोई कानून नहीं बनाया गया। जहां तक पावर्स का ताल्लुक है, मैं समझता हूं मौजूदा सरकार इस मामले में कुछ ज्यादा ही तेज है—जुर्डीशियरी की ताकत को भी वह एक्जीक्यूटिव के हाथ में देना चाहती है, पार्लियामेंट की जितनी पावर्स हैं वस एक्जीक्यूटिव के हाथ में देना चाहती है। इसलिये जो मौजूदा ट्रेंड है, उस के खिलाफ अगर आवाज नहीं उठती है, अगर इस को रोका नहीं गया तो मैं समझता हूं कि कुछ दिन के बाद पार्लियामेंट एक कहने की चीज हो जायगी। हम आये, यहां बात करें, लेकिन सारी पावर्स एक्जीक्यूटिव के हाथ में होगी। हालांकि प्रेजिडेंट को जो पावर्स दी गई है, आर्टिकल 77 (1) में, आप जानते हैं नाम उनका चलता है, लेकिन उन पावर्स का इस्तेमाल एक्जीक्यूटिव करती है। इसलिये मेरा सब से पहला आब्जेक्शन यह है कि हमारी

[श्री रणोद मसूद]

हकूमत सारी पावर्स को, पार्लियामेंट की पावर्स को, एक्जीक्यूटिव के हाथ में दे रही है।

दूसरी बात—इसका आर्डिनेंस 26 जुलाई को निवाला गया जब कि 17 अगस्त से पार्लियामेंट का सेशन होने वाला था। इस तरह की कार्यवाही से एक शक पैदा होता है शायद इस आर्डिनेंस के लाने के लिये ही पार्लियामेंट के सेशन का वक्त बढ़ाया गया, जो अपने आप में एक तशवी-शनाक बात है। इस पर हमें सोचना चाहिये कि हमारे जो तीन विंग हैं—जुडी-शियरी, पार्लियामेंट और एक्जीक्यूटिव, इनमें हम एक्जीक्यूटिव को ज्यादा पावर फुल बना कर दूसरे दोनों विंग की ताकत को छीन रहे हैं—मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह की पालिसी से मुल्क में डेमोक्रेसी नहीं चल सकेगी—इस पर हमें संजीदगी के साथ सोचना चाहिये।

नागालैंड को अलग कर के जो गवर्नर बनाया गया है—उस की वजह यही है कि वह डिस्टर्ब एरिया हैं। हम देखते हैं—वहाँ कभी मिलिट्री के लोग मारे जाते हैं, कभी दूसरे लोग मारे जाते हैं, हर वक्त हंगामा मचा रहता है और दिनबदिन वहाँ के हालात बिगड़ते जा रहे हैं। क्या अलग से गवर्नर एप्वाइंट कर देने से, उस को ज्यादा प्रिविलेज दे देने से या किसी आइडियोलोजी के मुताबिक किसी आदमी को एप्वाइंट कर देने से कोई फायदा होगा? आप की गवर्नर एप्वाइंट करने के बजाय ज्यादा दिलचस्पी इस बात में होती चाहिये कि जो हालात वहाँ पर है उनकी वजह क्या है और उन वजूहात को तलाश करने के बाद हमें जो उनकी दिक्कतें हैं, परेशानियाँ हैं, उनको दूर करना चाहिये और जो उन की जायज डिमाण्ड हैं उन को मान लेना चाहिये।

जिस वक्त यह आर्डिनेंस जारी हुआ था उस वक्त गवर्नर कहां रहेगा, किस जगह से गवर्नर करेगा, शायद कोहिमा इस के लिये तय हुआ था। लेकिन बाद में उस जगह को बदल दिया गया। आप जानते हैं यह बड़ा सेन्सिटिव इलाका है। जब आपने आर्डिनेंस के वक्त गवर्नर की सीट नागालैंड में रखी, तो बाद में उनको बदल कर दूसरी स्टेट में ले जाने की क्या जरूरत थी, इससे उनके सेन्टीमेंट्स को जबरदस्त धक्का लगा है, जिसकी वजह से वहाँ पर हालात में सुधार आने के बजाय खराबियाँ ज्यादा पैदा होंगी। नागालैंड में तीन-चार ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन पर आप गौर नहीं करेंगे तो वहाँ कोई अमन या शान्ति होने वाली नहीं है। हमारी कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि हम नागालैंड के लोगों की तालीम, उनके इकानामिक बैटरमेंट के लिये प्रोग्राम्स चलायें। वहाँ पर सड़कें नहीं हैं, बाज जगहों पर पीने के पानी का इंतजाम नहीं है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप बहुत ज्यादा कर पायेंगे लेकिन जो बैसिक एमेनिटीज हैं, उनका इंतजाम आप को जरूर करना चाहिये। वहाँ रोजगार-धंधे बढ़ाये जाने चाहिये। पेपर इंडस्ट्री वहाँ पर लगाई जा सकती है, जिस की मुल्क में इस वक्त काफी कमी है। लेकिन सारी बातों का ताल्लुक रोड-ट्रांसपोर्ट से है, रोड-ट्रांसपोर्ट का सही इंतजाम हो जाय तो हर तरह की तरक्की में मदद मिल सकती है। खाने पीने की चीजों के आने-जाने के साधन बन सकते हैं। अगर उन की जरूरियातें जिन्दगी की चीजें उनको मिल जाय तो उससे अमन कायम करने में बहुत मदद मिल सकती है। लेकिन हम तो कहीं एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को क्रिटिसाइज करते हैं, कहीं लोकल मशीनरी को क्रिटिसाइज करते हैं, वजाय इसके अगर हम उन वजूहात को दूर करें

जिन की वजह से अमन कायम नहीं हो सका है तो इससे वहां अमन कायम हो सकता है और वहां के हालात में सुधार हो सकता है।

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA (Inner Manipur) : We are discussing a Bill concerning the appointment of a Governor, his pay and allowances, etc. This Governor has to look after three States. As a matter of fact, in the north, eastern region, the Governor is burdened with the duty of looking after several States. His predecessor had to look after 5 States. Now, of course, the number is reduced and he has to look after 3 States. My point is a State whether it is big or small. The area of a State does not count, it is the problems that count.

In the North Eastern Region, whether it is Nagaland or Manipur or Tripura, these are all turmoil-ridden regions, trouble-ridden regions. I do not grudge anything done for the benefit of a Governor, but, at the same time, I would like to remind this Government, as I had been doing on several occasions whenever I got a chance to say, that the problems of the North Eastern Region should have been gone into very sincerely. I would like to remind them of what has been transpiring over there. In my State of Manipur, in the name of fighting insurgency, of several divisions of the army have been deployed. As far as this State is concerned, in the name of fighting insurgency, even wanton sacrilege of memorial raised at the graveyard of a young man who got killed in the so-called fight against the army was committed. This sort of things came out in the papers also. I am not against these security personnel being deployed as such in the North Eastern Region ; but their working has got to be looked into. Thus such wanton sacrilege never creates a sense of willingness on the part of the people to cooperate with the security forces operating in that region.

There had been regular bomb blast and all that, but so far it appears that the Government have been fighting shy of doing anything real. I had earlier submitted that there are certain personalities, certain Ministers who had been and have been hobnobbing with this or that brand of insurgency. This is a fact. I had earlier submitted about it before the House but the Central Government so far have done nothing. They have been sending some of their party officials to and fro. But they are very much concerned with the expansion of the Ministry, and not with the solution of the problems obtaining there. I am not against the Bill itself but what I feel that something real should be done to solve the burning problem. And so far there have been 25 bomb blasts. What have the Government done ?

This is not found in the reports given by the Government. Something sensational must be done so that the people feel that they, the people of Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura and Manipur may feel that they are also a part of the mainstream of the Indian nation. Otherwise your pious wish will not do anything. I would appeal to the hon. Minister of State Mr. Makwana to look into the matter, and to visit the area. He promised to go there again but he did not. What I say is it is no good sending your Joint Secretaries. It is for you. You should go to the people because there is nothing to be scared of. Nobody will touch you. The Government should have to do something political to deal with the rising insurgency there. It is no use accusing foreign powers or anybody else.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Minister.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I am thankful to hon. Members for participating in this discussion on this Bill. As I understand it, nobody has opposed the Bill as such. Of course there are grievances here and there. The hon. Member who moved this resolution, Shri Satyanarayana Jatiya, took objection to the transfer of Governors. The very construction in the Articles of the Constitution gives the President powers of transfer, appointment and dismissal also. The word is during the pleasure of the President under Article 156 of the Constitution. There is nothing wrong for the Government seeking to transfer or dismiss a Governor because it is provided in the Constitution of the country.

Mr. Subodh Sen particularly pointed out about insurgency in Nagaland. Nagaland by all means is peaceful now-a-days. Since the last three months there is no incident. Sporadic incidents may be there. But they cannot be called insurgency in the State. So, the State is peaceful. Then he said that the Union Government is Delhi oriented. Nagaland is.....

SHRI SUBODH SEN : I have stated that the because it was said that..... (Interruptions) Why do you put words in my mouth ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : What you said in the same words, I repeated it. There is no question of interfering. He has pointed out that the Governors were sent by us at random. Now, this Government has not received any complaint. It is totally wrong to say this. One Governor is transferred or another has resigned, but it does not mean that the Central Government have no respect for Governors. On the country, it is the institution of the Governor which becomes the link between the Centre and the State and whatever solution or suggestion is conveyed by the Governor is accepted

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

wherever possible. It is the agency of the Governor which conveys to the Central Government. There is no question of looking upon the Governor with contempt.

An hon. Member wanted that a comprehensive legislation should be brought under Article 158 of the Constitution. A Bill is already under consideration of the Government. We are going to come before the House with a comprehensive Bill.

The hon. Member has talked about the difficulties faced by the people of Nagaland. The hon. Member will be happy to know that the Central Government is concerned with the economic development and difficulties of the people in the North Eastern Region. Therefore, a Committee of Ministers under my convenership, has been appointed. So far four meetings of the Committee have taken place. The Committee has done many things like—

- (1) The Central investment subsidy for backward areas has been increased from 15 per cent to 20 per cent.
- (2) The construction of broad-gauge line from New Bongaigaon to Gauhati and construction of six new railway lines to connect Assam with remaining States/Union Territories are being speeded up.
- (3) The Tea Board has decided to open an office at Gauhati.
- (4) For the first time the capitals of the States/Union territories of the North Eastern Region were declared as centres for IAS etc. examinations. Centres for other recruitments such as probationary officers of bank, CHS, etc. have also been opened in the NE Region.
- (5) The State Bank of India has upgraded its office in NE Region and a regional local head office has been opened at Gauhati.
- (6) A bridge over Brahmaputra near Tejpur is already under construction and two more bridges, one near Jogighopa and the other near Pasighat, have been proposed.
- (7) An apex organisation called the North Eastern Agricultural Marketing Corporation has been approved.
- (8) Public sector undertakings have agreed to recruit about 700 local youths for training and absorption.

So far as Nagaland is concerned, Nagaland is already having a paper mill at Tuli.

A cement plant is under construction. Road network has considerably been developed. A railway line to Nagaland is under construction. The capitals of all the North Eastern States will be linked with railways.... They have an Agriculture College apart from Arts and Science Colleges. All assistance for promotion of handloom and handicraft is being given.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) :
Is it to be raised to the status of a university?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :
Yes.

These are the few steps we have taken up in the State of Nagaland. So, it is incorrect to say that the economic aspect of the North Eastern Region is being neglected.

Shri Mohendra Ngangom has said that I met him in Raj Bhavan. That is not good and I should have come out and met people. The hon. Member has forgotten that I went to see the Loktak Project. I went 150 foot down just to see the progress of the projects. I had a meeting with the officers there and discussed with them about the progress of the project. I also visited various other parts of the State from the point of view of studying the problems of the people there. Not only that. I met a cross section of the people and had a discussion with them about the economic development of the State. I suggested to the State Government about the Small Industries Service Institute and various small industries for the State. I would also like to point out that in the public meetings as well as in the meeting with the public representatives, at Raj Bhavan, I said that the next meeting of the Ministers Committee would be held in Imphal. We are going to Manipur with our Committee in order to discuss the various economic problems of the State and the entire north-eastern region.

So far as this Bill is concerned, as I said in my introductory speech, it is a simple formal Bill in order to amend the State of Nagaland Act, 1962. I hope the hon. Members will pass this Bill.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : माननीय गृह मंत्री जी की भावनाओं से मैं सहमत हूँ। उन्होंने ने कहा है कि हम वहाँ विकास का काम कर रहे हैं। उन का यह विचार काफी अच्छा है। लेकिन केवल मात्र विचार से किसी का पेट भर जाता हो तो काम बन सकता है लेकिन विचार मात्र से पेट नहीं भरता है। उसका इम्प्लेमेंटेशन भी होना चाहिये और तेज गति

से होना चाहिये। मैं निन्दा नहीं कर रहा हूँ और मैं मानता हूँ कि आप गति लाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। लेकिन जिस प्रकार से आजादी के बाद नागालैंड का विकास होना चाहिये था और जिस गति से होना चाहिये था क्या आप कह सकते हैं कि हुआ है? आज भी नागालैंड में लोग उत्पीड़ित हैं। शिक्षा दीक्षा और चिकित्सा की सुविधा वहाँ पर उपलब्ध नहीं है। विदेशी मिशनरियों के माध्यम से उन का एक्सप्लायटेशन होता है। वह सीमा प्रदेश है। उत्तर पूर्वी सीमा प्रान्त महत्वपूर्ण प्रान्त है सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से और साथ ही साथ सांस्कृतिक एकता की दृष्टि से भी। इन सभी क्षेत्रों में जिस गति से वहाँ उन्नति होनी चाहिये थी नहीं हुई है। जो डिमपैरिटी है इस का अन्त करने की कोशिश भी होनी चाहिये। एक तरफ आप गवर्नर को सभी प्रकार की सुविधायें देने जा रहे हैं और उसको आप देखें और दूसरी तरफ सबसे नीचे जो आदमी है, साधारण जो व्यक्ति है उसकी हालत को आप देखें। एक को तो बड़ा भारी बंगला रहने के लिए आप देते हैं, नौकर चाकर की सब सुविधाएं देते हैं—मैं विरोध नहीं करता हूँ, गवर्नर का पद एक गरिमा का पद है—लेकिन आप इसको भी न भूलें कि एक आदमी को तो आप सुविधाएं दे कर आसमान पर चढ़ा देते हैं और उसको नीचे देखने का अवसर ही नहीं देते हैं और दूसरी तरफ वह आदमी है जो जमीन पर खड़ा है, उसकी गर्दन अज्ञान, असमानता के बोझ से झुकी हुई है, दबी हुई है और जो ऊपर देख भी नहीं सकता है। आजादी की रोशनी सब को समान मिलनी चाहिये। संविधान की भावना के अनुरूप देश के सभी भागों की समान विकास के अवसर मिलने चाहिए जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता है तब तक उसके लिए आजादी का कोई अर्थ नहीं है। इन सब बातों को करने में काफी देर है। भारत की बहुत बड़ी संख्या

इन सारी बातों की प्रतीक्षा में है। सरकार को इस दिशा में तुरन्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो मैंने डिस्-प्रूवल का मोशन दिया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya to the vote. The question is :

"This House disapproves of the State of Nagaland (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (Ordinance No. 11 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 26th July, 1981."

The motion was negetived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put the consideration motion to the vote. The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the State of Nagaland Act, 1962, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up clause by clause consideration. The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :
I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI GHINGWANG KONYAK (Nagaland) : Mr. Chairman, while supporting the State of Nagaland (Amendment) Bill, I would like to raise two very important point for the consideration of the Government. The State of Nagaland was created on the basis of the 1960. 16-Point agreement between the Government of India and the Naga Peoples' Convention. The appointment of a separate Governor was one of the points in the 16-Point Agreement. Since then we have been demanding for the appointment of a separate Governor in the State of Nagaland, but this demand has not been fulfilled by the Government of India so far.

Sir, this time when Central Government decided to appoint a common Governor for the States of Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura, we were given to understand that the headquarters of the Governor will be at Kohima. So, the people of Nagaland were happy that at least a Common Governor headquarters will be at Kohima even though a separate Governor for the State of Nagaland is not possible at this juncture and accordingly, if I am not wrong, this amendment was initiated on the basis that the Governor's Headquarters will be at Kohima. Otherwise, for the last 17 years this amendment Bill was not brought. But only on this understanding that the headquarters will be at Kohima this Bill was brought.

