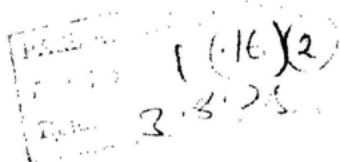


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



(Vol XIV contains Nos. 41-50)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price: Rs. 4.00

CONTENTS

No. 49, Wednesday, May 3, 1978/Vaisakha 13, 1900 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 947 to 950, 952 to 955 and 958	1—37
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 946, 951, 956, 957 and 959 to 966	37—48
Unstarred Questions Nos. 8850 to 8852, 8854 to 8921 and 8923 to 9049	48—262
Matters under Rule 377—	
(i) Reported delay in construction of broad gauge line from Bongai-gaon to Gauhati	262—63
Shri Bedabrata Barua	262—63
(ii) Reported shortage of doctors and nursing staff in Dr. Rajendra Prasad T. B. Hospital, Delhi	263—64
Shri Harikesh Bahadur	264
(iii) Need to lay the First Interim Report of Shah Commission on the Table of the House	264—65
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath	264—65
(iv) Reported closure of Thakur Paper Mills, Samastipur	265—66
Shri Ram Sewak Hazari	265—66
(v) Reported strike by workers of Singareni Collieries	266—67
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan	266—67
Papers laid on the Table	267—69
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Police firing in Agra	269—86
Dr. Ramji Singh	269—70, 272—75
Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal	270—72, 275—76, 279, 81, 284—86
Shri D. G. Gawai	276—79
Shri Shiv Sampati Ram	279—81
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta	282—84

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Motion <i>re</i> Draft Five-Year Plan, 1978-83	286—392
Shri Morarji Desai	287—92
Shri C. M. Stephen	292—313
Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra	321—32
Shri N. Tombi Singh	332—40
Dr. Subramaniam Swamy	340—49
Shri Samar Mukherjee	349—57
Shri Durga Chand	357—64
Shri Dajiba Desai	364—68
Shri Yashwant Borole	368—74
Shri B. C. Kamble	374—77
Chowdhry Balbir Singh	378—82
Shri K. Lakkappa	382—87
Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao	387—91
Shri P. K. Deo	391—92

Business Advisory Committee—

Seventeenth Report	392
------------------------------	-----

Half-an-Hour Discussion—

Articles seized during search of Moti Doongari Palace	392—406
Shri Ram Naresh Kushwaha	392—95
Shri Satish Agrawal	395—406

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 3, 1978/Vaisakha 13,
1900 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Exploitation of power in Ladakh

*947. SHRIMATI PARVATHI DEVI:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether according to investigation made so far the mountain-locked Ladakh in J&K State has a 750 MW hydel power potential;

(b) the schemes at present under consideration for exploitation of power in Ladakh; and

(c) what other feasible schemes are likely to be taken up in this district?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The hydro-electric survey carried out in the mid-fifties by the Power Wing of the erstwhile Central Water and Power Commission had assessed the Hydro-electric potential of Jammu & Kashmir State as 3590 MW at 60 per cent load factor. On account, possibly, of lack of sufficient data, no potential site was identified in Ladakh at that time. However, the State Government have intimated that according to a preliminary reconnaissance survey, the hydro-electric potential in Ladakh

as estimated by them is roughly about 700 MW. The Central Electricity Authority has been requested to look into the details while carrying out the reassessment of the hydro-electric potential survey in the country.

(b) and (c). Work is in progress on the first phase of the Stakna Hydro-electric project for installation of two units of 2 MW each. A micro hydel station with three units of 500 KW is also under construction in Kargil. The State Government have also intimated that they are considering the following schemes:—

1. Banikhar hydel
2. Parkhachik hydel
3. Nemu hydel; and
4. Micro hydel schemes.

श्रीमती पार्वती देवी : लद्दाख में बड़ी मात्रा में पन-बिजली पैदा की जा सकती है लेकिन वहाँ इस समय केवल 2 मेगावाट बिजली उपलब्ध है। बिजली के विषय में लद्दाख देश का सबसे पिछड़ा इलाका है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से ज़रूरत पड़ेगी कि लद्दाख में बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार कौन कौनसी योजनाएँ चालू वर्ष में बना रही है? स्तकना पन बिजली परियोजना कब पूरी होगी?

लद्दाख में पन-बिजली की कौन कौन सी योजनाओं पर सरकार विचार कर रही है? इन पर कितना रुपया खर्च किया जायेगा और यह कब पूरी होगी?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: In the Ladakh area, a micro hydel station is under construction in Stakna, Phase I. In the Ladakh area, there are other schemes which I mentioned, according to the State Government,

roughly about 700 MW hydro-potential can be considered, but with all these schemes we find that the State Government has not found enough demand potential there. That is why they are trying to meet the demand there with the small schemes that are under consideration.

बीजली पार्वती बेबी : पहाड़ी नदियों, बर्फिले नालों और झरनों से जापानी ढंग पर बिजली पैदा करने की सहाज में काफी गुंजाइश है ? क्या सरकार विशेषज्ञों की टीम भेज कर इन योजनाओं पर विचार करेगी ? इन से सस्ती बिजली पैदा की जा सकती है । इस पर सरकार की क्या राय है ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, Ladakh is a sparsely populated area. Even if you generate more power, the question of distribution will arise and it will be difficult for distributing the power that is available there. That is why some of the power that is generated is being used for defence purposes and also in a few villages there for electrification purposes. That is why larger schemes are not taken into consideration.

बीधरी बलबीर सिंह : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि लद्दाख एरिया में बिजली की खपत कम है । बिजली वहां पैदा कर के काश्मीर और जम्मू के हिस्से में लाइन ले जा कर उस सारी बिजली की वहां खपत की जा सकती है । इस के अलावा हिन्दुस्तान के सब इलाकों में बिजली की बहुत कमी है और यहाँ हम बिजली ज्यादा पैदा कर सकते हैं । वहाँ ज्यादा बिजली पैदा कर के उस का नेशनल ग्रिड बना कर वह बिजली दूसरे इलाकों को दी जा सकती है । इस के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी का क्या विचार है ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, we have to consider in the matter of electricity generation the cost of

generation and also the transmission that is involved in that. As far as Ladakh area is concerned, even now for the small schemes that I have just suggested, the cost of production of power will be, per Kw hour ranging from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 42,000, whereas the general cost of major hydel-power should be about Rs. 4000 to Rs. 5000. In addition to that, the transmission will have to go over 100 odd kilometres or even more. We must examine whether it is worthwhile. The demand in Jammu and Kashmir is limited. Even for meeting that demand, whenever there is a shortfall, we are trying to supply from the Northern Grid to areas where there is scarcity.

अनुसंधान अधिकारियों की सेवाओं को नियमित करना

*948. श्री गंगा बलत सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य की जानकारी है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों और विभागों में अनेक ऐसे अनुसंधान अधिकारियों को जिन्होंने 10 से 15 वर्ष की सेवाएँ पूरी कर ली हैं अभी तक तदर्थ रूप से नियुक्त समझा जाता है ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों में ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है और क्या ऐसे अधिकारियों की वरिष्ठता सूची तैयार की गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार अनुसंधान अधिकारियों की सेवाओं को उनकी नियुक्ति की तारीख से नियमित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) ऐसे अनुसंधान अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो सेवा में नियमित हुए बिना सेवा निवृत्त हो गए हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. Government are considering a proposal for restructuring of Grade IV of the Indian Economic Service and Indian Statistical Service. Pending a final decision on this proposal, some vacancies of Research Officers in this Grade have been filled from time to time by promotion on a purely ad hoc basis; some of these appointments are continuing for more than 10 years.

(b) The total number of ad hoc appointments in Grade IV posts which have continued for more than 10 years is 45 in the Indian Economic Service and 30 in the Indian Statistical Service.

As these appointments are ad hoc, no common seniority list of officers holding such appointments has been prepared.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The number of ad hoc appointees to Grade IV posts in both Services who have since retired is 27.

श्री गंगा बल्ल सिंह : मान्यवर, मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि सरकार भारतीय प्राथिक सेवा और भारतीय सांख्यिकी सेवा के ग्रेड IV की पुनः संरचना करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह संरचना सम्बन्धी कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा और इस पुनः संरचना में इस समय, तदर्थ आधार पर कार्य कर रहे अनुसंधान अधिकारियों को उनकी सेवा का क्या पूरा लाभ दिया जायेगा ?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: The matter is already under consideration. It will be decided very shortly. It has been referred to the concerned authorities for processing. After that, we will have to consider how much benefit we can give to them; but I am afraid

that those who are already working as Research Officers may not get that benefit.

श्री गंगा बल्ल सिंह : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी सेवाओं में तदर्थ नियुक्तियों को कितने समय के बाद नियमित किया जाता है तथा भारतीय प्राथिक सेवा और भारतीय सांख्यिकी सेवा के ग्रेड I में दस वर्ष से अधिक समय से तदर्थ रूप में, एडहोक रूप में कार्य कर रहे अधिकारियों को नियमित करने में क्या बाधा रही है ? यह बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है कि 15-15 साल तक जो सेवा कर चुके हैं वह एडहोक रूप में ही रिटायर हो गए और उनको कोई भी पदोन्नति का लाभ नहीं मिला। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इसमें कोई नियम की बाधा है तो क्या उन नियमों को बदलने पर सरकार विचार करेगी ?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: In para (b) of the reply, I have already said that as these appointments are ad hoc, there is no possibility of promoting them. There are channels of promotion, when the services are regularized. Here, in this particular case, since they are purely ad hoc appointments, taken from the Senior Investigators, they cannot be regularized—because there are difficulties. As and when vacancies arise, they are created, purely on exigency basis. So, they cannot enjoy the status. Because if they are given the status of regular service, then they are regularly enrolled in the Indian Economic Service as well as the Indian Statistical Service. It means that it assumes more importance; and those who are directly recruited, are affected.

डा० रामजी सिंह : मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि कामन सीनियारिटी लिस्ट नहीं है तो क्या कामन सीनियारिटी लिस्ट न बनने से सर्वसेवा के प्रीप्रिजि में इम्बैलेंस नहीं होता है ? अगर इम्बैलेंस होता है तो क्या सीनियारिटी लिस्ट

बनाने को वे व्यापकित समझते हैं ? अगर व्यापकित समझते हैं तो कब तक यह कामन सीनिवारिटी लिस्ट बनायेंगे ?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I have already stated that these are purely ad hoc appointments. It is not a question of preparing a seniority list. As far as the benefits are concerned, they are not affected—as far as the pay is concerned. As far as the retirements benefits are concerned...

MR. SPEAKER: They won't get promotion.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: They get increase in pay. In regard to it, they are not affected. (Interruptions) The question is, if you regularize them, it affects other categories.

Assam-Arunachal Pradesh boundary demarcation

*949. **SHRI PURNA NARAYAN SINHA:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any dispute between the Governments of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh over the demarcation of boundary between the two States;

(b) if so, what are the regions of either State where the dispute exists and what steps are being taken to resolve the disputes; and

(c) what more time will be required to reach settlement over these disputes, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) to (c). There have been certain difficulties in regard to physical demarcation of the Assam-Arunachal boundary which are being sorted out through mutual discussions between the two Governments and with the

assistance of the Survey of India. Efforts are being made to expedite the demarcation work.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: The North-eastern States were re-organised in 1971. In 1973, over a dozen students of the Lakhimpur District out of some twentytwo who went for a picnic somewhere on the bank of Kimin river were attacked as intruders and killed by Arunachal Tribals, because the bank of the river is disputed between Arunachal and Assam. In 1974 some Apatani tribals living in the plain areas of Assam were evicted by the revenue authorities of Lakhimpur district and there was some trouble. Last year, some Aka tribals of Kameng District claimed large areas of land of Darrang District in occupation of Assam settlers at Bhalukpung areas. There were some other tribal raids also in an area in my constituency. In view of these incidents and in view of the importance of the area, may I know from the hon. Minister what is the total length of Assam-Arunachal boundary and how many Deputy Commissioners have been engaged in mutual discussions on either side and whether the Geological Survey of India also has been associated to assist the revenue authorities to correctly demarcate the boundary and how long it will take for the officer, to complete the demarcation work?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: There are 716 kilo metres of boundary lines between Assam and Arunachal, spread over five districts of Arunachal Pradesh. In 1976 and 1977 both the Chief Ministers met and reviewed the position. They are satisfied with the progress. 396 km of areas have already been demarcated. The demarcation of the rest of the areas is in progress.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Does the hon. Minister know that the people of Assam and Arunachal are of the same ethnic group and they have been living together for gene-

rations and it is only because of the re-organisation of States they have been separated. There are several joint projects for development of the area like the taming of rivers and hydel power projects. In view of the undefined and undemarcated nature of the boundary, is there any proposal with the Government of India to merge the Union Territory of Arunachal with Assam so that they can live together in amity and peace and the development work can be done in a better way?

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise out of this question.

SHRI G. S. REDDI: Well, 30 years is a long period....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not 30 years; it is only three years.

SHRI G. S. REDDI: Even three years is long period to settle such disputes.

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise out of this.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether any border dispute exists, because from the answer it appears that the problem is only of demarcation, which means that there are no disputes about areas? I am asking this question because in the North-eastern area claims have been made by various successor States of Assam. I would like to be re-assured that there are no border disputes, as such and the problem is basically one of demarcation. Secondly, it has been reported today in the press that there were some incidents of firing by police in the north-eastern area. Does the Minister know anything about it?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Yes, Sir; there is no border dispute as such; it is only a question of demarcation. But, then, some claims were made about some areas which were transferred to Assam in the year

1951 according to the decision of a committee of the then Chief Minister of Assam, Shri Medhi.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: In 1947, a sub-committee was appointed by the Constituent Assembly. That committee made certain recommendations which were accepted by then Home Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and a notification was issued in 1951. In regard to that area, some claims were made, but not on the side of the Government. Some sections of the people are making these claims. So, there is no border dispute as such, only a question of demarcation.

The firing referred to by the hon. Member has come to my notice, but I have not received any report yet.

Changes in distribution system of paper

*960. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged by paper trade in the country to eliminate monopoly by making changes in the present distribution system; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The Federation of Paper Traders' Association of India have suggested that there should be a broad based distribution system under which paper should be available in all major consuming centres through a wide range of distributors and that the Federation should have an advisory role in the appointment of the proposed distribution in order to avoid monopolistic tendencies in distribution.

(b) The Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. is building up a consumer

oriented distribution system to ensure that consumers get the products at company list prices through the Corporation's Depots. Concessional white printing paper is also being supplied to allottees in the educational sector directly by the mills. So far as other varieties of paper are concerned, there is no control on distribution at present and it is for the industry, trade and consumers to come to an agreement on a mutually acceptable system of distribution.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Just a year ago, paper manufacturers were bemoaning the fact that their godowns were overflowing with stocks, and, according to them, the trade had slipped into a big recession. Trade discounts were offered and even then there were no customers. Today, the genuine manufacturers are finding it very difficult to get their requirements and there is a crisis, there is shortage of paper and also rise in prices. These big manufacturers are creating and manipulating this shortage. Hence, may I know why Government is not thinking of nationalising this industry in order to have fair distribution and also some protection to the genuine consumers?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: I have already stated the facts. At the present moment there is no question of nationalisation of the whole industry.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I submit this is not an answer to my question.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made a suggestion. She has said that at present that question is not under consideration.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: It is found that a few lifting agents are practically controlling the entire concession grade paper trade, thus depriving the small exercise note book manufacturers. May I ask why Government is not thinking of im-

porting paper with minimum import duty in order to avert a severe paper crisis in the near future?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: In regard to concessional white paper, arrangements have been made by the co-ordination committee. They will take all the paper from the mills, and then allot it to the different States. In the States, the State Governments have to form their own committees, and they will allot the paper to the real consumers.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I asked whether they are going to import.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: At present there is no need. If the need arises, definitely Government will consider that.

श्री बरिन्द्र प्रसाद : सर्वो महोदय ने बतलाया कि इस में सरकार का कोई वितरण पर नियन्त्रण नहीं है, जिस के कारण काफी गड़बड़ी होती है । मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ—सरकार वितरण पर नियन्त्रण करने के लिये क्या करने आ रही है ताकि सब लोगों को कागज उचित मात्रा में मिल सके ?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: It is a fact that there is no control over the distribution of all varieties of paper. But there is control over the distribution of white paper.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking, whether you are going to create new channels of distribution.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: Some-time back, we considered the proposal. But it is difficult because there are varieties of paper and also the prices are different. So, it is very difficult. In 1975, the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices which had studied the matter felt, taking into account the complexities of distribu-

tion system, that it would be difficult to evolve a proper system of distribution control.

SHRI K. GOPAL: On the one hand, the Minister says that there is no need to import paper and, on the other hand, she also admits that there is need for streamlining the distribution system. I would like to know what is the total demand of white paper in the country, what is the installed capacity and what actually is the production.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: We need, at the moment, for educational sector, 2 lakh tonnes of white paper for printing text-books and also for exercise books. We need some paper for Government which is through the DGS&D. The total quantity is 2 lakh tonnes out of which 80,000 tonnes is for DGS&D and the remaining 1,20,000 tonnes for educational sector.

As regards the installed capacity, previously, the paper mills used to produce as they liked. Now, we have asked them that those who have got the capacity of 25 tonnes per day or more are required to manufacture 30 per cent of the total production in the form of white printing paper.

खादी प्रामोद्योग में प्रतिरिक्त रोजगार के अवसर बनाने के लिए सहायता की मांग

-1-

*952. श्री रामसेवक हजारी :

श्री मुखेश सिंह :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी प्रामोद्योग आयोग पांच लाख प्रतिरिक्त व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्रदान करने के कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है और उसने इस उद्देश्य के लिए सरकार से 75 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की सहायता मांगी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) सरकार का आयोग को कितनी सहायता देने का विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: (a) to (c). The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is playing a predominant role in providing gainful employment opportunities on a substantial scale in the rural areas. Within its limited resources, the Government provides funds to the Khadi & Village Industries Commission as far as feasible. During the current year (1978-79) an allocation of Rs. 65.73 crores has been made to the Commission. It is expected that employment in the Khadi & Village Industries sector will increase from 25.60 lakhs in 1977-78 to 28.41 lakhs in 1978-79.

श्रीराम सेवक हजारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न था कि उद्योग मंत्रालय ने सरकार से 75 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की थी और सरकार की ओर से उद्योग मंत्रालय को 65 करोड़ 73 लाख रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है और 25.60 लाख लोगों को 1977-78 में रोजगार दिया गया और 1978-79 में 28.41 लाख लोगों को रोजगार देने की सरकार की योजना है । आप ने सरकार से 75 करोड़ रुपये की जो मांग की थी उस में से लगभग दोने वस करोड़ रुपयेकी कमी है मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप को पूरा रुपया मिल जाता तो जो आप ने 28.41 लाख लोगों को रोजगार देने की बात कही है, उस पूरी राशि मिल जाने पर आप कितने लोगों को रोजगार दे सकती हैं ? आज जो स्थिति बेरोजगारी की देश में है, उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए जो उद्योग मंत्रालय के लिए सरकार ने कटौती की है, वह मुनासिब नहीं है । इस साल जो 28.41 लाख लोगों को रोजगार देने की बात है और पिछले साल जो 25.60 लाख लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया, क्या इस सम्बन्ध में के पूर्ण विवरण इस सदन को देंगी ?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: In regard to the amount allotted to Khadi and Village Industries Commission, I may assure the Member that there will be no dearth of money for Khadi and Village Industries Commission, if they expand their work.

श्रीराजसेवक हजारी: क्या मंत्री सहोदय बतायेंगे कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो बाप थे कोष खोलने जा रहे हैं, उनके लिए क्या बापका यह ध्यान रहेगा कि पिछड़े राज्यों में ये एक योजनाबद्ध ढंग से और समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम के अनुसार काम करना प्रारंभ कर दें ?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: As the hon. Member knows, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission works through State Khadi and Village Industries Board. So, we would appreciate if the Member in his own State tries to enthuse the State Board to work on this. Then there will be no difficulty to work in the backward areas.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: How much additional employment was generated last year and what was the average daily earnings?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: Last year, in 1977-78, it was Rs. 25.60 lakhs. As the hon. Member knows, this is a part-time work and the people used to work under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Generally, they used to get Rs. 3-8 per day.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Is the Minister referring to additional employment?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: The exact figure is not, at the present moment, available?

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM: Whether the Government is aware of the fact that a number of societies started by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission are not functioning successfully. The entire amount of the loan was swallowed by the societies people before introducing new schemes. Will this Government assess the performance of the societies which are under the control of the Khadi Board?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: The Khadi Board is under the control of the State Government. If there are such organisations which are not doing well, then the State Government can take care of them.

हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों के की-बोर्ड में एककृपता

* 953. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों के "की-बोर्ड" में एककृपता के बारे में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) प्रारम्भ से अब तक इस की बोर्ड में कितनी बार परिवर्तन किए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या की-बोर्डों में बार-बार परिवर्तन करने से टाइपिस्टों को असुविधा होती है और उनकी गति बढ़ने में बाधा पड़ती है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को यह भी मालूम है कि की-बोर्डों का मानकीकरण न होने से निर्माता कम्पनियाँ हिन्दी टाइपराइटर नहीं बना रही हैं और उन्हें खरीदने के इच्छुक लोगों को दो-बो महीने बाद भी उनकी सप्लाई नहीं मिलती है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयिक लाल मजूमदार) : (क) से (घ). वेब मास्टर टाइपराइटरों के कुंजी पटल को एक सुधरा

हुआ मानक रूप दे दिया गया है। कम्प्यूटिंग इस मानक कुंजी-पटल के अनुसार टाइपराइटर बना रही है। प्रति-घर लिपटान महाविद्यालय के अनुसार उनके पास दो महीने से अधिक का कोई इन्टेल कार्यावाही के लिए बाकी नहीं है।

देवनागरी पर आधारित अन्य भाषाओं की अक्षरों को देखते हुये तथा लिपि सुधार और गति को बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से शैक्षिक सुधार करने आवश्यक समझे गये और समय-समय पर विशेषज्ञों की राय से परिवर्तन किये गये। अभी तक कुंजी पटल में लगभग 6 बार सुधार किया गया और इससे टाइपिस्टों की सुविधा बढ़ी और उनकी गति में भी वृद्धि हुई।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न का उत्तर पूरा का पूरा गलत दिया है। आपने कहा है कि हिन्दी टाइपराइटर में 6 बार सुधार किया गया है। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह 6 बार बदला गया है। यह इसी तरह से बदला गया है जैसे कि किसी की छांच बदल दी जाये। माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह भी कहा है कि उसके बदलने से गति बढ़ी है। सेरा कहना यह है कि पहली बार टाइपराइटर 1939 में निकला था। उसके बाद दूसरा 1952 में निकला। फिर 1960 में धाया और उसने 1974 में दो बार संशोधन किया गया। वर्तमान में जो टाइपराइटर चल रहा है उसमें 60 शब्द से अधिक की गति नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिए मंत्री जी ने तथ्यों को छिपाया है। अहाँ तक इसको बार-बार बदलने की बात है। जो अंग्रेजी के गुलाम है, उनके डारा इसको बदला जा रहा है जब कि अंग्रेजी टाइपराइटर एक बार भी नहीं बदला गया। जब कि अच्छी सुविधा से हिन्दी टाइपराइटर बनता था तो बदलने की क्या जरूरत पड़ी?

श्री अधिकार सात मन्त्रालय : महोदय, प्रश्न बहुत और सुधार का है। यदि कबल सुधार के लिए होता है तो सुधार करना पार्या। यदि बिकार के लिए होता है तो उसको सुधार नहीं माना जाएगा। श्री परिवर्तन हुये हैं, बदलाव हुये हैं वह सुधार के लिए हुये हैं, उससे गति में बिकार हुआ है। जो माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ तिथियों को बताया है जब जब परिवर्तन हुये, मैंने स्वयं कहा है कि 6 बार परिवर्तन हुये हैं। 1955 में शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने एक विशेषज्ञ समिति का निर्माण किया कुंजी-पटल पर विचार करने के लिए हिन्दी टाइपराइटर के, और तब से के कर 1969 तक 6 बार इसमें परिवर्तन किये गये, और सभी की राय ली गई है— विशेषज्ञों की राय ली गई है, जो हिन्दी से सम्बन्धित संस्थाएं हैं उनकी राय ली गई है और भारे लोगों से और संस्थाओं से राय ली गई है। अब से यह राजभाषा विभाग में धाया है अप्रैल, 1976 में यह काम इस विभाग में धाया है, तब से एक बार परिवर्तन किया गया है और उसमें भी सभी से राय ली गई है और उससे जो अब इसका रूप धाया है उसको मानक रूप दे दिया गया, और इससे इसमें बहुत सुधार हुआ है। हाफ स्पेस की व्यवस्था खत्म कर दी गई। जो 1976 में सुधार किये गये वह मैं बतलाता हूँ कि हाफ स्पेस की व्यवस्था खत्म कर दी गई, हिन्दीतर भाषाओं के लिए एक नई माता दी गई, चिन्हां को रीडिआइन किया गया, अधिक प्रयोग में आने वाले कुछ संयुक्ताक्षर किये गये, साथ ही टाइप-केसों को इस प्रकार रीडिआइन किया गया जिससे टाइप की गई सामग्री पढ़ने में आसानी हो और स्टैटिल घण्टा कटे। इन परिवर्तनों से इसको बनाने में और इसके खर्च में कमी आयी है, और जो मैटीरियल है वह घण्टा बनता है और इससे गति भी बढ़ी है।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न को धीरे उत्तरा दिया । आपने कहा कि विशेषज्ञों की राय ली गई । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप विशेषज्ञ किनको मानते हैं ? जो टाइप मशीन पर काम करते हैं उनको आप विशेषज्ञ मानते हैं या जो लिखत पढ़त करते हैं उनको विशेषज्ञ मानते हैं ? आपने बताया कि इसके खर्च में कमी आयी है । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो 1939 में टाइपराइटर तैयार हुआ था वह कितने मूल्य का था और आज कितने मूल्य का है । और जो दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं इस का मूल कारण क्या है ? जिस सुधार की बात आप बार बार कह रहे हैं क्या इसके बाद इसमें कभी कोई सुधार नहीं होगा, इस बात की आप गारन्टी देंगे ।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : यह गारन्टी तो कोई भी नहीं दे सकता, क्योंकि दुनियाँ बराबर विकास कर रही है और सुधार की बराबर गुंजाइश है ।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने मूल्य पूछा था कि उसमें कितना अन्तर है, उसका जवाब आपने नहीं दिया ?

MR. SPEAKER : You are never satisfied with any answer.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं हाथ जोड़कर प्रार्थना करता हूँ । मंत्री जी ने कहा कि विशेषज्ञों की राय ली गई तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि टाइप मशीन पर जो काम करते हैं उनकी राय ली गई, या लिखत पढ़त में जो विशेषज्ञ हैं उनकी राय ली गई और मूल्यों में जो अन्तर आया है पुराने और नए टाइप-राइटर के मूल्य में उन दोनों में क्या अन्तर है । आपने कहा है कि खर्च में कमी हुई है इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मूल्य क्या है और क्या कमी आयी है ?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : मैंने बताया कि जहाँ तक कमेंटी की बात है, जो सुधार की बात है एक्सपर्ट कमेंटी की भी राय ली गई है, जो टाइप करने वाले हैं, जो उसकी संस्थाएँ हैं, उनसे भी राय ली गई है । हिन्दी भाषा से सम्बन्धित जितनी भी संस्थाएँ हैं उनसे भी राय ली गई है । इस सम्बन्ध में जितने लोगों की राय लेना आवश्यक समझा गया उन सब की राय ली गई । और मूल्य में जो अन्तर है वह मैंने बताया कि हाफ स्पेस की व्यवस्था खत्म कर दी गई है, हिन्दीतर भाषाओं के लिए नई मात्रा दी गई है, जिन्होंने को

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : मैं क्या पूछ रहा हूँ और आप क्या जवाब दे रहे हैं । मैं कीमत के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER : How can anybody answer you if you put half a dozen questions? You are not putting one question: you are putting half a dozen questions.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : इसके लिए मुझे नोटिस चाहिये ।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं कहा कि खर्च में कमी आयी है इसलिए मैंने पूछा है कि मूल कीमत क्या थी—1949 में कीमत क्या थी और आज क्या है ?