But now the Minister has said that the Government has gone back from this earlier decision. So, I would request the hon. Minister to re-consider it because this will hurt the sentiments of the people. This will amount to bluffing the people. So, once the Government takes a decision, the Government must stick to that.

Secondly, you are well aware that when the Nagaland State Act was enacted in 1962, there were disturbances in Nagaland. Therefore, the law and order responsibility was vested in the Governor under Article 371 A (1) and sub-clause (b) of the Constitution. Now, compared to 1962 the law and order situation is very much improved. Therefore, the law and order power must be transferred to the elected Government because even after 17 years if the law and order is continued to be vested in the Governor, then the Naga people will think that the Central Government is not having trust or confidence in the elected people of Nagaland. Therefore, considering the situation, I will urge upon the Home Minister to transfer the law and order responsibility from the Governor to the elected representatives of Nagaland.

With these few words I support the Bill.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The hon. Member has pointed out about the headquarters of the Governor. Originally there was one Governor for all these five States and from that it is bifurcated into two, one Governor for Assam and Meghalaya and the other for Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland. As the hon Member rightly pointed out, originally it was proposed that the headquarters will be at Kohima, but later on it was found out that Imphal, that is in Manipur, is centrally situated and it will be convenient for the Governor to stay at Imphal and to visit the two neighbouring States and to attend to the work. Therefore, it was changed from Kohima to Imphal.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: What is the attitude of Nagaland Cabinet about it?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Originally the headquarters was Gauhati. But because there are two Governors for these two States, the headquarters is now at Imphal. The people of Nagaland, according to the hon. Member, wanted it at Kohima.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): The agreement should be honoured.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: There is no question of agreement. In the agreement there was no commitment about a particular place as the headquarters of the Governor, but it was committed that it would be in Kohima, but because of the central situation of Imphal, it was decided that it should be at Imphal.

The second point is a suggestion made by the hon. Member. I have taken note of it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We now go to the next item—item 11.

15.40 hrs.

WORKING JOURNALISTS AND OTHER NEWSPAPER EMPLOYEES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Services) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This house will recall that while announcing the decision of the Government of the Recommendations of the Tribunals for Working Journalists and Non-journalists Newspaper Employees, except those relating to Dearness Allowance, in December, 1980 a solemn assurance was given to the House that should the apprehensions about retrenchment of part-time correspondents consequent on the acceptance of the recommendations of the tribunals relating

to them be found justified, Government would have to consider as to what steps are necessary to avert this consequence.

Subsequently complaints were received by the Government alleging that newspaper establishments were retrenching part-time correspondents in order to avoid payment of wages in accordance with the Government orders on tribunals recommendations. A number of Hon. Members also wrote to the Government to take immediate steps to stop such retrenchments and also to have retrenched employees reinstated. The Government, therefore, sought legal advice. It was felt that although part-time correspondents employed by the establishments of newspapers and news agencies whose principal avocation is that of journalism, could be considered Working Journalists as per the existing provisions of the Act and could, therefore, avail of the remedy prescribed under the Industrial Disputes Act in the event of their retrenchment, it was felt desirable to amend the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 so as to put the matter beyond pail of doubt. Accordingly, it was decided to amend the act, the amendment was carried out by promulgation of the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 on 26th July, 1981, so that there may not be further retrenchment of part-time correspondents. The Amendment was given effect to from 13th August, 1980, the date on which the Government received the recommendations of the Tribunals.

Suggestions have been made that the amendment should be given effect from an earlier date. Strictly speaking any cause for action on the recommendations of the Tribunals arises only when they are accepted by Government. It was however, felt this was desirable to give effect to the amendment from 13-8-1980, the date on which the Tribunals submitted their recommendations to Government for the reason that some establishments might have taken action in anticipation of their acceptance. Government consider that to antedate the amendment from a prior date would not be justified.

Under the Ordinance, the definition of 'Working Journalists' has been amplified to include part-time correspondents within its scope. Provision has also been made that no newspaper establishment shall dismiss, discharge or retrench any newspaper employee including a part-

time employee by reason of his liability to pay wages in terms of Government order issued under the Act. This in our view covers all possible contingencies that might arise in the implementation of the recommendations.

The effect of this amendment is that it removes the ambiguity on the question whether a part-time correspondent whose principal avocation is journalism is a 'Working Journalist' so that he may avail of the remedies available under the existing law including the Industrial Disputes Act in respect of their grievances.

The Bill has already been passed by the other House i.e. the Rajya Sabha and the copies of the Ordinance have been laid on the table of the House and the detailed statment explaining the circumstances which necessitated legislation by promulgation of Ordinance has already been circulated amongst Members. The Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1981 seeks to replace the Oridinace by an Act of Parliament.

So, with these words, I move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaenous Provisions Act, 1955, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Sudhir Giri

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I support the Bill. I am glad that the hon. Minister has brought forward this Bill. I praise her but I cannot do so whole heartedly because this Bill isa half-hearted measure.

A tribunal was constituted under the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 and this tribunal was headed by Justice Palekar. On the basis of the Palekar Award, the Bill has been introduced both in the Rajya Sabha and in the Llok Sabha.

[Shri Sudhir Giri]

The Bill comes into force with effect from 13-8-80. But before this date, I have information that about 2500 part-time workers and employees and journalists also have been retrenched. What has been done about them? Not only this. There should have been a financial memorandum attached to the Bill. If the newspaper establishments and news agencies do not give any relief to the retrenched employees or to the employees who have been deprived of their due wages, etc. then the Government should come forward to give relief to them. But such a provision has not been made in the Bill.

We are all aware of the fact that the journalists have to work in the distant villages, in the towns and cities, with different type of men and their jobs are very risky. The monopoly newspaper houses have not yet given them proper wages. They were being deprived of their due wages. Not only that. The monopoly newspaper houses have been split up and they have been split up only to deprive the Class I journalists of their higher wages as recommended by the Palekar Award. The Bennet Coleman Co. has also been split up. The Bill seeks to provide for the wages to part-time journalists and to improve their working conditions. So, from the point of view of these two aspects, the Bill is to be considered.

As regards wages, the emoluments that an employee is paid should be in accordance with the duty performed irrespective of their lower designation. In some newspaper establishments, some employees are paid less than what they should be paid according to their workload. I think, the Government should take note of this point. Secondly, some newspaper employees are even being wrongly paid lower emoluments that what have been recommended by the Palekar Award. Thirdly, there are some senior newspaper employees who are being paid equal to or less than what a junior employee is being paid after the implementation of the Palekar Award.

The pay and allowances of reporters and Special Correspondents should have been increased because in these days of rising prices, the correspondents or the newspaper employees have to suffer a lot. Their financial conditions should be considered. HRA and City Allowance and night shift allowances could also be restarted.

Increase in D.A. should be Rs. 1-30 paise per point increase in the price index.

As regards service conditions, I have some suggestions to make and the Government, I hope, will take note of it. I have already pointed out that about 2,500 employees have been retrenched and suitable measures should be taken to reinstate them or to reemploy them.

The date from which the Bill should be effective should be 1-1-80 or earlier. If the Government finds that any newspaper employee or working part-time journalist has been discharged or dismissed, then, from that date, the Bill should be made effective.

The Palekar Award has not recommended anything for the apprenticeship period. I, therefore, suggest that the apprenticeship should not last for more than one year at the most.

The Palekar Award has stipulated that the probation period should last for more than one year. I suggest that this period of probation should not last for more than three months.

Just before and after the publication of this Palekar Award, many newspaper establishments are transferring their correspondents from one place to another so that they may relieve them of their jobs and the newspaper establishments would not be required to pay for them. To avoid this payment, they have been transferring and these transfers are malafide transfers. I request the Government to take note of the malafide transfers.

All newspaper establishments and news agencies are creating extraneous issues to block the payment of the newspaper employees and the working journalists. The Government should come forward to remove these blocs.

The progressive decline of some news agencies is being found in our country. As for example the Samachar Bharati, the Hindustan Samachar, the Hindi news agencies. Government should come forward to vitalise these news agencies so that the interests of the employees working in the news agencies should be protected.

While emphasising often the safeguarding of interests of the newsmen and employees of the newspaper establishments and news agencies, I should urge Government that they should be given news print. The Government policy is not favourable to the small newspapers. There are no advertisements to the small newspapers. I request the Government to supply them with

the news print at lower price. So I suggest that news print must be given to small newspapers.

Some journalists are being persecuted. Even the other day I find from the newspaper reports that the Hon. Minister Shri Sathe has said in a public meeting that Government do not attach much importance to the newspapers. He has said that only 10% of the total population has connection with the newspaper or they read and most of the people have connection with the radio or television. Why has he said so? Because some newspapers come forward to criticise the Government and this is intolerable to them. So the radios and television are being controlled by the Government. Through them the Government can put forward their own opinion. So, they are trying to minimise the importance of the newspapers. And I think that the press is the best safeguard for the preservation of democracy. I, therefore, emphasise that the Government should take note of it that the interest of the journalists are safeguarded.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your time is over.

Shri RAJESH KUMAR SINGH.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : (फिरोजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय श्रम मंत्री महोदय ने जो श्रमजीवी पत्रकार तथा अन्य समाचार-पत्रकर्मचारियों (सेवा कोशों) और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1955 का और संशोधन करने वाला विधेयक पेश किया है, उस पर मैं अपने कुछ विचार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ।

जैसा कि मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा कि इस बिल का स्वागत करना ही चाहिए लेकिन सरकार की जो मंशा है, वह साफ नहीं है। आप बड़ा वक्त निकलने के बाद यह बिल लाए हैं और क्योंकि मंशा साफ नहीं है, इसलिए दोनों ही पक्षों को खुश करने का प्रयास किया गया है। जो बड़े अखबार वाले हैं, जो बड़े इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं। जिन के बहुत बड़े अखबार और एजेन्सियां चलती हैं, ऐसे लोगों को भी खुश किया गया है और जो पार्ट-टाइम लोग हैं, जो श्रमजीवी पत्रकार लोग हैं, उन्हें भी खुश करने का

प्रयास किया गया है यह कह कर कि देखो आप के लिए भी एक कानून बना दिया गया है। दूसरी तरफ दूसरे लोगों को भी छूट दे दी गई है और छूट उसी दिन से शुरू हो गई, जिस दिन पालेकर ट्रिब्यूनल की बात लोगों के समक्ष आई। जब तक उस की रिक्मेंडेशन आई, तब तक वे सारे लोग सचेत हो गये थे और आप को याद होगा कि उस वक्त कुछ समाचारपत्रों में इस तरह का समाचार छपा था कि ट्रिब्यूनल क्या करने जा रहा है। आप जानते ही हैं कि ये जो बड़े लोग होते हैं, इनके बड़े हाथ होते हैं और उन की पहुंच भी बड़ी होती है। कुछ जानकारी उन्हें इस के बारे में पहले ही हासिल हो चुकी थी। इसलिए मेरी आप से यह अनुरोध है कि पालेकर एवार्ड में जो इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की बात है, उस के बारे में आप सोचें। उसमें यह है :

“However, the implementation date in the final proposals is October 1, 1979, for newspapers placed in classes 1B, 1A, I, II and III. In the case of other news agencies, the relevant date recommended is October 1, 1980.”

तो पहली शुरुआत यहां से हो गई।

दूसरी बात यह है कि पालेकर एवार्ड के अन्दर जो डी० ए० का पैमाना है, वह ऐसा उलझा हुआ है कि सही माइने में श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों के सामने बड़ी समस्याएं आ गई हैं जैसा अभी हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य बता रहे थे कि जो बहुत दूर, किसी कस्बे में या किसी देहात में पत्रकार आंशिक रूप से काम करते हैं, वहां से न्यूज क्लेक्ट करते हैं और फिर उन को भेजते हैं, उन को कितनी बड़ी आर्थिक कठिनाइयों से गुजरना पड़ता है, इस की कल्पना वही लोग कर सकते हैं। उन की आर्थिक कठिनाइयां क्या हैं? कोई इस बात की कल्पना कर सकता है कि 110 रुपये में दिल्ली में कहीं मकान मिल सकता है। मेरा ख्याल है कि यह कल्पना करना कि कलकत्ता,

[श्री राजेश कृष्ण सिंह]

दिल्ली और बम्बई जैसे शहरों में 110 रुपये में मकान मिल सकता है, सही नहीं है और उस के लिए 110 रुपए देने की बात की गई है। क्या सही मायनों में 110 रुपये में बम्बई या कलकत्ता में कोई जगह मिल जाएगी ? इस बिल में इस बारे में भी कोई बात नहीं है कि उन के बच्चों के भविष्य के बारे में, उन की चिकित्सा सुविधाओं के बारे में क्या होगा। क्या वे उन्हें उपलब्ध होंगी या नहीं होंगी ? ये सुविधाएं उन्हें उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए।

एक लोकतांत्रिक देश में पत्रकार की बहुत बड़ी भूमिका होती है। वह हमारे सामने बहुत सी बातें रखता है और उन से लोग जागरूक होते हैं। अगर लोगों के अन्दर जागृति नहीं होगी तो लोकतन्त्र जीवित नहीं रहेगा। इसलिए पत्रकारों को हमें सभी सुविधाएं देनी चाहिए।

16 hrs.

इस ट्रिब्यूनल की सिफारिशों के इम्प्ली-मेंटेशन वाली जो बात है, कि जो छंटनी कर दिये गये हैं, जिन को विक्टिमाइज किया गया है, वह न हो उनके बारे में मेरा कहना यही है कि ये सिफारिश जनवरी, 1980 से लागू होनी चाहिए न कि बाद की तारीख से। अगर सरकार सचमुच में यह करे तभी सरकार को संशा साफ होगी।

श्री गूल ज़न्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, जब कांग्रेस आई का घोषणापत्र निकला था तो उसमें एक सेन्टेंस यह भी था कि छोटे और मझोले पत्रों को जो कि देश के साढ़े पांच लाख गांवों में पहुंचते हैं प्रोत्साहन दिया जाएगा और उन के पत्रकारों को भी प्रोत्साहन दिया जाएगा। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स, नवभारत टाइम्स जैसे पत्र देश के सारे गांवों में नहीं

जाते हैं। गांवों के अन्दर वे पत्र जाते हैं जो छोटे स्तर के होते हैं और डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर निकलते हैं। वे ही गांवों में खबरें फैलाते हैं। आप भी चाहेंगे कि छोटे-छोटे गांवों में जो लोग रहते हैं उन तक भी देश की खबरें पहुंचें। लेकिन यह जो अमेंडमेंट आप ले कर आये है, जो रिपोर्ट ट्रिब्यूनल ने दी है उस का एक छोटा सा भाग इस में ले कर आये हैं। ट्रिब्यूनल ने काफी रिकमण्डेशंस दी हैं उनमें से एक अंश ले कर आप आ गए हैं। यह तो श्रम विभाग का काम नहीं था, यह तो सूचना और प्रसारण विभाग का काम था। लेकिन श्रम विभाग ने सोचा कि एक छोटा सा बिल पेश कर दो, पीसमील लेजिस्लेशन। अखबार में जो काम करते हैं उन का जो शोषण होता है, उन को लाभ नहीं मिल पाता उन के बारे में जो रिकमण्डेशंस थीं उन में से एक रिकमण्डेशन आप ने मान ली है।

"Every part-time correspondent shall be paid not less than 1/3rd of the basic wage (basic pay + D.A.) applicable to a full time correspondent at similar level. No News Agency shall put any restriction on a part-time correspondent that he will not work for any other News Agency unless he is appointed full time."

इस के सिवाय और जो सारे चैंप्टर हैं उनमें से एक भी रिकमण्डेशन आपने नहीं मानी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ये जो फुल टाइम कोरेस्पोंडेंट्स होते हैं, पार्ट टाइम होते हैं, ठेके पर काम करने वाले होते हैं और इच्छा पर, आनरेरियम पर काम करने वाले होते हैं, एक विशेष संवाददाता होते हैं, उन में से मुझे मालूम होता है कि आपने जर्नलिस्ट को डील किया है। मुझे यह बताने की कृपा करें कि पूर्णकालिक, अंशकालिक, ठेके पर, इच्छा पर जो काम करने वाले कोरेस्पोंडेंट्स हैं और जो आज भी चार-पांच सौ आदमी हैं और उन में से हमारे पार्लियामेंट भवन में भी आते हैं, वे कौन-से कोरेस्पोंडेंट्स हैं ? उनमें बहुत से ऐसे हैं जो पहले सूचना

विभाग में काम करते थे, वहां से रिटायर हो गये और कोरेसपॉण्डेंट बन गए। मैं आपसे यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन को ये सारी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं ?

आप ने एक बात कह दी कि रिट्रेन्च नहीं किया जाएगा। लेकिन जो गांवों में जा कर काम करते हैं ओवर टाइम क्या उन की भी मिलेगा। ये सुविधाएं ग्रेचुएटी वगैरह की उन को भी मिलेगी या नहीं ? जो काम आप की पुलिस नहीं कर सकती, ये अखबार वाले करते हैं। सारे देश के साढ़े पांच लाख गांवों में आप की पुलिस नहीं पहुंच सकती है ये अखबार वाले पहुंच जाते हैं और वहां से खबरें ला कर के सारे देश को जागरूक रखते हैं। आप ने उन की यह रिकमण्डेशन यहां रख दी कि उन को रिट्रेन्च नहीं किया जाएगा। मैं कहता हूं कि जिन पत्रकारों का शोषण होता है दमन होता है उन की गिनती नहीं है, उन के लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ? पालेकर की रिपोर्ट में जितनी सिफारिशें दी गई हैं, लेकिन उनको माना नहीं गया है, केवल एक छोटा सा लेजिसलेशन लाकर आप ने रख दिया। एक खबर में आया है कि जितने जर्नलिस्ट हैं, पार्ट-टाइम फुल टाइम कारसपॉण्डेंट हैं, उन को सुविधा दी गई है, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कितने लोग इस से लाभान्वित होंगे ? कितने आनरेरियम पार्लियामेंट में आते हैं, पहले सविस में थे, पेंशन मिलती है और यहां आ कर भी बैद जाते हैं, लेकिन जो छोटे पत्रकार हैं, उन के लिए आप ने क्या किया। अपायटमेंट लैटर के बारे में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है, जब चाहे उन को निकाला जा सकता है। पार्ट टाइम, फुल टाइम, ठेका, इच्छा या आनरेरियम बताइए इन की क्या हालत है। यह जो लेजिसलेशन है, इस से शोषण नहीं मिटेगा। छोटे पत्रकारों को ज्यादा सुविधा देनी चाहिए। कारसपॉण्डेंट ज्यादा सुविधाएं ले लेते हैं

और काम छोटे पत्रकारों को करना होता है, गांवों में घूल झोंकने ये जाते हैं और खबरें लाते हैं।

समय कम है, इसलिए ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता। आप बताएं कि जर्नलिस्ट, कारसपॉण्डेंट कितने प्रकार के होते हैं और इन को क्या-क्या सुविधाएं मिलती हैं। इन की पेंशन और ग्रेचुएटी आदि सुविधाओं के बारे में भी बताएं।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this motion on behalf of my party. I appreciate that the Government have come forward by taking suitable action by giving some protection to the working journalists and employees of certain newspapers.

While supporting this, it is my duty to make some demands and privileges on behalf of the working journalists and employees of various newspapers in this country. Now-a-days, the correspondents of newspapers—medium or local papers—are poorly paid. They are also faced with poverty. I have come across cases of young men in Tamilnadu who are highly educated being employed as journalists but they could not get married. Why ? Because certain persons are not willing to give their daughters in marriage to these young people who are highly educated. They are receiving very poor salaries—unremunerative salaries, I should say—and as a result the persons are unwilling to give their daughters in marriage to these young journalists and employees. This Government is called upon to protect the interests of these working journalists. I am thankful to the hon. Member for his suggestion that marriage allowance should be given to these people to encourage them to marry. In Delhi also I have come across these young persons who are bachelors who should be given some sort of allowance known as marriage allowance. Then only they will be happy in their wedded life. They are looking forward to enjoy this married life and newly wedded life. The working journalists should be given yearly bonus the profits reaped by the very big monopoly houses. So far the bonus is not sufficiently and truly given in proportion to the profit reaped by monopoly houses. It should be checked by the Government.

Sir, we are wedded to socialism. We are marching towards socialism. As

[Shri K. Mayathourar]

such, the journalists and employees of leading journals should become the share-holders of those monopoly newspapers and journals. In the long run they should become owners of the monopoly houses. They should have not only right to work but also their employment and job should be protected equivalent to the protection given under articles 320 and 311 of the Constitution to the Central Government employees. As long as we do not give this right there is no meaning in passing any number of Bills.

In Tamil Nadu there is one Tamil paper called *Mokkal Kural*. This was started in Madurai town-southern most end of Tamil Nadu. They have closed this Paper and nearly 250 workers have lost their job. The Tamil Nadu Government is unwilling to protect the interests of the employees. Now, they are on the street. They are fighting against the State Government. The State Government is not coming forward to re-instate these dismissed employees. There is another newspaper by name *Alai Osai*. That Paper has been purchased by a Trust created by the Ruling Party in Tamil Nadu, that is Anna DMK. Anna DMK collected Rs. 30 lakhs in the name of Ana DMK trust. Those Rs. 30 lakhs have been collected by the present Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in the name of his party. That amount has been utilised for the purchase of *Alai Osai* newspaper. Immediately after the purchase of this newspaper by MGR that paper has been closed. All the workers numbering four hundred have lost their jobs in Madras city. I request the Government to sympathetically consider all these points and protect the lives and the interests of 450 workers, employees and journalists who have lost their job because of the trust created by the Chief Minister, Madras by purchase of that newspaper which is against the interests of the journalists of Tamil Nadu. I support this Bill. My friend argued very ably on behalf of the Government. I request the Government to come forward still more speedily to protect the interests of the working class. There are somny benamidars in so many papers. For instance *Makkai Kural* has been declared as being run by the working journalists. But there are thousands of fictitious binami names in that paper and the Chief Minister has brought so many binamidars as share-holders. That kind of binami share-holders, binami journalists, binami employees, should be located, should be found out, and it should be investigated.

These types of instances should be altogether eliminated and only bonafide working journalists should be protected. This is my submission. I request the Government to march forward much more speedily towards socialism than what they are doing just at present. With these words I support the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapur) : In our opinion this Bill is in the right direction. I hope that the Government will not keep any lacuna in this Bill so that once again, as had happened previously, the owners of newspapers will take steps to go to court in order to stay and to stall the implementation of this Bill. It is an apprehension which is there in our mind. Now, Sir, the journalists felt, and rightly felt that although the Government comes up with some good Bills, nevertheless, knowingly or unknowingly, purposefully or without any purpose, certain lacuna is allowed to remain and the owners of the big newspapers get advantage of the lacuna and they go to court. Any how, Sir, this Bill is a Bill which has to protect the interests of stringent journalists, parti-time journalists or mofussil journalists. Actually the fact remains that this award which has been given recently is only the third award. Previously there have been two awards. That is given by Wage Board I and Wage Board II. Parulekar Award has recently come and it has also been discussed. This has been responsible for giving certain benefits to the working journalists. But then in order to see that the benefits do not reach such employees, large number of these employees have been thrown out of employment. The multinational companies are operating which are having their monopoly press and they are really wise people. They go to court. They stall the implementation of any good award which is brought into being. Sometimes they manoeuvre; they do things in many other ways ; it is a thing which must be looked into. There are other newspapers and magazines which are called medium newspapers and magazines. There are some others which are called small newspapers and magazines. In most of these cases the recommendations of the first award and the second award, in regard to these medium and small newspapers, have not been implemented. We urge upon the Government to see that these are implemented. If there is any difficulty, any genuine difficulty, the same can be placed before the Wage Board. The

Wage Board can hear the views of the Management. They can hear the views of the working journalists also. After hearing the views of both the sides they can come to their own conclusion. I fail to understand why the Government has not taken any steps even today. Although a large number of small and medium newspapers have not implemented the Award, the Government is remaining silent on this. This is a funny feature. I hope the Government will consider all these things.

16.21 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA in the Chair]

There is a *Jagron* in Hindi from Kanpur. The owner of this paper is the President of the Indian & Eastern Newspapers Society. This gentleman and this paper have not yet implemented anything of the Award. What steps have you taken to protect the interest of the workers there? There is another paper called *The National Herald*. You know very well who controls it and who has got connections with it. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had connections with it. I hope today Shrimati Indira Gandhi has connections with it. This paper has thrown out of employment a large number of employees. This paper had the audacity not to implement, not to put into practise the injunction of the High Court. The Labour Department of the Labour Ministry is doing nothing in this matter. Similarly, there is *The Hindustan Samachar* which was mentioned earlier. This paper is also not doing justice to its employees. I hope, the Minister will come forward not only to pass this Bill but also to see that the interest of these people is protected.

A special and cunning manoeuvre is being adopted by the owners of the newspapers. Whenever they come to know that the Government is bringing forward such a Bill, they will take recourse to a manoeuvre. First of all, you know, very well that a large number of persons have been dismissed, not retrenched; simply they are thrown out of employment; no job from tomorrow for them; no reason has been given. In many small and medium newspapers, the journalists are not even given letters of appointment. Naturally, it is very easy for them to throw them out. After they are thrown out of employment, they appeal and ask for the reason of throwing them out. So, they ask them to come at Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi. When they go there, they are told that you are not our employees any more; you are to work on a contract basis. The

Bill suggests that the main job of the journalists is journalism. But they say that their job in the main is to be an advocate, to be a teacher. They also say that they are not their employees. These papers tell them that they will give them something on a contract of, say, Rs. 100 per month for sending some news. So, their employment goes. Such men are in thousands. There are attempts of dismissal, removal whatever they call. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of what steps are you going to take to safeguard the interest of such persons who have been removed in this manner? If you go into it on one day you will find that these papers do not give them letters of appointment. It is very difficult to safeguard their interest. So, I hope that when you have come forward with this Bill, you will also safeguard the interest of those persons and see that the provisions of this Bill are implemented in full. I also hope that the Government will not hesitate to fall upon such parties, the Labour Department and other agencies to take action against these people and agencies which will not implement the provisions of this Bill. I also hope that the Government will remain careful so that further lacunae are not brought in, so that if anything which you pass here is presented in the Court, it will not harm them. With this I support this Bill, which is in a right direction, with the hope that the Government will plug the lacunae so that nobody can stall the provisions of this Bill.

• गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :
सभापति महोदय, पालेकर एवार्ड, आने के बाद जो स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई, उस से निपटने के लिए लेबर मिनिस्ट्री ने जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ। पालेकर एवार्ड आने के बाद छोटे, बड़े और मझोले पत्रों ने बहुत से पर्मानेंट या टैम्पोरेरी संवाददाताओं को निकालना प्रारंभ कर दिया था। सरकार ने एक आर्डिनेंस जारी करके उस पर तुरन्त पाबन्दी लगा दी, जो कि एक स्वागत-योग्य कदम था। उस आर्डिनेंस को एक स्थायी कानून का रूप देने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है, जिस में यह प्रावधान दिया गया है कि अंशकालिक या अन्य संवाददाताओं को पत्र के मैनेजमेंट अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार निकाल न सकें।

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

जब यहाँ पर पालेकर एवार्ड डिसकस हुआ था, तब लेबर मिनिस्टर का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित किया गया था कि बहुत से पत्रकारों को निकाला जा रहा है और उनको विविटमाइज करके ऐसी व्यवस्था की जा रही है, जिस से वे कोई न्याय प्राप्त न कर सकें। उसी आधार पर यह बिल लाया गया है, जो कि स्वागत-योग्य है। मगर इस बिल में कई और बातों की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। जैसा कि मिनिस्टर महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में भी कहा है, इस बारे में इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट लागू होना चाहिए। इस बिल में इस बात का भी कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है कि अंशकालिक संवाददाताओं को कौन कौन सी सुविधाएं मिलेंगी। जैसे, बोनस के बारे में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। आप जानते हैं कि बोनस डैफर्ड वेज है और इसलिए एक अंशकालिक संवाददाता को जितनी वेज मिलती है, उस के हिसाब से उसे बैनिफिट मिलना चाहिए। उस के बारे में व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। इस बिल में प्राविडेंट फंड के बारे में भी कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है, जिसके कारण अंशकालिक संवाददाता प्राविडेंट फंड के बैनिफिट से वंचित रह गए हैं। इस के अलावा यह व्यवस्था भी करनी चाहिए कि अंशकालिक संवाददाता तथा छोटे पत्रों में काम करने वाले संवाददाता ई० एस० आई० और अन्य वेलफेयर स्कीम्स से लाभान्वित हो सकें। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर ये प्रावधान इस बिल में नहीं किये जा सकते हैं, तो वह भविष्य में इस की व्यवस्था करें।

इस बिल में इस बारे में भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है कि जब कोई अंशकालिक संवाददाता काम से निकलेगा, तो उस को ग्रेच्युटी और रिट्रैन्समेंट बैनिफिट्स प्राप्त होंगे। वह व्यवस्था भी निश्चित तरीके से होनी चाहिये।

अगर अंशकालीन पत्रकार या संवाददाता निकाला जाता है तो उस को कितना रिट्रैन्समेंट बैनिफिट मिलेगा, क्या-क्या लाभ मिलेगा—इस सम्बन्ध में भी कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि उन को भी ये सब लाभ मिल सकें, इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये।

जितने बड़े-बड़े पत्र हैं, जिन को कैपिटलिस्ट लोग मैनेज करते हैं उन पत्रों में जिस प्रकार का मैनेजमेंट बैठा हुआ है उन से हम यह उम्मीद नहीं कर सकते कि संवाददाता चाहे फूल-टाइम हो या पार्ट-टाइम हो, उन को न्याय मिलेगा। ऐसे लोगों के लिये भी इस में उचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये जिस से उन को नुकसान न हो। जब पालेकर वार्ड लागू हुआ था तो उस समय बहुत से पत्र बन्द कर दिये गये थे। एक बहुत बड़ा पत्र भी उस समय बन्द हो गया था, जब पालेकर रिपोर्ट पर यहाँ बहस हुई थी, उस समय मैंने उस के बारे में निवेदन किया था : उस के बाद आप के सद् प्रयत्नों से दोबारा चालू हुआ। इस लिये पत्रों के सम्बन्ध में जिस प्रकार की बहस कल हो गयी थी कि वे लाक-आउट, ले-आफ़ या क्लोजर के नाम पर पत्र को बन्द न कर दें, उस के लिये इस में पर्याप्त व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि उस परिस्थिति में छोटे-छोटे संवाददाताओं को क्या लाभ मिलेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) :
I have not much to say on this Bill. I would only draw the attention of the hon. Minister to certain difficulties and certain problems faced by the working journalists.

So far as this particular Ordinance is concerned, it is a step in the right direction. The enforcement and retrospective effect of it is of crucial importance. Whenever the employers had anticipated that the wage award was going to be in favour of the employees and that they would have to bear the added burden of financial implications, they started taking certain steps which were equivalent to de-categorisation of certain sections of their own correspondents. Many of the part-time reporters have been retrenched summarily. The Ordinance sought to provide legal basis for the protection of those part-time reporters. But the date of enforcement has been, as in the Ordinance, from August 30, 1980. My point is that before August 30, 1980 as far as my information goes, about 2000 part-time reporters have been de-categorised, retrenched and their services have been summarily dispensed with. Therefore, the provision of the Ordinance does not cover those part-time correspondents who have been de-categorised, discharged or dismissed before August 30, 1980. Therefore, if the Government is sincere in providing for legal base and rehabilitation of those who have been discharged or dismissed, then the only way out is to give the Ordinance retrospective effect from October 1, 1979. I have suggested this date, 1st October 1979, because right from that date the employers could understand or smell that the Award was going to be in favour of the employees. Therefore, if the Government is really sincere to cover those part-time journalists, who have been discharged or dismissed, then there is no alternative other than to give effect to the Ordinance with effect from 1st October 1979.

Secondly, I think the hon. Minister knows the nature of the complaints of the working journalists. I will mention only the principal problems or complaints of the working journalists. There has been no proper classification, as per the recommendations of the Palekar Award. There is the question of categorisation of working journalists. That has not been properly done. Then there is the question of proper feed back. That has not been done by many newspapers owners.

There is the question of payment of arrears. Many employers have not paid the arrears.