MR. SPEAKER : He wants notice for that; it does not arise.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : इसमें नोटिस का क्या प्रश्न है ? मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि खर्च में कमी आई है मूल कीमत क्या है ?

MR. SPEAKER : No more; I am on my legs. I would not allow this.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय भारत सरकार के कार्यालयों में कितने हिन्दी के टाइपराइटर हैं और कितने अंग्रेजी के टाइपराइटर हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: How does it arise? It does not arise.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As far as Hindi typewriter is concerned, a suggestion for modifications etc. was made by one of the eminent typists of India, Shri Nilakhe. The proposal was to convert even the English typewriters by just a small change in the key board, into Hindi typewriters. That proposal was considered by the Government for some time and I would like to know what is the reaction of the Government to the proposal made by Shri Nilakhe, who is an expert himself.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : श्री नीलाखे को अपना टाइपराइटर प्रोड्यूस करने के लिये कहा गया, लेकिन उन्होंने इस अनुरोध को स्वीकार नहीं किया इसलिए उस पर कोई विचार नहीं किया गया ।

श्री बसन्त साठे : यह गलत है । He came here with his typewriter. The Minister is probably not well informed.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise from the question. Please read the question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The question talks about the improvement in the Hindi typewriters. A suggestion was made for improvement of Hindi typewriters. I want to know what is the reaction of the Government to that proposal. The Minister is misinformed when he says that the gentleman did not come to demonstrate his typewriter. He had come here and he had demonstrated his typewriter. I know all this because I was personally interested. It seems the Minister is not aware of it.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : मैंने माननीय सदस्य को जो सूचना दी है, वह सही है, उनसे टाइपराइटर एग्जामिनेशन के लिए मांगा गया । उन्होंने नहीं दिया । उन्होंने यह आकर किया कि 1,09,200 रुपए में उनका टाइपराइटर सरकार की ओर से खरीद लिया जाये । सरकार ने इस पर कोई विचार नहीं किया ।

श्री सत्तर गुरु : सरकार हिन्दी के टाइपराइटर को स्टैंडर्डाइज करने के लिए, उसकी उन्नति के लिए, जो कोशिश कर रही है, वह बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही है । लेकिन प्रांचलिक भाषाओं, रिजनल लैंग्वेजिज, की भी अभी तरक्की नहीं हुई है ।

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise.

श्री सत्तर गुरु : मैं यह जानता हूँ कि यह बात स्ट्रिकटली इस प्रश्न में नहीं आती है, लेकिन अगर मंत्री महोदय इसका जवाब दे सकें, तो यह देश के हित के लिए अच्छा होगा: If you disallow it, I will abide by that decision, but it will be good for the country to know whether the Government is trying to make any effort for the development of standardised typewriters in different regional languages and what kind of assistance the Government is giving for this. That would be helpful. I know, this does not strictly follow from the question, but if the hon. Minister wants to reply, let him do so.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : गृह मंत्रालय केवल केन्द्र की राजभाषा से सम्बन्धित है और जो बाकी भाषाएँ हैं वे शिक्षा मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित हैं । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कोई आश्वासन नहीं दे सकता हूँ ।

Manufacture of T.V. Sets

*954. **SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:**
Will the Minister of **ELECTRONICS**
be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Industries which are manufacturing TV sets in India;

(b) whether any multinational company has applied for licence to manufacture TV sets;

(c) if so, the name of such a company; and

(d) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) At present 53 units are manufacturing T.V. sets. The list giving the names of these is attached at Annexure.

(b) Three multinational companies had applied for licences; none has been given an industrial licence. No application from any multinational company is pending.

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

Annexure

LIST OF UNITS MANUFACTURING T.V. SETS

Sl. No.	Name of the Units
1.	2
1.	M/s. Videon, New Delhi.
2.	M/s. D. T. Gandhi, New Delhi.
3.	M/s. Udham Singh, Radio Engg., New Delhi.
4.	M/s. Ekay Electronics (P) Ltd., Delhi.

1.	2.
5.	M/s. Televox (India) Ltd., New Delhi.
6.	M/s. Udyog Bharti (P) Ltd.
7.	M/s. Televista Elect. (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
8.	M/s. Radiovision Industries, New Delhi.
9.	M/s. Weston Electronics Ltd., New Delhi.
10.	M/s. Silvano Television & Elec. (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
11.	M/s. Jupiter Radios, New Delhi.
12.	M/s. Bharat Television (P) Ltd., Hyderabad.
13.	M/s. American Electronics, Baroda.
14.	M/s. Mac Electronics, Ahmedabad.
15.	M/s. Television Components, Ahmedabad.
16.	M/s. Orient Elec., Srinagar.
17.	M/s. Acharya Electronics, Nagpur.
18.	Polestar Electronics, Bombay.
19.	M/s. International Electronics, Bombay.
20.	M/s. Sudershan Electronics, Bombay.
21.	M/s. Amber Television (P) Ltd., Bombay.
22.	M/s. Kartari Electronics, Bombay.
23.	M/s. Velwyn Television Ind. Madras.
24.	M/s. Hibeam Electronics, Madras.
25.	M/s. B.L.R.S., Madurai.
26.	M/s. Beltek Electronics (P) Ltd. Gurgaon.

27. M/s. Modern Electronics, Haryana.
28. M/s. Crystal Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Meerut.
29. M/s. Video Electronics (P) Ltd., Ghaziabad.
30. M/s. Teletronix Ltd., Nainital.
31. M/s. Amar Electronics Pvt. Ltd.
32. M/s. Sona Electronics, Ghaziabad.
33. M/s. Television & Electronics Associates Pvt. Ltd., Varanasi.
34. M/s. Jyoti Electronics, Calcutta.
35. M/s. Radcon Electronics (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
36. M/s. Binay Electricals & Appliances, Calcutta.
37. M/s. Sonodina Television Co. (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
38. M/s. Baslik Instruments (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
39. M/s. Telerama (I) Ltd., Calcutta.
40. M/s. Television Combine, Jaipur.
41. M/s. Nabco Electronics (P) Ltd., Ludhiana.
42. M/s. Punjstar Standard Ltd., Chandigarh.
43. M/s. Grewal Radio Co., Ludhiana.
44. M/s. Jayorsee Elec., Bangalore.
45. M/s. Orissa Small Industries Corpn. Ltd., Cuttack.
46. M/s. Telerad (P) Ltd., Bombay.
47. M/s. Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd., Hyderabad.
48. M/s. Rajasthan State Indl. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Jaipur.
49. M/s. Kerala State Indl. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Trivandrum.
50. Haryana State Industrial Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Faridabad.

51. M/s. Dynavision Limited, Madras.
52. M/s. UP Electronics Corporation Ltd., Lucknow.
53. M/s. Himachal Pradesh Mineral Industrial Development Corporation, Solan.

श्री ग्रहन्व एम० पटेल : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में बताया कि 53 यूनिट्स टी० बी० सेंट्स बना रहे हैं, तो कम से कम लोगों की सुविधाओं को नजरअन्दाज करें तो कोई बात नहीं—लेकिन इतने सारे इन्वेंस्ट्रीज वालों को जो टी० बी० सेंट्स बना रहे हैं, नजरअन्दाज न करते हुये भी क्या प्रधान मंत्री टी० बी० फैसिलिटीज को एक्सपेंड करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे या नहीं? और उसमें भी गुजरात के बड़े बड़े शहरों को जिनको अभी भी इस फैसिलिटीज का लाभ नहीं मिल रहा तो ये लाभ गुजरात के इन सिटीज को कब तक मिलेगी ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : टी० बी० का एक्सपेंशन करना इसमें से उपस्थित नहीं होता है ।

श्री ग्रहन्व एम० पटेल : क्या यह बात सही है कि अपने देशों में जो टी० बी० सेंट्स बनते हैं, वे बहुत जल्दी खराब हो जाते हैं? और जहां टी० बी० सेंटर है, वहां टी० बी० रिपेरिंग सेंटर नहीं है, तो प्रधान मंत्री जो इसके बारे में क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं? जिसकी वजह से रिपेरिंग के लिए प्रापर फैसिलिटीज अवैलेबल हो सके ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : जो टी० बी० बनाते हैं वही रिपेयर भी करते हैं और एक दूसरा सेंटर बनाया जाए, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है ।

Action taken on Baweja Commission Report

*955. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken over the Baweja Commission report about lathi charge in Tihar Jail during the period of emergency;

(b) the action taken against those officials who gave false evidence before the Commission;

(c) the reasons why Government have not published the report fully;

(d) whether it is a fact that record of lathi charge was changed as per report at the Commission; and

(e) how many persons were injured in the lathi charge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) and (b). The report of the Baweja Commission of Inquiry has been accepted by Government and Delhi Administration has been directed to complete departmental action against the erring officials for their lapses, for which purpose the Administration is examining the matter in all its aspects.

(c) The full report as submitted by the Commission has been laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The report of the Commission does not contain any such finding.

(e) According to the report, 56 persons were injured.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : मैं बघाई देना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस रिपोर्ट को स्वीकार कर लिया है। लेकिन एक गम्भीर बात की धोर मैं आपका ध्यान बिलाना चाहता हूँ। अगर आप इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ें तो इस के इंट्रोडक्शन में यह लिखा हुआ है कि मैंने 22 जून 1977 को जो सवाल पूछा था उसके जवाब में मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि दिल्ली में कोई लाठी

चार्ज नहीं हुआ। उसके बाद मैंने दुबारा बिट्टी लिखी तो बताया गया कि लाठी चार्ज नहीं हुआ स्कफल हुआ। इस तरह से होम मिनिस्टर को मिसगाइड किया गया है दो बार। तीसरी बार जब मैंने लिखा तब जाकर ठीक हुआ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने इस चीज के बारे में आपको मिसगाइड किया क्या आप उनको पिन डाउन करेंगे। अगर मैं अपोजीशन का होता

I would have moved a breach of privilege motion. But I belong to the same Party.

My question is: whether you will pinpoint the responsibility of the officers who misguided you in giving wrong answers repeatedly. That is No. 1.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: 115 will apply if it is a wrong information.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: No. 2—if you go through this report, you will find that many officers gave wrong affidavits and gave wrong statements and that has been accepted by the Baweja Commission. It has been clearly stated by the Commission that wrong answers and wrong affidavits were given. My question is: if they filed wrong affidavits, it is a criminal offence. It is no question of only a departmental inquiry. Will you prosecute those officials who gave wrong affidavits? My first question was: will he pinpoint the responsibility of the officers?

MR. SPEAKER: That really does not arise from your question.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : सरकार ने बावेजा कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को सम्पूर्ण रूप से स्वीकार कर लिया और उसमें जिस किसी को भी दोषी ठहराया गया है उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने के लिए

उस रिपोर्ट को दिल्ली प्रशासन के पास भेज दिया गया है। उस में बीड़ा समय लगेगा। चार छः महीने हो लवेंगे ही। अभी माननीय सदस्य को धीरज रखना चाहिए।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Do we want to waste the time of the House?

That is a part of the Report. That does arise. The Commission has written all this what I have said.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Your first part is—officers gave wrong information and Home Minister gave wrong answer. That does not arise from it.

Second question is in regard to the false affidavits. This does arise.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Commission said, repeatedly wrong answers were given. My question was on the basis of the Commission's Report. Will you pin down the responsibility and punish the officers who forced you to give a wrong answer. They did not go into the records.

Secondly they filed wrong affidavits. It is a violation of law to file false affidavits. Will you prosecute them? Those were the two parts of the questions. He has not answered any.

MR. SPEAKER: The two questions are—some people gave you wrong information. Therefore, you gave wrong information to the House. Will you punish them?

Secondly, some people gave false affidavits before the Baweja Committee. Will you prosecute them? These are the two questions.

श्री कान्वर लाल गुप्ता: मैंने स्पष्ट कहा है कि कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है। कमिशन की जो भी प्राप्ति है उस में यह भी प्राप्ति आती है तो इसकी भी स्वी-

कार कर लिया गया है और यदि रिक्लेमेशन हुआ है किसी के बारे में और इस तरह की कोई बात हुई है और गलत सूचना दी है तो वह भी उस में बीज आ जाती है और उस पर भी कार्रवाई होगी।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am asking the second question. I am sorry to say that the Home Minister has not done the home work. The terms of reference of this Commission was only to find out whether there was a lathi charge or not and not to punish the officers. So, he has not made any recommendation for punishing the officers. That is for you to decide, not for the Commission. He has not assured whether he will punish the officers. He says, what recommendations are there he will do that. He has not made any recommendation.

My second question is this.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why are you after the blood of the officers?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Services is a Reserved subject and is not transferred subject to the Delhi Administration. The whole matter will go to the Lieutenant Governor who misguided you repeatedly intentionally and deliberately.

The second part of my question is—some of the officers who gave wrong answers have been promoted after the Report itself. I am telling you for your information. My question is—will some independent officer of the Home Ministry make all this enquiry? Secondly, because that was a crowded jail, the capacity of the Tihar Jail is only 1,200 and even now there are 4,000 convicts, will you build up a new jail in Delhi to provide all facilities there?

MR. SPEAKER: The second part does not arise. You can answer the first one.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Second part is also a part of the Report.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Second part about 4,000....

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Why does he want Tihar Jail to be extended? Is he expecting more prisoners?

श्री धनिक लाल गुप्ता : कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को इम्प्लैमेंट करने के लिए उस पर कार्रवाई करने के लिए उसको दिल्ली प्रशासन के पास भेज दिया गया है और वह उस पर कार्रवाई कर रहा है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is a question arising out of certain evidence given by the officers before the Commission in regard to the lathi charge. I hope Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta has charged the Government in his putting a supplementary that he has not taken any action against those officers who have violated and given wrong information. In fact they have been promoted.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am asking a very important question. You know that the Janata Party before coming to power took an oath at Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi.

MR. SPEAKER: We are on Q. 955. Please come to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There is a violation by the Government. Instead of punishing those officers, he has promoted those officers. It is a basic violation of the oath that they have taken.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am asking: Is it the principle of the Government? Is it the policy of the Government to

violate every basic principle of the oath which has been taken by them when they assumed office?

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise out of the question. Next question.

Death of Workmen in Collieries of BCCL

*958. **SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Ministry is drawn to the two fatal accidents in March 1978, one in Jairampur colliery, and the other in Tasra colliery of BCCL, Dhanbad in which one Harijan male worker and three female Harijan workmen were killed;

(b) if so, names of the victims, and circumstances of the accidents in detail;

(c) whether it is a fact that in Tasra colliery, the Mines Department had objected to the place of loading where accident occurred and in Jairampur a loader was forced to handle explosive against law;

(d) whether it is a fact that in both the cases, the medical aid was delayed, if so, details of timings of their admission in hospital;

(e) whether Government would give job and compensation to the victim of the accident and take deterrent action against the officers responsible for this; and

(f) if so, when, and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (f): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The accident at Joyrampur Colliery under the Bharat Coking Coal Limited occurred at about 7.00 P.M. on 16th

March, 1978 when a portion of the roof fell on Shri Shankar Bauri, who has been working as a shot firer helper for the last 1½ years and as a time-rated worker. He was brought to the surface on a stretcher, given necessary first-aid at the Colliery dispensary by the medical officers and sent to the central hospital at 7.45 P.M. on the same day, accompanied by the Medical Officer and the Welfare Officer of the Company. He died on the way to the hospital. According to the enquiry conducted by the Internal Safety Organisation of the Company, the deceased workman entered the area near the blasted coal face for retrieving shot firing cable even before the roof was examined and declared safe by the shot firer and felt that the accident was due to the mistake of the deceased. The report of the Directorate General of Mines Safety has not so far been received. Compensation would be paid as per the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Company will be offering a job to one direct dependent of the deceased workmen.

2. The fatal accident at Tasra Colliery under the Bharat Coking Coal Limited took place at about 3.00 P.M. on 29th March, 1978 at the time of loading coal into trucks. While coal was being loaded into a truck by the workers employed by a purchaser of coal, the coal embankment slid and buried three female workers—Smt. Budhani Mundain, Smt. Tulsi Mundain and Smt. Lakh Mundain. Two dead bodies and one injured worker reached the hospital at 3.30 P.M. on the same day, while the third dead body could be taken to the hospital only at about 8.00 P.M. since the same was detained by the other workers. An officer of the Directorate General of Mines Safety had pointed out that the coal embankment height should be reduced and the acting Manager of the Colliery had inspected the place in the forenoon of 29th March, 1978 and had advised the workers to dress down the coal at the top. The report of the Directorate General of Mines Safety after enquiry

into the above accident has not been received so far. The Bharat Coking Coal Limited is not liable to pay compensation to the deceased workers under the Workmen's Compensation Act. However, on humanitarian grounds, the Company has paid an ex gratia amount of Rs. 500 each to the dependents of the deceased towards funeral expenses.

SHRI A. K. ROY: It is the most unfortunate statement that is lying on the Table. In the first part of the answer the Minister said that the poor Harijan worker Shri Shankar Bauri was a short fire helper and that he himself is responsible for his death. How can it be that the deceased himself is responsible for his death? This is a wonderful finding of a wonderful ministry. Instead of giving pointed answers, you are giving a big story..

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Fiction..

SHRI A. K. ROY: You say that he is a shot firer helper, but as I said, he was a loader. He was forced to work as a shot firer helper. He had gone there when the roofs, working faces etc., were not examined, which is the responsibility of the Managers, the Overmen and the in-charge and the shot firer.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly come to the question.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I am coming to the question.

MR. SPEAKER: Otherwise you will get only one question.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I am putting the question. The Minister should come out with the correct answer. I am giving only the background. My first question is this. The man has gone there when the roof and working faces were not checked up. I do not know what these officers were doing. I do not know what these Overmen were doing. I do not know why they

did not discharge their responsibilities, because it is they who were responsible for checking all these things. So my question is, what precisely they were all doing. This is my question number one.

Then, my second question is this. He has stated that this person was working as shot firer helper and he was not a loader. I would like to know what his official designation is, whether he is a loader or shot firer helper. This I would like to know. What was he doing in that area? These are my questions, Sir.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, in the statement itself it is stated that he was a shot firer helper in that area. He has been working there for the last 11½ years. He was working there in that capacity. He was working there for the last 11½ years as a time-rated worker also. That is the information that I have got. If the hon. Member has got any other information, he can pass it on to me and I am prepared to go into it. That is all that I can say. The information which I have got is that he was working as a shot firer helper for the last 11½ years and as a time-rated worker also.

MR. SPEAKER: He asked, what were the manager and other people doing for checking the roof etc.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, when the actual accident took place, after the blast took place, he was supposed to draw the cable from there. It was only when he wanted to draw the cable, without testing the roof, he entered. That is why the roof fell and that is why the accident took place. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you have not answered the question. He said that there was a responsibility of the Manager and other officers to test the roof. Have they done that?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, we are awaiting the Director General of

Mines Safety's report. As soon as the DGMS's report comes if any officer is found to be wrong, severe action will be taken.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, it seems the Minister has no information.

MR. SPEAKER: He said in the written reply also that he is awaiting the report of the DGMS's. You put your second supplementary.

SHRI A. K. ROY: My second supplementary is this. The second accident took place in Pasra colliery. You will be surprised to know that the height of the coal there was 70 feet. That fell on three adivasi workers and their names were. Smt. Budhani Mundain, Smt. Tulsi Mundain and Smt. Lakh Mundain. They were Mundain adivasi female workers. They were buried alive while loading the trucks. The height of the coal was 70 feet there.

MR. SPEAKER: He has mentioned all that in his statement. Please put your further supplementary.

SHRI A. K. ROY: It has not been mentioned in his written answer. My question is this. All this loading could be done only with the permission of the Manager and other supervisors. Why such a thing was done despite the advice given by the Mines Department? The Minister has replied my question that this was what the responsibility of the B.C.C.L. and there will be no compensation and no job would be given to the dependents of the three female workers who died.

MR. SPEAKER: You will please complete your question as otherwise the question hour is going to be over.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I am completing it. I want a minute only. What was the reason, moral, legal and everything, so that the B.C.C.L. does not want to take up the responsibility of giving the job and compensation to those dependents of the poor adivasi female workers?

Sir, I now want a minute from you to explain this. Loading and unloading is a permanent feature of the job under a normal contract system. Despite that, serruptionously the contract system is going on. The Minister says they have no responsibility on this. We cannot fix any responsibility over them. I want to know what is the moral or legal position for not taking up the responsibility of providing jobs to dependents of these three adivasi female workers?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: As far as this is concerned, the workers are employed for loading by the buyers of the coal. It is not done either by the contractor or the management. The people who bring the trucks bring their own workers and they load the coal in that area. In this particular accident, despite the advice of the officers there they tried to take the coal from that particular heap. That is why the accident took place. The workers were engaged by the truck-owners and not by the Government or by the contractor.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सी०प्रो०डी० छोकी में कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति

*946. श्री बयाराम शास्त्र : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छोकी (इलाहाबाद) स्थिति सेम्पुल ग्राडनेंस डिप्टी के उन 32 चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नत न करने के क्या कारण हैं जो सितम्बर, 1976 में ट्रेड-टेस्ट पास कर चुके हैं; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में मन्त्रालय को कितने ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुए हैं और उन पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राय)

(क) सी०प्रो०डी० छोकी के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति के बारे में वर्तमान भर्ती नियमों में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

सी०प्रो०डी० के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के इकतीस कर्मचारियों की सितम्बर 1976 में ट्रेड परीक्षा ली गई थी जिसका उद्देश्य अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों और स्टोरकीपरों के पदों पर नियुक्ति के बारे में उनकी उपयुक्तता देखना था। परन्तु बाद में इस डिप्टी के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कम कर दिए जाने के कारण ऐसा कोई पद खाली नहीं था जिस पर इनकी नियुक्ति की जा सके।]

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में दो पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनमें किए गए अग्रभावेदनों की जांच की जा रही है।

Location of Ship Building Yard at Paradeep

*951. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of SHIP-PIPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally decided to locate the ship building yard at Paradeep;

(b) if not, the stage at which the question of location of the ship building yard stands at present;

(c) whether the foreign experts had recommended the site at Paradeep as an ideal location for the ship building yard;

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in taking final decision on location; and

(e) the amount earmarked for the construction of the ship building yard with employment potentialities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) Detailed Project Reports are being commissioned for two sites including Paradeep.

(c) The foreign consultants who had prepared the PPRs for a shipyard at Paradeep had recommended it as a very suitable site.

(d) The investment decision can be taken only after the DPRs have been received and examined by the Government.

(e) No amount has been earmarked for construction of the shipyard pending a final decision by Government. The cost of the project and its employment potential will be known only after the DPRs have been received and examined.

Amendment of Cantonment Act, 1924

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

(a) whether a member, Cantonment Board, Dinapore, Bihar has submitted a memorandum regarding amendment of Cantonment Act, 1924;

(b) whether Members of Bihar Legislative Assembly and Bihar Legislative Council submitted a memorandum on 1st September, 1977 regarding amendment of the Cantonment Act, 1924; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No such memorandum has been received.

(b) Yes, Sir. The memorandum also includes some suggestions regarding amendment to the Cantonment Act, 1924.

(c) Steps have been taken to formulate proposals regarding amendments to the Act. While formulating such proposals the suggestions made in the Memorandum have been taken into account.

Seminar of Executives of Coal, Steel and Power at Durgapur

***957. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:**

DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar of the coal, steel and power executives was held at Durgapur on 1st and 2nd April, 1978;

(b) if so, the recommendations made therein;

(c) whether Government have been urged to have thermal plants at the pitheads only; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d). A seminar entitled: "Steel Coal & Power—Their interdependence for the growth of Iron and Steel Industry" was held at Durgapur on the 1st and 2nd April, 1978, organised by the Steel Executives' Federation of India.

The Seminar promoted discussions on a variety of subjects relating to these three sectors, and a copy of the proceedings has been received. During the course of discussions the Seminar recommended the development of a national power plan, strengthening of State Electricity Boards—both technically and functionally—and planning on a long-term basis. The Seminar,

inter alia, also discussed the issue of locating thermal power stations at pit-heads. Government have already initiated action along these lines quite some time ago, and in respect of locating power stations at pit-heads in accordance with the consensus of technical views of the Central Electricity Authority and the State Electricity Boards, such pit-head locations are being preferred wherever this is techno-economically suitable.

Maharashtra-Karnataka Boundary Dispute

*959. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have now written to the State Governments of Karnataka and Maharashtra in the matter of settling the long-standing dispute about Belgaum and the adjoining border areas;

(b) if so, the contents of such a communication and the indication of the two State Governments response thereto; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) to (c). As has been stated in the Lok Sabha on the 5th April, 1978 in reply to Starred Question No. 596, it is intended to discuss this question with the new Governments of Karnataka and Maharashtra with a view to find mutually acceptable solution.

राजस्थान में हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स के एकक की स्थापना

*960 श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स द्वारा राजस्थान में बहियाँ बनाने का एक कारखाना स्थापित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निगम करेगी ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री बाबू फर्नान्डिस) : (क) और (ख) : सरकार ने राजस्थान में एच०एम०टी० की सहायता से एक बाच प्रसेम्बली यूनिट स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया है ।

Romania offer to sell Ships to India

*961. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Indian Express dated 10th April, 1978 under the caption "Romania offer to sell ships under study";

(b) if so, the facts of the matter;

(c) details of decision taken;

(d) which other countries have offered to sell ships; and

(e) details of their proposals and decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). It is a fact that during the Fourth Session of Indo-Romanian Joint Commission held in New Delhi in March, 1978, the Romanian side offered ships built/ to be built in their yards for purchase by Indian shipping companies. There was no offer of sale of any specified types and numbers. It may be added that the Government of India does not purchase ships; the same are purchased by shipping companies.

(c) In view of the above, the question does not arise.

(d) GDR, Poland, U.K. and several other countries have offered to sell ships to Indian shipping companies.

(e) Details of such proposals are discussed between the purchaser and the buyer. As no Indian Shipping Co. has shown much interest to buy new foreign vessels, no details are reported to have been discussed so far.

दिल्ली में प्लास्टिक कारखानों में संकट

*962. डा० महावीरपूत सिंह शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्लास्टिक कार्यों में लगे हुए दिल्ली में हजारों छोटे कारखानों को संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) क्या ये कठिनाइयाँ वितरण केन्द्रों द्वारा उत्पन्न की गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या ये केन्द्र नियमित रूप से माल मज्दाई नहीं कर रहे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयली) : (क) जो नहीं।

(ख) से (घ). (क) भाग के उत्तर के अनुसार प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Regularisation of Capacity of Cadbury India Ltd.

*963. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether multi-national company Cadbury India Limited, manufacturing chocolates and other processed foods, have applied to Government for regularisation of these capacities and are still awaiting approval;

(b) if so, the main reasons for delay;

(c) when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken;

(d) whether some of the companies manufacturing the same have been found to manufacture more than the licensed capacity; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). M/s. Cadbury India Limited applied for endorsement of productive capacity on the Registration Certificate in respect of Chocolates, Drinking Chocolate and Cocoa Powder and a final decision in this regard has already been taken.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

दैनिक पत्रिका "अवन्तिका" को अखबारी कागज का कोटा

*964. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री 22 फरवरी, 1978 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 274 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दैनिक पत्रिका "अवन्तिका" ने अपनी वितरण संख्या के आंकड़े बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर दिखाकर वर्ष 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान दृश्य एवं श्रव्य प्रचार निदेशालय से बड़े पैमाने

पर विज्ञापन प्राप्त किये थे और यदि हाँ, तो उम्त अवधि के दौरान उसे कितने मूल्य के और कितने विज्ञापन दिये गये ;

(ख) ऐसे विज्ञापनों के हकदार बनने के लिए कितनी ग्राहक संख्या आवश्यक है और उनका मूल्य-कितना है और दी गई वितरण संख्या जांच करने के बाद कम पाये जाने पर सरकार द्वारा किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि इस समाचारपत्र के मालिक, उद्योगपतियों, सरकारी अधिकारियों, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं और राजनैतिक नेताओं पर कीचड़ उछाया रहे हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) दैनिक "अव्यक्तिका" को विज्ञापन प्रचार की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार जारी दिए गए थे । जहाँ तक विज्ञापनों का मूल्य और उनकी संख्या का सम्बन्ध है, वैयक्तिक समाचारपत्रों को जारी किए जाने वाले विज्ञापनों की मात्रा प्रकट करना सरकार की नीति नहीं है ।

(ख) वर्तमान विज्ञापन नीति के अनुसार, समाचार पत्र नियतकालिक पत्र सरकारी विज्ञापनों के पात्र हैं यदि उनकी प्रति प्रकाशन दिवस न्यूनतम प्रसार संख्या 2,000 प्रतियाँ हों, सिवाय कुछ कतिपय विनिर्दिष्ट श्रेणियों के पत्रों के जिनके लिए कम प्रसार संख्या निर्धारित है । यदि किन्हीं समाचारपत्रों नियतकालिक पत्रों द्वारा बताई गई प्रसार संख्या गलत सिद्ध होती है तो उनको विज्ञापनों के लिए अग्राल समझा जाता है । इसके अतिरिक्त, उनके विरुद्ध ऐसी अन्य कार्रवाई भी की जा सकती है, जो सरकार उपयुक्त समझे ।

(ग) सरकार के पास इस प्रकार की जानकारी नहीं है ।

Salt Cess collected from Gujarat

*965. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 8.50 crores have been collected from the Gujarat State as salt cess;

(b) the amount utilised during the last three years for development of this industry for roads, for water supply and for welfare of employees of this industry; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The amount accumulated on account of salt cess as on 31-3-1977 was Rs. 12.81 crores. Statewise figures of salt cess accumulations are not maintained.

(b) The amount utilised out of the salt cess proceeds on various development and labour welfare works and related items during the last three years was as follows:

1974-75	7,24,025
1975-76	5,85,332
1976-77	18,29,332

(c) Does not arise.

Medium for NDA and Combined Defence Services Examination

*966. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether medium for NDA and Combined Defence Services examination and interviews still continues to be English despite public pressure to switch over to Hindi or regional

language so as to provide opportunity to such candidates from agricultural, labour and other backward section of the society who cannot compete in English medium examination as fairly as candidates from English medium educational institutions;

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating to switch over to Hindi or regional language as medium of examination or reserve certain percentage of vacancies for such candidates from this year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). The National Defence Academy and Combined Defence Services Examination are at present conducted in English medium only. However, the Union Public Service Commission are already seized of the problem that selection should be conducted in such a manner that candidates from rural and backward areas and other groups are not placed at a disadvantage and with this end in view they have introduced suitable changes in the scheme of the National Defence Academy and Combined Defence Services Examination w.e.f. December 1977 and May 1978 respectively. The papers in all the subjects in the schemes of both the Examinations are of objective (multiple choice) type for which a candidate is required only to mark the correct answer out of 4 or 5 alternatives given against each question.

2. Interviews by SSB consist of psychological test, Group test and general interview. In the psychological test the candidates are required to write in English, but if they answer the questions in Hindi, they are not penalised. In the Group discussions, the candidates are free to express themselves in Hindi. Similarly, in the general interview, if a candidate desires to express in Hindi, he can do so.

3. The question of introducing regional languages as an alternative media in competitive examination conducted by the UPSC was considered by a Committee headed by Dr. D. S. Kothari, which was asked to go into the recruitment procedure and selection methods. Decision regarding the adoption or otherwise of Hindi or regional languages as medium of examination in case of NDA and other Combined Defence Services Examination will depend on the general decision of Government on the recommendations of the Kothari Committee report.

Rail-cum-road bridge at Shergarh Ghat

8850. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4061 on 20th July, 1977 regarding bridge on the Yamuna river at Shergarh Ghat and state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received a proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh regarding construction of Rail-cum-Road bridge on river Yamuna at Shergarh Ghat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether his Ministry will consider the suggestion and agree to share half of the cost of construction of the bridge; and

(d) if so, his reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The proposed bridge, when constructed, would fall on a State road. The Govt. of Uttar Pra-

desh are, therefore, essentially concerned with meeting the cost of the bridge.

सिमरिया और सिमराहा स्टेशनों का पुनः नामकरण

8851. श्री युबराज : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे तथा पूर्वोत्तर सीमान्त रेलवे के सिमरिया तथा सिमराहा रेलवे स्टेशनों का नाम क्रमशः दो स्थानीय निवासियों अर्थात् स्वर्गीय रामधारी सिंह दिनकर तथा फणीश्वर नाथ रेणु के नाम पर रखा जाएगा ;

(ख) क्या दोनों ही स्थानीय निवासी होने हुए भी देश के सुविख्यात व्यक्ति थे, एक राष्ट्रीय कवि थे और दूसरे राष्ट्रीय प्रसिद्धि के साहित्यकार थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सिमरिया स्टेशन का नाम दिनकर तथा सिमराहा का नाम फणीश्वर नाथ रेणु कब तक बदल दिया जाएगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Bottling of 77

8852. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Pure Drinks, Delhi exerted a lot of pressure to help Coca Cola continue its production on the grounds of unemployment;

(b) why did Pure Drinks plants refuse to bottle '77', when the product was developed for them;

(c) whether it is true that Pure Drinks not taking '77', has caused a major setback to '77' and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The Coca Cola Bottlers Association of India had represented to the Government of India to allow import of raw-materials in favour of the Coca Cola Export Corporation for enabling them to manufacture concentrates for supply to the Indian Bottling Plants for bottling Coca Cola and Fanta.

(b) The new beverage '77' was not developed for pure drinks only. The development of this drink was an effort towards further indigenisation of the soft drinks industry in the country. The Modern Bakeries (India) Limited had offered franchise for the beverage '77' to all the erstwhile Coca Cola, Fanta bottlers including M/s. Pure Drinks Limited. However, a number of Indian Bottling Plants bottling Coca Cola, Fanta including M/s. Pure Drinks have not signed the franchise with Modern Bakeries (India) Limited bottling '77', and the Government is not aware of the reasons for the same.

(c) and (d). Since M/s. Pure Drinks Limited have not signed the franchise for bottling '77' with Modern Bakeries India Limited, the latter will have to find new bottlers for bottling and marketing the beverage '77'.

सीमावर्ती सड़कों के लिए अनुदान

8854. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमावर्ती सड़कों के निर्माण तथा रखरखाव के लिए सीमावर्ती राज्यों की केन्द्रीय अनुदान दिया जाता है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस उद्देश्य के लिए बिहार सरकार को कितना अनुदान दिया गया ; और

(ग) सीमावर्ती जिलों जैसे चम्पारन, सीतामढ़ी, मधुबनी, सहरसा और पूर्णिया में सीमावर्ती सड़कों का निर्माण कार्य कहाँ तक सम्पन्न हुआ है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रचारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) : (क) केवल ऐसे कार्यों के लिए ही सहायता अनुदान दिया जाता है, जिन्हें भारत सरकार विशेष रूप से स्वीकृत करती है ।

(ख) और (ग) : सीमावर्ती सड़कों के लिए बिहार सरकार को कोई धनराशि नहीं दी गयी है, इसलिए गत तीन वर्षों में उस राज्य में ऐसी कोई सड़क स्वीकृत नहीं की गयी है ।

Pension rates to Soldier and J.C.O. before 15th August 1948

8855. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what were the rates of pension given to a soldier and J.C.O. and other ranks upto Subedar Major before the 15th August, 1948 and at present;

(b) how many times the rate of pension of soldier and J.C.O. and other ranks up to the rank of Subedar Major have been revised since 15th August, 1947, separately; and

(c) what are the reasons for increase in the rate of pension of these ex-servicemen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). The rates of pension in respect of personnel below officer rank have been revised seven times since 15th August, 1947 with effect from following dates:

- (i) 1-6-53
- (ii) 1-4-61
- (iii) 1-3-68
- (iv) 1-12-68
- (v) 1-12-69
- (vi) 10-9-70
- (vii) 1-1-73

These revisions were generally made consequent on the revision of their pay scales, merger of a portion of Dearness Allowance with pay and introduction of the Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity scheme.

In addition to the above, pension was also revised on two more occasions, as a social security measure, inasmuch as the minimum pension was raised to Rs. 25 (including ad-hoc increase) w.e.f. 1-1-64 and to Rs. 40 (including temporary/ad-hoc increase w.e.f. 1-3-1970).

Statement

(a) The rates of pension admissible at present to personnel below officer rank (i.e. J.COs., NCOs., and ORs.) who retired before the 15th

August, 1948 and those who retired on or after 1-1-1973 are as under:—

Rank	Rates of service pension of personnel below officer rank who retired.			
	Before 15th August, 1948		On or after 1-1-1973	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
	Rs. p.m.	Rs. p.m.	Rs. p.m.	Rs. p.m.
Sepoy	5	6	76	122
Naik	7	9	86	145
Havildar	9	15	98	177
Naib Sub	25	40	127	239
Subedar	45	75	162	308
Sub. Maj	95	125	197	366

Taking into account the temporary/ad-hoc increase and periodic reliefs etc. sanctioned by Government from time to time, as also the minimum pension of Rs. 40 admissible at present, the total pensionary emoluments in respect of the category of personnel who retired prior to 15-8-1948 range from Rs. 90 to Rs. 183 p.m. as against Rs. 111 to Rs. 494 p.m. admissible to those who retired on or after 1-1-1973.

Production, Profit and Loss in Scooters India Limited, Lucknow

8856. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of scooters manufactured and sold so far by the Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow;

(b) what is the amount of profit earned or loss suffered by the undertaking during the last year; and

(c) what are the reasons for the loss, if any, suffered by the undertaking during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Till the end of 1977-78, M/s. Scooters India Ltd., have produced 58,904 scooters. In addition, they have produced 24,912 power packs for scooters. During the same period, they have sold 57,867 scooters and 24,912 power packs for scooters.

(b) The loss suffered by the company during the year 1977-78 was Rs. 240 lakhs before providing for depreciation.

(c) The loss was mainly due to under-utilisation of capacity. Various measures are under implementation for ensuring the quality and performance of the vehicle and which are expected to contribute to better utilisation of capacities and sales.

Schemes regarding problems of poverty and unemployment in Sixth Plan

8857. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) since the earlier plan programmes for rural development had not benefited the concerned quarters uniformly whether under the Sixth Plan special emphasis would now be laid on target groups comprising of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labour and rural artisans in order to tackle the basic problems of poverty and unemployment; and

(b) if so, the salient features of such schemes and programmes involving positive and practical steps in this direction?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Draft Five Year Plan (1978-83) aims at creating employment opportunities through agriculture and allied activities and village and small-scale industries. These rural development programmes will be specially focussed on the target groups viz., small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans.

3000 blocks out of the 5100 blocks in the country are at present covered by one or more of the special programmes viz., Small Farmers Development Agency, Drought Prone Area Programme and Command Area Development. 2000 of these blocks are being selected for accelerated development and creation of additional employment opportunities. Voluntary organisations are also expected to take up some of these pro-

grammes. Blocks with more than 20 per cent Scheduled Caste population are to be taken up as a first priority. During each year of the Plan another 300 blocks will be added leaving 1600 blocks to be covered in the next five year period starting April, 1983.

Constraints like lack of skills and immobility of labour are proposed to be overcome by taking up programmes for skill formation and organising movement of labour to high-employment areas. These programmes have been outlined in the Draft Plan document.

Proposals from Environment Research Committee during 1977-78

8858. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Environment Research Committee received any new proposals during 1977-78;

(b) if so, what are those proposals; and

(c) the proposals which have been accepted by Government?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 23 proposals, as in list 'A' attached.

(c) In all, 4 Research Projects (including one received in 1976-77) were approved in 1977-78, as in list 'B' attached. 17 Research proposals are under various stages of processing. 3 projects were not found suitable.

LIST OF PROPOSALS RECEIVED DURING 1977-78

<i>Title of the Proposals</i>	<i>Institution</i>
1. Microbiological utilisation of refinery wastes.	Sir M. V. College of Science, Bombay.
2. Integrated studies on agricultural pesticides—pesticide residues in plants and animals and harmful effects on fishes and other vertebrates and phytotoxicity.	Calcutta University, Calcutta.
3. Fluoride toxicity and fluorosis : A problem related to pollution and human health.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
4. Effect of insecticides on tissues chemistry of some fresh water bony fishes.	Regional College of Education, Bhopal.
5. Pollution analysis of atmosphere, water and agricultural products.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.
6. Monitoring and surveillance of environmental pollution and biological methods for detoxifying the pollutants and pesticides contaminants in aquatic and other organisms in rural areas of Rayalaseema.	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati.
7. Geo-hydrological investigations of the Gaula catchment district Nainital with special reference to its water balance.	Kumaon University, Nainital.
8. Effect of pesticides on reproduction and lipid metabolism in the cat fish <i>Heteropneustes fossilis</i> (Bloch)	Bose Institute, Calcutta.
9. Sanitary survey of Kali Nadi.	Zakir Hussain College of Engineering & Technology, Aligarh.
10. Optimum urban form to minimise the weights of the infra-structural system (water supply and waste water collection grid work) with ecologically balanced environmental design.	Jadavpur University, Calcutta.
11. Project on water quality modelling for the Yamuna.	Delhi College of Engineering, Delhi.
12. A research proposal to study on the habitat structure, level and their environmental, social and economic patterns.	Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore.
13. Water and air pollution and related health hazards with special reference to the industrial environs of Baroda.	M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda.
14. Studies on water pollution of Yamuna River and its influence on drinking water supply of Agra City.	Agra College, Agra.
15. Urban air quality assessment at Visakhapatnam and its impact on the Environment.	Andhra University, Waltair.
16. Policy frame for the system of human settlement.	National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi.
17. Treatment of wastes in suburban areas.	Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra.
18. Comprehensive planning of small settlements—A pilot project.	Council for Social Development, New Delhi.

<i>Title of the Proposals</i>	<i>Institution</i>
19. Monitoring of air pollution in industrial complex.	Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay.
20. Studies on newer volumetric techniques and their application in environmental studies.	Jodhpur University, Jodhpur.
21. Optimisation of urban and rural water supply system.	Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay.
22. Effects of industrial effluents on biology of aquatic fauna of Indore industrial area.	Holkar Science College, Indore.
23. Fluorometric study of the characteristics of river Narmada.	G.S. Institute of Technology and Science, Indore.

LIST OF RESEARCH PROJECTS APPROVED DURING 1977-78

<i>Title of the Project</i>	<i>Institution</i>
1. Microbiological utilisation of refinery waste.	Sir M.V. College of Science, Bombay.
2. Monitoring and surveillance of environmental pollution and biological methods for detoxifying the pollutants and pesticide contaminants in aquatic and other organisms in rural areas of Rayalaseema.	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati.
3. Treatment of wastes in suburban areas.	Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra.
4* Studies of environmental pollution in Damodar River in Durgapur—Asanwol industrial belt, West Bengal.	Visva-Bharti Santiniketan, West Bengal.

*Actually received in 1976-77. But it was asked to recast by the Principal Investigator & was approved in 1977-78)

**Inquiry against Executive Officer
Khadi Commission**

8859. SHRI RAM NARESH KUSHWAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that such a person has been appointed on the post of executive officer in Khadi Commission against whom inquiries are being conducted and prosecutions are being launched by Government of Uttar Pradesh in respect of several services cases;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to remove him from such an important Department like Khadi Commission; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI. MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from Department of Personnel and U.P. State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Review of Cases of Retirements in
Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

8860. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed the review of the cases of compulsory retirements and retrenchments

done by the Administration in Andaman and Nicobar Islands during Emergency and if so, what are the findings of such review; and

(b) the reasons for delay in taking the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b): A Special Review Committee was set up by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration for the purpose of reviewing the cases of compulsory retirement during Emergency. In 18 cases, orders of compulsory retirement have been set aside while in 19 cases the Special Review Committee came to the conclusion that the compulsory retirement of the employees was justified. 2 cases could not be considered by the Special Review Committee because these were *sub-judice*. In remaining 8 cases complete information is being collected for taking them up for review.

No employees were retrenched during the emergency.

फोटो डिबीजन के कलर यूनिट पर
हुआ व्यय

8861. श्री मदन तिवारी: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 1 मार्च, 1978 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1282 के उत्तर के मन्दर्भ में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मन्त्रालय के कलर यूनिट में कितनी विदेशी पूंजी तथा कितनी भारतीय पूंजी लगी हुई है; और

(ख) मार्च, 1977 से मार्च, 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान इस यूनिट से सरकार को अनुमानतः कितना लाभ हुआ है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी): (क) फोटो प्रभाग की कलर यूनिट में प्रयुक्त किए जाने वाले उपकरण आयातित हैं। इन उपकरणों पर हुआ पूंजीगत व्यय 5.45 लाख रुपए है।

(ख) फोटो प्रभाग अव्यावसायिक आधार पर कार्य करने वाला एक सेवा विभाग है। अतः फोटो प्रभाग की कलर यूनिट की उपयोगिता उसके द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली सेवाओं के अनुसार ही आंकी जा सकती है।

पोरबन्दर का बारहमासी बन्दरगाह

8862. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाचार पत्रों में यह प्रकाशित हुआ है कि गुजरात में सौराष्ट्र में पोरबन्दर का बारहमासी बन्दरगाह जून, 1978 को चालू किया जायेगा और यदि हाँ, तो बन्दरगाह चालू करने से पहले कोई प्रयोग किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो कब और कैसे;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो यह प्रयोग कब और कैसे किया जाएगा; और

(ग) यहां कितनी स्टीमरों घाट लग सकेंगी और ज्यादा से ज्यादा कितने टन वजन की स्टीमरें आ सकेंगी?

नौबहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम): (क) से (ग): बड़े पत्तनों से भिन्न अन्य पत्तनों के परिचालन और रखरखाव की जिम्मेदारी सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों की होती है। राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि पोरबन्दर में गहरे डुबाव वाले नये घाट के 15 और 24 मई, 1978 के बीच खोल दिए जाने की

सम्भावना है। उन्होंने यह आवश्यक नहीं समझा है कि खोलने से पूर्व कोई बथिंग परीक्षण किया जाय। घाट 237 मीटर लम्बा है और वहाँ 20,000 डी डब्ल्यू टी का एक जहाज ठहराया जा सकता है।

हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति

8863. श्री सुरेन्द्र बिक्रम : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति गठित की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उनमें से उन सदस्यों के नाम तथा उनकी संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें राज भाषा विभाग की सिफारिश पर मनोनीत किया गया है ;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति के सदस्यों की एक सूची संलग्न है। चार सदस्यों (सूची के क्रमसंख्या 7 से 10 तक) को राज भाषा विभाग की सिफारिश पर नामित किया गया था।

बिवरण

हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति के सदस्यों के नाम निम्न प्रकार है :—

1. श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस, उद्योग मंत्री	अध्यक्ष
2. श्रीमती आभा माईति, राज्य मंत्री	उपाध्यक्ष
3. ठाकुर रमापति सिंह, सदस्य, लोक सभा	सदस्य
4. श्री मदन लाल शुक्ल सदस्य लोक सभा	सदस्य
* 5. श्री गणेश लाल माली, सदस्य, राज्य सभा	सदस्य
* 6. श्री ध्याम लाल गुप्त, सदस्य, राज्य सभा	सदस्य
7. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र विद्यालंकार, सम्पादक, "वित्त", नई दिल्ली	सदस्य
8. श्री अमृतराय, हंस प्रकाशन, इलाहाबाद	सदस्य
9. डा० राम दरण मिश्र, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली	सदस्य

*सूचि अब राज्य सभा के सदस्य नहीं रहे अतः हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति के भी सदस्य अब नहीं हैं।

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 10. श्री उमाशंकर जोशी.
26, सेतु सरदार पटेल नगर,
अहमदाबाद | सदस्य |
| 11. श्री रमा प्रसन्न न.यक, सचिव राजभाषा
विभाग तथा भारत सरकार के हिन्दी
सलाहकार | पदेन सदस्य |
| 12. श्री श० श्री मराठे,
सचिव (औद्योगिक विकास विभाग) | " |
| 13. श्री बी० कृष्णामूर्ति,
सचिव, (भारी उद्योग विभाग) | " |
| 14. प्रिगेडियर बी० जे० शाहनी,
सचिव (तकनीकी विकास) तथा
तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशक | " |
| 15. श्री ए० कुमार
अध्यक्ष औद्योगिक लागत एवं मूल्य ब्यूरो | " |
| 16. श्री एम० ए० रंगास्वामी
विशेष सचिव औद्योगिक विकास विभाग | " |
| 17. श्री जी० बी० रामाकृष्णा.
अपर सचिव, औद्योगिक विकास विभाग | " |
| 18. श्री एस० जे० कोएलो,
संयुक्त, सचिव, औद्योगिक विकास विभाग | " |
| 19. श्री बी० आर० आर० आयंगर,
संयुक्त सचिव, औद्योगिक विकास विभाग | " |
| 20. श्री नरेश चन्द्र,
संयुक्त सचिव, भारी उद्योग विभाग | " |
| 21. श्री आई० सी० पुरी,
विकास आयुक्त, लघु उद्योग | " |
| 22. डा० बिमल जालान,
आर्थिक सलाहकार | " |
| 23. श्री पी० एस० कृष्णन
अध्यक्ष भारतीय हस्तशिल्प बोर्ड | " |
| 24. मणि नारायणस्वामी,
हथकरघा विकास आयुक्त | " |
| 25. श्री के० श्री निवासन,
अध्यक्ष, राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम | " |

26. श्री जी० एन० मेहरा,
हिन्दी कार्य के प्रभारी संयुक्त सचिव
(प्रौद्योगिक विकास विभाग)

सदस्य सचिव

D.T.C. Service in Lawrence Road

8864. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the building of several D.D.A colonies in Lawrence Road area of Delhi, the coming up of many industries in the neighbourhood the population of the area increased considerably, but the D.T.C. services there remained meagre and have not improved corresponding to populations growth;

(b) whether he is also aware that:

(i) due to inadequate and irregular bus services the people of the area are finding it extremely difficult to go to their places of work in other areas.

(ii) that there are no direct bus services from the area even to New Delhi Railway Station and to places in South Delhi where many hospitals and educational institutions are situated.

(iii) that the local Residents Associations made representations to the authorities to introduce some new routes from the area and increase the frequency of the existing services; and

(c) if so, action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir. The existing D.T.C. bus services serving the Lawrence road area are considered to be adequate for the requirements of the residents of the locality.

(b) It is not a fact that the residents of the locality are finding difficulty in going to their places of work in other

areas on account of inadequate and irregular bus to and from the colony. It is, however, correct that there are no direct bus service from the locality to New Delhi Railway Station or places in South Delhi. The residents have made representations for introducing some new routes and increasing the frequency of the existing bus services covering the area.

(c) Two additional buses have been added on route No. 920 and a special trip has been provided on route No. 93 to meet the peak hour requirements. The colony is at a walking distance from the Ring Road from where Mudrika Sewa is available for going to I.T.O. Complex and South Delhi areas. It is not possible for the Corporation to connect all the localities in the city by direct bus services.

Splitting up of H.M.T. in three Units

8865. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to split HMT into three smaller units;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the benefits that are sought to be derived by doing so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a): No, Sir.

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

Central Assistance to Orissa for Rural Industries

8866. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the Central assistance given to the State of Orissa Government for the Rural Industries Projects in that State during the last three years; and

(b) the progress so far made by the rural industries projects in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-

MATI ABHA MATI): (a) Four Districts of Orissa namely Bolangir, Cuttack, Kalahandi and Sambalpur are included in the Rural Industries Project Scheme. From the year 1975-76 to 1977-78 an amount of Rs. 60.72 lakhs has been released to the State Government for implementation of the scheme. This amount included Rs. 31.71 lakhs as grant and Rs. 29.02 lakhs as loan.

(b) The progress made upto March, 1977 by the Rural Industries Project in the State of Orissa is indicated in the following table.

TABLE SHOWING PROGRESS OF RIP SCHEME IN ORISSA

(Rs. in '000)

Name of the Project	Total No. of industrial units in existence upto 1976-77	Investment			Gross value of production during 1976-77	Employment generated
		Fixed	Working	Total		
1. Bolangir	199	9861	7528	17389	24192	2452
2. Cuttack	1490	19232	26333	45565	59605	5346
3. Kalahandi	329	15291	5361	20652	12182	3358
4. Sambalpur	1797	28557	38632	67209	63238	9132
GRAND TOTAL . . .	3815	72941	77874	150815	161217	20288

Representation from the Ex-Employees of Ordnance Factory, Pune (Maharashtra) regarding condonation of Break-in- Service

8867. SHRI R. K. MJIALGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a representation dated 14th November, 1977, or there-

about from the ex-employees of ordnance factory, Pune (Maharashtra) regarding the request to settle their cases for condonation of break-in-service; and

(b) if so, what action have Government taken or propose to take soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no Ordnance Factory at Pune (Maha-

rashtra) and no representation dated 14th November, 1977, or thereabouts has been received. However, a joint representation dated 30th September, 1976 from 2 Ex-employees of an Ordnance Factory at Kirkee (near Pune) was received through the Hon'ble Member in July, 1977. This representation is under examination.