Another important problem is, in all the establishments where the management claim implementation, where they say they agreed to pay the recommended wages to the part-time

correspondents, more than 2,000 part-timers have already been discharged. These are the immediate problems before the working journalists.

It is quite known that the hon. Minister of Labour is alive to the problem. She has pointed out that according to the information received by the Ministry many newspaper managements, which have agreed to implement the orders of the Government, accepting the Award issued through a notification 9 months ago, are yet to do so. Though nine months have elapsed, the arrears have not been paid. The whole trouble is the Government relies upon the machinery of the State Governments and many State Governments have not taken adequate steps to see that the recommendations of the award are properly implemented.

My simple question is this. What additional arrangements do the Government propose to make in order to see that the State Governments take necessary action, in order to see that the award is properly implemented? Why should they not set up a special cell to monitor the implementation of the award?

While supporting the Bill, I would urge upon the Government to see that the problems which have been mentioned by me earlier, and the problem of implementation of the Award as quickly as possible should get proper attention from the Government and the necessary initiative taken by the Government immediately.

Since the Government is aware of the fact that a large number of employers have not yet implemented the Award, or paid the arrears, can she take the House into confidence and say who are the employers who have not yet implemented the Award and not paid the arrears. Then the people of our country can know the nature of the employers and take certain popular steps for the implementation of the Award properly and quickly.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: So far as the names of the newspapers which have accepted the Award and which have not accepted the Award are concerned, that question has been answered many a time in this House as well as the other House. It will be supplied to you by me later and not today. It is with me.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: My point is, she goes to the press and says that all these things are known to her. What is the reasons of her not giving it to the House? I mean, the statement made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If I could understand her correctly, she said that during the current Session she has occasions to inform the House on this very matter so many times. Any way there is no harm if there is repetition.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: I can place this on the Table of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all right. Now, Mr. Nawal Kishore Sharma may speak.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दोसा) : सभापति जी, मैं प्रस्तुत विधेयक के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैंने ही इस सदन में 377 के जरिये से इस विषय को उठाया था कि देश के दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले पत्रकार लोगों की सर्वासिज को इन बड़े पत्रों के मालिकों ने पालेकर अवार्ड के आने के बाद समाप्त कर दिया। मैंने 377 नियम के अन्तर्गत मामले के जरिये से सरकार से मांग की थी एक सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में उचित कार्यवाही करे। मुझे खुशी है कि मंत्री महोदया ने और सरकार ने इस बात पर ध्यान दिया और इस कानून में संशोधन किया।

पर मुझे यह लगता है कि यह संशोधन अधूरा है और इस संशोधन को फिर से संशोधित करना पड़ेगा। जो मतलब वे पूरा करना चाहते हैं वह इससे पूरा नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैंने इस अमेंडमेंट बिल की क्लॉज दो में एक संशोधन पेश किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदया इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करेंगी और उसको स्वीकार करेंगी।

सभापति जी, मूल प्रश्न यह है कि पालेकर अवार्ड जो वर्किंग जर्नलिस्ट्स के लिए आया है, उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक ढंग से हो रहा है या नहीं, उसको ठीक ढंग से लागू किया जा रहा है या

नहीं। बहुत से अवार्ड हमारे देश में आ जाते हैं लेकिन उन अवार्डों का प्रतिफल, जिनके लिए वे अवार्ड होते हैं उनको मिलता है या नहीं, यह सवाल है। मैं अपने मित्र चित्त वसु से इस बात में सहमत हूँ कि असल में इस अवार्ड के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के बारे में देखना है कि वह ठीक ढंग से इम्प्लीमेंट हो रहा है या नहीं। सरकार को और विशेषतया श्रम मंत्रालय को पूरी तरह से इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अखबार एक बहुत बड़ा माध्यम है। सरकार के भी आंख और कान का वह काम करता है और जनता के लिए उसके दुःखदर्द पहुंचाने का वह एक रास्ता है। इसलिए अखबार में काम करने वालों की काम की कंडीशंस और सुविधायें ऐसी हों कि वे बिना किसी डर, संकोच लाभ और लालच के अपने काम को निर्भीक होकर ईमानदारी से पूरा कर सकें।

देश में दुर्भाग्य से अखबारों के मालिक बड़े पूंजीपति हैं और पूंजीपतियों का अपना एक तरीका होता है, शोषण की उनकी मनोवृत्ति होती है, इसीलिए पालेकर अवार्ड के आने के साथ-साथ अनेक बड़े पूंजीपति जो अखबारों के मालिक हैं, उन्होंने ऐसे रास्ते ढूँढने शुरू कर दिए, जिससे पालेकर अवार्ड के परपत्र को डिफॉट किया जा सके। "बैनेट कोलेमन एण्ड कंपनी" के बारे में तो हम सब जानते हैं कि किस ढंग से अपने अखबार के समूह को बाइफरकेट करने की कोशिश की और पालेकर अवार्ड से मिलने वाले लाभों को समाप्त करने की कोशिश की। मुझे खुशी है कि सरकार ने इस मामले में जो कुछ कार्यवाही की, उससे उनको

सफलता नहीं मिलेगी, लेकिन अंशकालीन संवाददाताओं के बारे में यह सही है कि 2500 लोगों को एक कलम से इन्होंने हटा दिया, क्योंकि वे नौकरी की परिभाषा में नहीं आते थे, आनरेरियम अलाउंस के नाम पर उनको रखा गया था, उनकी कोई टर्मस, एण्ड कंडीशंस आफ सर्विसेज नहीं थीं, उनके साथ कोई एग्रीमेंट नहीं था, उनको हटाने की कोशिश की गई। सरकार ने यह काम अच्छा किया कि इस बिल के जरिये से उनको भी इसमें शामिल करने की कोशिश की और जो अम्बीग्युटी है, उसको साफ करने की दिशा में कदम उठाया लेकिन फिर भी वर्किंग जर्नलिस्ट के बारे में इसमें कुछ और दिक्कतें पैदा हो सकती हैं। आपके इस अमेंडमेंट के बाद भी जो दिक्कत हो सकती है वह यह हो सकती है कि अंशकालीन संवाददाता, पार्ट टाइम और फुल टाइम एंप्लाइज की जो डेफिनेशन है, क्या वह आदमी जो कि एक अलाउंस पर, आनरेरियम पर है, जिसका कोई सर्विस, एग्रीमेंट नहीं है, जिसको कोई अपायटमेंट लैटर नहीं दिया गया है, वह फुल टाइम या पार्ट टाइम एंप्लाइज की परिभाषा में आएगा या नहीं आएगा इसलिए मैंने अमेंडमेंट दिया है—

“Any person who was in employment on 13th August, 1980 whether whole-time or part time including part time Correspondents whether employed permanently or for a fixed period shall be deemed to be an employee for the purpose of this Act.”

मैं समझता हूँ कि इसको इंस्टर्ट किए बिना जो गांवों में या दूर-दराज में पार्ट टाइम के आधार पर लोग काम करते हैं, शायद उनकी रक्षा नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसलिए मेरा माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि वे इस संशोधन को स्वीकार करें।

मैं यहां पर एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ.....।

सभापति महोदय : कौन पत्र किस किस्म में है, कब स्थापना किस पत्र की हुई, वह ठोस आधार पर है या नहीं है, क्या आप इस विषय पर भी विचार करेंगे? मान लीजिए कोई पत्र 6 महीने पहले निकाला गया है उसका श्रीगणेश हुआ है, और कोई पत्र 7 साल से काम कर रहा है और उसका आर्थिक आधार ठोस है, दोनों में अंतर करेंगे या नहीं?

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : सभापति जी, अंतर तो करेंगे लेकिन वह बरने का काम मेरा नहीं है। इस वक्त तो सवाल यह है कि पालेकर-अवार्ड को कैसे लागू किया जाए। पालेकर अवार्ड ने इन सारे सवालों पर, जो आपने उठाये हैं, विचार किया है और इसलिए आज वह विषय इस सदन में विचार के लिए नहीं है कि उन पत्रों के बारे में क्या व्यवस्था होगी और क्या नहीं होगी। आज तो मूल में इतना ही प्रश्न है कि पालेकर अवार्ड जो वर्किंग जर्नलिस्ट के हक में आया है, यह एक अच्छा काम है, अच्छा कदम है, इसके इंप्लीमेंटेशन का लाभ मिले और जो शोषण बड़े पूंजीपति करते रहे हैं, वह बंद हो, इसलिए पालेकर अवार्ड है।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि पालेकर अवार्ड के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ये सब बातें देखेंगी।

एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। इसका सम्बन्ध श्रम मंत्रालय से है। मैं इसको इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि असल में जर्नलिज्म में बहुत कुछ घोटाला होता है। काफी शोषण होता है जर-

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

नल्लिस्टस का। आनरेरियम के नाम पर कुछ लोगों की नियुक्ति होती है। चूंकि आनरेरियम उनको दिया जाता है इसलिए एम्प्लायी की तारीफ में वे नहीं आते हैं और इसलिए न तो उनको बोनस मिलता है, न ग्रेचुइटी, न पेंशन और न ही पी एफ बैनिफिट्स ही मिलते हैं। श्रम मंत्रालय को देखना चाहिये कि किस तरह से वर्किंग जनरलिस्टस की हालत को सुधारने के लिए जो हथकंडे इस्तेमाल किए जाते हैं उनको रोका जा सकता है। अगर आवश्यक हो तो इस सम्बन्ध में एक विस्तृत कानून भी लाया जाना चाहिये। हमारे देश में दूर दराज में रहने वाले और शहरों में रहने वाले, दिल्ली जो राजधानी है, उस में रहने वाले या दूसरे प्रान्तों की राजधानियों में रहने वाले जनरलिस्टस को निर्भीक बनाने की आवश्यकता है, उनका अस्तित्व जो आज मालिकों की कृपा पर निर्भर करता है उसको खत्म करने की जरूरत है। इस दिशा में श्रम मंत्रालय को उनकी रक्षा के लिए आवश्यक कानून लाने होंगे। जब तक उनकी सेफ्टी और सिक्योरिटी नहीं होगी, उनके एमालुमेंट्स गारंटीड नहीं होंगे, उनकी सर्विस कंडिशन ठीक नहीं होंगी, उनका फ्यूचर एश्योर्ड नहीं होगा, तब तक कोई जनरलिस्ट निर्भीकता के साथ अपना काम अदा नहीं कर सकेगा। यद्यपि यह विषय इस बिल से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता है लेकिन यह एक अहम विषय है जिस पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आवश्यक हो तो कानून में भी संशोधन किया जाना चाहिये।

श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया (उज्जैन) :
 यह बिल अपने आप में महत्वपूर्ण बिल

है। जिन लोगों की इस में चिन्ता की गई है निश्चय ही ऐसा करके एक अच्छी बात की गई है। यह एक अच्छी शुरुआत है। लेकिन फिर भी इस बारे में बहुत कुछ करने की गुंजाइश है। देश में समाचार पत्रों की निष्पक्षता, उनकी स्वतंत्रता, उनकी निर्भीकता बनी रहनी चाहिये। इस दृष्टि से सभी परिस्थितियों पर विचार करना जरूरी है।

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

16.53 hrs.

उन में जो काम करने वाले पत्रकार हैं, श्रमजीवी हैं उन की वर्किंग कंडिशन पर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। यह चीज अखबारों की आर्थिक स्थिति पर भी काफी हद तक निर्भर करती है। भाषायी समाचार पत्रों का, जिनका देश में पत्रकारिता की दृष्टि से और प्रसार और प्रचार की दृष्टि से भी काफी महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है, उनके बारे में भी विचार करने की जरूरत है। इस बिल को पूर्ण बिल तो नहीं कहा जा सकता है लेकिन काफी कुछ इस में अच्छी बातें हैं। पूरी गारंटी इसमें नौकरी की नहीं दी गई है। धारा तीन में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि "मजदूरी के संदाय के अपने दायित्व के कारण, किसी समाचारपत्र कर्मचारी को पदच्युत सेवान्मुक्त या उसकी छंटनी नहीं की जाएगी।" परन्तु यदि किसी पत्रकार को अखबार में निकालना हो तो अनेक कारण बनाए जा सकते हैं। इस कारण उसको सर्विस की गारंटी नहीं रहती है। इसलिए उसको निर्भीक बनाने के लिए उसको सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए और भी कुछ प्रावधान किए जाने चाहिये।

मैं आपको उस समय की याद दिलाना चाहता हूं जब स्वर्गीय लालबहादुर शास्त्री जी देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे। उस समय जो समाचार पत्रों का स्तर था,

जो अखबारों की निर्भीकता थी, उसको आज भी याद किया जाता है, और उनकी नीति को आदर की दृष्टि से आज भी देखा जाता है। लेकिन आज वह कम होती दिखाई देती है। उस जमाने में उनका यह विचार था कि समाचार पत्र जितने निर्भीक, स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष होंगे उतना प्रजातंत्र हमारे देश में कामयाब होगा। यह उनका मौलिक विचार था, इस विचार को आगे बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।

मुझे याद है कि आपातकाल में सारे समाचार-पत्रों को दबाव में रखने के लिये काफी उपाय किये गये थे जिसके परिणाम सामने आये। मेरा कहना है कि पत्रकारों के बारे में जो विचार किया गया है उसमें और लोगों को भी शामिल करने की जरूरत है। पत्र, पत्रिकाएँ भी वैचारिक आधार को बनाते हैं जो सारी बात को बढ़ावा देते हैं उनको भी लेना चाहिये। आवश्यक सेवा घोषित होने पर आज सुबह ही विचार किया गया कि औद्योगिक विवाद नियम, श्रम कानून लागू नहीं होगा। यदि सरकार के मन में यह बात आ जाये और सरकार तय कर ले कि यह आवश्यक सेवा है तो पत्रकारों की क्या स्थिति होगी? क्या वह स्वतंत्र रह पायेंगे। इसलिए स्वतंत्र, निर्भीक समाचार पत्र रहें इसके लिये जरूरी है कि उनमें काम करने वाले लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति भी ठीक हो। उनको अधिक से अधिक सुविधायें मिलें, उनकी सर्विस की गारन्टी हो और दूर-दराज में जाने के लिए उनको तमाम साधन उपलब्ध कराये जायें और स्वतंत्र, निष्पक्ष समाचार-पत्रों पर सरकार का किसी प्रकार का दबाव न हो और पत्रकार निर्भीकता से अपना काम कर सकें

इसका पूरा ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये। यही मुझे कहना है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रेस और समाचार-पत्र देश की आँखें हैं। जो कुछ देश में हो रहा है, समाज में हो रहा है और सरकारें कर रही हैं उन सभी को प्रेस और समाचार-पत्र दिग्दर्शित करते हैं और नेता तक समाचार पहुँचते हैं। अब यह समाचार-पत्र भी अंधूरा है यदि उसके संवाददाता उसके सम्पादक निर्भीक, निष्पक्ष प्रकार के न हो पायें, वह स्वतंत्र न हो पायें, स्वतंत्र लेखनी प्रयोग न कर सकें तो जो डेमोक्रेसी का मूलमंत्र है निष्पक्षता, विचारों की स्वतंत्रता, विचारों का प्रकाशन वह भी समाप्त हो जायेगा और डेमोक्रेसी अपंग हो कर रह जायेगी। बड़ा खेद का विषय है कि आज हमारे समाचार-पत्र निर्भीक, निष्पक्ष और स्वतंत्र प्रकार के नहीं रह गये हैं और उसका कारण है कि सरकार का उन पर दबाव है। सरकार कुछ पत्रों को अधिक प्रोत्साहन देती है, जो पूँजी-पतियों के अखबार हैं उनको अधिक सहायता देती है, उनको गले लगाती है और दूसरी ओर जिनको वह समझती है कि जनता का सही व्यू पॉइंट प्रस्तुत करेंगे उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करती है, उनको प्रश्रय नहीं देती।

पालेकर अवार्ड के बाद भी "हिन्दुस्तान समाचार" "समाचार भारती" के बहुत से कर्मचारियों की तनख्वाहें बाकी हैं और उनको वेतन नहीं दिया गया। इसलिये वह बहुत परेशान हैं।

17.00 hrs.