Issue of Licences and Letter of Intent

8868. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial licences and letter of intents issued during 1977; and

(b) what are the names of items for which these licences were issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b) 533 letters of intent and 518 industrial licences were issued during the year 1977. The details of letters of intent and industrial licences including name of the party, item of manufacture, capacity, location of the project etc. are published in "weekly bulletin of industrial licences", "import licences and export licences" and "Monthly list of letters of intent and industrial licences". Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति

8869. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :

श्री सुरेन्द्र बिक्रम :

क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति का गठन किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और राजभाषा विभाग की सफारिश के आधार पर इनमें से किन किन और कितने सदस्यों को नियुक्त किया गया है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सदस्यों के नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं । राजभाषा विभाग की सफारिश पर पुनर्गठित समिति में एक सदस्य की नियुक्ति की गयी है और उनका नाम उक्त विवरण के क्र०सं० 18 पर है ।

विवरण

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री | अध्यक्ष । |
| 2. श्री जगदेव सिंह तलवण्डी, संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा) | सदस्य । |
| 3. श्री मुखेन्द्र सिंह, संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा) | सदस्य । |
| 4. श्री बी० आर० मुण्डा, संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा) | सदस्य । |
| 5. श्री नाथी सिंह, संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा) | सदस्य । |
| 6. सचिव, नौबहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय | सदस्य । |
| 7. महानिदेशक (सड़क विकास) एवं अपर सचिव | सदस्य । |
| 8. महानिदेशक (नौबहन), बम्बई | सदस्य । |

9. महाविदेशक, दीपधर श्रीर दीपपोत, नयी दिल्ली	सदस्य
10. अध्यक्ष, दिल्ली परिवहन निगम, नयी दिल्ली	सदस्य
11. सचिव, राजभाषा विभाग तथा भारत सरकार के हिन्दी सलाहकार	सदस्य
12. अध्यक्ष, वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग, नई दिल्ली	सदस्य
13. श्री सुधाकर द्विवेदी, संयुक्त सचिव, राजभाषा विभाग, नई दिल्ली	सदस्य
14. श्री जी० पी० नैने, कोषाध्यक्ष, अखिल भारतीय हिन्दी संस्थान संघ, 75-जवाहरलाल नेहरू मार्ग, नई दिल्ली	सदस्य
15. श्री कल्याण मल जोड़ा, कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय	सदस्य
16. श्री के० पी० मिश्रा, 3/3, पूर्वी पटेल नगर, नयी दिल्ली	सदस्य
17. श्री एस० एस० आर० राजू, बी-5/117, सकदरजंग, इन्कलेव नयी दिल्ली	सदस्य
18. श्री कन्हैया लाल नन्दन सम्पादक, 'पराग' नयी दिल्ली	सदस्य
19. संयुक्त सचिव, नौवहन	सदस्य सचिव

Revision of Pensions to Freedom Fighters

8870. SHRI DILIP CHAKRA-VARTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the freedom fighters pension has been enhanced from Rs. 135 p.m. to Rs. 200 p.m. w.e.f. August 15, 1972; after the separation of Central pension from the State pensions;

(b) if so, whether Government have received applications from all the recipients for the said increase or every freedom fighter is entitled for the enhanced rate regardless of their filing any application for the purpose; and

(c) the number of freedom fighters belonging to District Unnao who are in receipt of the pension as per the revised rates as also the number out of them pending Ministry's decision with reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Under Government's decision taken in September, 1976, the freedom fighters' pension has been enhanced to Rs. 200 per month, without adjustment of State pension, with effect from 1st

October, 1976, and not with effect from 15th August, 1972, as stated by the Hon'ble Member.

(b) Every freedom fighter who is in receipt of Central pension of less than Rs. 200 per month, after adjustment of State pension, has to apply formally to this Ministry for enhancement giving the particulars of the earlier sanction. Requests for enhancement have been/are being received.

(c) In 25 cases out of a total of 208 cases sanctioned in Unnao District Central Pension has been enhanced to Rs. 200 with effect from 1st October, 1976. Pension is not enhanced automatically. The sanctions earlier given are reviewed carefully in consultation with State Government. In Uttar Pradesh alone, 15403 cases have been sanctioned pension and all of them require review before enhancement is given. Every effort is being made to expedite the review and enhance pension wherever admissible.

Action on Anonymous Complaints

8871. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state what instructions

were issued by Government on the 27th July, 1962, regarding procedure to be adopted in dealing with anonymous complaints and what changes were made therein from time to time to meet the day to day requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): The instructions issued on the 27th July, 1962 laid down guidelines as to the circumstances in which anonymous/pseudonymous complaints could be inquired into and in which these were to be ignored.

In 1965, on further consideration, instructions were issued to the effect that no action is to be taken on any anonymous/pseudonymous complaint.

Threat to strike by employees of N.T.C. retail outlets

8872. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retail outlets opened by the NTC mills in each State and the number of employees working in them;

state-wise break-up of these retail outlets and their employees is as under :—

Name of the State/Union Territory	No. of retail outlets	No. of employees
1. Andhra Pradesh	27	256
2. Assam	1	6
3. Bihar	13	133
4. Gujarat	8	46
5. Haryana	8	29
6. Himachal Pradesh	1	4
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2	14
8. Karnataka	22	118
9. Kerala	17	94
10. Madhya Pradesh	7	39
11. Maharashtra	9	50

(b) whether it is a fact that they have submitted a memorandum regarding their grievances and also a threat to go on a country-wide strike; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and how the matter has been settled or is proposed to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) A memorandum listing some demands has been received from these employees, but there is no threat for a country-wide strike.

(c) The grievances relate to service matters of the employees. While some of these matters have already been settled through negotiations, others are in the process of being negotiated.

Statement

Marketing Division of National Textile Corporation Ltd., (Holding Company) has opened 235 retail out-lets upto 28th February, 1978.

1	2	3
12. Orissa	1	2
13. Punjab	4	23
14. Rajasthan	5	20
15. Tamil Nadu	59	329
16. Uttar Pradesh	22	101
17. West Bengal	15	53
18. Delhi	14	114
Total	235	1431

News Item Captioned 'Why D.T.C. is Slow'

8873. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards news item entitled 'why DTC is slow' published in the Statesman dated 13th April, 1978; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto and remedial steps taken to improve the management of the DTC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main points made in the news item are that training of DTC staff is not adequate and there are no refresher courses; avenues of promotion for DTC Staff are comparatively less and there are no incentive schemes for workers other than Drivers and Conductors.

The DTC is running a Training School for its staff where training, especially to drivers and conductors, is provided.

The question of introduction of selection grades for staff and opening

new channels of promotion for them where there are not adequate at present is being examined by the Corporation.

The Corporation is being asked to examine the feasibility of introducing suitable incentive schemes for the categories of staff where these are likely to lead to increase in productivity and thereby to reduction in expenditure or increase in revenues.

Representation from All India Mess Civilian Engineers Association, Pune

8874. SHRI PUNDALIK HARI DANWE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a representation of demands from All India MESS Civilian Engineers Association, Pune area (Maharashtra) in the month of March or April, 1978; and

(b) if so, the demands made therein and the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Briefly, the demands are:

"(a) Revise the pay scales of Supdts. grade I from Rs. 550—750 to Rs. 550—900 with retrospective effect.

(b) Stop induction of UPSC candidates in the department till the ratio of 1 : 1 is reached between Asstt. Engineers Class II and Asst. Executive Engineer Class I as decided by the Government vide their letter dated 10 Feb. 1977.

(c) Fill all the vacancies of Asstt. Engineer Class II through departmental promotions from serving civilian Supdts. grade I only.

(d) Scrap the age limit for departmental candidate who wish to appear for the UPSC examinations/interviews.

(e) The Government's decision of 22 Feb. 78 to give time scale promotions to Central Government Employees whose promotional chances are remote, based on the Third Pay Commission's recommendations must be made applicable to our cadre also.

(f) The ratio between Supdts. Grade I and Grade II shall be made 1 : 1 by increasing the vacancies of Supdts. grade I and resultant vacancies must be filled by promotion from Supdts. grade two."

The representation containing the demands is under examination.

Promotion of Stenographers Grade 'C'

8875. SHRI B. K. NAIR:

SHRI SHIV NARAIN
SARSONIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the chances of promotion for direct

recruit Stenographers in Grade 'C' in Central Secretariat Services are much less compared to similar category of direct recruit Assistants and that in consequence there is a widespread and acute discontentment among the former category of employees; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to remove this disparity and to provide equality of opportunity to both the categories in the matter of promotion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). Grade 'C' Stenographers and Assistants belong to different Services and are governed by different set of rules. The prospects of promotion to higher grades in the two Services are consequently different and as such it will not be appropriate to compare the chances of promotion of direct recruit Grade 'C' Stenographers in the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Services to those of direct recruit Assistants in the Central Secretariat Service. However, a Selection Grade has recently been introduced for Grade C of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service.

Regularisation of Scheduled Caste Persons in the Department of Statistics

8876. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the authorities in the Computer Central and the Central Statistical Organisation, Department of Statistics, have not yet regularised many Scheduled Caste persons on the posts of Peons, frash, sweepers although they have put in more than two years continuous (full time) service as daily wages workers and many clear vacancies are lying vacant for these posts; and

(b) If so, the reasons thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). In the Computer Centre and the Central Statistical Organisation, there are no vacancies in the posts of Sweepers and Farash. There are, however, some vacancies in the grade of Peon; these could not be filled on a regular basis in view of the ban on filling such posts.

There are some daily wage workers (including a few belonging to the Scheduled Castes), who are eligible for being appointed to posts borne on the regular establishment. Their case is under review.

Uniformity in Pay Scales of Store-keeping Staff

8877. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work study group under the Chairmanship of Shri Devanath as well as Third Pay Commission have recommended to the Government for bringing uniformity in the pay scales and promotional avenues of store-keeping staff working in different departments under Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the promotional avenues of store-keeping staff of the Army Ordnance Corps are poorer and there is disparity in pay scales in comparison with the storekeeping staff working in other departments of the Government; and

(c) if so, what measures Government is going to adopt to bring uniformity in promotional avenues and pay scales of store-keeping staff in various departments under Government?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The Devanath Committee submitted its Report to Government in November, 1969 regarding grade structure, number of grades with corresponding pay scales and suitable designations for

each grade of Store-keeping Staff in defence establishments, excluding Ordnance Factories. The Government decided not to act upon the recommendations of this Committee. Subsequently, the Third Pay Commission examined multiplicity of pay scales and levels of Store-keeping Staff in various defence establishments and recommended six levels with corresponding scale of pay. These recommendations were implemented with effect from 1-1-1973.

(b) and (c). The pay scales for the Store-keeping Staff under the Directorate of Ordnance Services are the same as in other defence establishments, with the exception that, as specifically recommended by the Commission, the sixth level with the scale of Rs. 700—900 was introduced for certain categories of Store-keeping posts under the Directorate-General of Ordnance Factories and on Naval side only. Since promotions from one level to another would depend upon availability of vacancies, among other factors, uniform promotional opportunities are unlikely to become available in all establishments.

Scientists who left C.S.I.R Chandigarh

8878. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scientists, Technicians and Mechanics who have left the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh during the last four years;

(b) the reasons for their leaving the Organisation;

(c) how many of them were Heads of the Departments and how many were Project Coordinators;

(d) whether some of them made a written representation to the CSIR during the emergency alleging harass-

sment and lack of working facilities; and

(e) whether any enquiry was held; if so, what are the findings thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Fifty two persons have left the Organisation during the last four years.

(b) The reasons for their leaving the Organisation are as follows:—

for better prospects elsewhere; personal reasons; to start their own business, etc.

(c) Four were heads of Divisions (not Departments) out of whom two were Project Coordinators.

(d) Some of them did represent to the CSIR regarding working facilities and conditions at CSIO, Chandigarh prior to the emergency.

(e) Yes, Sir. The conclusion of the Committee *inter-alia* was that most of the allegations and complaints lodged against the Director were without any base.

Number of S.C. and S.T. Persons in Undertakings

8879. **SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA:** Will the Minister of SHIP-

PING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the class-wise (I, II, III and IV) total number of persons in each of the following undertakings functioning under his ministry.

1. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.

2. Cochin Shipyard Ltd.

3. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.

4. Indian Road Construction Corporation Ltd.

5. Mogul Line Ltd.

6. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each class and each Undertaking separately;

(c) whether the Government of India's Orders relating to reservation of vacancies are followed in the matter of recruitment and promotion in these Undertakings; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). The requisite information is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Public Undertaking	Group ¹ (Class)	Total No. of employees	No. of Scheduled Castes	No. of Scheduled Tribes
1	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	Group A (Class I)	136	3	1
		Group B (Class II)	53	1	—
		Group C (Class III)	767	24	2
		Group D (Class IV)	4376	853	19

Sl. No.	Name of the Public Undertaking	Group (Class)	Total No. of employees	No. of Scheduled Castes	No. of Scheduled Tribes
2	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	Group A (Class I)	132	3	..
		Group B (Class II)	106	3	1
		Group C (Class III)	695	40	5
		Group D (Class IV)	726	93	27
3	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	Group A (Class I)	53	2	..
		Group B (Class II)	84	2	..
		Group C (Class III)	1646	65	5
		Group D (Class IV)	5278	712	22
4	Indian Road Construction Corporation Ltd.	Group A (Class I)	8	..	..
		Group B (Class II)	3	..	..
		Group C (Class III)	9	..	..
		Group D (Class IV)	1	1	..
5	Mogul Line Ltd.	Group A (Class I)	406	3	..
		Group B (Class II)	167	..	..
		Group C (Class III)	209	4	4
		Group D (Class IV)	39	5	1
6	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	Group A (Class I)	2165	18	6
		Group B (Class II)	1222	19	3
		Group C (Class III)	1927	95	12
		Group D (Class IV)	326	69	.

(c) Yes Sir, except that (1) the Cochin Shipyard Ltd. have reported that it has not been possible for them to follow the Government of India's orders strictly in regard to promotions and (2) the IRCC have reported that the Government of India's orders could not be implemented fully.

(d) The reason for the Cochin Shipyard Limited not being able to strictly follow the orders relating to reservation of vacancies in the matter of promotions is stated to be that the Shipyard is in the process of building up various cadres which are not yet stabilised. The Shipyard will, however, make every effort to implement the reservation orders in the matter of promotions also as stabilisation process continues.

The reason for the IRCC not being able to follow the reservation orders fully is stated to be that the Corporation came into being as recently as on 20-12-1976 and some officers and staff had to be initially recruited without providing for reservations to commence its operations quickly. They are now making efforts to recruit candidates belonging to SC/ST categories.

Re-grouping in Mizoram

8880. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) the exact number of villages burnt down and uprooted for re-grouping since 1966 disturbances in Mizoram and the exact number of families affected thereby;

(b) the specific amount of aids, grants sanctioned either in cash or kind for such uprooted families, the exact amount sanctioned to each family and the number of affected families which have so far received such aids;

(c) the number of villages and families that have been allowed to go back to their original villages;

(d) the number of such resettled villages which have been recognised as villages by the State Government; and

(e) the criteria by which recognition is accorded to such resettled villages by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (e). Soon after the outbreak of disturbances in 1966, a scheme of grouping of villages in Mizoram was taken up in order to provide protection to the villagers against intimidation and harassment by the underground. Small villages were re-grouped at suitable locations where basic amenities could also be provided to them conveniently. There are no records available with the Government of Mizoram to indicate that any village was burnt down for re-grouping.

Re-grouping was done when Mizoram was still a district of the State of Assam and rehabilitation assistance in the form of CGI sheets, transport, foodgrains, etc. had been given to the affected villagers. Precise family-wise details are not presently available. Efforts are being made to obtain the same.

The scheme is still in force and no official approval is given to any new settlement.

Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society

8881. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present value of the share of the share-holders of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi;

(b) whether a share-holder who wants to get his share money can get it back and if so, how; and

(c) the number of shares accepted back by the Society from its shareholders during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) 'Nil', as the Society has been incurring heavy losses.

(b) and (c). No Sir, shares cannot be taken back by the Society, but a share-holder may transfer his share to an eligible person.

Amount earmarked for Grant of Loans for Acquisition of Ships from Abroad

8882. SHRI ANNASAHAB GOKHINDE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts earmarked by Government for grant of loans for ac-

quisition of ships from abroad during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 against guarantees by Shipping Development Fund Committee;

(b) the amounts of loans advanced to the various Shipping Companies by the designated nationalised banks during the year 1977-78, separately; and

(c) the period of repayment and the rate of interest charged, in respect of these loans separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Rs. 500 crores.

(b) A statement showing company-wise details of the loans advanced during 1977-78 is placed below.

(c) These loans are repayable in 10 years in 20 half-yearly instalments commencing two years after drawal. The effective rate of interest for the borrowing shipping companies is 7½ per cent per annum.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Shipping Co.	Amount of Loan advanced during 1977-78	Name of the designated Nationalised Bank
		Rs.	
1.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay	54,81,04,530	State Bank of India.
2.	Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Bombay	7,67,85,600	Do.
3.	Ratnakar Shipping Co. Ltd., Calcutta	5,55,32,000	Do.
4.	Tolani Shipping Co. Ltd.	2,27,46,070	Do.
5.	Garware Shipping Corporation Ltd.	3,83,73,540	Bank of India.
6.	Panch Sheel Shipping Co. Ltd.	89,28,760	Bank of Baroda.
	TOTAL	75,04,70,500	

Declaration of Jaipur-Rajgarh as National Highway

8883. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have decided to join Jaipur-Rajgarh road via Jhalswar (Rajasthan) Anklera, and Manoberthana with Rajgarh Bombay road the National Highway;

(b) whether before declaring it a National Highway road, all the other processes such as survey work of Teen dhar, Parwan river for the construction of bridges on it have been completed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No. Sir.

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

Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society

8884. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:
SHRI A. MURUGESAN:
SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have purchased 50 per cent shares of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society;

(b) if so, the total value of shares purchased by Government;

(c) whether this Society is running in heavy losses;

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to protect its investment; and

(e) whether Government propose to take over the Society and affiliate it with the Super Bazar so that the store of the Society could run effectively under one roof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 6,41,640.00.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Society is intended to be a welfare measure and is not purely a commercial undertaking. Government have nominated members on the Board of Directors and the Board of Administration of the Society with a view inter alia to protecting Government investment.

(e) There is no such proposal.

Selling Confiscated Goods by Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society

8885. SHRI K. A. RAJU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that confiscated goods are being sold by the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society being run by his Ministry;

(b) if so, whether any complaint regarding selling of confiscated goods at blackmarket price by the officials/employees of the Society has recently been received; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. But only the old stock.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of a Plywood Factory in Tripura

8886. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to set up a plywood factory in Tripura has been submitted to Government;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed factory and its location; and

(c) whether the Union Government/Planning Commission has given their clearance to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). The Tripura Government had proposed the setting up of a Plywood factory involving an outlay of Rs 50 lakhs as part of their proposals for the ensuing Five Year Plan 1978-83 for the large and medium industries sector. No other details regarding location etc. were furnished. However, the State Government did not propose any provision being made for the plywood factory in the Annual Plan 1978-79. The Five Year Plan 1978-83 is under formulation and the Tripura Government's proposal for a plywood factory will, therefore, have to be considered as part of the next Five Year Plan of the State Government and in the light of the overall Plan priorities and programmes for the next Five Year Plan.

Derecognition of Trade Union in Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre

8887. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government has asked the Kerala State Government to derecognise trade unions in Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre in Thumba;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor; and

(c) the State Government's reaction thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) I took the view that Scientific Research and Development Organisations cannot be classified as industries for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act or the Trade Unions Act. This was based on a number of earlier judicial decisions in favour of exemptions from the definition of 'industry' where profit-motive was absent.

(c) The State Government has not yet reacted to my letter but the Chief Minister of Kerala has been quoted by the Press as having stated that the matter will be discussed by the State Cabinet before a decision is taken.

Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society

8888. SHRI SHYAM LAL DHURWE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the general body of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd.; New Delhi was held on the 22nd April, 1978; and

(b) the recommendations made at the meeting and the reaction of the management thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations are contained in the minutes of the meeting placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2244/78]. The management has taken in hand the consideration of the various recommendations.

Non-Coverage of Debate on Private Members' Bills by T.V.

8889. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether T.V. failed to broadcast the news on debate on two Members' Bills in the Lok Sabha re: holiday on Netaji birthday and renaming Andaman and Nicobar Islands, although all parties supported these two bills;

(b) whether AIR news broadcast also made scanty reference about the debate; and

(c) if so, facts thereabout and the reasons for ignoring such debates?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir. The news bulletins telecast from Delhi Doordarshan Kendra on 24th February, 1978 carried a half minute news story on the debate on the private Member's Bill regarding holiday on Netaji's birthday. The debate on the Bill on the renaming of Andaman and Nicobar Islands could not find a place in the news bulletins due to heavy news-fall.

(b) The debate was covered at some length in both English and Hindi reviews of the Lok Sabha proceedings on 24th February, 1978. It was also noticed by the 8 A.M. Hindi bulletin on 25th February, 1978.

(c) There is no deliberate attempt to ignore such debates. All important and news-worthy events and speeches made in both the Houses of Parliament are taken notice of in the news bulletins and in the review of the Parliamentary proceedings. It is, however, not always possible to include every happening and debate in Parliament either in the news bulletins or in the review of Parliamentary proceedings especially when there is heavy news fall.

आकाशवाणी जयपुर से तूफान से प्रभावित लोगों के राहत कार्यों सम्बन्धी समाचारों का प्रसारण न किया जाना

8890. श्री नाबू सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी जयपुर केन्द्र के निदेशक के आदेश पर जनवरी के प्रथम सप्ताह में यह समाचार प्रसारित किया गया था कि तूफान से प्रभावित लोगों के राहत कार्यों सम्बन्धी कोई समाचार प्रसारित नहीं किया जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसका निगम सरकार द्वारा लिया गया था ; और

(ग) क्या दक्षिण भारत के तूफान से प्रभावित हुए लोगों की सहायताार्थ जनता युवा मोर्चा द्वारा 22 जनवरी को क्रिकेट मैच आयोजित किया गया था जिसका समाचार आकाशवाणी से जानबूझ कर नहीं दिया गया था ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) जो नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) समाचार को जानबूझ कर न देने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं था । सामान्यतया आकाशवाणी गैर सरकारी संगठनों द्वारा धनराशि इकट्ठी करने के लिए आयोजित किए जाने वाले प्रदर्शनों का प्रचार नहीं करती ।

Mistake in P.I.B. hand-out in Malayalam

8891. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Press Information Bureau hand-out in Malayalam

VP 321 dated the 6th February, 1978, speaking about the dubbing of regional language pictures states that Information and Broadcasting Minister I. K. Gujral has expressed his Government's intentions etc.; and

(b) actions taken against the concerned officer who while giving this despatch referred Shri Gujral as Information and Broadcasting Minister?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Displeasure on the lapse made was conveyed to the defaulting officer.

Director, Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu

8862. **SHRI BALDEV SINGH JAS-ROTHIA:** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Director of the Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu, was appointed as Director straightway from Asstt. Director post without normal procedure of recruitment against the recommendations of Sarkar Committee; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir. The post was advertised and the selection was made in accordance with the normal procedure.

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase of Portfolio cases

8893. **SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many portfolio cases have been purchased by the Home Department and at what prices during the

years 1976, 1977 and 1978 upto the month of March;

(b) were they purchased by calling tender; and

(c) for whom the portfolio cases were purchased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a)

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Purchased</i>	<i>Average price</i>
1976	54	Rs. 54
1977	70	Rs. 56
1978	35	Rs. 59
(upto March)		

(b) No, Sir. The portfolio (brief) cases are not purchased in bulk, but in small lots. Under these circumstances, and as requirements vary, calling of tenders in respect of this item is not feasible.

(c) The brief cases are generally required for officers of the rank of Under Secretary and above.

Code of Conduct for M.Ps.

8894. **DR. RAMJI SINGH:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to frame a Code of Conduct for the Members of Parliament and

(b) when Government propose to bring a legislation requiring all the Members of Parliament to declare their assets annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Such a proposal has been examined off and on in the past. It is not now under active consideration.

(b) As stated in the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3987 on 14-12-1977, the Government propose to bring forward a legislation requiring all Members of Parliament to declare their assets etc. as soon as the modalities, which are being worked out, are finalised.

जय बांगला शहीद स्मारक समिति

8895. श्री केशव राव घोंवले : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जय बांगला मार्टीयर मेमोरियल कमेटी (जय बांगला शहीद स्मारक समिति), कंधार नामक एक पंजीकृत संस्था ने महाराष्ट्र के नांदेड़ जिले के कंधार तहसील के एक गांव में उन बहादुर भारतीय सिपाहियों की स्मृति में जिन्होंने 1971 के भारत-पाक ऐतिहासिक युद्ध में अपने जीवन का बलिदान दिया, एक राष्ट्रीय स्मारक बनाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण संख्या 21 किया था, जिसमें भारत की शानदार जीत हुई थी और बांगला देश स्वतन्त्र हो गया था;

(ख) क्या इस स्मारक समिति ने सरकार से 22-12-77 को यह अनुरोध किया था कि जब बांगला मेमोरियल मुजीब पार्क पर पाकिस्तान से पकड़े गये पेटन टैंक या सेबर जेट के अवशेषों का प्रदर्शन किया जाये;

(ग) क्या महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने जय बांगला शहीद समिति के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया था और केन्द्रीय सरकार से 11-1-78 को यह सिफारिश की थी कि जब बांगला मेमोरियल मुजीब पार्क पर पेटन टैंक या सेबर जेट का प्रदर्शन किया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की है अवधान करना चाहती है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) : (क) से (घ). भारत-पाक युद्ध में पकड़े गए पेटन टैंक अवशेषों सेबर जेट के एकत्र किए गए अवशेषों को एक स्मारक में प्रदर्शित किए जाने के लिए जब बांगला मेमोरियल कमेटी से एक अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ था ? इस अनुरोध का बाद में महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने भी समर्थन किया था । इस बात के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं कि क्या इन मर्दों में से कोई मर्द कमेटी को उपलब्ध कराई जा सकती है ।

Accumulated losses incurred by State Electricity Boards

8896. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) accumulated losses incurred by each State Electricity Board at the end of the financial years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78; and

(b) the amounts of arrears that are due to each State Electricity Board from (i) industrial concerns (ii) Governments—State and Central and (iii) other users at the end of the financial years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) A statement No. I showing the accumulated losses in respect of each Board at the end of the financial years 1975-76 and 1976-77 is attached herewith. The accounts for 1977-78 are, however, due for finalization only by September, 1978.

(b) A statement No. II indicating the total arrears due to each State Electricity Board from consumers at the end of 1975-76 and 1976-77 is appended. The amount of arrears due at the end of 1977-78 and category-wise details have been called for from the State Electricity Boards and are still awaited.

Statement—I

Accumulated losses (including contingent Liability) in respect of state Electricity boards during 1975-76 and 1976-77.

Name of the Board	Accumulated losses upto	
	1975-76	1976-77
(Figures are in Rs. crores)*		
Andhra Pradesh	38.1	35.26
Assam (Excluding Meghalaya)	26.07	N.A.
Bihar	92.5	104.8
Gujarat	33.00	N.A.
Haryana	36.00	48.1
Karnataka . . . . .	..	..
Kerala	40.3	43.5
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	..	..
Maharashtra . . . . .	..	11.4②
Orissa	15.7	N.A.
Punjab	83.00	96.7
Rajasthan	57.07	48.74
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	80.5	124.00③
West Bengal	30.4	38.4*
Himachal Pradesh	9.9	N.A.
DESU	12.07	N.A.

②Includes Rs. 10.3 crores provisionally frozen.

③Includes interest not due under Section 67 of the Electric Supply Act, but appropriated by the State Government.

*Includes interest payable, but not paid.

Statement—II

Amount of arrears for electricity supplied due to the boards at the end of 1975-76 and 1976-77

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Board	1975-76	1976-77
Andhra Pradesh	2607	2673
Assam	316	N.A.
Bihar	2103	2882
Gujarat	1756	N.A.
Haryana	336	319
Karnataka	787	N.A.
Kerala	1200	1602
Madhya Pradesh	2013	2427
Maharashtra	1294	N.A.
Orissa	907	N.A.
Punjab	303	389
Rajasthan	1853	2792
Tamil Nadu	2559	3189
Uttar Pradesh	5846	6763
West Bengal	1277	1240
DESU	2426	N.A.
Himachal Pradesh	72	102

N.A.—Figures not yet available.