पालेकर अवार्ड हिन्दुस्तान समाचार और समाचार भारती ये समाचार-पत्र लागू नहीं कर रहे। अवार्ड के बाद भी

[श्रीहरीश कुमार गंगवार]

करीब-करीब 2,000 पत्रकार और संवाददाता नौकरी से निकाल दिये गये हैं, जैसा कि अन्य सदस्यों ने भी कहा। गर्वनमेंट उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है? क्या सरकार यह नहीं कर सकती कि जो न्यूजप्रिंट इन समाचार-पत्रों को दिया जाता है, अगर वह पालेकर अवार्ड को लागू नहीं करती तो उनके उस कोटे में कटौती कर दे? यह सरकार के हाथ की बात है और वह कर सकती है। उस तरह से पालेकर अवार्ड लागू कराया जा सकता है, परन्तु ऐसा कैसे हो? बड़े-बड़े धन्नासेठ जिनके अखबार हैं, पूँजीपतियों के अखबार हैं, वह सरकार से कोटा बढ़ा कर ले जाते हैं।

सरकार के पास क्या कोई ऐसा ब्यौरा है कि जिन समाचार-पत्रों ने पालेकर अवार्ड को लागू नहीं किया उनके नाम सरकार को मालूम हैं या नहीं? अगर मालूम हैं तो मंत्री महोदय बतायें।

मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में पत्रकारों की हत्याएं हो रही हैं, पत्रकारों की महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार हो रहे हैं, मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, पिछली बार आपने सभी अखबारों में देखा होगा।

अभी ला० जगत नारायण का हत्याकांड हुआ। इस प्रकार के कांड हो रहे हैं, तो पत्रकार कैसे स्वतंत्रता से कार्य कर सकते हैं? सरकार को इनकी देखभाल करनी चाहिये इनकी सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। अखबार क्या है? संवाददाता के आधार पर अखबार चलता है। संवाददाता कठिन परिस्थितियों

में कहां-कहां से समाचार लाता है कितनी ही कठिनाई उठाता है, यदि उनकी सुरक्षा का हमने प्रबन्ध नहीं किया तो निष्पक्ष और निर्भीक पत्रकारिता हमारे देश में नहीं रह जायेगी। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पत्रकारों की निष्पक्षता, स्वतंत्रता बनाये रखने के लिये, उन्हें निर्भीक बनाये रखने के लिये और भी कार्य करने की जरूरत है।

छोटे सम्पादकों और संवाददाताओं की भाषा ही तो समाचार-पत्र है, उनको ऊपर उठाने की ओर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जा रहा है।

मैं कई जिलों में जानता हूँ कि कई खाम अखबार हैं, उन्हें सरकार के विज्ञापन मिलते हैं, दूसरे अखबारों को नहीं मिलते। सरकार को नीति की घोषणा करना चाहिये, अगर राज्य पर सरकार ने यह कार्य छोड़ दिया तो इससे अन्याय होगा।

मैं इन शब्दों के साथ आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. A.K. Roy. You are the last. You will wind up the debate.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): The Bill is a very light Bill..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But the speaker is not a light man.

SHRI A.K. ROY: I am the last, Sir. This is a light Bill and I am happy that, with this, the Labour Minister would be able to do a heavy task, that of implementation of the Palekar Award. Wisdom generally dawns on this Government occasionally; I do not disagree, but it always dawns on them late. They have already burnt their fingers in dealing with newspaper owners while carrying on negotiations in the wage Board. The news-

paper owners became successful in absolutely sabotaging that Wage Board which led to the Tribunal and its award.

This Palekar award is dated the 12th August. It was submitted to the Government on the 13th. On 26th December, they accepted that recommendation. But the recommendation was leaked out to the employers in February itself, as people say. Government came to know that there was a large scale retrenchment of those part-time journalists, etc., only afterwards and that too, after a question was asked in Parliament.

A question was asked in this Parliament on February 25. It is unstarred question No. 1399. It asked:

“Whether the working and non-working Journalists have submitted representations to the Government that after notification of Palekar award many papers have terminated the services of many of the working journalists;

(b) If so, the facts thereof; and

(c) The steps taken so far to restore them to their original positions, if any”.

After that the Government woke up to the position. Now they have come out with a Bill. Though I do not say that it is late; it is better late than never.

I want to say that this Bill is drafted in such a way that the owners of the Press would find all the ways to get out of its clutch. That is why I would like to say that while moving my amendment to the clauses.

I would like to say that the question of journalists is not like dealing with the workers. Working journalists produce public opinion while the worker produces some commodity. Here their independence and security are to be kept in view. In my opinion, any attempt to deal with the remuneration, wages etc. of the working journalists should be connected with the problem of their working conditions, the conditions in which they have to work.

That means the Labour Minister and the Minister for Information and Broadcasting should work together and there should be a joint Working Group to liberate the journalists from both their economic hardship and also from the constant threat of dismissal by the proprietors. Recently some seminar was held in last December—the National Media Convention—in Delhi. There a lot of things were said about diffusion of ownership and whether the

owners of newspapers have implemented the Palekar Award. Sir, you will find that not only small owners here and there but the big owners and monopolists who have got complete control over their newspapers have got the courage to flout the wage board award and also the Government and they have not implemented the Palekar Award and retrenched the journalists. The Government must find some way to bring these big fellows to book. These big owners also wield considerable political power over the government and influence the mass media. The Government should think of bringing them under control so that they can free the journalists from their constant threat and also from economic hardship by completely implementing the award.

श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा: सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री सुधीर कुमार गिरि, श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह, श्री डागा, श्री मायातेवर, श्री नारायण चौबे, श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास, श्री चित्त बसु, श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा, श्री जटिया, श्री गंगवार और श्री ए० के० राय की शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बिल के बारे में बड़ी लम्बी-लम्बी, और छोटी-छोटी भी, बातें कहीं। मैंने उन सब बातों को ध्यान से सुना है। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि इस एमेंडिंग बिल का आबजेक्टिव बहुत लिमिटेड है। इस बिल के द्वारा पार्ट-टाइम कारेसपोण्डेंट्स को वर्किंग जर्नलिस्ट की परिभाषा में रखा गया है। अगर कोई पार्ट-टाइम कारेसपोण्डेंट डिसमिस होता है या छुटनी-ग्रस्त होता है, तो वह इंडस्ट्रियल डिसप्यूट्स एक्ट के मातहत एंप्रॉप्रिएट गवर्नमेंट द्वारा नियुक्त लेबर ट्रिब्यूनल के पास अपनी कम्प्लेंट्स और ग्रीवांसिज के रिड्रेसल के लिए जा सकता है। इस बिल में एक और प्रावोजन यह है कि कोई एम्प्लॉई इसलिये डिसमिस या रिट्रेंच नहीं होगा कि न्यूजपेपर एम्प्लॉयर को आर्थिक कठिनाई है। यही तरकीबें हमारे इस बिल में हैं।

[श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा]

जहाँ तक अन्य मुद्दों का सवाल है मैं माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगी कि हम और वे दोनों मिल कर किसी दिन बैठें, उस बैठक में तमाम बातों का तत्काल ठीक ढंग से होगा कि क्या-क्या रास्ते निकल सकते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि 2500 पार्ट-टाइम कारस्पोंडेन्स रिट्रेन्ड हैं। एक अन्य माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि 2 हजार पार्ट-टाइम कारस्पोंडेन्स रिट्रेन्ड हैं। मैं सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि मेरे पास इस तरह की 50 कम्प्लेक्स रिट्रेन्ड को सीधी आई हुई थीं। मैंने 1 अगस्त को टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया, इंडियन एक्सप्रेस, यू० एन० आई०, पत्रकार संसद् और अलजमियत के प्रतिनिधियों को बुला कर बात की थी। 26 जुलाई को यह आर्डिनेंस भी आ गया था। इस आर्डिनेंस को बिल में परिणित करते हुए मैं आप से निवेदन कर रही हूँ कि राज्य सभा ने इसे पारित कर दिया है, आज आप भी इसे पारित कर दें।

दूसरा सवाल यह उठाया गया है कि 13 अगस्त, 1980 से आगे क्यों इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाय या कार्यान्वयन किया जाय या एन्फोर्स किया जाय। मैं सदन के माननीय सदस्यों से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि किसी भी ट्रिब्यूनल का एवार्ड तब से कार्यान्वित होता है, जब से सरकार उसे स्वीकार कर लेती है। पालेकर ट्रिब्यूनल के एवार्ड को दिसम्बर, 1980 से भारत सरकार ने स्वीकृति दी, लेकिन बहुत कसरत के बाद, जिस दिन सरकार ने ट्रिब्यूनल के एवार्ड को रिसीव किया उसी दिन से हम इस को एन्फोर्स करने जा रहे हैं—वह है 13 अगस्त 1980। ऐसी स्थिति में सिर्फ एक बात मैं आप से कहना चाहूंगी —

जमाने भर की मुसीबतें मुझे सला नहीं सकती, मैं क्या करूँ मुझे आदत है मुस्कराने की।

कहा गया है कि जो बड़े-बड़े अखबारों के मालिक हैं मैं उन के साथ पक्षपात करती हूँ। यह सब बात गलत है। मैं कहना नहीं चाहती उस थ्योरी को—कार्ल-मार्क्स की थ्योरी—लेकिन श्री ए० के० राय को बतलाना चाहती हूँ।

"From each according to his capacity to each according to his work and from each according to his capacity to each according to his need."

किन-किन देशों में यह कार्यान्वित हुआ या नहीं हुआ, मैं अपने को उन कंट्रोवर्सी में डालना नहीं चाहती, लेकिन हमारे कुछ उसूल हैं, हमारे सिद्धांत हैं, हम प्रजातंत्र के राही हैं, हमारी पद्धति पालियामेंट्री डेमोक्रेसी है। हम डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिज्म में विश्वास करते हैं, टोटेलोटोरियनिज्म में विश्वास नहीं करते। डेमोक्रेसी का रास्ता लम्बा जरूर होता है, इस में कागज और समय की अधिक खपत जरूर हो जाती है, लेकिन मिलजुलकर आप लोगों के सहयोग से जो बातें होती हैं वह टिकाऊ होती हैं और उन से सुधार होता है। सब के मेल-मिल्लत से जो रिजल्ट निकलता है वह गरीबों को राहत देने वाला होता है।

डागा साहब ने बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कहीं। उन्होंने कहा—68 करोड़ जो भारतवासी हैं उन के लिये सब से स्ट्रांग मोडिया हमारे जर्नलिस्ट्स होते हैं चाहे बड़े अखबारों के हों या छोटे अखबारों के हों, गांव में रहने वाले हों या शहर में रहने वाले हों। मैं इस बात को मानती हूँ। मैं सदन का अधिक समय लेना नहीं चाहती,

थोड़ी-बहुत अखबार-नवीसी मैंने भी की है तथा कुछ कारस्पान्डेंट का काम भी छात्रजीवन में किया है। मैं जानती हूँ कि इस में क्या कठिनाइयाँ होती हैं। लेकिन इस चार्ज को कभी भी स्वीकार नहीं करूँगी कि मेरी सरकार या मेरी मिनिस्ट्री या मैं स्वयं बड़े-बड़े अखबार मालिकों के पक्षधर हैं और छोटे लोगों के या गरीब लोगों के हिमायती नहीं हैं। हम बहुजन-हिताय, बहुजन-सुखाय में विश्वास रखते हैं।

प्रेटेस्ट गुड टू दि प्रेटेस्ट नम्बर ।
और मैं आप को कहना चाहती हूँ:

“जग पीड़ित रे अति सुख से, जग
पीड़ित रे अति दुःख से
मानव जग में बंट जाए सुख दुःख
से और दुःख सुख से ॥”

मैं डागा साहब से कहना चाहती हूँ कि 68 करोड़ लोगों का जो स्ट्रांग मीडिया हमारे पत्रकार, अखबारनवीस हैं, उन के सबध में आप ने कहा है। मुझे भी उस का इल्म है, कुछ तजुर्बा भी रखती हूँ। मेरी भी आंखें खुली हैं, कान खले हैं, मैं देखती हूँ सुनती हूँ और पढ़ती हूँ और जानती हूँ और मैं तो यह कहना चाहती हूँ :

“खींचो न कमान, न तार निकालो,
जब ताप मुकाबिल हो, तो अखबार
निकालो” ।

किसी ने कहा कि सरकार की मंशा बहुत खराब है लेकिन मैं यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि सरकार की मंशा बिल्कुल साफ है। मैं ने आप लोगों को अपनी बातें बतलाई हैं और मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहती हूँ कि आप लोग अगर हमारी मदद करें और यदि आप का पूरा

सहयोग हमें मिले, तो ये सारी चीजें, जो मैं तरमीम ला रही हूँ बिल के रूप में, एमेंडमेंट के रूप में, उस से हमारे पार्ट-टाइम कोरस्पोंडेंट्स का भला होगा ही और साथ-साथ हम इसे खूबसूरती के साथ इम्प्लीमेंट भी कर लेंगे, जिस के लिए आप बहुत आतुर हैं।

मैं ने पहले कहा है कि मैं आप का ज्यादा समय नहीं लूँगी लेकिन मैं यह कह देना चाहती हूँ कि किसी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि 2500 कर्मचारी रिट्रेंच्ड हैं और किसी ने कहा कि 2,000 रिट्रेंच्ड हैं और पत्रकार संसद ने 26 हजार रिट्रेंच्ड लोगों का जिक्र मुझ से किया है। मैं ने उन से कहा कि सारी कम्प्लेंट्स और ग्रीवान्सेज के कागजात मेरे सुपुर्द हो जाने चाहिए और मैं निष्पादित कड़ाई के साथ कराऊँगी लेकिन आज तक पत्रकार संसद से एक भी ग्रीवांस और कम्प्लेंट का पेटिशन मेरे पास नहीं आया, तो मैं कर क्या सकती हूँ।

तमिलनाडू का एक अखबार है, जिस का नाम लिया गया है। मैंने कहीं नोट किया है। उस में बहुत गड़बड़ी है, ऐसा कहा गया लेकिन सभी समस्याओं का समाधान मैं ही नहीं कर लूँगी। जो एप्रोप्रियेट गवर्नमेंट है और उन के अंदर जो अखबार पढ़ते हैं, वहीं पर वे बातें जानी चाहिए। वहाँ के ट्रिब्यूनल और वहाँ के कोर्ट से वे कैसे निष्पादित होंगे। अगर हमारे पास आते हैं, तो हम उन के पास भेज देंगे और जो एम्पलाइज की डिमांड्स हैं, हम देखेंगे कि वे उन को देखें। -

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ और आप से अपील करना चाहती हूँ कि मेरे इस इमेंडमेंट बिल को आप समर्थन दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

17.17 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is one announcement to be made. I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message dated 15 September, 1981, from the District Magistrate, Faizabad, U.P., today :—

"Shri Ram Awadh, M.P. arrested under section 188 I.P.C. on 15-9-1981 in Tanda for defying prohibitory order under section 144 Cr. P.C. promulgated by the Sub Divisional Magistrate, Tanda. The M.P. defied prohibitory order along with four other workers in connection with Jail Bhao Andolan launched by Lokdal Party. Shri Ram Awadh has been in District Jail, Faizabad, U.P."

WORKING JOURNALISTS AND OTHER NEWSPAPER EMPLOYEES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL—CONTD.

Clause 2—(Amendment of Section 2)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up Clause by Clause consideration. Clause 2. There are amendments to be moved.

SHRI SATYANARAIN JATIYA : I beg to move :

"Page 1, line 14,—
after "newspaper" insert—
"or periodical or magazine" (1)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I beg to move :

"Page 1, line 13,—
after "part-time," insert—
"either permanently or temporarily," (3)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

"Page 1—
after line 15, insert—
'and (ii) the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely—

Explanation—Any person who was in employment, whether whole time or part time, on October 1, 1979 including

a correspondent employed permanently or temporarily for a stipulated period, shall be considered an employee for the purpose of this Act." (14)

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्लाइ दो की लाइन 14 के बारे में मैंने कहा है—

In relation to one or more newspaper or periodical or magazine establishment'

इस के विषय में मेरा यह कहना है कि केवल न्यूजपेपर्स तक ही इस लाभ को सीमित नहीं करना चाहिए। पत्र-पत्रिकाओं को भी इसमें शामिल करना चाहिए। समाचार पत्रों में काम करने वालों के अलावा जो पत्र-पत्रिकाओं में काम करते हैं, उनको भी इसका लाभ दिया जाना चाहिए।

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : The Minister has given the number of retrenched journalists. He has not given the number of discharged or dismissed employees or workers. I have been given the figure of 2500 who were retrenched employees and journalist. The hon. Minister should amend the Clause so that this benefit may be effective from 1st day of January, 1980.

श्री रामश्रवतार शास्त्री : मैंने जो संशोधन दिया है, उसे मैं पढ़ देता हूँ। क्योंकि इसी तरह का संशोधन श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा ने भी दिया था जिसको कि उन्होंने मूब नहीं किया। मेरा संशोधन इस प्रकार है—

"पृष्ठ 2,—

पंक्ति 4 के पश्चात निम्नलिखित अन्तः स्थापित किया जाये :—

'और (ii) निम्नलिखित स्पष्टीकरण अन्तःस्थापित किया जाएगा :—

"स्पष्टीकरण—कोई भी व्यक्ति जो 1 अक्टूबर, 1979 को नियोजन में था, चाहे पूर्णकालिक या अंशकालिक जिसके अतर्गत स्थायी रूप से या

नियत अवधि के लिए नियोजित
अंशकालिक संपादक भी है,
इस अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के
लिए कर्मचारी समझा जाएगा।"

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA:
The term newspaper has been defined in
the Act to mean any printed periodical
work containing public news or comments
on public news and includes such other
class of periodical work as may from time
to time be provided in this behalf by the
Central Government in the Official Gazette.
Thus the definition of newspaper already
includes periodicals and magazines. There
is therefore no need for this amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will put
all the amendments moved to Clause 2,
together to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 1, 3, and 14 were put and
negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The ques-
tion is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 (Insertion of new section 16A)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Amend-
ments to Clause 3 may be moved now.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I beg to move :

Page 2, lines 3 and 4,—

*after "establishment" insert "or news
agency" (4)*

Page 2, line 8,—

for "or retrench"

substitute "retrench or transfer" (5)

Page 2, line 8,—

*after "newspaper" insert "or news
agency" (6)*

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :
I bet to move :

Page 2,—

after line 8, insert—

"16B. Every employee of a news-
paper shall be given proper grouping
categorisation and appointment
letter."

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) : I beg to
to move :

Page 2, line 8,—

add at the end—

"While for the same action showing
any other reasons as that mentioned
above the employer must take prior
clearance from the Central Govern-
ment satisfying the genuineness of
the reasons shown." (11)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr.
Jamilur Rahaman is not there. Mr.
Daga again.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I beg
to move :

Page 2—

after line 8, insert—

"16B. Every part-time correspon-
dent shall get the benefits of service
security, gratuity, Provident Fund
and Overtime allowance." (15)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will put all
the amendments together to the vote of
the House.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : At
least allow us for half a minute to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, please
be brief.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : एक बात बहुत
जरूरी थी। हमारी थम मंत्री जी ने
जवाब दिया है। वह ठीक है कि बुफिया
विभाग को कह दिया गया है। लेकिन
कई समस्याएँ हैं शोषण और दमन की।
एक यह है कि यह जो आनरेरियम पर
होते हैं ये कौन से पत्रकार होते हैं?
क्या उनको अपॉइंटमेंट लेटर दिया जाता है
उनकी सुविधाओं के बारे में आप क्या
सोचते हैं। पालेकर अर्वाइ ने जो कही
है उनके बारे में इनके लिए आपका क्या
कहना है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your
amendment has already been circulated.
Every Member has got it.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I
know it; everybody have gone through it;
that I know; at least you gone through
that; I am very certain about that. Here
what I say is :

"Every employee of a newspaper shall
be given proper grouping, categorisation
and appointment letter."

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

म्राजकल क्या होता है कि म्पायटमेंट सेंटर नहीं देते हैं और उनको जब चाहें निकाल देते हैं आपने कहा है कि फिर से बिल लाना पड़ेगा और अमेंडमेंट करना पड़ेगा, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर विचार किया जाए और यह बात बहुत जरूरी है, नहीं तो इससे तो आप एक छोटा सा परपज सर्व कर सकेंगे।

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : The amendment intends to safeguard the interest of the present journalists. Here only the newspaper establishment has been indicated. The news agencies are there which are also not paying the due wages to their employees. So, I have brought forward this amendment.

SHRI A.K. ROY : My amendment is very vital. You have seen it. You read it. It says, "No employer in relation to a newspaper establishment shall dismiss, discharge or retrench any newspaper employee by reasons of its liability for payment of wages to the newspaper employees at the rate specified in the order of the Central Government." No owner is that foolish that he would retrench or dismiss his employees stating that reason. It is impossible. That is why I also wanted to know how many employees have already been retrenched? She should give the figures. If he wants to retrench to his employees, he will take definitely any other plea. What should be the safeguard? That is why I have helped my Labour Minister. I have armed her with this particular amendment while for the same action saying any other reason. I have just mentioned that they must take prior help from the Central Government. The employer will say that they have got surplus; that is why they want to retrench them. They must take care so that the Ministry can examine whether that reason is genuine or not. That is why this amendment is very vital and it will arm her to tackle the unscrupulous management in a proper way. So, I request her to accept my amendment.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : No complaint has been brought to the notice of the Government by labour leaders. If he has got any complaint or grievance, he can submit it to me and I will look into it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I shall put all the amendments moved against Clause 3 to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 4 to 7 and 11 and 15 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

Clause 4—(Repeat and Saving)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no amendment. So, I shall put it to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title and Commencement)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I beg to move :

Page 1, lines 6 and 7—

for "on the 13th day of August, 1980" "Substitute "on the 1st day of January, 1980." (2)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I beg to move :

Page 1, lines 6 and 7,—

for "13th day of August, 1980

substitute "1st day of October, 1979" (8)

SHRI A.K. ROY : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 6,—

for "13th" substitute "12th" (9)

The number 13 is unlucky. This Award is dated 12th August. So, I say instead of 13th, you substitute 12th.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : The Government has received the Tribunal Award on 13th August, 1980.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I shall put all the amendments moved against Clause 1 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 2, 8, and 9 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA
I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion
moved :—

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr.
Ramavatar Shastri.

Only one minute, like a diamond.

I have no objection for two minutes.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करना हूँ। समयमात्र के कारण मैं एक दो बातें ही कहना चाहता हूँ। अखबारों में जो पत्रकार काम करते हैं या सवाददाता होते हैं उन्हीं से संबंधित आपका यह विधेयक है। मैं कह दूँ कि अखबारों के मालिक अपने कर्मचारियों को तरह तरह से तंग करते हैं। आपने सुना होगा एक जमाने में विश्व मित्र अखबार पटना से निकलता था। मूल चन्द्र अग्रवाल उसके मालिक थे उस अखबार ने बहुत से पत्रकारों की छटनो कर दी थी जिस में बाल्मीकि प्रसाद विक्ट एक सुप्रसिद्ध कवि भी थे जिन को आप भी जानते हैं। उनको हालत बहुत ही खराब है। जो अखबार मालिकों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा पहुंचाते हैं उनको स्थिति कैसे खराब हो जाती है इसका विक्ट जो एक उदाहरण है। इसी तरह बनारस से आज निकलता है। बहुत सुप्रसिद्ध अखबार है। पंडित कमला पति त्रिपाठी जैसे व्यक्ति उसके सम्पादक रह चुके हैं। वहां झगड़ा चल रहा है। कुछ लोगों को निकला गया है। उद् के अखबारों की बात भी सामने है। उन्होंने आम तौर से पालेकर एवार्ड

को माना नहीं है। पता नहीं उन से आप कैसे मनवाएंगे क्योंकि वे कहते हैं उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति खराब है। एक इजारेदार के अखबार का भी मैं नाम लेना चाहता हूँ। सचलाइट और प्रदीप उनका नाम है। उसके मालिकों ने आज तक पालेकर एवार्ड को स्वीकार नहीं किया है। जब अम-जीवी पत्रकार संघ की तरफ से कहा जाता है, कर्मचारियों की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि एवार्ड लागू होना चाहिये तो वे कहते हैं कि उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। बिड़ला जैसा हिन्दुस्तान का बड़ा एकाधिकारी उद्योगपति कहे कि हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है इसलिए हम पत्रकारों के अधिकारों को मान्यता नहीं देंगे तो इससे बढ़ कर शर्म की और क्या बात हो सकती है। अब तक वहां का लेबर डिपार्टमेंट भी बिड़ला साहब को इसके लिए राजी नहीं कर सका है। वह इतने बड़े हैं कि उनको राजी करना भी बड़ा मुश्किल है। यहां तो कम से कम पालेकर एवार्ड को लागू करवाएं। यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है। वहां के कर्मचारी तरह-तरह से आंदोलन के रास्ते पर चले गए हैं। उनको बचाया जाना चाहिये। अगर आप इस तरह से करेंगे तो सचमुच में पत्रकारों का भला होगा, पत्रकार समझेंगे कि हमारे लिए खाली सरकार कानून ही नहीं बना देता है बल्कि उन पर अमल भी करता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): मुझे जो कमी नजर आ रही है उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात यह है कि पत्रकारों को

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के बारे में आपने कोई बात नहीं कही है। पत्रकार आज हर तरह से असुरक्षित है। जहाँ तक उनकी शारीरिक सुरक्षा का संबंध है आपने देखा लिखा है कि जाला जगत नारायण की हत्या का जबन्य अपराध अभी हाल ही में हुआ है और वह आपके सामने है। इसके अतिरिक्त उड़ीसा में जो कुछ हुआ है, बनारस में जिन वार्ता के पत्रकार, सहरनपुर में पत्रकारों के साथ क्या हुआ, प्रचंड के जो भंडारी साहब पत्रकार थे, उनके साथ क्या हुआ वह सब आपके सामने हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पत्रकारों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के संबंध में आप विशेष ध्यान दें।

उनकी नौकरी की भी सुरक्षा नहीं है। पालेकर एवार्ड की एनाउंसमेंट के बाद से करीब दो हजार पत्रकारों के निकाले जाने की बात आपके सामने कुछ लोगों ने रखी है...

श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा : आप कहते हैं। मेरे सामने कागज नहीं है। कागज दें। आप मुझे कागजात क्यों नहीं देते।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : नाराज न हों। 2,000 लोगों के बारे में मैं भी कह रहा हूँ। लेकिन बहुत से ऐसे पत्रकार हैं जिन्होंने अपने बारे में भी अभी तक आपको कुछ नहीं कहा है। लेकिन आपको अपनी मशीनरी से स्वयं पता लगा लेना चाहिये कि ऐसे कौन से लोग हैं और कहाँ-कहाँ निकाले गये हैं, खासकर बड़े पूजापतियों ने, जिनके कब्जे में अखबार हैं, उन्होंने अवार्ड को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने स्वयं पता लगाने की कोशिश नहीं की, बल्कि जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार

पर छोड़ दी गई। आपको स्वयं पता लगाना चाहिये और कितन-कितने लोगों की छंटनी की गई, और जिन्होंने छंटनी की है उनका न्यूजप्रिंट का कोटा आप बन्द कर दें।

छोटे अखबारों के विकास के लिए विशेष रूप से कुछ ठोस उपाय आपको करने चाहिये, खासतौर से रोजनल लैंग्वेज में, हिन्दी में जो छोटे-छोटे अखबार निकलते हैं उनसे संबंधित जो पत्रकार हैं उनके लिये आपको विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिये। सरकार ने पालेकर ट्राइब्यूनल अवार्ड को इम्प्लीमेंट करने की तिथि क्यों बदल दी? केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा यह चीज बदल दी गई, यह उचित नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव है कि आप उसको पुनः रिवाइज करें।

श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा : मैंने इसको स्पष्ट कर दिया है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर सिन्हा : कीह जो समाचार एजेंसीज हैं "हिन्दुस्तान समाचार" और समाचार भारती" इनके पत्रकारों को वेतन नहीं मिलता है, वह तरह-तरह से परेशान हो रहे हैं और वहाँ कुछ गड़बड़ियाँ भी हैं उसके बारे में आपको कई बार कहा गया है। इसलिये उनकी जांच कराइये और उनकी समस्याओं की तरफ ध्यान दें, खासतौर से "हिन्दुस्तान समाचार" के लोग बहुत ही त्रस्त हैं।

श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय रामावतार शास्त्री ने जो बातें कही हैं उर्दू और हिन्दी अखबारों में के सम्बन्ध में तो यह पहले कह देना चाहती हूँ कि हिन्दी और उर्दू के अखबारों में कोई भेद नहीं मानती हूँ। किसी ने कहा है कि यह हिन्दी नहीं है यह उर्दू नहीं है यह जुमले

जिगर के जुवां जिन्दगी की "। लेकिन जहाँ तक उन अखबारी कर्मचारियों की मुसीबत का सवाल है मेरे सामने शिकायतें आयेगी तो कानूनी तरीके से मैं शीघ्रता से दूर करने का प्रयास करूँगी। "विश्वामित्र" अखबार कई जगह से निकलता है कलकत्ता से भी निकलता है। लेकिन पटना में गड़बड़ी कई सालों से है। उस को सुलझाने का बड़ा प्रयास किया था जब मैं बिहार में भ्रम मंत्री थी तब और जिन कवि श्री विकट का शास्त्री जी ने नाम लिया था मुझे उस की जानकारी है। लेकिन मैं ऐसा मानती हूँ कि कुछ कानूनी ढंग से वह वाइन्ड अप हो गया। तो उसको फिर कैसे निकाला जाय आप आइये बातें होंगी।

जहाँ तक उद् अखबार "अलजमियत" के एम्प्लॉईज का सवाल है मैंने पहले ही कहा कि मैंने "अलजमियत" के प्रतिनिधि को बुलाया था। वे अभी तक काग़िब की परिभाषा स्पष्ट नहीं कर सके फिर मैं क्या कर सकती हूँ। आप इस में मेरी सहायता करें।

"प्रदोष" और "सचनार्डिट" का आपने जिक्र किया, देखा जायगा। लेकिन बिहार सरकार के अधिकार में ये अखबार नहीं अतः वहाँ बात होनी चाहिये। यों मेरे सामने शिकायतें आयेगी तो संबंधित सरकारों के यहाँ उन्हें भेज कर और उचित कार्यवाही करने की दिशा में निर्देश दूँगी।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is "That the Bill be passed"

The Motion was adopted

17.40 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION : RE APPROVAL FOR FIXING MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF LOAN FOR ASSAM STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): On behalf of my colleague, Shri Vikram Mahajan, I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) of Section 65 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (54 of 1948), read with clause (b) of the Proclamation issued on the 30th June, 1981 by the President under article 356 of the Constitution with respect to the State of Assam, this House accords approval for fixing under the said sub-section (3) the sum of one hundred and fifty crores of rupees as the maximum amount which the Assam State Electricity Board may, at any time, have on loan under sub-section (1) of the said section 65."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 65 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (54 of 1948), read with clause (b) of the Proclamation issued on the 30th June, 1981, by the President under article 356 of the Constitution with respect to the State of Assam, this House accords approval for fixing under the said sub-section (3) the sum of one hundred and fifty crores of rupees as the maximum amount which the Assam State Electricity Board may, at any time, have on loan under sub-section (1) of the said section 65."

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : (Bombay-North) : I want to speak on this Resolution. The Resolution seems to be a very simple Resolution. But it is not so simple. I will take a few minutes to explain how it is not so simple. Therefore, I would request you to allow me to speak on it tomorrow.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right. We will take up the next item.

17.43 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

PRODUCTION OF UREA

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : (कोटा) :
उपाध्यक्ष श्री 8 सितम्बर को प्रश्न संख्या 335 जो कि फर्टीलाइजर और खासकर यूरिया के बारे में था, उस का उत्तर मंत्री महोदय ने सदन में दिया था। जो प्रश्न व उत्तर हैं, वे इस प्रकार हैं—

"Will the Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the present monthly production of urea fertilizer in the country, (factory-wise);

(b) the quantity of naptha used in the production of this urea ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the prices of urea have been increased in July-August 1981 and if so, the dates on which prices thereof were increased and to what extent ; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that at the time of increasing the prices thereof, the factories had huge stocks of urea and naptha and if so, the details thereof in respect of each factory ?

The reply was as follows :

"(a) and (b). The monthly production of urea during April-June, 1981 (factory-wise) and the consumption of naptha during this period is indicated in the enclosed Annexure I and Annexure II respectively.