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (बेतन) नियम, 1974 में संशोधन

8897. श्री रामदेव सिंह: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जुलाई, 1975 में कामिक तथा प्रशासन सुधार विभाग ने सभी राज्यों के मुख्य सचिवों को भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (बेतन) नियम, 1954 में किये जाने वाले संशोधनों का प्रारूप संलग्न करते हुए एक पत्र भेजा था और उस पर सभी राज्य सरकारों के विचार आमंत्रित किये थे ;

(ख) क्या उक्त पत्र में ऐसा संकेत भी किया गया था कि भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा बेतन नियम, 1954 के लिए प्रस्तावित संशोधन भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (बेतन) नियम, 1954 में भी किये जायेंगे;

(ग) क्या भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा बेतन नियम, 1954 में दिनांक 5 जून, 1976 को सरकारी अधिसूचना द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधन कर दिये गये परन्तु भारतीय पुलिस सेवा बेतन नियमों के बारे में ऐसी कोई अधिसूचना जारी नहीं की गई ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटील) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) जी हां श्रीमान ।

(ग) भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा (बेतन) नियम, 1954 में संशोधन दिनांक 5 जून, 1976 को अधिसूचित किया गया । भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (बेतन) नियमों में तदनुषंगी संशोधन दिनांक 27 फरवरी, 1978 को अधिसूचित किया गया है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Death of Miners at Tara Colliery, Asansol

8898. SHRI FAQUIR ALI ANSARI:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether five miners were killed and seven others injured seriously when a portion of a roof in a gallery

junction of Tara colliery near Asansol caved in on the 31st March, 1978;

(b) if so, the compensation paid to the families of those killed and to the injured; and

(c) the causes of this accident and the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Five workmen were killed and seven others injured, two of them seriously.

(b) Payment of Rs. 500/- as ex-gratia and Rs. 200/- towards funeral expenses to each of the bereaved family of the deceased workmen has been paid by the Company. The company offered a job to one direct dependent of the deceased. Two such dependents have joined duty. Remaining three are expected to join shortly. The compensation amount under the Workmen's Compensation Act would be paid by the Compensation Commissioner, Durgapur.

(c) The cause of this accident is "roof fall". The report of the Directorate General of Mines Safety after enquiry into the accident is awaited.

कोयले को धूल रहित करने हेतु तकनीक

8899. श्री हरमोन्जिब बर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कोयले को धूल रहित करने हेतु एक नई तकनीक अपनाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) और (ख) सरकार को किसी ऐसे तरीके का पता नहीं है जिसके द्वारा कोयले

को बिल्कुल धूल रहित किया जा सके। फिर भी, कोयला पट्टिकरण संयंत्रों में कोयले के धूल हटाने के लिए अफकेन्डी माइन्स लगाने के प्रस्ताव का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

Issue of wrong Fitness Certificates and driving Licences in Delhi

8900. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the inspectors of the Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration have been found to have issued wrong fitness certificates and driving licences; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Administration have intimated that on 28-2-1978, DSP [Anti-Corruption Branch] along with Joint Director of Transport (Enforcement); and a few other officers of the Administration intercepted three vehicles (one bus, one truck and one three-wheeler tempo) coming from the Inspection Pit, after getting certificates of fitness, with a view to cross check the vehicles inspected by the Board of Inspection. According to the report of this team, while the bus had 34 defects, the three wheeler tempo had 11 defects and the truck 19 defects. These vehicles were granted certificates of fitness by a Board of Inspection consisting of four Motor Vehicle Inspectors. On receipt of the report of the Team, departmental proceedings have been initiated against the four M.V. Inspectors under rule 14 of Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules 1965.

The Administration have also intimated that on a complaint made to the Motor Licensing Officer (Head-

quarters) in January, 1978, that 15 candidates of Guru Nank Motor Driving Training School, who had not actually appeared for test in driving, were granted driving licences by 2 Motor Vehicles Inspectors, the candidates were asked to reappear for test in driving by the Motor Licensing Officer, New Delhi and another Motor Vehicle Inspector who was working as Head Quarters Inspector. Ten candidates appeared for retest and, out of them, nine failed either in Part I or Part II or in both parts. Licences were not issued to them. Driving licences were also not issued to the five other candidates, who failed to reappear in the test.

Departmental proceedings under the said rule 14 have been initiated against these two Motor Vehicle Inspectors as well.

Supply of Soft Coke to Consumers in Agra

8901. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the arrangement for the supply of soft coke to consumers;

(b) whether there has been any reduction of supply of soft coke to the various States or Districts; and

(c) what is the quota for Agra for the supply of soft coke and what has been the shortfall during the past three years in the supply of rakes of soft coke?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There is no control by the Central Government over the distribution of soft coke.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The supply of soft coke to the consumers is regulated by the State Governments.

Detergent Plant at Mathura

8902. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what happened to the "first Public sector Detergent Plant" at which was proposed to come up Mathura being put up by the Chemical Division of Indo-Burma Petroleum at its own cost;

(b) were amounts running to many lakhs of rupees written off at the cost of Public Sector;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The company decided not to proceed with the project, as it found that the condition in synthetic detergent market had drastically changed and had become unfavourable for entry of a new production unit.

(b) to (d). A total expenditure of Rs. 94,378.75 was incurred mostly on preparation of a Project Report which was necessary for consideration of the investment proposal by the Board of Directors, Public Investment Board and the financial institutions.

Increase in Excise Rate on Industrial items

8903. SHRI NATVER LAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Industry is consulted when rate of Excise on particular item is to be increased or decreased;

(b) whether the Ministry take into account the unutilised capacity in particular industry before agreeing to increase in excise rate;

(c) whether the Ministry of Industrial Development guide the Finance Ministry as to how to increase the excise revenue through increase in production; and

(d) if so, the industries in which this was done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Fiscal policies including revision of excise rates are the concern of the Ministry of Finance which consults other Ministries, including the Ministry of Industry as and when it is considered appropriate.

On occasions when the Ministry of Industry is consulted in regard to changes in excise duties on industrial items, it takes into account relevant considerations including unutilised capacity, effect on production of the proposed change in duty, etc.

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

Low Power wind Electric Generator

8904. SHRI DHARAM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the cost, technique and working expenses of the Low Power Wind Electric Generator developed by the National Aeronautical Laboratory, at Bangalore; and

(b) the AMP-HR Energy produced by the apparatus together with its comparison with medium Gobar Gas Plant in respect of energy generations?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Prototype of a wind Electric Generator is undergoing performance tests and if produced on large scale is estimated to cost around Rupees two thousand only. This generator uses a permanent magnet self excited alternator

and the energy is available as soon as it starts rotating. It does not need back-up batteries to start. Rest of the design is conventional. The maintenance cost is marginal as only occasional greasing of the head assembly and alternator bearings would be required.

(b) The device is capable of producing about 24 Volt ampere hours of energy on a reasonable windy day. Its comparison with Gobar Gas Plant is not relevant because it is a much smaller generator and is intended for low power applications in remote areas.

Grant of Pension to freedom fighters from Karnataka

8905. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of freedom fighters for grant of Central

pension processed so far in Karnataka, district-wise;

(b) the number out of them rejected, sanctioned and referred back, district-wise; and

(c) the number of freedom fighters whose cases are still pending with Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) to (c). 13055 applications for the grant of pension to freedom fighters from Karnataka have been received and processed upto 31st March, 1978. In 7294 cases Pension has been sanctioned. 4,198 cases have been rejected. No case is pending initial scrutiny. In 1,543 cases applicants have been informed that for want of acceptable documentary evidence/information and/or specific recommendations of the State Government, it has not been possible to finalise their cases. A district-wise statement is attached.

Statement

Number of applications of freedom fighters from Karnataka received /processed, sanctioned rejected and referred back—(District-wise).

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Received Processed	Sanctioned	Rejected	Referred back of want for documentary evidence
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Belgaum	4734	2855	1564	315
2	Bangalore	940	508	312	120
3	Bijapur	622	393	195	44
4	Bellary	161	82	46	33
5	Bidar	145	69	51	22
6	Coorg	132	74	37	21
7	Chitradurga	567	271	284	12
8	Chikmagalur	149	27	89	33
9	Dharwar	2083	1492	397	194
10	Hassan	250	129	98	23
11	Kolar	429	138	188	103

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Mandya	229	111	89	29
13	North Kanara	740	404	285	51
14	South Kanara	459	169	94	196
15	Mysore	264	111	101	52
16	Tumkur	293	100	110	83
17	Raichur	294	91	95	108
18	Gulberga	191	62	68	61
19	Shimoga	353	208	102	43
		13035	7294	4198	1543

कपड़ा उद्योगों को कोयले की कम सप्लाई

8906. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री, 5 अप्रैल, 1978 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5769 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल, 1977 से फरवरी, 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान कोयले की अधिक सप्लाई उपरान्त भी उत्तर भारत के कपड़ा उद्योगों को गत वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना में कोयले की कम सप्लाई करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या ईस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स लिमिटेड ने इन उद्योगों को कोयले की सप्लाई बढ़ाई है और यदि हां, तो जनवरी, 1978 से अब तक इसके द्वारा गत वर्ष की किसी अवधि की

तुलना में कोयले की कितनी मात्रा सप्लाई की गई ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) व (ख). यद्यपि अप्रैल, 1977 से फरवरी 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान गत वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना में कपड़ा उद्योग को कोयले की अधिक सप्लाई की गई फिर भी उत्तरी भारत की कपड़ा मिलों को उनकी मांग की तुलना में सप्लाई में कभी कभी कमी हुई थी। गत कुछ महीनों के दौरान पर्याप्त परिवहन न मिलने के कारण सप्लाई में कमी रही है।

ईस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स से इन उद्योगों को मार्च, 1977 तथा 1978 में की गई सप्लाई का तुलनात्मक ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

	जनवरी		फरवरी		मार्च	
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978
(हजार टनों में)						
उत्तर प्रदेश	13.2	8.4	14.6	8.9	13.6	13.6
हरियाणा	2.5	1.1	3.0	3.8	7.7	1.6
पंजाब	2.4	2.6	2.5	3.5	3.3	3.9
दिल्ली	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	—	0.5
हिमाचल प्रदेश	—	—	—	—	—	—
जम्मू व कश्मीर	0.2	—	—	—	—	—
कुल	18.7	12.6	20.9	16.7	24.6	19.5

Haldia Channel

8907. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite huge expenditure in the preceding three years, the Haldia Channel has not shown any improvement;

(b) whether before entrusting dredging to the foreign firm any study was made about the capability of the firm and likely cost of improvement in the draft for Haldia channel;

(c) whether the contract entered into with the foreign firm had a specific mention about the likely time and the quality of the work; and

(d) whether Government propose to enquire into the causes of delay, excess expenditure and low level of quality of work done by the firm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (d). The dredging of the Haldia Channel was taken up after a study of the cost estimate of the scheme and after ascertaining capability of the contractors. Because of the hydraulic conditions of the river Hooghly with adverse effects like heavy re-shoaling or beneficial effects like scour, it is difficult to establish a direct relationship between the dredging effort and the depth achieved and for this reason the contracts were on time rate basis, with constant review of performance.

The contract for dredging of the Outer Estuary was for a period of 12 months starting on 6.5.74. This was terminated on 30.4.75 when the requisite draughts were achieved.

Contract dredging in the Inner Estuary was similarly on time rate basis, commencing in November 1973. This contract was extended upto December, 1975, till the Ministry's

own Dredger MOT-VI was available to take-over. During the period of this contract, the dredger lifted a total quantity of 20.08 million cubic meters of spoils and this performance of dredging effort which was continuously evaluated throughout the currency of the contract, was considered satisfactory.

The dredging effort in the Inner Estuary by the contractors dredger and one of the Ministry's own dredgers additionally deployed from February 1975 did not produce the required improvements in draughts owing to very heavy reshooling. Both the dredgers of the Ministry, namely, MOT-V and MOT-VI (now belonging to the public sector undertaking, Dredging Corporation of India) are still working in the Inner Estuary.

As the failure to achieve expected draught in the Inner Estuary is not attributable to any fault of the contractors, the question of any inquiry into the matter does not arise.

Reservation of Posts in Services

8908. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of autonomous bodies/organisations/offices/institutions under the Central Government where the orders regarding reservation of posts in services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have so far been made applicable and implemented also;

(b) the names of autonomous bodies/organisations/offices/institutions where these orders have neither been adopted nor implemented so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). All the offices of the Central Government are required to follow the Government orders regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As regards autonomous bodies/institutions

etc., the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned were asked to issue instructions to such bodies/institutions under their control to follow the scheme of reservations as applicable to posts/services under Government. Information about names of autonomous bodies/institutions asked for is being collected from all Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Applications for Mini Paper Plants

8909. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the number of applications received by Government from Mini Paper Plants Units under the 'Incentive Scheme' and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): There is no specific 'Incentive Scheme' for mini Paper Plants Units. However, it has been decided to permit import of second hand equipment for small paper plants under a scheme announced by a Press Note dated 31st March 1978. No application have been received so far under this scheme. Small paper mills who use secondly raw materials are also eligible for certain excise concessions.

Visit of West German Experts to Thermal Plants

8910. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

- whether West German experts visited Thermal plants in India;
- if so, what were their recommendations; and
- the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). A team of experts from West Germany had visited three thermal power plants in India during October-November, 1977. Their recommendations were received in April

this year and are presently being studied by the Central Electricity Authority and the concerned Power stations.

The report has drawn attention to the deficiencies in water chemistry in power stations as well as the need to improve standards of cleanliness in the power stations and has made specific recommendations in these areas. The report has stressed the importance of selecting the right type of personnel for manning the thermal power stations and the need to post only experienced staff for commissioning new power stations. The report has also laid great stress on the need to improve maintenance of process control instrumentation. It has also brought out the importance of analysing the equipment failures.

There are a number of other technical recommendations covering the various aspects of functioning of the power stations, the equipment, inputs into generation, operation and maintenance services, selection and training of personnel etc. These are being studied in the Central Electricity Authority. Discussions are also being organised with concerned power station authorities to enable the latter to appreciate the recommendations in the proper perspective and facilitate their implementation.

Licences for manufacture of Mini Cars

8911. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- whether some manufacturers of mini car have applied to the Government for letter of intent;
- how many of them were granted the licences and how many amongst them have actually produced small cars;
- is it a fact that Sunrise Auto Industries Ltd., Bangalore have already manufactured a three wheeler mini car called BADAL; and
- if so, whether Government authorities have tested its viability, capacity and the sale price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Pursuant to the policy of the Government re-grading grant of letters of intent for the manufacture of passenger cars announced in both the Houses of Parliament on 10th August, 1970, applications submitted by a number of parties have been considered by the Government.

(b) Industrial Licences for the manufacture of Passenger cars were granted to two parties, namely, M/s. Maruti Limited, Gurgaon and Shri Manubhai H. Thakker, Baroda. Besides, M/s. Sunrise Auto Industries Ltd., Bangalore have also been granted registration with the DGTD for the manufacture of 3-wheeled passenger cars. Out of these 3 units, M/s. Maruti Limited, Gurgaon had reported commencement of production but they have since closed down. M/s. Sunrise Auto Industries Ltd., Bangalore have also gone into production.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The prototype vehicle of M/s. Sunrise Auto Industries Ltd., Bangalore was tested by the Vehicles, Research & Development Establishment, Ahmednagar and declared road-worthy. In the case of units registered with the DGTD, the capacity of unit is assessed by the Government only after it has been in production for sometime. The firm had indicated a capacity of 3,000 nos. of cars in their registration application. There is no control on the selling price of cars. The ex-factory price of "BADAL" car as fixed by the manufacturers is Rs. 13,750/-.

Transport facility for the Engineering Staff of Nagli and Khampur H.P.T.

8912. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Engineering Staff who have to attend the duty in shifts at odd hours at Nagli H.P.T. and Kham-

pur H.P.T. Delhi, are regarded as essential staff; and

(b) whether the staff attending the duty at these odd hours at Nagli and Khampur High Power Transmitters is entitled for Government transport facility; if so, the reasons for withdrawal of the facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI JAGBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The staff attending duty at odd hours is provided Government transport. This facility has not been withdrawn.

Report of Baveja Committee on Coal Prices

8913. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Baveja Committee on coal prices has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the action being taken thereon; and

(d) in what way the suggestions of the Committee are going to improve workings of the coal industry?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Committee has been given extension of time upto 31st of May, 1978 to submit its report.

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

Scope of expansion of Jute Industry

8914. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the observation in the Sixth Plan document in respect of the Jute

industry to the effect that 'the scope for expansion in this industry is limited';

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

(c) possible repurcussion of the policy on the economy of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission's observation that there is little scope for further expansion in jute industry, is based on the existence of large under-utilised capacity in the country which is due mainly to uncertain availability of raw jute and fluctuating demand for jute goods.

In view of the fact that out of the total 68 jute mills in the country, 56 are already located in West Bengal, there is not likely to be any effect on the economy of West Bengal in case there is no further expansion in jute industry.

Assistance for Development of Sunderban Area of West Bengal

8915. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have submitted any proposal for the grant of Central assistance for the development of Sunderban areas of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the attitude of the Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Structure for District Industrial Centres

8916. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the proposed organisation structure for District Industrial Centres and when will the first Centre be opened;

(b) do Government consider it feasible to float these centres as autonomous government companies with minority shareholding of small and cottage industries in the district on the basis of one unit one share; and

(c) which are the districts identified for opening these centres in the first phase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Each District Industries Centre will be headed by a General Manager assisted by 7 Functional Managers of various disciplines who will look after activities such as Economic Investigation, Machinery and Equipment, Research, Extension and Training, Raw Material, Credit, Marketing, KVIC and RAP. The first phase covering over 100 centres will start functioning from May, 1978.

(b) No, Sir. The DIC Scheme will be a departmental activity implemented by the State Governments through the Industries department.

(c) The proposals earlier received for setting up 138 District Industries Centres in 10 States and 2 Union Territories have been approved by the Government. Further proposals received from 7 States are under examination, and approval will be issued shortly.

Break-up in Service of Government Servants.

8917. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had taken a decision to consider the break in the service of Government servants due to detention in Pakistan on account of last Indo-Pakistan War;

(b) how many such cases are pending before the Government; and

(c) if no such decision has been taken, what is the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No case of this nature has come to the notice of either the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms or the Ministry of Finance.

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

Vimadala Commission of Inquiry

8918. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vimadala Commission the one man Commission inquiring into the allegations against former Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister has since submitted its report of the Government;

(b) if so, the findings of the Commission; and

(c) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table of the House and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Report of the Commission, when submitted, will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha, as soon as possible thereafter, in compliance with the provisions of Section 3(4) of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

News Item Bureaucracy Kills small Units Growth

8919. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VEGHELA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item which appeared in the Economic Times dated the 10th March, 1978 to the effect that official indecision and hesitation has delayed a number of schemes which had been proposed in the first flush of enthusiasm of the Union Government to promote the development of small scale industries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news item in question reflects the views of the press reporter. Government is satisfied that several schemes have been implemented and are under implementation for the development of small scale industries.

Memorandum from Delegation of Handloom Industry, Kerala

8920. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of Handloom Industry in Kerala has submitted a memorandum to the Minister recently in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details of their demands and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is attached.

Statement

Points made in Memorandum

Action taken

1. Spinning mills should be insisted upon to produce sufficient quantity of hank yarn and supply the same at fixed prices.

Under the Textile Control Orders; there is a statutory obligation on spinning mills to produce a stipulated proportion of their production, in the form of hank yarn.

There is, however, no statutory control on prices of yarn. These prices are related to the prices of cotton and other factors. However, provision has been made for State Co-operative Societies and other Apex institutions to obtain their requirements of yarn in bulk at ex-mill rates, directly from the spinning mills.

2. There is heavy accumulation of handloom cloth both with the Primary Co-operative Societies and in Kerala Handloom Apex Society. Special rebate of 25% (10% by the State Govt. and 15% by Central Govt.) as was given previous year may be sanctioned.

Government of India are considering ways and means to reduce the accumulation of handloom cloth with Apex Body of Handloom Weavers and Primary Co-operative Societies of Kerala.

3. The constitution of the Fabric Marketing Society should be suitably amended for providing membership exclusively to co-operative institutions only eliminating other individual members.

A Study Group has been set up by the Government of India to look into this matter, among others. The report of the Study Group is expected by the end of June 1978. Further action on this suggestion would be considered after the report is received.

4. Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation should be converted into an independent corporation providing membership for State-owned Handloom and Handicraft Corporation.

The Handicrafts & Handlooms Export Corporation (HHEC) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation of India. While it may not be feasible to provide membership for State Handloom/Handicrafts Corporations in HHEC, action has been initiated to link to the extent possible, the production programmes taken up by the State Handloom Corporations with the development, purchase and export programmes of HHEC.

Point made in Memorandum	Action taken
5. Individual weavers are given credit at 4% under DRI Scheme and weavers in cooperative Societies are given cash credit at 7% interest. It is suggested only 4% interest be charged from financial assistance given to Primary Societies and Apex Society under cash credit Scheme.	The Study Team appointed in Oct. 1977 to review the working of the RBI Scheme of Handloom Finance, is <i>inter alia</i> considering the question of rationalisation of interest rates for handloom weavers in the cooperative fold as well as those outside. While the benefit of the Differential Rate of Interest scheme will necessarily have to be confined only to the eligible categories of beneficiaries including weavers defined under the scheme, the possibility of bringing about reduction and uniformity in the lending rates to handloom weavers are being examined by the Study Team.
6. Enforcement of reservation Orders should be entrusted to a Central Agency.	Powers of enforcement of the reservation orders have been delegated to the State Governments, in view of the fact that they would be in a better position to detect violations and take punitive action where necessary.
7. A national minimum wage may be fixed for weavers in the country, or atleast a regional minimum wage may be fixed.	It may not be practicable to enforce a national minimum wage policy in the Handloom industry, which is a highly decentralised industry. However, any further action in regard to fixing a national or regional minimum wage could be considered after the report of the Committee on Wages, Incomes and Prices is available.
8. <i>Controlled Cloth</i>	
Government of India has fixed maximum selling price of Janata cloth whereas there is no restriction in price of yarn used for producing such varieties which fluctuates frequently. Agencies entrusted with the Janata cloth cannot be expected to incur heavy loss on account of rise in price of yarn. Hence it is imperative that some arrangements made to make available yarn at reasonable and fixed prices for production of Janata cloth. Subsidy may be made available to the Agencies to recoup the loss on account of rise in price of yarn at which the maximum selling price is fixed. This subsidy should be in addition to subsidy allowed by Government of India on the sale of Janata cloth.	The subsidy of Re. 1/- per sq. metre paid under the scheme is intended to cover such fluctuations to meet the loss, if any involved. Yarn prices have shown a decline during the last 4 months. Provision has been made in the scheme to review cost structure of the production of Janata sarees and dhoties periodically. The next review is due to be made by the middle of May 1978.

Silent Valley Hydro Electric Project

8921. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation from Kerala including the representatives of all political parties in the State

had met the Prime Minister in New Delhi recently;

(b) whether this delegation has requested the Prime Minister to accord sanction to the proposed Silent Valley Hydro Electric Project of that State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No final decision as yet has been taken in the matter.

Setting up of a Eastern Region Load Despatch Centre in Calcutta

8923. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Development Agency is helping to set up a Rs. 7.2 crore Eastern Region Load Despatch Centre in Calcutta to ensure smooth operation of electricity systems in the region;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to set up such a Centre in other regions also; and

(c) if not, how the smooth operation of electricity systems in Western, Southern and Northern regions is going to be ensured?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Government has decided to establish the Eastern Regional Load Despatch Centre at Calcutta. The revised project cost is around Rs. 768.59 lakhs. Certain equipment for this Centre is being procured under IDA Credit.

(b) Five Regional Load Despatch Centres are being established, namely, Northern, Western, Southern, Eastern and North-Eastern Regions.

(c) Does not arise.

Special Courts for summary Trial of Communal Offences

8924. **SHRI RAJASHEKHAR KOLUR:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration

to bring legislation before Parliament for setting up of special courts for summary Trials of communal offences; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Provision already exists in the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976 for the constitution of Special Courts for trying communal offences. The Special Courts are also authorised to conduct summary trials in certain cases. There is, therefore no proposal to bring any fresh legislation in this regard.

Listening of short wave Programme

8925. **SHRI KUDANTHAI N. RAMALINGAM:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any DX Club in India and if so, whether the All India Radio is associated with any of them; and

(b) whether the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has any plan to promote the hobby of short wave listening in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI JAGBIR SINGH): (a) There are some DX Clubs functioning in India. All India Radio is neither a member of any DX Club nor is it directly associated with any such Club. However, one such Club viz. Indian DX Club International with its headquarters at Calcutta is in touch with All India Radio.

(b) No, Sir. Since DXing is basically an individual enterprise, more direct involvement of a broadcasting organisation is neither desirable nor necessary.

आप:शबाणी में अतिस्टैंड स्टेशन डायरेक्टर के पदों के लिए विभागीय पदोन्नति

8926. श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन प्रोग्राम सेक्टरों की अर्हताएं क्या हैं जिनको पदोन्नति के आधार पर अतिस्टैंड स्टेशन डायरेक्टर बनाया गया था और वे किस कार्य क्षेत्रों के विशेषज्ञ हैं;

(ख) क्या अतिस्टैंड स्टेशन डायरेक्टर के पदों के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा की गई सीधी भरती में इन व्यक्तियों को रद्द कर दिया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी पदोन्नति करने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में अतिस्टैंड स्टेशन डायरेक्टर के पदों के लिए विभागीय पदोन्नति समाप्त करने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयबीर सिंह) : (क) जिन प्रोग्राम सेक्टरों को पदोन्नति के आधार पर सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक बनाया गया था, उनके नाम और उनकी शैक्षिक अर्हताएं विवरण में दी गई हैं ।

विभागीय पदोन्नति कोटे में सहायक केन्द्र निदेशकों के पदों के भर्ती नियमों में, किसी क्षेत्र विशेष में विशेषज्ञता का कोई विशिष्ट प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है । तथापि, सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक के ग्रेड में पदोन्नति हेतु विचार किए जाने के लिए पात्र बनने से पहले इस प्रकार के व्यक्तियों द्वारा निचले

ग्रेडों में की गई सेवा की न्यूनतम अवधि से वे अपने कार्यक्षेत्र में पर्याप्त विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त कर सकते हैं/कर सकें ।

(ख) प्रश्नसूच 14 व्यक्तियों में से, छः व्यक्तियों ने संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा वर्ष 1976 में सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक के पदों के लिए की गई सीधी भरती में उक्त पदों के लिए आवेदन किया था ; इन छः व्यक्तियों में से कोई भी संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक के पद पर सीधे भर्ती के लिए तैयार की गई चयन तालिका में स्थान नहीं पा सका ।

(ग) आगन्तवासी में सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक के पदों के वर्तमान भर्ती नियमों के अन्तर्गत, 75 प्रतिशत पद संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के एक सदस्य की अध्यक्षता में विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति के माध्यम से पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाते हैं और शेष 25 प्रतिशत पद सीधी भरती द्वारा । भर्ती की ये दोनों पद्धतियां एक दूसरे से गिन्न हैं और यह बात कि भविष्य उम्मीदवार सीधे भर्ती किए जाने वालों की चयन तालिका में स्थान नहीं पा सके, उनकी विभागीय पदोन्नति के कोटे में पदोन्नति के लिए बंटा नहीं करती । यह पद्धति न केवल आगन्तवासी के सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक के पदों पर ही लागू होती है, अपितु भारत सरकार के ऐतः सभी पदों पर लागू होती है जो सीधी भरती द्वारा और विभागीय पदोन्नति के माध्यम से भरे जाते हैं ।

भविष्य में सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक के पद के लिए विभागीय पदोन्नति को समाप्त करने का सरकार के पास फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

विवरण

जिन प्रोग्राम सचिवों को पदोन्नति के आधार पर सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक बनाया गया, उनके नाम और वैशिक्ष अर्हताएं दर्शाने वाली सूची।

क्रम नाम और वैशिक्ष अर्हताएं
सं.या

1. श्री सी० नरगुणम, बी० ए० (फ़ार्मस)
2. श्री पी० श्रीनिवासम, ए० ए०
3. श्री मोहम्मद मजरुहान, एम० ए०
4. श्री एम० आर० राजगोपालन, इण्टर-मीडिएट
5. श्री टी० एन० नटराजन, बी० ए०
6. श्री अमीरचन्द खेड़ा, बी० ए०
7. श्री एम० एन० जेड० रज्जो, बी० ए० (फ़ार्मस)
8. श्री के० राममुक्कमण्डम्, बी० ए०
9. श्रीमती रंशन आर० नसीराबदल्ला, बी० ए०
10. श्री टी० बी० आर० के० एन० राव, बी० ए०
11. श्री डब्ल्यू० आर० मर्राफ, एम० ए० एल० एल० बी०
12. श्री एम० आर० दा०, बी० एल० सी०
13. श्री बी० एन० सक्सेना, बी० ए०
14. श्री एम० एम० श्रीवास्तव, एम० ए० एल० एल० बी०।

Foreign Trained Scientists in CSIR

8927. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GO-WDA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of foreign trained Indian Scientists have been enrolled with the CSIR;

(b) if so, their number and how many of these scientists have been employed; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in providing employment to others?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Twenty thousand nine hundred and forty six (20,946) foreign trained Indian Scientists, Engineers, Technologists and Medical Personnel were enrolled in the Indians Abroad Section of the National Register of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) upto 31-3-1978. Registration is voluntary. Of those registered 10,203 have reported their return to India. According to information available 9,571 of those returned, have secured regular employment and 284 were working as Pool Officers on 31-3-1978.