(c) The price of urea has been increased from Rs. 2,000 per metric tonne to Rs. 2,350/- per metric tonne with effect from 11th July, 1981.

(d) The position regarding stocks of naptha and urea on the close of business on 10th July, 1981 is indicated in the closed Annexure-III".

इस उत्तर के द्वारा एक बहुत बड़ा कन्फ्यूजन सदन और देश में रहा। कई सवाल इसमें से उठे, उन का स्पष्टीकरण नहीं हो पाया। उन सारे सवालों पर आज मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगा।

देश में हरित क्रान्ति आई। हरित क्रान्ति के लिये एक बड़ा फैक्टर खाद हो सकता था, फर्टीलाइजर हो सकता था। उस की कीमत देश में इतनी अधिक हो रही है जिसके कारण हरित क्रान्ति का लाभ केवल बड़े किसान ही उठा पाये, जो छोटे और मध्यम किसान हैं वह बढ़ती हुई कीमतों के कारण खाद का फायदा नहीं उठा सके। इसलिये हरित क्रान्ति बड़े लोगों तक ही सीमित रह गई।

हालत यह है कि जिस समय यूरिया की जरूरत होती है, डीलर्स के स्टॉक्स से यह गायब हो जाता है, जिस समय सल्फेट की डी० ए० बी० की आवश्यकता होती है वह भी गायब हो जाता है, नतीजा यह होता है कि जितना ब्लैंक उस खाद के अन्दर किसानों को मजबूरी में देना पड़ता है, आज तक सरकार की ओर से उस का कोई इलाज नहीं हो पाया है।

इतना ही नहीं, खाद में कैमिकल्स का जो अनुपात होना चाहिए, किसानों को दिए जाने वाले खाद में वह अनुपात बिल्कुल नहीं मिलता है, बल्कि उन्हें सब-स्टैंड और एडल्ट्रेटिड खाद सप्लाई किया जाता है। इस तरह किसानों के साथ बहुत बड़ा खिलवाड़ किया जा रहा है।

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में बताया था कि जुलाई में खाद की कीमतें बढ़ाई गई थीं। यूरिया की कीमत 2,000 रुपये पर मीट्रिक टन थी, उस को बढ़ा कर 2,350 रुपये पर मीट्रिक टन किया गया, यानी 350 रुपये पर मीट्रिक टन बढ़ा दिया गया। टी एस पी (ग्रेनुलेटिड) की कीमत 2200 रुपये पर मीट्रिक टन से बढ़ा कर 2600 रुपये पर मीट्रिक टन कर दी गई, यानी 400 रुपये पर मीट्रिक टन बढ़ा दिया गया। डी ए पी एक बहुत महंगा खाद है, उस की कीमत 3050 रुपये पर मीट्रिक टन से बढ़ा कर 3600 रुपये पर मीट्रिक टन कर दी गई,

यानी 550 रुपये पर मीट्रिक टन बढ़ा दिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में पेट्रोल और पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की कीमत नहीं बढ़ी, तो क्या कारण था कि खाद की कीमत—उस खाद की कीमत, जिस का प्रयोग हमारे अन्नदाता करते हैं, जिन के नाम पर हम और आप लोक सभा में बैठे हैं—350 रुपये से 550 रुपये पर मीट्रिक टन तक बढ़ा दी गई।

दूसरी जानकारी मैंने यह चाही थी कि जिस रोज खाद के भाव बढ़ाए गए, उस वक्त कारखानों के पास खाद का स्टॉक कितना था। प्रश्न के दूसरे भाग में यह सूचना दी गई कि कारखानों के पास 4,32,947 टन खाद का स्टॉक था। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह स्पष्ट जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि इस के अलावा कारखानों के वेयर-हाउसिज में कुल कितना स्टॉक था। मेरी जानकारी है कि मंत्री महोदय ने जितना स्टॉक बताया है, कारखानों के वेयर-हाउसिज और ट्रांसिट में—रेलगाड़ियों और ट्रकों में—उससे दस गुना ज्यादा स्टॉक था। अगर 4,32,947 टन यूरिया पर 350 रुपये पर मीट्रिक टन के हिसाब से मुनाफा लगायें, तो कारखानों को केवल सरकार के घोषणा कर देने से 15,15,31,450 रुपये का अनुचित लाभ हुआ। जो स्टॉक मैं बता रहा हूँ, जो कारखानों के अलावा वेयर-हाउसिज में या रास्ते में था, जो नहीं बताया गया है, अगर उस के आधार पर हिसाब लगाएं, तो कारखानों को केवल सरकार की घोषणा के कारण 150 करोड़ रुपये से भी ज्यादा अनुचित लाभ हुआ। मैं आप से जानकारी चाहूंगा कि आपने जो सूचना अपने उत्तर में दी है उस के अलावा कारखानों के जो वेयर-हाउसिज थे और ट्रांसिट में जो खाद चल रही थी वह कितना स्टॉक था? यह तो यूरिया के सम्बन्ध में सूचना चाहिए। इस के अलावा डी ए पी का जो प्राइस आपने बढ़ाई तथा दूसरी

खादों की बढ़ाई वह कितनी कितनी बढ़ाई, किस लिए बढ़ाई और वह कौन सा मीट्रिक था जो कि सरकार उन को सप्लाय करती है जिसकी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कास्ट सरकार ने बढ़ाई है तो कितनी बढ़ाई है। और उस खाद का स्टॉक कारखानों के पास कितना था?

यह बात तो आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि देश में खाद कारखानों द्वारा डीलर्स बनाए गए हैं एजेंट्स बनाए गए हैं। यह जो आपने आंकड़े खाद के दिए वह खाद तो खाद के कारखानों के मालिकों के पास थी लेकिन इस से कम से कम दस गुना स्टॉक उन डीलर्स/स्टॉकिस्ट्स और एजेंट्स के पास होगा। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि उनके पास कुल कितना स्टॉक था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस सरकार पर हंसी भी आती है और रोना भी आता है। यह प्राइस इंक्रीज की घोषणा 11 जुलाई को की गई थी। आपका जो फटिलाइजर कंट्रोल आर्डर है जो कि ऐसेंशियल कमोडिटीज ऐक्ट की धारा 3(ए) के अन्तर्गत बनाया गया है उसके अनुसार चाहे मैन्युफैक्चरर हो, चाहे डीलर हो, चाहे एजेंट हो या कोई भी हो जो कि खाद की सेल में डील करता हो उस को यह डिसप्ले करना लाजमी होगा कि उस के पास कितना स्टॉक है। इस के अलावा फटिलाइजर कंट्रोल आर्डर की धारा (21) के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक मैन्युफैक्चरर को रिकार्ड में रट्टेन करना होगा तथा कंट्रोलर के पास रिटर्न सबमिट करनी होगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ अब 11 जुलाई के बाद 2 महीने से अधिक हो गए हैं क्या सरकार के पास इस बात की जानकारी आ गई है कि जिस रोज खाद के भावों में वृद्धि की गई उस रोज कारखानों के मालिकों के पास, उनके डीलर्स के पास, स्टॉकिस्ट्स के पास कुल कितनी खाद थी? मैं सरकार से इस बात की जानकारी चाहता हूँ। अगर सरकार के पास यह सूचना नहीं है तो मंत्री जी कह दें कि सूचना नहीं है

[श्री कृष्ण कुमार चौपड़ा]

लेकिन इस से ज्यादा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात इस देश के लिए और कोई हो नहीं सकती है।

इस के अलावा जैसा मैं ने आप से कहा अगर पूरिया के अलावा इस में आप डी ए पी, फास्फेट और दूसरी खादों को भी जोड़ दें तो 500 से 1000 करोड़ का अनुचित लाभ सरकार को इस घोषणा के बाद खाद कारखानों के मालिकों, उन के स्टॉकिस्ट्स, उन के डीलर्स और एजेंट्स को पहुंचा है। मैं मंत्री जी से इस बात का स्पष्ट उत्तर चाहता हूं कि जिस रोज सरकार ने कारखानों के पास खाद के स्टॉक को सीज क्यों नहीं किया? इसके अलावा डिफरेंट स्टेट्स में जो उन के डीलर्स और एजेंट्स थे उन के स्टॉक के सम्बन्ध में आप ने भिन्न भिन्न सरकारों को क्यों निर्देश नहीं दिए कि उन के पास जो स्टॉक है उसको पहले के भाव पर ही बेचा जाए? मेरी सूचना यह है कि सरकार ने उन कारखानों के पास और उन के डीलर्स तथा स्टॉकिस्ट्स के पास जो खाद थी उस के सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार की कोई हिदायत नहीं दी। उन का स्टॉक जप्त नहीं किया गया बल्कि आपने उन को 350 से 550 रुपये प्रति टन के हिसाब से अनुचित लाभ पहुंचाया। दूसरी ओर किसान जो कि इस से सबसे अधिक प्रभावित थे उन तक आपने लाभ पहुंचने नहीं दिया। जो लाभ किसानों को मिलना चाहिए था वह लाभ उन को क्यों नहीं मिला—इस का स्पष्ट उत्तर आप मुझे देने की कृपा करें।

तीसरा प्रश्न नेपथा का है। नेपथा के अलावा कुछ अन्य कैमिकल्ज भी हैं जिन को आप कारखानों को सप्लाई करते हैं। हमें बताया गया है कि नेपथा का 352 रुपये प्रति टन भाव बढ़ाया गया है। आप ने जो

सूचना दी है उस के अनुसार 1,02,215 टन नेपथा कारखानों के मालिकों के पास था, इस नेपथा से दुग्धी या तिग्नी खाद बनाई जाती है। यह जो पुराना माल कारखानों के पास था इस के दाम को बढ़ा कर इस का लाभ आपने किसानों को न दे कर कारखानों के मालिकों को क्यों दिया? इस का हिसाब लगायें तो यह करोड़ों रूपयों में पहुंचता है। इस प्रकार यह साफ है कि सरकार की खाद मूल्य वृद्धि की घोषणा के कारण हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब किसानों को सरकार ने लगभग 1000 करोड़ रुपये तक का नुकसान पहुंचाया है जो कि वास्तव में किसानों को मि चाहिए था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब यह सरकार एक बहाना, एक एक्सक्यूज ले कर आयेगी कि हमारे यहां हम ने रिटेन्शन प्राइस पालिसी बना रखी है जिस के कारण कारखानों के मालिकों को कोई लाभ नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं—आप की रिटेन्शन प्राइस पालिसी क्या है? क्या यह मराठे कमिटी की रिकमैण्डेशन के आधार पर बनाई गई है या फर्टिलाइजर इण्डस्ट्रीज की कॉन्सॉलिडेशन कमिटी की सिफारिशों के आधार पर है? यह क्या फार्मूला है? कारखाने के मालिक कहते हैं कि उन्हें खाद पैदा करने में बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है उनके उस नुकसान से बचाने के लिये सरकार ने रिटेन्शन प्राइस पालिसी चलाई है लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस का फार्मूला क्या है? क्या वही फार्मूला है कि 80 प्रतिशत उत्पादन के बाद उस का जो नेट-वर्क है उस पर 12 परसेंट का रिटर्न उस को अवेलेबिल हो? क्या यही एन्फ्योर करने के लिये फार्मूला बनाया गया है? क्या हर एक कारखाने में हर एक खाद का रिटेन्शन प्राइस अलग होगा? उसको कौन पे करेगा। कितनी कितनी रिटेन्शन प्राइस

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) :
How long are we to go on ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is concluding.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : यह तो आप के इंटरेस्ट की भी चीज है।

You are supposed to support the cultivators.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : This is a Half-An-Hour discussion. You have taken half an hour and others have also to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has taken only 20 minutes.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : I am concluding.

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि रिटेंशन प्राइस पालिसी के आधार पर किस-किस कारखाने की किस-किस खाद के लिए क्या-क्या प्राइस आप ने तय की है और क्या उस के स्टॉक के आधार पर आप तय कर चुके हैं ? आपका कहना है कि इन के ऊपर कुछ मिलेगा तो सरकार ले लेगी। पहले तो हमें प्राइस पालिसी पर ही डाउट है, किसी को अनुचित लाभ दिया जाता है, किसी को नहीं दिया जाता है, इस में काफी कर्प्शन है। लेकिन जो सब से बड़ा सवाल यह है—यह पैसा सरकार के पास आये या कारखाने के मालिक के पास जाये उस से मुझे मतलब नहीं है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो कीमतें बढ़ाई गई हैं, उस पुराने स्टॉक पर बढ़ी हुई कीमतों पर फायदा किसानों को क्यों नहीं दिया गया, किसानों को एक हजार करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान इस बंगलिंग के कारण क्यों हुआ ?

18 hrs.

श्री बलबीर सिंह (शहडोल) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, गोयल साहब ने किसानों के प्रति बड़ी हमदर्दी जाहिर की है। जब हम किसानों की बात करते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ तमाम हाउस किसानों के साथ हमदर्दी करता है। लेकिन किसानों की बात को अगर कोई समझता है तो शायद हमारी पार्टी, हमारा दल ज्यादा

अच्छी तरह से समझता है। किसानों की बेहतरी के लिये क्या कदम उठाने जरूरी हैं, वह हम अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। जहाँ तक और बातों का सवाल है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि एक जनरल क्विटसिज्म की बात है और मैं उस में नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन गोयल साहब ने कुछ सवाल किये हैं। जो आंकड़े पहले इन्होंने जो सवाल किया था, उस के जवाब में हमने दिये थे, उन आंकड़ों के आधार पर इन्होंने कुछ और बातें पूछी हैं, कुछ रिटेंशन प्राइस के मुत्ताल्लिक और कुछ दूसरी चीजों के मुत्ताल्लिक और ये सब चीजों को शक की नज़र से देखते हैं और इन्होंने कहा है कि इस में घपला भी है, कर्प्शन भी है, गवर्नमेंट भी इस में मिली हुई है, इस तरह की जो बातें इन्होंने कही हैं, उन का मैं रूल आऊट कर के चलता हूँ कि ये चीजे नहीं करनी चाहिए। आखिर सरकार का यह फ़र्ज है कि सब चीजों को वह देखे। प्राइस बढ़ी है और मैं मानता हूँ कि प्राइस इंक्रीज हुई है और प्राइस बढ़ने के लिए जो फैक्टर्स होते हैं, उन सब को ध्यान में रखना पड़ता है। अगर प्राइसेज न बढ़ाएं तो फिर प्रोडक्शन कम होता है, प्रोडक्शन पर असर पड़े तो जितने किसान हैं, वे तबाह होते हैं। इसलिए प्राइस बढ़ाने का कोई सरकार को शौक नहीं है और न इस बात की खुशी है कि प्राइसेज बढ़ाई जाएं लेकिन प्राइस बढ़ाने की जरूरत हो जाती है क्योंकि कुछ ऐसे फैक्टर्स हैं, जिन की वजह से ऐसा होता है। दूसरी चीजों की प्राइस बढ़ने की वजह से प्राइस बढ़ानी पड़ती है। पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स हैं, सल्फर है और ये जो सारी चीजे जितनी भी इस के अन्दर इस्तेमाल होती हैं, उस की प्राइस बढ़ने से ऐसा किया जाता है। इनपुट्स की प्राइसेज बढ़ने के बाद

[श्री दलबीर सिंह]

इस की प्राइस फिक्स करने का एक कार्रवाई तैयार किया गया।

मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्राइस का मामला है, हिस्ट्रीव्यूशन का मामला है, यह सारा मामला एग्री-कल्चर मिनिस्ट्री का है और हम ने उनसे इन्फॉर्मेशन मांगी है और उस आधार पर मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि जो रिटेंशन प्राइस की बात इन्होंने कही अगर आप सुनने के लिए थोड़ा सा सब्र रखें, तो उस के बारे में यह स्थिति है।

The manufacturers do not get any fortuitous benefit, as alleged by the Member, on the stocks lying with them at the time of increase in prices. The Retention Price Scheme administered by the FICC ensures, in the following manner, that no such fortuitous benefit accrues to the manufacturers.

Under the Retention Price Scheme, the FICC works out a "retention price" for each price-controlled product of a Company which would give the Company 12% post tax return provided the plants operate at specified levels of efficiency. This retention price varies from Company to Company, for the same product, because of differences in feedstock, process, investment costs etc. For example, the retention prices for urea vary between Rs. 1302/- and Rs. 2698/- per tonne.