(c) The cases of all those registered in the Indians Abroad Section of the National Register, who do not hold employment in India, are considered for selection to the Scientists' Pool generally two months ahead of their return to India. Persons not well-qualified are not selected for the Pool. The absorption of Pool Officers in regular posts depends upon:—

- (i) Vacancy in the field of specialisation;
- (ii) normal recruitment procedures of employing agencies; and
- (iii) personal preferences of the scientists concerned.

दामोदर घाटी निगम के अन्तर्गत तिलैया बांध में पम्पिङ्ग जेनरेटर लगाना

8928. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दामोदर घाटी निगम के अन्तर्गत तिलैया बांध में दो पम्पिङ्ग

जनरेटर लगे हैं और तीसरा जनरेटर, जिसका जापान से आयात किया गया था, वहाँ बेकार पड़ा है जिनमें जंग लग रहा है जबकि सलैया बांध के निर्माण के समय तीसरे जनरेटर के लिए स्थान की व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार शीघ्र ही तीसरा जनरेटर लगा कर, फाटकों से बेकार निकलने वाले पानी को रोक कर उससे बिजली पैदा करने का है जिससे सिंचाई को बढ़ावा देने के लिए वह ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों को सप्लाई की जा सके और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामबन्धन) : (क) तिलैया बांध में दो जनरेटर प्रसिद्धापित किए गए हैं। तीसरा जनरेटर अभी खरीदा नहीं गया।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Equating Retirement Age of Military Officers with I.A.S. Officers

8929. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether a scheme is under consideration to equate the retirement age of military officers with the I.A.S. cadre regardless of rank the officer holds?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): No, Sir. The age of retirement of Service Officers has been fixed, keeping in view their job requirements, the essential condition of which is that they must be physically fit enough to operate in all kinds of climatic conditions including high altitudes as well as sub-zero places. Since their requirements are different from those of IAS Officers, there is no proposal to equate their age of retirement with those of IAS Officers.

Damage to Nuclear Installations

8930. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted investigations into the damage caused to nuclear installations due to explosion and other reasons;

(b) if so, what are the findings of and what is the loss suffered in the year 1977-78; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take for the security of these installations?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Committee constituted by the Department of Atomic Energy is enquiring into the reasons for the explosion which took place at the Heavy Water Plant, Baroda on 3rd December, 1977. There are no other cases of damage to nuclear installations due to explosion or other reasons. According to the preliminary report of the Committee the explosion was due to the failure of Ammonia Quench Assembly Spool Piece. The final report is expected after detailed investigations are completed. On visual inspection of the external damages the loss is estimated at Rs. 1.20 crores (approx.) which will be required mainly for repairs/replacement of equipments.

(c) Sufficient security measures are already in force in all the nuclear installations in the country.

Complaints of Emergency Excesses against Director, National Sample Survey Organisation

8931. SHRI BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints of emergency ex-

cesses against Director, National Sample Survey Organisation, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning;

(b) if so, the nature of the complaints and action taken by Government; and

(c) is it a fact that the case for extension of service of the said officer is under consideration?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). There are four Directors in the National Sample Survey Organisation. Some complaints were made in the Departmental Council of the Department of Statistics against certain decisions taken by the Director of Field Operations Division during the period of the Emergency. On enquiry the complaints of misuse of powers were not substantiated.

(c) The officer was on deputation to the Central Government from the Government of Rajasthan. At the end of the period of deputation his services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Rajasthan with effect from the 1st May 1978 (forenoon).

Setting up of Gas Turbine Generators in Super Thermal Plants

8932. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering setting up of gas turbine generators in Super Thermal Plants as a precautionary measure;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) how the gas turbine generators supply is to be obtained; and

(d) whether gas turbine generators will be imported?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

Suicide by Engineering Asstt. A.I.R. Chattarpur

8933. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH:

SHRI T. S. NEGI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether official inquiry into the case of self immolation on the night of 26th February, 1978 by Shri R. C. Agrawal, an engineer in the Chattarpur Station of the A.I.R. has since been completed;

(b) if so, nature of the inquiry; and

(c) if not, when the same is likely to be completed

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI JAGBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The preliminary inquiry has already been conducted by the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and an Additional Chief Engineer of All India Radio. On the basis of the preliminary inquiry, the Assistant Station Engineer and the Station Engineer at Chattarpur have been suspended and the Station Director has been transferred. Departmental action has been initiated against the officers who have been prima-facie found to be responsible for the harassment of Shri R. C. Agrawal.

Incentives for the Development of Backward Districts of Gujarat

8934. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in Gujarat declared as industrially backward districts;

(b) what are the incentives given and plans prepared for the development of these districts; and

(c) are parts of a district also declared as industrially backward?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) 10 districts in Gujarat have been selected as industrially backward to qualify for concessional finance facilities.

(b) The following incentives are given by the Central Government for setting up industries in these districts:—

(i) Concessional Refinance Scheme of Industrial Development Bank of India.

(ii) Deduction in Income-tax.

(iii) Consultancy for Technical Services.

(iv) Registration of new units and expansion of existing units in respect of items, the production of which is otherwise banned in the country.

(v) Interest Subsidy.

(vi) Supply of machinery on concessional terms by the National Small Industries Corporation Limited.

(vii) Special facilities for importing raw materials.

Out of these 10 districts, 3 districts are further eligible for the Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme.

Plans for the development of districts are prepared by the State Government.

(c) Complete districts have been identified as industrially backward to qualify for concessional finance facilities. From out of these, specified number of districts/areas equivalent to the averagesized districts of the State concerned, and comprising contiguous blocks from adjoining backward districts have been selected to qualify also for the Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme.

बिजली के उत्पादन के लिए टरबाइनों का आयात

8935. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायत की है कि बिजली के उत्पादन में बहुत रुकावट पैदा हो रही है चूँकि भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा निमित टरबाइनों, जो बिजली परियोजनाओं में प्रयोग में लाई जा रही हैं, ठीक प्रकार से काम नहीं कर रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या आदेश जारी किए गए हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार का विचार बिदेशों से टरबाइनों का आयात करने का है जिससे बिजली उत्पादन का लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया जा सके ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से निर्देश प्राप्त होने पर, उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रतिष्ठापित दोनों ही विद्युत उत्पादन केन्द्रों— भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा सप्लाई किए गए और आयात किए गए

विद्युत उत्पादन केन्द्रों के कार्य निष्पादन की समीक्षा की गई थी और जिन क्षेत्रों पर तत्काल ध्यान दिया जाना है उनका निर्धारण कर लिया गया है। उत्पादन सैटो के कार्य-निष्पादन में सुधार लाने के लिए कार्रवाई की एक योजना बनाई गई है।

(ग) देश में ही निर्मित यूनिटों के कार्य-निष्पादन के कारण, उत्पादन उपकरण का आयात करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Demand and Production Units of Crockery

8936. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present demand and production of crockery in the country;

(b) what is the number of units manufacturing crockery in the country; and

(c) what is their total installed capacity and actual production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). Crockery is manufactured in the large scale sector/organised sector as well as in the small scale sector, in the country. At present there are 13 units in the large scale sector/organised sector which are engaged in the manufacture of crockery with a total installed capacity of 34,046 tonnes per annum. The production of these units during the year 1977 was 17,150 tonnes.

The number of the small scale units manufacturing crockery at present is not available. According to the last census of the small scale industries which was conducted in the year 1972, there were 148 small scale units engaged in the manufacture of crockery and their production during that year

was valued at Rs. 2.29 crores. The total installed capacity and actual production of these units at present is not available.

The present demand of crockery is more or less equal to the present production in the country.

घोड़ाखाल (नैनीताल) में हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स के कारखाने पर व्यय

8937. श्री भारत भूषण: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) घोड़ाखाल (नैनीताल) में प्रस्तावित हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स के घड़ी के कारखाने पर खर्च करने के लिए कुल कितनी धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) इस कारखाने की स्थापना के लिए अब तक कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है ;

(ग) इसके लिए 1978-79 में कितनी धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(घ) इस समय इस कारखाने में कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं ; और

(ङ) यह कारखाना अब तक पूरी तरह से चालू हो आया तथा इसकी उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है तथा इसमें कितने व्यक्तिवों को रोजगार मिलेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयली): (क) से (ग). हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड की सहायता से उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम द्वारा एच० एम० टी० सहायता प्राप्त घड़ी का कारखाना नैनीताल में विकसित किया जा रहा है। परियोजना लागत 25 लाख रुपये होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। यह समूची लागत उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम द्वारा पूरी की जा रही है।

एच० एम० टी० अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस परियोजना पर सीधे कुछ व्यय नहीं किया गया है ।

(घ) इस समय कुल व्ययचारियों की संख्या लगभग 50 है ।

(ङ) दिसम्बर, 1977 से कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है । वर्ष 1977-78 में पुर्ण जोड़कर 60,000 घड़ियां इस एकक में बनाई गई हैं । प्रति वर्ष 2.4 लाख पुर्ण जोड़कर घड़ियां तैयार करने की उत्पादन क्षमता के अगले दो वर्षों में प्राप्त कर लेने की आशा है, इससे लगभग 100 व्यक्तियों को रोजगार उपलब्ध होगा ।

A.I.R. Station at Sikkim

8938. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for setting up an All India Radio station in the State of Sikkim is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI JAGBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal which has been included in the Roll-on-Plan (1978-83) envisages the setting up of a 20 kw mw transmitter, receiving facilities, studios and staff quarters at Gangtok in Sikkim. However, its implementation will depend upon the availability of financial allocations and relative priorities.

(c) Does not arise.

वेस्ट कोल फील्ड्स कम्पनी के लिए कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा वस्तुओं की खरीद

8939. श्री सुधाच आहूजा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के अन्तर्गत वेस्ट कोल फील्ड्स कम्पनी के लिए कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड ने वर्ष 1977-78 में राज्यवार कितने मूल्य की (रुपयों में) वस्तुएं खरीदी;

(ख) क्या नागपुर में वेस्ट कोल फील्ड्स कम्पनी का कार्यालय स्थापित करते हुए, वस्तुओं की खरीद के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के साथ कोई समझौता किया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस समझौते का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामबहादन) :

(क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सन 1 पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Findings of the Court of Inquiry

8940. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3912 on 22-3-78 regarding report by Commission of inquiry to probe crash of I.A.F. Plane near Jorhat and state:

(a) whether the examination of the findings of the Court of Inquiry has been completed; and

(b) if so, whether the report of the Court of Inquiry will be laid on the Table together with the Government's comments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The report is presently under Government's active consideration and the House will be apprised of the findings shortly.

कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के अन्तर्गत कोयला खानें

8941. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के प्रबंध और नियंत्रण के अधीन देश में इस समय कुल कितनी खानें हैं ;

(ख) कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के नियंत्रण अधीन इन कोयला खानों में अप्रैल 1977 से 31 जनवरी 1978 तक कोयले का खिना उत्पादन हुआ और कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा किये गये रुमूचे व्यय को जोड़ने के बाद कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(ग) उक्त हानि के क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी. रामचन्द्रन) : (क) देश में कोल इंडिया लि० के अधीन कोयला खानों की कुल संख्या 356 है ।

(ख) कोल इंडिया लि० की इन खानों से अप्रैल, 1977 से जनवरी, 1978 तक हुआ कोयले का कुल उत्पादन 70.74 मिलियन टन है । वर्ष 1977-78 के लेखे अब तक उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । फिर भी, सम्पत्ती को घाटा ही होगा ।

(ग) 1 जुलाई, 1975 से कोयले की कीमत में संशोधन करते समय सरकार ने कोयले की कीमत में केवल 17.50 रु० प्रति टन बढ़ाने की अनुमति दी थी जबकि इस प्रश्न पर विचार करने वाली अन्तर मंत्रालयी समिति ने उत्पादन लागत के

माधार पर 21.80 रु० प्रति टन वृद्धि करने की अनुमति दी थी । उत्पादन लागत में अब और भी वृद्धि हो गई है जिसके कारण बोनस को अगह अनुग्रह घनदाशि भुगतान, बंधार सामग्री, बिजली, मशीनरी और अन्य निवेशों की लागत में वृद्धि आदि है । चूंकि जुलाई 1975 के बाद से कोयले की कीमत में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है और उत्पादन लागत बढ़ गई है, इसलिए कोल इंडिया लि० को लगातार घाटा हो रहा है ।

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय द्वारा निकाले गये प्रकाशन

8942. श्री रामप्रसाद बेसमूख : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977 के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री के कार्यालय से निकाले गये प्रकाशनों, समाचार-पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) उन प्रकाशनों में से कितने प्रकाशन हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित किये गये और हिन्दी में प्रकाशित न किये गये प्रकाशनों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या ऐसे सभी प्रकाशनों, समाचार-पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं को जिन्हें इस समय अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित किया जा रहा है हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित किया जायेगा ; और

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

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) वर्ष 1977 के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय से किसी तरह के प्रकाशन, समाचार पत्र और पत्रिका नहीं निकाली गई है ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

आदिवासियों के उत्थान के लिए संसद् सदस्यों की एक समिति

8943. श्री धनन सिंह ठाकुर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आदिवासियों के उत्थान के लिए सुझाव देने हेतु संसद् सदस्यों की कोई समिति गठित करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में व्यूरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक साह मण्डल) : (क) और (ख) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के बारे में पहले से ही एक स्थायी संसदीय समिति है ।

Recruitment of Jawans

8944. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any basic rules for recruitment of Jawans to the Indian Army;

(b) if so, how many Jawans were recruited during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the expenditure incurred by Government on their pay and allowances every year;

(d) how many officers were recruited during the last three years and the expenditure incurred by Government on their pay and allowances every year; and

(e) the number of Jawans recruited from the State of Karnataka during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes,

Sir, The basic rules for recruitment of jawans in the Army are laid down in the Recruiting Regulations for the Army, 1960.

(b) to (e). Intake of Jawans and expenditure incurred on their pay and allowance during the last 3 years are as under:—

Year	Intake	Expenditure
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1974-75 . . .	57124	1710.58
1975-76 . . .	50305	1785.37
1976-77 . . .	48512	1715.14

The number of officers recruited during the last three years and expenditure incurred on their pay and allowances are given hereunder:—

Year	Intake	Expenditure
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1974-75 . . .	1187	27.65
1975-76 . . .	1311	34.00
1976-77 . . .	1396	35.27

Intake of Jawans into the Army during the last 3 years from Karnataka is as under:—

1974-75	1400
1975-76	1314
1976-77	1084

Salt at Fair Price to West Bengal

8945. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India agreed to supply about 50 per

cent of the requirement of salt by rail movement;

(b) what is the scheme for movement of salt to West Bengal;

(c) reason for failure of the Salt Department of the Government of India to execute the scheme; and

(d) whether it is a fact that non-availability of salt at fair prices from the selected earmarked manufacturers is due to profiteering indulged in by the salt manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). In order to provide return cargo for ships which carry coal from Calcutta to Tuticorin and West Coast, Government have decided that the entire quantity of salt required for West Bengal may be moved by sea-cum-rail route. However, with a view to providing relief to small producers and to ease the situation regarding supply of salt in West Bengal, Government decided in August, 1977, that some amount of sponsored movement may be permitted by rail also subject to availability of Railway capacity. Under this dispensation, about 1,44,000 tonnes of salt per annum (i.e., 25 wagons per day) can be moved by all-rail route to West Bengal.

(c) The scheme has been implemented.

(d) Salt is presently available at reasonable prices in West Bengal.

जाति प्रथा समाप्त करने के लिए कानून

8946. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार जाति प्रथा समाप्त करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो क्यों और यह काम किस प्रकार करने का विचार है; और

(ख) क्या जाति प्रथा समाप्त करने के लिये कानून बनाने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल): (क) और (ख). इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचारधीन नहीं है।

Expenditure on installation of Telephones by C.S.I.O., Chandigarh

8947. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount has been spent by C.S.I.O., Chandigarh (a CSIR laboratory) on the installation of fresh telephones and for their adjustments during the last three years;

(b) whether the instructions issued by Government regarding economy were followed while incurring the expenditure;

(c) whether an officer of the organisation was found mis-using the main line of the telephones causing huge loss to the organisation; and

(d) whether any investigations have been made, if so, what are the findings and the action taken?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 33,115/- was deposited with Post & Telegraph Department for installation of eight new telephones, during the last three years. Out of eight, three were for the CSIO Headquarters at Chandigarh and five for their Service and Maintenance Centres at other places. These telephones were sanctioned after verifying their essentiality. Economy instructions issued by the Government in this regard were taken into consideration.

(c) and (d). An allegation of mis-use of a telephone line by an Officer of CSIO was received in October,

1977 by the Director CSIO. He has constituted a committee of 3 senior scientists to investigate the allegation. Their report is awaited.

Formulation of a new Energy Policy

8948. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration for formulating a new energy policy; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission have appointed a Working Group to carry out a comprehensive review of the present energy situation in the light of recent developments both within the country and outside, to develop a perspective for the next 5—15 years and to recommend appropriate policy measures for optimal utilisation of available energy resources, including non-conventional resources of energy.

Increase in the price of Paper

8949. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that the paper mill owners have increased the price of paper by 15 per cent last week and if so, whether he will explain and give an assurance in the House that the paper prices will not be allowed to be increased;

(b) the additional profit earned by the mill owners as a result of price increase thereof and the quantity of paper required in the country and how this requirement is met; and

(c) whether there is a shortage of paper in the markets and if so, the

remedial measures proposed to be taken to meet its shortage soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Some paper mills had announced price increases for certain varieties of paper in January 1978. It is reported that most of the other mills which had earlier refrained from effecting similar price increase have since followed suit. Although there is no statutory control on paper prices, Government have been discouraging the industry from effecting unjustifiable increase of prices unilaterally.

(b) The actual additional profits earned by each unit as a result of the price increase will depend on a variety of factors such as the cost of inputs, cost of production, the quantum of the varieties of paper produced whose prices have been raised and the extent of increase, which are subject to variation.

The production of paper and paper board during 1977-78 was about 9.34 lakh tonnes which met the indigenous demand. Only certain speciality papers are being imported at present.

(c) Although there was an overall increase in the production of paper, the percentage of production of cultural papers had declined during the year 1977. Steps have been taken to increase the production of common varieties of writing and printing papers through the Paper (Regulation of Production) Order, 1978, and the question of further regulatory measures and the necessity of imports would be considered after watching the results.

Tube leakages in power plants in West Bengal

8950. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all big power plants in West Bengal

have already been affected by a particular failure due to tube leakages;

(b) whether it is a fact that under the pressure of foreign suppliers of these plants this important stipulation on the quality of tubes was done away with as far as the safety practice is concerned; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Government is aware that the thermal power stations in West Bengal have been having forced outages due, among other reasons, to tube failures. While the tube failures in Santaldih have occurred 6 times during the year 1977-78, the number of such failures in the case of Bandel power station was 12 and in the case of Durgapur Projects Ltd. 3 during the same period.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Effective Functioning of Field Publicity in States

8951. SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken so far for the effective functioning of the field publicity in the States; and

(b) is there any proposal to form an Advisory Committee for better functioning of the Field Publicity Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI JAGBIR SINGH): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

Statement

(1) A systematic planning for programmes and tours has been devised

to ensure arrangement for maximum number of programmes in rural and backward areas.

(2) A system of monitoring and evaluation of programme output has been evolved at two levels in the Directorate of Field Publicity and at the Regional Office and continuous guidance is being provided to the Field Officers based on this analysis.

(3) Norms for number of tour days and film programmes have been fixed on the basis of the budget allocations for TA and DA for the staff and petrol and other lubricants for the vehicles. Programme output is analysed to ensure that the norms are achieved.

(4) The Field Publicity Officers are deputed for in-service training at the Indian Institute of Mass Communication in a phased manner.

(5) Arrangements have been made for on-the-spot surprise checks of the programmes by the Regional Officers of the Directorate of Field Publicity.

(6) Two large regions, viz., Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, have been bifurcated for better administration of the Units.

(7) The administration of the Regional Offices has been strengthened by the appointment of Administrative Officers in the larger Regions and U.D.Cs. in all of them. This arrangement has enabled the Regional Officers to pay more attention to the planning and supervision of the programmes effectively.

(8) Inspection of the Regional Offices of the Directorate has been stepped up to ensure better administration and performance in programmes.

(9) The Field Officers of the Directorate are required to keep in constant touch with the District Officers so as to avoid duplication of work by the Central and State Field Units.

(10) Inter-Media Publicity Co-Ordination Committees have been constituted by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in all States/Union Territories to ensure effective coordination in activities of the various Media Units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and of the Central and State publicity agencies.

Improvement in working conditions of Scheduled Castes engaged in unclean occupations

8952. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have been given financial assistance to the State Governments under the Centrally sponsored scheme for Improvement in working and living conditions of those Scheduled Castes who are engaged in unclean occupations;

(b) if so, the details of the amount paid to each State during the last two years under the Scheme; and

(c) to what extent this fund has been utilised by these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) to (c). There is no Centrally sponsored scheme under the Backward Classes Sector for providing financial assistance to the State Governments for improvement in the working and living conditions of those Scheduled Castes who are engaged in unclean occupations. However, some of the State Governments have got such programmes in their Backward Classes/General Sector Programmes of the State Plan where the Central assistance is available through block loans and block grants.

Ministry of Works & Housing, however, have taken up the programme of conversion of dry latrines into sanitary one since 1974-75 as a pilot project so as to improve the working conditions and at present 15 schemes are on in 9 States.

The information regarding amount released to nine State Governments during the year 1976-77 and 1977-78 is enclosed. The funds are likely to be utilised by the time the schemes are completed during 1978-79.

**POSITION OF THE CONVERSION OF DRY LATRINES PROGRAMME
SHOWING RELEASES MADE TO THE STATES**

Sl. No.	State	Scheme	Funds released during	
			1976-77 (Rs. in lakhs)	1977-78
1.	Karnataka	Ranebennur	3.50	2.00
2.	Maharashtra	1. Lonawala	..	3.50
		2. Degloor	..	3.00
3.	Gujarat	1. Vallabh Vidyanagar	3.00	..
		2. Upleta Town	1.50	..
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Shikohabad	..	2.50
5.	Assam	Karimganj	..	2.00
6.	Orissa	Bhawanipatna	0.62	6.00
7.	Tamil Nadu	1. Thiruvavur	5.00	..
		2. Palani	5.00	2.50
		3. Labbaikudikadu	0.38	5.00
8.	Punjab	1. Kot Kapura	3.00	5.50
		2. Barnala	3.00	8.00
9.	West Bengal	Ranaghat	5.00	..
TOTAL			39.00	40.00

हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना में प्राध्यापकों का स्थायी किया जाना

8953. श्री अर्जुन सिंह बदीरिया : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना में गत लगभग पांच वर्ष से कितने प्राध्यापक तदर्थ आधार पर कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या उक्त कर्मचारी निरन्तर तदर्थ आधार पर कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन्हें अब तक नियमित न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि केवल उत्तरी क्षेत्र के तदर्थ प्राध्यापकों को नियमित नहीं किया गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) 14

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) हिन्दी शिक्षकों के पद सर्चिमेज सेलेक्शन कमीशन द्वारा खुली प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा के आधार पर भरे जाते हैं जिसके लिए प्रार्थना पहले ही भेजी जा चुकी है । तदर्थ शिक्षक प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा में भाग ले सकते हैं और इसमें सफल होकर कमीशन द्वारा चयन होने पर उन्हें नियमित कर दिया जाएगा ।

(घ) यह सच नहीं है ।

Grant of Contracts/Licences to S.C. & S.T.

8954. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state total number of contracts/licences granted by his Ministry, its attached and subordinate offices including the public sector undertakings and the share there, if any, to

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each category of such contracts/licences since March, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) information sought is not readily available and its compilation will involve inordinate expense and time.

Report of I. S. Puri on Small Scale Industries

8955. SHRI K. PRAKASH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri I. S. Puri, Development Commissioner of the Small Scale Industries has given any report about providing any incentives and facilities to the small scale industries; and

(b) if so, the main suggestions contained therein and the suggestions out of them accepted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Shri I. S. Puri, Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) who was the Chairman of a Committee has given a report on bank credit problems of small scale industries.

(b) The main recommendations of the report are:

(i) Simplified application and appraisal forms to be adopted by all banks for advances upto Rs. 25,000 and advances between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 2,00,000.

(ii) In the case of margins there should be no insistence for small units; for viable schemes of technically qualified entrepreneurs, minimum margin requirement should be flexible; entrepreneurs should be permitted to introduce equity contribution in stages ac-

cording to requirements; setting up of a soft loan assistance fund or a National Equity Fund.

(iii) Banks should depend on viability of project; in the case of small loans the practice of obtaining third party guarantee in a routine manner should be discontinued; unencumbered industrial assets obtained as collateral security should be released from the prior charge whenever legitimate need arises; banks should accept equitable mortgage.

(iv) Repayment programme should take into account surplus generating capacity and for this purpose adequate start-up period for repayment should be given; interest should be collected in easy instalments after the unit starts operating surpluses; repayment programme should be reviewed and rescheduled in the case of power cuts, recession or natural calamities.

(v) Discretionary powers of Branch Managers should be reviewed to ensure 60 per cent to 80 per cent of credit decisions at the branch level itself; application forms of small loans should be disposed off within 4 weeks.

(vi) A slab System of interest rate should be adopted; special concession in interest rate should be given to sick units under rehabilitation; concessional interest rates in backward areas; bank should not levy service charges on advances to small scale industries; banks should normally obtain re-finance from Industrial Development Bank of India and if decide not to do so, pass on its own concessional interest rates on such loans.

(vii) Under Bill Rediscounting Scheme, bills of small scale industrial units may be accepted without any specific limit being fixed.

(viii) Banks should make fuller utilisation of Small Industries Service Institutes for project evaluation, rehabilitation of sick units, recovery of dues and market assistance; Government to take steps to upgrade the skills in Small Industries Service Institutes; the entrepreneur should furnish data to the bank and discuss the plans with the bank.

(ix) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Development Commissioner (SSI) with representatives of small industry, Reserve Bank and bankers be appointed to watch the implementation of the Report.

The recommendations have been sent to the Ministry of Finance for consideration.

Purchase of Gunny Bags by Cement Factories

8956. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of annual purchase of Gunny Bags old and new separately made by each Cement Factory under the management of the Cement Corporation of India during the last three years;

(b) the names and addresses of suppliers and the quantity with its value supplied by each; and

(c) the names and addresses of present suppliers who are under contract, if any, for supply of gunny bags?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The break-up of annual purchases of gunny bags old and new separately made by each Cement Factory under the management of Cement Corporation of India Ltd. during the last three years are as follows:—

Year	Mandhar Factory		Kurkunta Factory		Bokaja Factory	
	New bags	Old bags	New bags	Old bags	New bags	Old bags
1975	2496400	679725	1060000	2050155	..	..
1976	3053950	1141858	1922500	15624650	..	..
1977	2531200	1776648	123001	446775	1633500	556359

*Excluding Nov. & Dec. receipts.

(b) and (c). Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2245/78.

कानपुर स्थित फुटवेयर कारपोरेशन को हानि

8857. चौधरी रामगोपाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताई की हानि करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कानपुर स्थित टैनरी एण्ड फुटवेयर कारपोरेशन को प्रतिमाह लाखों रुपए की हानि हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इसके कार्यकरण में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती श्यामा प्रसाद) : (क) टैनरी एण्ड फुटवेयर कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड कानपुर 1969 में स्थापित किये जाने के समय से ही घाटे में चल रहा है। इसका 31-3-78 तक का कुल इकट्ठा घाटा 8.95 करोड़ रुपए है।

(ख) निगम में हो रहे लगातार घाटे के प्रमुख कारण निम्नलिखित हैं :—

- (1) घाटों (क्याशों) की कमी के कारण जूतों के मामलों में अधि-ष्ठापित क्षमता का कम उपयोग

- (2) धर्मिकों की भारी संख्या और जबरन से उत्पादों के कारखानों के कारण अत्यधिक प्रशासनिक खर्च;

- (3) विपणन व्यवस्था कमजोर होने के फलस्वरूप वैश्या माल का बड़ी संख्या में जमा हो जाना।

- (4) पुराने और जीर्ण-जीर्ण संयंत्र और उपकरणों के कारण उत्पादकता और गुणवत्ता पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है।

- (5) कच्ची सामग्री के मूल्यों में अस्थिरता जिसके फलस्वरूप उत्पादन की अनुमानित और वास्तविक लागत में पर्याप्त उतार चढ़ाव होता;

- (6) पहले के सरकारी ऋणों पर भारी ऋण बोझ होना; और

- (7) कमजोर और निष्प्रभावी प्रबन्ध-व्यवस्था।

(ग) निगम के कार्य निष्पादन में सुधार करने के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रत्युपाय किये गये हैं अथवा किये जा रहे हैं :—

- (1) उच्चस्तरीय प्रबन्ध-व्यवस्था फिर से दुरुस्त कर दी गई है।

(2) जूतों की गुणवत्ता और उत्पादकता में सुधार करने और भारतीय कारमिकों को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए एक विदेशी जूता तकनीशियन की नियुक्ति की गई है।

(3) कई बरिष्ठ प्रबन्धकों की सेवायें समाप्त कर दी गई हैं और उनकी जगहों पर नये प्रबन्धकों की भर्ती की गई है ;

(4) निगम में भ्रष्टाचार की जड़ों का पता लगाने और उसे उखाड़ फेंकने के लिए एक सतर्कता प्रकौष्ठ स्थापित किया गया है ;

(5) संयंत्र और मशीनों का धाधु-निकीकरण करने और उनकी प्रतिस्थापना करने के लिए एक प्रावस्थाबद्ध कार्यक्रम का क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है।

(6) उत्पादन बढ़ाने, विपणन में सुधार करने, बकाया राशि वसूल करने और लम्बी चोड़ी वस्तु सूची को समाप्त करने के लिए अत्यधिक प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

(7) उत्पादन में विविधीकरण लाने और उसमें इष्टतम स्तर तक वृद्धि करने की एक मिली जुली योजना क्रियान्वयन के लिए तैयार की जा रही है।

(a) whether Government had decided for introduction of the system of Police Commissioner in Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for delay in the appointment of Police Commissioner; and

(c) the time by which this system will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). Government is keen to introduce the Police Commissioner system in Delhi at the earliest. Necessary legislation for this purpose has been drafted. The recommendations of the Delhi Metropolitan Council thereon are awaited.

गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश की मिलों को हुआ कुल घाटा

8959. श्री फुल चन्द शर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम द्वारा संचालित मध्य प्रदेश की मिलों को कुल कितना घाटा हुआ है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस घाटे के बारे में कोई जांच कराने का है; और

(ग) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश की कपड़ा मिलों में बिक्री के लिए अलग-अलग कितने लाख रुपए मूल्य का कपड़ा स्टॉक में पड़ा हुआ है ?

Police Commissioner for Delhi

8958. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

931 LS—8.

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती धाभा शर्मा) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की मिलों ने अप्रैल, 1975 से फरवरी, 1978 की अवधि में कुल 20.93 करोड़ रुपए की सकल हानि (अन्तिम) उठायी थी।

(ख) जी नहीं। फिर भी धारक कम्पनी क्या निदेशक मंडल नियमित रूप से इन मिलों के कार्यकरण की संवीक्षा करता है।

(ग) 31 जनवरी, 1978 को तैयार वस्तुओं के बिक्री योग्य स्टॉक की मिल-वार स्थिति निम्न प्रकार थी :—

मिल का नाम	स्टॉक का मूल्य
(लाख रुपये में)	
1. इंदौर मालवा यूनाइटेड मिल्स, इंदौर	116.10
2. कल्याणमल मिल्स, इंदौर	121.97
3. स्वदेशी काटन एण्ड फ्लोर मिल्स, इंदौर	150.32
4. हीरा मिल्स, उज्जैन	131.65
5. बुरहानपुर ताप्ती मिल्स, बुरहानपुर	77.89
6. बंगाल नागपुर काटन मिल्स, राजनन्द गांव	137.43
7. न्यू भोपाल टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, भोपाल	35.37
योग	770.73

Promotion of Hindi Teachers during Emergency

8960. SHRIMATI CHANDRAVATI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindi teachers were promoted as Assistant Directors under the Hindi Teaching Scheme during the emergency;

(b) if so, whether Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, backward classes

and ex-servicemen were given preference in doing so; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Due preference was given to the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes as provided in the Rules. Promotion rules do not provide for any reservation for members of Backward Classes and ex-servicemen.

सड़क यातायात

8961. श्री श्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी: क्या मोहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार यह महसूस करती है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में व्याप्त विभिन्न चुंगी शुल्क और विभिन्न परिवहन सम्बन्धी कानूनों के कारण सड़क यातायात में बहुत अधिक समय बर्बाद होता है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप पुलिस को भ्रष्टाचार का अवसर मिलता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो परिवहन सम्बन्धी उक्त कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

मोहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रचारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम): (क) जी हां।

(ख) चुंगी को समाप्त करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों द्वारा मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियम हर राज्य में अलग-अलग हैं। परन्तु, यथासम्भव एकरूपता सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से राज्य सरकारों

धीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को नए माइल नियम परिचालित करने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि उन्हें मोटर गाड़ी नियम बनाते समय या उनमें संशोधन करते समय मार्गदर्शन मिल सके।

Formation of Chhota Nagpur as a separate State

8962. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

DR. RAMJI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ministers and Members of Legislature of Bihar who took part in the agitation and those included in the Committee set up for the formation of Chhota Nagpur as a separate State; and

(b) whether Government have any scheme to put an end to the exploitation of Adivasis of Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) According to information available with the State Government, the number was 14 and 3 respectively (Members of Bihar Legislature only). No Minister was involved in either;

(b) The State Government are keen to put an end to exploitation of Adivasis. Among the measures taken by them are bifurcation of Chhota Nagpur Santhal Parganas Development Authority for better implementation of programmes; implementation of tribal sub-plan involving an outlay of Rs. 75 crores for coordinated all-round development of the Adivasis etc. Several laws also exist for protection of Adivasis against exploitation.

Quota of Coal and Power to Textile Mills

8963. SHRI PARMANAND GOVIND-JIWALA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the quota of the coal given to textile industries have been reduced by 40 per cent;

(b) is it also a fact that the supply of electric power to the textile industry is also irregular;

(c) if not, is it not also a fact that the Textile Mills Association has in a press release complained of the cut to the extent of 40 per cent;

(d) whether Government has probed into the complaint; and

(e) if so, what is the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): The information sought in the question has been collected from the Ministries of Railways and Energy and is furnished as follows:—

(a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) No such press release has come to the notice of this Ministry.

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

पांच लाख से अधिक धीर कम जनसंख्या वाले नगरों में उद्योगों की स्थापना

8964. श्री राघवजी: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 को पांच लाख से अधिक धीर कम जनसंख्या वाले नगरों में उद्योग स्थापित करने की अनुमति के लिए क्रमशः कितने-कितने आबेदन पत्र विचाराधीन थे;

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र में उद्योग स्थापित करने के बारे में कितने मामले जांचाधीन हैं

और कितने मामलों में बड़े नगरों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के बारे में निर्णय ले लिये गये हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है कि भविष्य में बड़े नगरों में कारखाने स्थापित न किये जायें ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा भयती) : (क) से (ग). 31-12-1977 को कुल मिलाकर 18 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के आवेदन पत्र लिपटाये जाने थे जिनमें से एक आवेदन सरकारी क्षेत्र के एकक से प्राप्त हुआ था। औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के आवेदनों में सामान्यतः तहसील स्तर तक स्थापित किये जाने के स्थान के बारे में सूचना समाविष्ट होती है; और जनसंख्या के आधार पर वर्गीकृत शहरों में स्थापित किये जाने वाले एककों के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी केन्द्र में नहीं रखी जाती है। तथापि, संसद् के दोनों सदनों के सभा पटल पर 23-12-1977 को रखे गये उद्योग नीति विवरण के अनुसरण में, जिसमें सरकार द्वारा यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि बड़े महानगरों जिनकी आबादी 10 लाख से अधिक है, की कुछ सीमा के अन्दर तथा 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार 5 लाख से अधिक की आबादी वाले शहरी क्षेत्रों में नये औद्योगिक एककों के लिए लाइसेंस जारी न किये जायें; अब आशयपत्तों/लाइसेंसों, जिनमें सरकारी क्षेत्र के लिए जारी किया जाना भी शामिल है, के बारे में एक यह मानक शर्त शामिल की जा रही है कि उस बड़े महानगर के शहरी क्षेत्र

की मानक सीमा, जिसकी आबादी 10 लाख से अधिक है, के अन्दर तथा 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार 5 लाख से अधिक आबादी के शहरी क्षेत्र के अन्दर कोई भी नया एकक स्थापित न किया जायें।

Offers by Western Countries for Defence Equipments

8965. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-powered team had recently visited Western countries for investigating into their offers for various defence equipments;

(b) if so, details of the team so visited, countries visited;

(c) whether any final negotiations have been made; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d): A High Level Team led by the Defence Secretary and composed of the Chief of the Air Staff, the Secretaries of Finance and Defence Production and the Financial Adviser for Defence, visited Sweden, France and the United Kingdom to negotiate the purchase and production of a new type of aircraft to replace the ageing fleet of Canberras and Hunters. The report submitted by the Team is under consideration of the Government.

Khurja Pottery Industry

8966. SHRI MOHAL LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of pottery industries have been set up in Khurja in District Bulandshahr of Uttar Pradesh, if so, their number; and

(b) whether there is any proposal for consideration of Government to assess the industrial potential of Khurja for setting up more pottery industries, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the aegis of the Uttar Pradesh Government, 419 pottery units have been set up at Khurja.

(b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has been assessing, from time to time, the industrial potential of Khurja for setting up more pottery units there. According to the information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh; the U P SIC Potteries Ltd., a subsidiary of the Uttar Pradesh Small Industries Corporation, is being converted into an independent corporation with a view to set up more pottery units.

Discontinuation of flag Hoisting by L.I.C. Bombay Division

8967. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that L.I.C., Bombay division, has taken a decision to discontinue flag hoisting on 15th August, and 26th January on all Branch offices as there is no staff in Branch offices on 24 hours duty; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Since the decision taken by L.I.C. Bombay division, is in conformity with the instructions issued by the Government in this regard, the question of taking any action does not arise.

Review of Representations of S.C. and S.T. in Services

8968. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the earlier high powered committee functioning under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister for reviewing the representation of S.C. and S.T. people in services has been revived by the present Government;

(b) if so, the personnel of the said committee and how many sittings thereof have been held during the year 1977-78; and

(c) the main decisions arrived at in the said meetings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). The question of reconstitution of the High Power Committee to review the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services is under the consideration of Government.

सिक्किम के चोग्याल पर कथित प्रतिबन्ध

8969. श्री बिनायक प्रसाद यादव : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिक्किम के चोग्याल को सिक्किम से बाहर जाने की अनुमति नहीं है और वह भारत सरकार की अनुमति के बिना अपने सम्बन्धियों से मिल नहीं सकते अथवा बातें नहीं कर सकते ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्हें वर्ष 1974 के बाद से अपनी पत्नी श्रीमती होष कुक तथा दो निर्दोष बच्चों से मिलने की भी अनुमति नहीं दी गई है; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) और (ग) का उत्तर सकारात्मक है, तो नागरिकों के मूल अधिकारों का हनन करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) तथा (ख). जी, नहीं, श्रीमान् । सक्कम के भूतपूर्व चोग्याल के आने जाने, या सम्बन्धियों तथा मित्रों से उनके मिलन पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है और न ही उन्हें विदेश जाने के लिए किसी समय अनुमति देने से इंकार किया गया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

गुजरात में नमक उद्योग

8970. श्री अमर सिंह बी० राठवा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात साल्ट सेंस फंड में से कितने कामों के लिए धन दिया गया तो ऐसे कामों के लिए कहां-कहां धन दिया गया और उनमें से प्रत्येक के लिए कितनी राशि दी गई;

(ख) गुजरात में नमक उद्योग के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब तक कितने

स्वानों के लिए कार्यक्रम तैयार किये हैं तथा तत्सम्बन्धी व्यय कितना है ;

(ग) गुजरात सरकार ने साल्ट सेंस बोर्ड के माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सरकार से क्या क्या मांगें की हैं तथा उनमें से कौन सी मांगों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ज्यादा ध्यान दिया है तथा तत्सम्बन्धी व्यय कितना है; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार साल्ट सेंस के विकास के लिए स्वायत्त बोर्ड का गठन करने का और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यय कितना है और यदि नहीं, तो इससे क्या कारण है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) : (क) गुजरात में नमक उपकर आय में से वित्तपोषित किये जाने वाले स्वीकृत कार्य विवरण में दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). गुजरात में नमक उद्योग के विकास हेतु नमक उपकर आय से पूरे किये जाने वाले कुल 34 प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं ।

(घ) नमक के संवर्धन हेतु एक स्वायत्तशासी बोर्ड गठित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

विवरण

क्रमांक	कार्य का विवरण	अनुमानित लागत	मंजूर की गई राशि
1	2	3	4
1.	मैसर्स भारत साल्ट केमिकल इंडस्ट्रीस, मुन्ना कच्छ के साल्ट वर्क्स तथा मुन्ना पोर्ट के लिए जल संभरण योजना	2,54,000	1,27,000
2.	सुरेन्द्र नगर जिले में कुद प्रगन्धा सड़क में ऐस्फाल्टिंग	5,19,000	3,46,000

1	2	3	4
3. राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं० ८ ए० को छिई गांव के समीप फण्ड जिले में साल्ट वर्क्स तक जोड़ने हेतु पट्टेच मार्ग का निर्माण		7.70.370	5.13.580
4. मलिया रेलवे स्टेशन से आजोतर साल्ट वर्क्स तक सड़क का निर्माण		7.70.400	5.13.600
5. कुदा जल संभरण योजना		19.62.000	13.08.000
6. जाफराबाद जल संभरण योजना		5.06.625	2.53.312
7. साल्वा ब्रूइंगर सड़क का निर्माण (जल विकास कार्य सहित)		23.51.304	11.75.652
योग :		71.38.699	42.37.844

Price rise of Ambassador Car

8971. SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL:

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the price of Ambassador car of the Hindustan Motors Limited was increased between 30th November, 1977 to 15th April, 1978 indicating the extent thereof;

(b) whether prior information about the price increase was given to Government by the company and if so, the number of days before which the Government was informed about the price increase and whether Government took any action to check it and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any reasons for justification of the price increase was given by the company and whether

Government consider the entire price increase justified and if not, whether Government propose to take action to bring down the car prices to the level to which its price increase is justified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The price of Ambassador car has been increased 3 times between 30th November, 1977, to 15th April, 1978, to the extent indicated below:—

Date of increase	Amount of increase
	Rs.
24-12-1977	1,500' 00
1-3-1978	200' 00
1-4-1978	2,250' 00

(b) and (c). Statutory control on the prices of passenger cars was withdrawn with effect from 1st January,

1975. In view of this, no prior information about price increase is required to be given by the car manufacturers to Government. In turn, Government are also not required to approve the price increases effected by the manufacturers.

M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd., have stated that the above price increase had to be effected to cover the rise in production costs from time to time due to increase in costs of various inputs.

Loss of production in Cement Plant of Andhra Pradesh

8972. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that due to short supply of wagons there is loss of production of about 15000 tons of cement in last two months per each cement plant in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what action is being taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). There are 6 cement factories in Andhra Pradesh with a monthly installed capacity of 1,68,833 tonnes. These cement factories produced 1,70,767 tons in January, 155,280 tonnes in February (28 days' production) and 1,85,139 tonnes in March, 1978. There

has been progressive increase in the production of cement by these factories and during these 3 months, the factories have worked above 100 per cent capacity utilisation. Shortage of wagons has therefore not resulted in any loss of production in these factories. However, to ensure close coordination with Railways, a Review Committee has been set up to keep watch on the availability of railway wagons.

Central allocation under Western Ghat Development Scheme

8973. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise break-up of the amounts given to various States in last three years under 'Western Ghat Development Scheme';

(b) State-wise break-up of the amounts to be given to various States during the current year under the said scheme; and

(c) projects in State of Maharashtra over which the said amount is spent during the last three years and the progress of the said projects?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Information as in Statement-I is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Statement-II containing the information required is also laid on the Table of the House.

Statement-I*State-wise allocation of Central Assistance—Western Ghats Region—1965 to 1978-79.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/Union Territory	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 Provisional
1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	27	90	120	138
Kerala	34	118	144	168
Maharashtra	45	140	195	234
Tamil Nadu	26	80	107	142
Goa, Daman & Diu	8	22	30	40
Techno-Economic Survey	—	—	4	4
<i>Total :</i>	140	450	600	726

Statement-II*Sector/Programme-wise details of Progress of Expenditure on Western Ghats—Maharashtra—1975-78*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector/Programme	1975-76†	1976-77	1977-78 Anticipated
1	2	3	4
Agriculture	34.50	21.25	21.50
Animal Husbandry	2.08	3.75	4.82
Roads	4.97	23.85	26.68
Irrigation	—	43.09	90.00
Techno-Economic Survey	0.15	0.86	2.00
Industries	—	6.68	12.91
Forestry	1.05	4.80	5.44
Dairy Development	—	6.72	25.65
Water Supply in Villages	—	—	6.00
Tourism	2.25	8.00	—
<i>Total :</i>	45.00	119.00	195.00

†Unaudited

U.N. Aid for study of Ecological and Environmental Conditions

8974. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought any financial assistance and/or technical and expert advice from any one or more of the U.N. agencies or associations in the matter of ecological and environmental conditions in the country being studied and improved;

(b) if so, broad details thereto; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Assistance in the form of equipment, expert advice and training of Indian scientists abroad has been obtained from U.N. agencies. Broadly, the assistance related to fields like promotion of research and development activities in environmental engineering, implementation of pollution control measures, training in pollution control technologies, solid wastes management and meteorology.

(c) Does not arise.

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में छोटे और नम मात्र के किसानों के लिए योजना

8975. श्री बालक राम : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में कृषि और सिंचाई या उठाऊ सिंचाई के विकास के बारे में छोटे और मध्यम दर्जे के किसानों के लिए कोई योजनाएँ हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उनमें से कितनी योजनाएँ हिमाचल प्रदेश विशेष रूप से शिमला और किल्लौर

जिले के बफलि क्षेत्रों के लिए अनुमोदित की गई हैं और भागामी वर्ष के लिए इन क्षेत्रों के लिए कौन-कौन सी योजनाएँ अनुमोदित की जाने वाली हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) छोटे और मझोले किसानों को लाभ पहुँचाने वाले महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम हैं :— फसल विकास, छोटी सिंचाई, पशुपालन, डेरी विकास, सहकारिता, क्षेत्रीय विकास और मझोली सिंचाई।

(ग) योजना प्रायोग स्कीमों के जिलेवार वितरण/राज्य के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्ययों के जिलेवार प्रावटन का निर्धारण नहीं करता, यह राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है।

Retired Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts assigned Inquiry Work

8976. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any retired judge of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts are assigned any special responsibilities of inquiry, investigation etc. by the new 'Janata' Government during their first year of office;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) how many of the said Inquiry Commissions are still going on and when are they likely to be over; and

(d) the total cost of all the said Commissions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The following retired Judges of the Supreme Court/High Courts have been assigned inquiries, under the Commission of Inquiry Act:

(i) **Shri Justice J. C. Shah**, Retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He is the Chairman of the Commission

of Inquiry to enquire into abuse of authority, malpractices and excesses etc., during the Emergency.

(ii) and (iii) **Shri P. J. Reddy**, retired Judge of the Supreme Court. He is chairman of the Commission of Inquiry to enquire into allegations against **Shri Bansi Lal** former Chief Minister of Haryana and ex-Defence Minister. He is also chairman of the Commission of Inquiry in the Nagarwala Episode.

(iv) **Shri Justice J. N. Vimaladai**, retired Judge of the Andhra Pradesh High Court. He is the chairman of the Commission of Inquiry to enquire into allegations against the Chief Minister and other Ministers of Andhra Pradesh.

(v) **Shri Justice A. N. Grover**, retired Judge of the Supreme Court. He is chairman of the Commission of Inquiry to enquire into the allegations against the Chief Minister and other Ministers of Karnataka.

(c) All the above mentioned five Commissions of Inquiry are continuing and their present term will be expiring on 30th June, 1978 excepting the Commission headed by **Shri J. R. Vimaladai**, whose term has been extended up to 30th September, 1978.

(d) The total expenditure in question upto 28th February, 1978 is Rs. 41,91,386.

Manufacturing of Artificial Limb

8977. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT**: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Artificial Limb Manufacturing Corporation of India had started its production from October, 1976;

(b) if so, the figures of production and sale for the years 1976-77 and 1977-78;

(c) what efforts have Government made to distribute sale and popularise

the production of artificial limbs manufactured by ALIMCO;

(d) have Government done any efforts to export artificial limbs to any country or to distribute the same through Government hospitals in various States; and

(e) whether the financial involvement, both capital outlay machinery etc. and the current liability of the ALIMCO indicate a huge loss, if so, the efforts made to make it financially viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (**SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI**): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The required figures are given below:—

	Production	Sales
	(Figures in Rupees lakhs)	
(i) 1976-77 (six months' operation)	13.58	4.98
(ii) 1977-78	11.00	15.36

(c) The following steps are being taken to promote the sale of the products of Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO):

(i) Considering that the nature of the products is such that these cannot be bought and fitted by the patient himself, ALIMCO has undertaken to establish a chain of limb fitting centres all over the country in collaboration with the respective State Governments. These centres are located at various Government and private hospitals in the country. These centres, besides, providing limb fitting services to the needy patients at a convenient location, impart training to the technicians and function as sales outlets and source of feed-back to the Corporation. At present five Regional Limb Fitting Centres and eight peripheral Limb Fitting Centres are functional. Some more Centres will be functional soon.

(ii) With the commissioning of ALIMCO, a wide range of Artificial

Limbs etc., have been introduced into the Indian Market for the first time. Corporation has, therefore, undertaken a promotional campaign through mass media to advertise its products. Besides, ALIMCO has also participated in some exhibitions to display its products.

(iii) Efforts are also being made at Government's level to promote the use of products of ALIMCO through Military and Civil Hospitals.

(d) Concerted efforts are being made to explore the possibility of Exporting the products of ALIMCO. A number of enquiries received from overseas buyers are being processed. Regarding the distribution of the products of ALIMCO through Government Hospitals, reply given to part (c) above may please be seen.

(e) The Memorandum of Association of the Corporation envisages that it should supply, at reasonable cost, Artificial Limbs and accessories and constituents thereof to needy persons, particularly, disabled Defence Personnel, hospitals and such other welfare institutions. In view of this basic objective, and the fact that the Corporation is in the early period of operation and an effective sales net work is yet to be firmly established, the Corporation has suffered a cash loss of Rs. 13.35 lakhs during 1976-77. The cash loss during 1977-78 is estimated at Rs. 32.33 lakhs. However, with progressive increase in sales, it is anticipated that the Corporation may be in a position to reduce the losses. Efforts are being made for the promotion of sales and for reducing the cost of production through various measures.

Proposals to amend articles of Constitution regarding Minority Commission and Scheduled Caste, and Scheduled Tribes Commission

8978. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH;

SHRI MAHI LAL;

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend articles 338 and 350 of the Constitution in order to confer constitutional status on, and impart further strength to the Minority Commission and to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Commission; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to introduce the necessary Bill in Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b) It is the endeavour of the Government to introduce in the current session itself of Parliament, a Bill to amend Articles 338 and 350B of the Constitution in order to give constitutional backing to the Minorities Commission and to the proposed Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Steel Tubes production of H. S. Ltd.

8979. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question No. 4146 on the 23rd March, 1978 in Lok Sabha and state:

(a) unit-wise break-up of annual rated capacity of steel pipes and tubes manufacturing undertakings both in public sector and private sector together with their names and addresses;

(b) actual annual production of each during the last three years;

(c) names and addresses of such units in private sector which are purchasing intermediate steel products ready for conversion into pipes and tubes from other public sector steel units; and

(d) the quantity purchased annually from public sector units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MATI): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the

House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2246/78].

(c) Welded pipes are produced from basic steel raw materials like hot rolled and cold rolled strips and skelp. Seamless pipes are produced from steel blooms. Intermediate steel products are not required for the production of steel pipes and tubes.

(d) Not applicable since no intermediate products are required.