The difference between the retention prices and the ex-factory realisation by selling the product at the statutorily fixed retail price is either paid to or recovered from the manufacturer. The ex-factory realisation is obtained by deducting the distribution margin from the notified retail price. For example, in the case of urea, the position on 10-7-81/was that, on a retail price of Rs. 2000/- per tonne, the ex-factory realisation would come to Rs. 1885/- per tonne. While the retention price varies from manufacturer to manufacturer, the ex-factory realisation remains the same for all of them. That is why where the retention price is higher than the ex-factory realisation, the manufacturer gets the difference as a subsidy. On the other hand, where the retention price is lower than the ex-factory realisation, he manufacturer pays the difference to the Government. When the retail price of fertilizers is increased, the ex-factory realisation also increases correspondingly.

Consequently, the subsidies payable are reduced and the amounts recoverable increase to that extent. To give a specific example, the retention price of urea of FACT, Cochin, was Rs. 2423/- per tonne on 10-7-1981. The ex-factory realisation on that date was Rs. 1885/- per tonne. The difference of Rs. 540/- per tonne was being given as subsidy to the Company. When the retail price of urea was increased to Rs. 2350/- per tonne with effect from 11-7-81, the ex-factory realisation went up to Rs. 2235/- per tonne. Consequently, the subsidy payable to the above unit came down by Rs. 350/- per tonne to Rs. 190/- per tonne w.e.f. that date.

The reduction in subsidy thus made is applicable not only to the production after that day but also to all the stocks held and owned on that day by the manufacturers whether in the factory or in their own warehouses or in transit from the factory to their field warehouses. Thus the manufacturers do not derive any benefit because of the increase in the retail prices of fertilizers.

So, Sir, this is the information. About the stocks, etc. he has asked what was the position of the stock. They are taken into account. They are assessed before fixing the price.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल: केवल यह बता दीजिए कि स्टॉक कितना-कितना था? बेअरहाउसिज वगैरह में कितना था, डीलर्स के पास कितना स्टॉक था? इसको दो महीने हो चुके हैं।

श्री दलबीर सिंह: मैन्युफेक्चरर्स के पास सारा का सारा स्टॉक देखा गया है, सारा का सारा असेस किया गया है। लेकिन डीलर्स तो देश के अंदर लाखों के अंदर हैं। उनके पास स्टॉक का अंदाजा लगाना कठिन है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैन्युफेक्चरर्स को कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ है, हां हो सकता है कि डीलर्स को फायदा हुआ हो? यह इन्फॉर्मेशन अभी हमारे पास नहीं है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना):
उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह प्रश्न संख्या 355 के जवाब में चार कारखानों के उत्पादन

की बात मैंने नोट की है। चारों कारखानों का उत्पादन अगर देखा जाए तो उन कारखानों के उत्पादन में कमी आयी है। सब से पहले मैं आपको सिन्दरी की बात बताता हूँ जो कि मेरे सूबे में है।

सिन्दरी में 1981 के तीन महीनों में उत्पादन इस प्रकार था—

अप्रैल में 21,388 टन

मई में 12,815 टन

जून में 8,175 टन

इसी प्रकार गोरखपुर में अप्रैल में 19,240 टन, मई में 11,412 टन और जून में 10,750 टन था।

रामगुण्डम में अप्रैल में 8,106 टन मई में 9,471 टन और जून में 3,480 टन था।

तालचर में अप्रैल में 6,000 टन मई में 5,667 टन, और जून में 4,475 टन था।

इन चारों कारखानों में यूरिया के उत्पादन में कमी होती गयी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनके उत्पादन में कमी होने के क्या कारण हैं? क्योंकि उत्पादन थोड़ा कम नहीं हुआ काफी कम हुआ है।

दूसरे सिन्दरी के बारे में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सच है कि पहले सिन्दरी कारखाना कोयले के आधार पर चलता था और क्या अब कारखाना तेल पर आधारित है जिसकी वजह से उसमें तेल की नियमित आपूर्ति न होने की वजह से कारखाना महीनों महीनों बंद रहता है और इन दिनों भी वह बंद है?

वहाँ की जानकारी इसलिए मुझे है, क्योंकि मैं वहाँ का रहने वाला हूँ और इसका उत्पादन बहुत घटा है। खबर है कि पिछले कई महीने से कारखाना बंद है। क्या सरकार मुनासिब नहीं समझती कि तेल समय पर नहीं मिलता और कोयले का भंडार सिन्दरी के आसपास बहुत है तो उस भंडार को देखते हुए तेल आधारित कारखाने को फिर से कोयला आधारित कारखाने के रूप में परिवर्तित करके उत्पादन शुरू किया जाए।

अंत में एक और प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ जो एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री से संबंधित है, अगर इसकी जानकारी आपको हो तो अवश्य जवाब दीजिए। हमारे देश में सीमांत और लघु कृषकों की संख्या सबसे ज्यादा है। दिनांक 11-7-81 को आपने यूरिया के दाम 2000 से बढ़ा कर 2350 रुपए प्रति टन कर दिये। क्या इसका असर निश्चित रूप से छोटे किसानों की क्रय शक्ति पर नहीं पड़ेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश के कितने प्रतिशत लघु और सीमांत किसान यूरिया का इस्तेमाल करते हैं और वे ज्यादा इस्तेमाल कर सकें, क्या इसके लिए कोई योजना आपने बनाई है?

श्री हर्गिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री शास्त्री जी ने हमारे देश के महत्वपूर्ण कारखानों में यूरिया के उत्पादन घटने के बारे में विस्तार से बताया है, इसलिए मैं उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन खासतौर पर गोरखपुर के खाद के कारखाने के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ, जिसमें केवल यूरिया का ही उत्पादन होता है और यह प्रश्न भी यूरिया के उत्पादन से संबंधित है, इसलिए मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि गोरखपुर खाद कारखाने में यूरिया के उत्पादन की क्या स्थिति है।

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

इस संबंध में मैंने एक प्रश्न माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछा था और माननीय मंत्री जी ने दिनांक 8 सितम्बर 1981 को जवाब में जो आंकड़े दिए थे वे इस प्रकार थे—वर्ष 1980-81 के अप्रैल माह में 26.3 प्रतिशत उत्पादन हुआ, मई में 31.3 प्रतिशत, जून में 33.3 प्रतिशत, जुलाई में 29.1 प्रतिशत, अगस्त में 52.7 प्रतिशत उत्पादन हुआ। नवम्बर में 58.1 प्रतिशत, दिसम्बर में 38.5 प्रतिशत, जनवरी में 61.3 प्रतिशत, फरवरी में 47.8 प्रतिशत वहां पर उत्पादन हुआ। इस प्रकार से 100 प्रतिशत उत्पादन के स्थान पर 25, 26, 30, या 35 प्रतिशत उत्पादन इस कारखाने में हुआ।

उत्पादन की इस कमी के बारे में ग्राम तौर पर बताया जाता है कि बिजली कम दी जाती है, पावर कट होता है, इसलिए उत्पादन नहीं हो पाता दूसरा टैंक इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशंस लेबर अनरेस्ट की वजह से उत्पादन कम होता है और नान एवलेबिलिटी आफ फीड स्टॉक, रा-मेटिरियल की कमी, आदि कारण बताए जाते हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि गोरखपुर कारखाने में बिजली की कमी नहीं हुई, बिजली की कमी की बात कहना गलत है। जब बिजली की कमी का सवाल सामने आया था तो बिजली का एक पावर यूनिट बनाने के लिये सरकार तैयार थी कि गोरखपुर फर्टिलाइजर कारखाने को यह पावर यूनिट दे दिया जाए। लेकिन वहां के प्रबन्धकों ने विरोध किया। अगर बिजली की कमी का सवाल था तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब सरकार इस बात के लिए तैयार थी कि वहां पर बिजली का एक कैप्टिव प्लांट लग

जाए तो क्यों वह विरोध कर रहे थे? स्थिति बिल्कुल दूसरी है। गोरखपुर खाद कारखाना भ्रष्टाचार और गोलमाल का पूरा अड्डा बना हुआ है। वहां लापरवाही से काम होता है। कोई व्यक्ति भी ईमानदारी के साथ इन चीजों का अध्ययन करेगा तो इसी नतीजे पर पहुंचेगा। कारण बता दिए जाते हैं उत्पादन की कमी के लेकिन मुख्य कारण जो लापरवाही और भ्रष्टाचार का है उसकी तरफ ध्यान ही नहीं दिया जाता है।

कोयले की बात कही जाती है और कहा जाता है कि ठीक कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है, ठीक ढंग का नहीं मिल रहा है। लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि अच्छी किस्म का कोयला आता भी है तो बनारस में उसको अनलोड कर दिया जाता है और फिर ट्रकों पर खराब किस्म का कोयला लाद कर ले जाते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि कुछ अधिकारियों के बीच मिली भगत है जिन में चीफ प्रोडक्शन इंजीनियर है, मेटिरियल मैनेजर आदि हैं। अखबारों में अक्सर इस बारे में आता रहता है। ये लोग ट्रक से—कोयला मंगते हैं। काफी पैसे का इस में गोलमाल होता है। इसकी जांच होनी चाहिये और पता लगाया जाना चाहिये कि क्या यह सही है या गलत कि अच्छे कोयले की जगह खराब कोयला, ट्रकों से ढो कर कारखाने में लाया जाता है? अगर अच्छा कोयला आता है तो फिर खराब कोयला ट्रकों से कैसे वहां पहुंच जाता है। खराब कोयले की वजह से स्टीम जनरेशन, भाप का उत्पादन भी कम हो जाता है और खाद का उत्पादन भी उसके परिणामस्वरूप कम होने लगता है। यह स्थिति आज वहां पर कोयले की आपूर्ति के सम्बन्ध में है। तमाम भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है।

मैं अखबार की एक कटिंग पढ़ कर आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ । बीस हजार टन कोयले का भंडारण होने के बाद भी कारखाने में करनपुरा कोल फील्ड से आठ हजार टन कोयला ट्रक से मंगा कर 24 लाख रुपये भाड़े के रूप में भुगतान किया गया है । इस बात की जांच होनी चाहिये । इस प्रकार से भ्रष्टाचार वहां हो रहा है । ठेकेदारों के जरिये कोयले के ट्रांसपोर्टेशन में गड़बड़ी की जाती है ।

चोरी का जहां तक सवाल है मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है उससे ऐसा लगता है कि इस कारखाने के अधिकारियों ने आपको सही सूचना नहीं दी है । अभी कुछ दिन पहले इस कारखाने से स्टीम जेनरेशन प्लांट से काफी मात्रा में सामान चोरी चला गया । उसके बारे में जो उत्तर आपने दिया है उस में आपने कुछ नहीं कहा है । वहां अक्सर चोरियां होती हैं । ऐसा विश्वास किया जाता है कि बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों का उस में हाथ होता है ।

उत्पादन में जो कमी है वह तो अपनी जगह पर है ही । दूसरी बात यह है कि यूरिया की थैलियों के अन्दर जो यूरिया भरा जाता है उसकी मात्रा तोल में कम होती है । नतीजा यह होता है कि किसान को कम मात्रा में खाद मिलती है और उसको भारी नुकसान होता है ।

कारखाना तरह तरह के भ्रष्टाचारों का अड्डा बना हुआ है । आपको चाहिये कि आप इसकी जांच कराएं । यह आज की बात नहीं है । हमेशा से यह हो रहा है । वहां के आम लोग और मजदूर यूनियन के लोग इस सवाल को उठाते रहते हैं । चीफ इंजीनियर प्रोडक्शन के बारे में शिकायतें आम लोगों ने की

हैं । मजदूर नेताओं की हत्या तक करने की धमकी उनकी तरफ से दी गई है । इसके बारे में मैंने जब पेट्रोलियम मंत्री को लिखा तो उन्होंने उत्तर दिया कि इसकी जांच कराई गई है और ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है । लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि जिस आदमी के ऊपर एक मजदूर यूनियन के एक नेता ने, सर्वोदय श्रमिक संघ के नेता ने आरोप लगाया था (जिसे धमकी दी गई थी) उस आदमी से किसी ने जा कर पूछा तक नहीं, जांच करने वाली मशीनरी ने जा कर उससे पूछा तक नहीं कि किस ने उसको धमकी दी है । इस खाद कारखाने से जो जवाब आपके पास आता है उसको आप ही हमारे पास भेज देते हैं ।

कई वर्षों से यह कारखाना घाटे में चल रहा है । देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए यह बहुत ही हानिकार साबित होने जा रहा है । किसानों का नुकसान हो रहा है । उनका ही नहीं पूरे राष्ट्र का इससे नुकसान हो रहा है । मेरी मांग है कि इस कारखाने में उत्पादन की कमी के वास्तविक कारण क्या हैं इसकी आप जांच कराएं ।

क्या आप आश्वासन देंगे कि सचमुच में इस कारखाने में उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए आप प्रयास करेंगे और वहां पर जिन लोगों के ऊपर गम्भीर आरोप हैं जिन का जिक्र मैंने किया है, क्या आप उसकी जांच करवाएंगे ?

श्री दलबीर सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, माननीय हरीकेश जी ने गोरखपुर और सिदरी के बारे में कहा और शास्त्री जी ने तालचेर और रामगुंडा के बारे में कहा कि इसके उत्पादन में कमी आयी है । उसके क्या कारण है शास्त्री जी को पता है, वह समझते हैं । लेकिन क्योंकि कमी है, कारण हैं इसलिए

[श्री दलबीर सिंह]

मैं उसको कहना जरूरी समझता हूँ। हमेशा वह इस बात को उठाते हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि उनके मन में भावना अच्छी है इसीलिए उसका जिक्र वह करते हैं। वह चाहते हैं कि इनका उत्पादन बढ़े। हम उसका आदर करते हैं। माननीय हरिकेश जी ने कहा, इसके अन्दर अभी भी 25 परसेंट पावर का कट है, और इक्विपमेंट प्रोब्लम थी। वह अब ठीक हो रही है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : दो साल पहले की बात बता रहा हूँ, सरकार बनाने के लिये तैयार थी ताकि गोरखपुर कारखाने को कैप्टिव पावर प्लांट दे दिया जाय। लेकिन वहाँ के जनरल मैनेजर को कहा इसकी जरूरत नहीं है। रिहन्द, मिर्जापुर से बिजली लेते हैं। अगर बिजली की परेशानी है तो सरकार तैयार थी यूनिट देने के लिये। तो क्यों नहीं ले रहे हैं ?

श्री दलबीर सिंह : फ्यूल आयल असम से आता था, लेकिन वहाँ जो हालात रहे उसकी वजह से सप्लाई में फर्क पड़ा, पूरी सप्लाई नहीं हुई। इसलिए उत्पादन में कमी आयी। तो उत्पादन की कमी को सरकार कंसर्न से देख रही है, और कोशिश करेंगे।

रामगुंडम और तालचेर प्रोजेक्ट्स नए प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं और अभी एक तजुर्बा है कोल का। और उन्होंने कहा कि कोल के ऊपर आधारित कारखाना होना चाहिये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सिन्दरी में पहले कोल बेस्ट था। अभी आयल बेस्ट हो गया। इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं थी जब कि वहाँ कोल ज्यादा है।

श्री दलबीर सिंह : सिन्दरी के अन्दर अब इम्प्रूवमेंट हो रहा है। सारा उसका मोडर्नाइजेशन चल रहा है और सुधार हो रहा है।

अष्टाचार की बहुत सी बातें हरी केश जी ने अगर कोई खास इल्जाम है तो जांच करवा लेंगे। ताकि और जो चीजें उन्होंने सुझाव के रूप में कहीं हैं वह ध्यान में रखेंगे। लेकिन अष्टाचार के विषय में जो आतें आपकी नोटिस में हैं तो आप हमें बतायें हम जांच करा लेंगे।

और कोई विशेष बात नहीं है। हम कोशिश करेंगे किसी तरह से इनका उत्पादन बढ़े। और छोटे किसान की जहाँ तक बात है वह एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री से सभी आंकड़े इस समय मेरे पास नहीं हैं। जो शास्त्री जी ने सवाल पूछा है उसके आंकड़े अगर शास्त्री जी कहेंगे तो हम मंगा देंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.24 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, September, 17, 1981/
Bhadra 26, 1903 (Saka)