छापामार युद्ध-प्रणाली में आत्मनिर्भरता

8980. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री प्रेशेपास्त्रों में आत्म-निर्भरता के बारे में 22 फरवरी, 1978 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 272 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हम छापामार युद्ध प्रणाली के प्रशिक्षण के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो गये हैं, और यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि सेना द्वारा बन्दरों, घोटों, कुत्तों आदि का उपयोग किया जाता है और यदि हां, तो उन सैनिक यूनितों के नाम क्या हैं जो उनका उपयोग करती हैं तथा सेना में किस जाति के पशुओं का उपयोग किया जाता है तथा कितना उपयोग किया जाता है; और

(ख) क्या कुछ असैनिक संगठन, प्रद-सैनिक गतिविधियों में लगे हुए हैं तथा क्या उनका आवश्यकता और देश पर संकट के समय में सेना में उपयोग किया जा सकता है और यदि हां, तो देश में ऐसे कितने और कौन-कौन से संगठन हैं तथा क्या सरकार इन्हें कोई सहायता देती है और यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार की ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) गुरिला युद्ध और विद्रोह रोकने का प्रशिक्षण सेना के सामान्य प्रशिक्षण का एक अंग है। हमारी रक्षा आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुये अनुदेशों का स्तर निर्धारित किया जाता है।

जहां तक जानवरों के उपयोग का सम्बन्ध है, महत्वपूर्ण संस्थानों की सुरक्षा और तोड़-फोड़ करने वाले को बंदने तथा गश्त के लिए कुत्तों का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। घोटों का घुड़सवारी के लिए और भण्डार तथा उपकरणों को लाने-ले-जाने के लिए खच्चरों को काम में लाया जाता है। सेना में बन्दरों का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता है। सेना में जानवरों की यूनितों में राट्रपति के प्रगरक्षक, घुड़सवार रेजिमेंट, रिमाउन्ट और वेटरिलटी और, सेना कुत्तों यूनितें और जानवर परिबहन यूनितें शामिल हैं।

(ख) अन्य सशस्त्र सेनाओं के साथ-साथ सरकार द्वारा रखे गये प्रद-सैनिक संगठनों का काम भी देश की रक्षा करना है। व्यौरों पर चर्चा करना लोकहित में नहीं होगा।

ज०एम०एस०प्रार०डी०ई०, कानपुर के निदेशक को सौंपा गया कार्य

8981. श्री बयाराम शास्त्र : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ज० एम० एस० प्रार० डी० ई०, कानपुर के निदेशक को एक से अधिक पद का कार्य सौंपा गया है जिससे वह अनुसन्धान विकास संगठन (डी० प्रार० डी० प्रो०) के कार्य की देखभाल करने में असमर्थ है जिसके कारण वहां बहुत अधिक कार्य अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां विभिन्न पदों पर भिन्न-भिन्न व्यक्ति नियुक्त करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है।

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) जी, नहीं। निदेशक, रक्षा सामग्री एवं स्टोर अनुसन्धान तथा विकास स्थापना कानपुर, को एक से अधिक पद का कार्य-भार नहीं सौंपा गया है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) को देखते हुये प्रश्न नहीं उठता ?

Purchase of Defence Production Requirement from the Public Sector

8982. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the criterion followed for inviting quotations for items from the private sector; and

(b) what encouragements are given to small scale units and to self employed engineers engaged in the production of such items in the small scale sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b).

Department of Defence Supplies

The Department of Defence Supplies deals with Defence production items mainly of developmental nature and items exclusively for Defence. In respect of these the position is as below.

2. Defence production items are procured by the Department of Defence Supplies from Private Sector industry mainly on the basis of limited tender enquiries. The Technical Committees under the Department maintain compendium of firms which are considered competent to undertake development and manufacture of different types of stores. These lists are continuously updated. A large number of Small Scale Units are enlisted with the Technical Committees.

3. Small Scale entrepreneurs who have the capacity are issued with Tender enquiries and a large number of contracts have been placed on them. Even after the contract is placed, the Technical Committees render technical advice and guidance during the development stage and even during the bulk production stage. Small scale units registered with the National Small Scale Industries Corporation are exempted from Security Deposit. The Department of

Defence Supplies are also extending financial assistance by way of 'on account' payments for procurement of raw materials and components required for the manufacture of the stores in suitable cases. Small Scale Units run by self-employed engineers are treated alike.

Department of Supplies/DGS&D

4. Common user items are procured through the Department of Supply and DGS&D the position in respect of which is given below.

5. Depending on the nature of the stores and the quantum of purchases to be made, the following criteria are observed in inviting quotations for items from all sectors. i.e., Public Sector, Private Sector and Small Scale Sector:

- (i) By Advertisement,
- (ii) By Limited Tender Enquiry,
- (iii) By single Tender Enquiry.

6. It may be clarified that where time permits, as a rule all demands over Rs. 50,000/- are advertised in the Indian Trade Journal. A limited tender enquiry is one which is issued only to those firms as are registered with DGS&D, and/or past and known suppliers and also to the firms on the approved list of DGTD. This mode is resorted to in cases of urgency or where all the likely sources of supply are already known. Resort to single tender enquiry is made when the item is of proprietary nature and no other firm is in a position to quote; in such cases the indenter is also required to furnish a Proprietary Article Certificate.

7. Encouragement to the Small Scale Industrial Units are mainly as under:

(i) A number of items are purchased exclusively from small scale sector.

(ii) In the case of items which can be purchased both from large scale as well as small scale units, small scale units are accorded a

price preference over large scale units upto 15 per cent, the actual quantum being decided in each case on merits.

(iii) The registration of SSI Units has now been entrusted to the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. under the single point registration scheme. Registration with the NSIC under this scheme is as good as registration with DGS&D.

(iv) In respect of items where Small Scale Industrial Units are interested a number of Tender sets are supplied to NSIC to enable the latter to distribute them among SSI Units.

8. The SSI Units run by self-employed engineers also enjoy the same benefits as enumerated above.

Mohan Ortmann Foreign Collaboration

8983. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) when was Mohan Ortmann foreign collaboration sanctioned;

(b) how much foreign exchange was granted for drawing, tools, jigs and fixtures, royalty, technical know-how etc.; and

(c) what items and size of machinery were they licence to make and the overall licenced capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The foreign collaboration was approved on 18-6-1973.

(b) The company was allowed to make lumpsum payment of Rs. 7.5 lakhs to the foreign collaborator for the import of drawings, designs and documentation etc. and also royalty at the rate of 5 per cent of net ex-factory price of the product, both being

subject to Indian taxes. Besides, import of capital goods comprising various items of machinery for a total value of Rs. 31,70,920 was allowed.

(c) The party was licensed to manufacture complete Automatic Bottling Plants (including Bottle Washer, Filler and Intermix and accessories) upto a capacity of 25 Nos. per annum.

Reformation of Police Administration in Tribal Areas

8984. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry propose to reform the police administration in the tribal sub-plan areas of the States to protect the interest of the tribals and Harijans;

(b) if so, the steps proposed for the same; and

(c) the steps already taken by the States and the Centre for protection of these communities through this administrative set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) to (c). Police administration is the concern of the State Governments. However, with a view to afford better protection to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the Central Government has been making suitable suggestions to the State Governments from time to time. Acting upon one of such suggestions, Cells for promptly looking into the grievances of Scheduled Castes and Tribes have already been created in a number of States. The National Police Commission, recently appointed by the Government, would also examine and suggest measures for safeguarding the interests of such weaker sections of the society by the police.

Exploitation of due to Liquor shops in Tribals area

8985. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have drawn the attention of the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture to the exploitation of tribals due to liquor shops in those areas;

(b) the steps taken by that Ministry regarding the loss of revenue by the States after abolition of the liquor shops; and

(c) the roll of his Ministry to co-ordinate the work of all the concerned Ministries and the States to adopt the immediate policy decision and implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Centre expects to compensate the States to the extent of 50 per cent of the established loss of excise revenue in each year commencing from 1978-79, treating the actual excise revenue of 1977-78 as the base. This will not include possible increases which may have occurred in excise revenue, cost of enforcement etc.

(c) The Ministry of Home Affairs pursues the implementation of the policy with the Department of Social Welfare and the States.

Abolition of Liquor Shops in Tribal Areas

8986. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry asked the States to abolish the liquor shops in tribal sub-plan areas;

(b) if so, the names of the States which responded to the direction of the Ministry;

(c) the total number of shops opened and abolished so far in the tribal areas during 1977-78, State-wise; and

(d) the reasons for delay for complete abolition of liquor shops by the concerned States and the steps taken by the Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) The States have been asked to abolish the contract system of liquor vending in predominantly tribal areas.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Governments and a statement showing the latest position will be placed on the table of the House.

Inconvenience and Hardships to Bus Users

8987. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of inconvenience and hardships that bus users in Delhi especially ladies, old persons and children are facing because of:

(i) Non-punctuality in running buses on DTC routes;

(ii) non stopping of buses at the points fixed for stop and making people running after buses;

(iii) non allowing people to board buses due to very short halt and rash driving;

(iv) non putting of Board of routes description in some of the buses; and

(v) lack of supervision on the attitude of drivers & conductors;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to minimise the hardship of bus users?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Efforts are being made to increase the carrying capacity of the DTC by acquiring new buses. Instructions have been issued to drivers for stopping of buses at the proper stops and display of proper destination boards. At important stops inspectorial staff of the Corporation is deputed during peak hours to ensure speedy and orderly clearance of traffic. A special squad has been formed by the Corporation which moves about in the operational area to observe the faulty habits of drivers and to take corrective measures on the spot. Steps are also being taken to improve the maintenance of buses.

Setting up of Complaint cells against the Misbehaviour of Drivers

8988. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that complaint cells against the rash negligent driving and misbehaviour of drivers of Private autoriksha and taxis in Delhi have been set up at the different places of the city as well as at traffic Headquarters;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that similar cells have not been set up for such complaints against the drivers and conductors of buses on DTC routes who are generally hostile for asking the complaint book kept already with them; and

(c) if so, what steps government propose to take to mitigate the grievances of DTC users?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) A Complaint Cell has been set up in the Head Office of the Directorate of Transport, Delhi. This Cell, which functions round the clock, entertains complaints against drivers/conductors of all motor vehicles operating in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Complaint Cells have also been set up by the Delhi Traffic Police at Railway Station/ISBT/Connaught Place, Chandni Chowk and the Traffic Police Headquarters for receiving complaints against rash and negligent driving and misbehaviour of drivers of auto rickshaws and taxis in Delhi.

(b) and (c). This is not a fact. The DTC has made arrangements for attending to complaints received against its drivers and conductors and taking prompt action against them. As soon as a complaint is received, the Assistant General Manager (Traffic) of the Zone concerned is asked to look into it and take appropriate action against the erring staff.

Expenditure on Defence of the Gross National Produce

8989. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of expenditure on Defence of the Gross National produce during the last five years;

(b) whether the expenditure during the last one decade has shown downwards trends; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). As a percentage of Gross National Product, Defence expenditure has ranged from 3.1 per cent to 3.8 per cent in the last five years.

Although defence expenditure—like wages, costs and prices in general and expenditure on most other items—has tended to rise in absolute terms during the last decade or two, it has declined as a proportion of the overall Central Budget. The percentage of expenditure on Defence out of the total Central Budget for the last decade came down from 32.9 per cent in 1968-69 to 22.8 per cent in 1977-78.

Road Accidents in Delhi

8990. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question 4789 on the 29th March, 1978 regarding road accidents and compensation to victims and state:

(a) the number of road accidents in Delhi during the years 1975-76 and after the enactment of motor vehicle (Amendment) Acts, 1977, during 1976-77 separately;

(b) total amount paid as compensation during the same period;

(c) whether it is not a fact that the number of road accidents have shown upward trends even after the enactment of said motor vehicle (Amendment) Act, 1977; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The number of road accidents in Delhi during the financial years 1975-76 and 1976-77 are not readily available. However, the number of road accidents was 3328, 3840 and 4032 in the calendar years 1975, 1976 and 1977 respectively.

(b) Rs. 14,09,735 and Rs. 17,05,077.87 during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 respectively.

(c) The provisions of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1977 regarding enhanced penalties for rash and negligent driving and driving under the influence of drink came into force only with effect from 1st September, 1977 and 1st March, 1978 respectively. It is too early to judge the impact of these measures on the road accidents.

(d) (i) Increase in the number of motor vehicles.

(ii) Proliferation of slow moving vehicles.

(iii) Inadequacy of public transport services to cope with the abnormal increase in number of commuters and consequent dangerous/excessive overloading in public transport vehicles.

(iv) Inadequacy of traffic police.

Capital & Transport Subsidy for Setting up Industries in Andaman and Nicobar

8991. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that capital subsidy and Transport subsidy is being granted to the Industries set up in Andaman and Nicobar Islands as backward district; if so, what is the total claim so far under this scheme, details industry-wise;

(b) what is the total amount granted so far; details with the name of the parties; and

(c) what is the total claimed amount not yet granted and kept pending and since when, the details and the reasons for not granting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). New industrial units set up in Andaman and Nicobar Islands are eligible for Capital Subsidy and Transport Subsidy. Under these schemes subsidy is sanctioned by the State Level Committee and disbursed by the Director of Industries. The Central Government reimburses the

subsidy disbursed by the Director of Industries.

A sum of Rs. 36,083/- claimed by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration has so far been granted to it under the Capital Subsidy Scheme in respect of industrial units mentioned below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Amount (Rs.)
1	M/s. Neera Flour & Rice Mills	1399/—
2	M/s. Kamala Lakshmi Rice Mills	1828/—
3	M/s. Venkataswar Rice & Flour Mills	832/—
4	M/s. Andaman Murasu	1136/—
5	M/s. Vigneswara Brick Works	2276/—
6	M/s. Jyoti Printers	4297/—
7	M/s. Andaman Stainless Steel Products	3138/—
8	M/s. Saw Mill	16916/—
9	M/s. Ornamental Furniture Works	2474/—
10	M/s. ANS Bakery	1787/—
Total :		36083/—

No further claim in respect of Capital Subsidy and Transport Subsidy is pending with the Central Government.

Closure of Sirka Seam of Giddi Colliery of C.C.L.

8992. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the 28th March, 1978 the Sirka Seam of Giddi a colliery of Central Coalfields Ltd. got closed due to gas;

(b) if so, the amount of loss in that and the steps taken to remove the gas menace;

(c) whether the gas accumulation was due to the faulty ventilation and the ventilation Manager remained negligent on his job for two and half months despite the insistence of the workmen; and

(d) whether Government would make a detailed enquiry into the incident associating the workmen's representatives and take action against the guilty officers?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d). Following the detection of spontaneous heating in the earliest stage on 16th March, 1978, one small depillaring panel of Sirka seam of Giddi, a colliery under Central Coalfields Limited was sealed off on 19th March, 1978, after inspection by the officials of the Directorate General of Mines Safety. The above panel was going to be exhausted after two weeks and only around 3750 tonnes of coal was left. There was no accumulation of gas in the workings and the ventilation was not faulty. Spontaneous heating is normal in depillaring operations.

Fishermen Demonstration at Fisheries Office of D.V.C., Dhanbad (Bihar)

8993. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a demonstration of the fishermen in front of fisheries office of D.V.C. at Panchet, Dhanbad (Bihar), in March 1978; and

(b) if so, details of their demands and steps taken to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. There was a demonstration by local fishermen in front of the fishery office at Panchet on 4th March, 1978.

(b) The local fishermen demanded that they be allowed to catch the fish in the DVC reservoir and enjoy the catch.

The Fishery Officer of the DVC discussed the demand with the local fishermen on 10th March, 1978. It was explained to them that the Corporation carries out fishing operations departmentally, the nets and boats being provided by the Corporation to local fishermen who are engaged for the purpose and paid at fixed rates depending upon their catch. Indivi-

duals are also allowed to fish on permits, provided they deposit the catch with the Corporation and get paid at prescribed rates. They were also informed that the Corporation is willing to give facilities to local fishermen provided they formed cooperative and obtain fishing leases from the Corporation.

Import of Picture Tube

8994. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the picture tube for T.V. are being imported;

(b) if so, the quantity of Picture Tubes imported during the year 1977-78;

(c) whether there is any proposal to manufacture Picture Tubes in the country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) T. V. Picture tubes are being imported to the extent needed to cover the gap between demand and indigenous production.

(b) 1,36,296 Nos.

(c) and (d). T. V. Picture Tubes are already being manufactured by M/s. Bharat Electronics Limited and M/s. Teletube Private Limited. In addition, for manufacture of this item, industrial licences have been issued to: M/s. West Bengal Electronics Industrial Development Corporation, M/s. Uptron Anand Limited, and M/s. Asian Electronics, and a letter of intent issued to M/s. Punjab Industrial Development Corporation.

पोरबन्दर से जैतपुर तक राष्ट्रीय राजपथ पर पुलों का चौड़ा करना

8995. श्री धर्मसिंहभाई पटेल : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के सीराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में पोरबन्दर से जैतपुर तक राष्ट्रीय राजपथ पर तंग पुलों को चौड़ा करने तथा सड़क की मरम्मत करने का कार्य कब से चल रहा है तथा क्या इसके आगामी बरसात आरम्भ होने से पहले पूरे होने की सम्भावना है और यदि हां, तो कब तक;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अभी कितना काम होना बाकी है तथा शेष पुलों को कब तक चौड़ा कर दिया जायेगा तथा निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा; और

(ग) वर्ष 1978-79 में कितने तंग पुलों को चौड़ा किया जाएगा तथा इस अवधि में सड़क निर्माण का कितना कार्य किया जाएगा तथा इस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने की सम्भावना है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रचारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) : (क) से (ग). राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 8ख पर पोरबन्दर से जैतपुर तक तंग तथा कमजोर पुलों को चौड़ा/पुनर्निर्माण का कार्य चौथी योजना से ही चल रहा है। तब से इस खण्ड के 108 निम्नतर के पुलों में से 38 पूरे किए जा चुके हैं, 21 प्रगति पर हैं और शेष पुलों को चौड़ा पुनर्निर्माण अखिल भारतीय आवश्यकता को दृष्टि में रखते हुये धन की उपलब्धता के अनुसार धीरे-धीरे किया जाएगा।

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की इस लम्बाई में कोई अन्य सुधार कार्य नहीं चल रहा है क्योंकि लगभग यह लम्बाई दो लेन यांनमार्ग की है।

Functioning of Sainik School in Balachadi of Jamnagar

8996. SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) since when the Sainik School in Balachadi of Jamnagar district in Saurashtra region of Gujarat is functioning and the number of students who studied therein annually and the number of students out of them who belonged to the State every year since it was opened;

(b) the age of boys who are given admission in the school and the annual assistance given to the boys by Government and the nature of assistance given;

(c) whether any special assistance is given to the boys belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and backward classes and if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the standard class upto which education is imparted in this school and whether there are any arrangements for further education after the completion of education in the school and if so, where and the number of years for which this training course is given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) This Sainik School was started at Jamnagar in 1961 and was shifted to Balachadi in March, 1965. A statement showing the year-wise total number of students who studied in this school since its inception and the number out of them belonging to Gujarat, is attached.

(b) At present boys who are between the age of 10-11 years as on 2nd July of the year of admission are eligible to be admitted in this school provided they qualify in the Entrance Examination. From the academic year 1979-80 the age for admission will be 10-12

years. Boys whose parents or guardians are ordinarily residents of Gujarat State are eligible for full or half

scholarship granted by the State Government, depending on the income of the parents/guardians, as under:—

Total income of Parents/guardians	Rate of Scholarship
(i) Not exceeding Rs. 775/- per month	Full scholarship at the rate of Rs. 4,000/- per annum (inclusive of clothing allowance of Rs. 500/-) for the first year and Rs. 3,750/- per annum (inclusive of clothing allowance of Rs. 250/-) or subsequent years.
(ii) Between Rs. 776/- and Rs. 1550/- per month.	Half scholarship at the rate of Rs. 2,000/- per annum (inclusive of clothing allowance of Rs. 250) for the first year and Rs. 1,875 per annum (inclusive of clothing allowance of Rs. 125) for the subsequent years.

Continuance of the scholarship beyond the first year is subject to satisfactory performance. Students, if any, belonging to other States or Union Territories given admission in this School are eligible for scholarship at different rates sanctioned by these authorities subject to the income criteria prescribed by them. Some scholarships are also given by the Ministry of Defence to children of Defence Personnel given admission in this school.

further education or training of the boys after they complete their education in these schools.

Statement

Number of students from Gujarat studying in the Sainik School, Balachadi

(c) Fifteen percent of the seats in class VI are reserved for the admission of Scheduled Castes candidates and 7½ per cent of the seats are reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. The Government of Gujarat gives an additional grant of Rs. 500 in the first year and Rs. 200 per annum in the subsequent years for boys belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and backward classes admitted to the Sainik School, Balachadi.

(d) Sainik Schools impart education upto class XII in accordance with the 10+2 pattern of education. Scholarship holders of the school are obliged to take the entry examination for the National Defence Academy on their becoming eligible for it, for eventual entry to the Armed Forces. Sainik Schools are not concerned with

Year	Total number of students who studied in the Sainik School Jamnagar/Balachadi.	Number of students belonging to Gujarat
1961	82	75
1962	135	100
1963	194	151
1964	232	193
1965	251	212
1966	271	224
1967	337	241
1968	375	242
1969	325	217
1970	392	232
1971	367	213
1972	417	291
1973	449	348
1974	438	353
1975	437	385
1976	498	451
1977	499	489
1978	498	488

No use of Salt Office Building at Rai Thana District (Maharashtra)

8997. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that salt office building at 'Rai' in Thana District (Maharashtra) is unused for a long time;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether would it not be suitable for office purposes to the salt producers around the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The building has been lying vacant since 15th February, 1973, except for the intervening period from 2nd March, 1976, to 2nd February, 1978, when the building was allowed to be used for running a school. The building has been lying vacant because the Circle Office and the Factory Office were shifted from that place.

(c) It is proposed to establish a Salt Laboratory in this building.

Restrictions on Transfer, Sale of Mortgage of Salt Producing Lands

8998. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are certain restrictions on the transfer mortgage or sale on salt producing lands;

(b) if so, what are they and the reason of their being so;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to these restrictions, the salt producers are departed of their rightful claims; and

(d) if so, the remedy thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-

MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b): According to the terms of lease agreement, the lessees of salt lands belonging to Salt Department are required to obtain prior approval of Government of India (the Salt Commissioner)—as lessor—for transfer sub-lease, mortgage or sale etc., of the lease-hold rights of the lands allotted for salt manufacture, so that the lands may not be misused by the lessees and Government is not put to any loss or damage due to such unauthorised disposal of lands by the lessees.

(c) No, Sir.

(d): Does not arise.

Rejection of salt for Purchase

8999. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of salt producers of Thana District (Maharashtra) whose salt produce has been rejected for purchase on the plea of being adulterated during a period of last three years;

(b) the total quantity of such salt produce rejected; and

(c) the criteria applied for the rejection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) There have been no instances of rejection of salt for purchase in Thana District (Maharashtra) on the ground of being adulterated.

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

राजभाषा प्रकाशनों के लिये सुविधायें और कर्मचारी

9000. श्री रामनरेश कुसवाहा : क्या गृहमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा हिन्दी में कितने प्रकाशन निकाले जाते हैं इन

तथा संचालन व्यवस्था के लिए किस-किस श्रेणी के कितने-कितने कर्मचारी हैं और गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक प्रकाशन पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई;

(ख) क्या राजभाषा विभाग ने यह निर्णय किया है कि जैसा कि अंग्रेजी के प्रकाशनों के लिए व्यवस्था है राजभाषा प्रकाशनों के लिए भी ऐसी ही सुविधाओं तथा कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये; और

(ग) उक्त निर्णय का क्रियान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उठाये गये कदमों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है, प्राप्त होने पर सबन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी;

(ख) और (ग). जो हां, श्रीमन । विवरण प्रस्तुत है ।

विवरण

भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालय अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी और दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं में पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ प्रकाशित करते हैं । अक्सर यह देखा गया है कि हिन्दी तथा दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं की पत्रिकाओं के सम्पादकों के पदनाम, वेतनमान आदि अंग्रेजी पत्रिकाओं के सम्पादकों के पदनाम, वेतनमान आदि से नीचे रखे जाते हैं । इसी प्रकार अंग्रेजी पत्रिकाओं के सम्पादकों की तुलना में भारतीय भाषाओं की पत्रिकाओं के सम्पादकों की मिलने वाली सुविधाएँ भी बहुत कम हैं ।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति की 12 और 13 दिसम्बर, 1977 को हुई बैठक में इस विषय पर विचार किया गया और यह तय किया गया कि "विभिन्न पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के संपादकीय विभाग में हिन्दी

तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के जो अग्रि-कारी तथा कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, उनके साथ समान प्रकार का अंग्रेजी में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों के वेतनमान, पदनाम तथा अन्य सेवा शर्तों में कोई भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिये और इस बारे में एकरूपता लाने के लिए आवश्यक उपाय किये जाने चाहिये ।"

इस निर्णय के अनुपालन के लिए सभी मंत्रालयों और विभागों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे अपने यहाँ से प्रकाशित की जाने वाली पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के संपादकीय स्टाफ की स्थिति की जांच करें और ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिससे हिन्दी तथा भारतीय भाषाओं की पत्रिकाओं के लिए उतना स्टाफ भ्रवश्य रखा जाये जितना समकक्ष अंग्रेजी की पत्रिका के लिए रखा गया है और उनका वेतनमान भी समकक्ष अंग्रेजी पत्रिकाओं के स्टाफ के वेतनमान के बराबर किया जाए । उनसे यह अनुरोध भी किया गया है कि ऐसी ही व्यवस्था सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यलयों आदि की तरफ से प्रकाशित की जाने वाली पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के लिये भी कराई जाए ।

स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों सम्बन्धी चयन समिति में संसदीय सलाहकार समिति के सदस्यों की पर्यवेक्षक के रूप में नियुक्ति

9001. श्री धर्मवीर वशिष्ठ : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट संबंधी सम्बन्धी चयन समिति की बैठकों में संसदीय सलाहकार समिति के एक सदस्य को पर्यवेक्षक के रूप में नियुक्त करने का है;]

(ब) क्या पिछले कुछ समय में त्रिपटी बीच प्रोड्यूसर (हिन्दी) और दिल्ली कार्यालयों के लिए प्रोड्यूसरों की नियुक्ति की प्रक्रिया में अनेक दोष पाये गये थे;

(ग) क्या इन नियुक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में की गई अनियमितताओं की ओर मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकषिप्त किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन साक्षात्कारों को रद्द करने और फिर उचित ढंग से नई नियुक्तियाँ करने का है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदीश सिंह) (क) जी, नहीं।
(ख) और (ग) : आकाशवाणी के विदेश सेवा प्रभाग में उप मुख्य प्रोड्यूसर (हिन्दी स्कोनवर्ड) और प्रोड्यूसर के पदों के चयन के विरुद्ध कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं। इनकी जाँच की गई थी और चयनों की प्रक्रिया में कोई दोष नहीं पाये गये थे।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Statutory Force to Rules regarding Reservation of Posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

9002. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for bringing a Bill seeking statutory force to the existing rules regarding reservation in recruitment and promotion for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under the consideration of Government; and

(b) if not, the binding force of these rules and orders made by Government as against the autonomous bodies and the public sector undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Ministries/Departments have been asked to issue instructions to the autonomous bodies under them to follow the scheme of reservation, as applicable to posts under Central Government. As regards public sector undertakings, the Bureau of Public Enterprises has arranged to have Presidential directives issued through Ministries/Departments concerned to the public sector undertakings for making reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their services on the lines of the reservation in services under Central Government. These instructions/directives are binding on the autonomous bodies and public sector undertakings concerned.

Further, instructions have also been issued to Ministries/Departments that in the case of voluntary agencies receiving substantial grants-in-aid from them, they should include a suitable clause in the terms and conditions under which such voluntary agencies are given grants-in-aid, to provide that the main features of the scheme of reservations should be followed by these agencies.

Supply of Clothing/Equipments to Armed Forces by Ordnance Depot, Calcutta

9003. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JAS-ROTHIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ordnance depot Calcutta-27 is for supplying clothing/equipments to Armed Forces and Laboratory Equipment for Army Hospitals;

(b) if so, is it also within the knowledge of Government that local purchases committee, a creation & directly under the control of the Officer Commanding & Dy. Commanding, made

purchases from M/s. Sethi & Co. under purchase order No. 28/2/H6 and 7/26 B/CP dated 05-07-76 and 2872/H6 and 7/272/CP dated 05-06-76; and

(c) if so, the description of article, quantity purchased, rate of purchase with market price be given?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) Yes, Sir. Ordnance Depot, Calcutta supplies clothing/equipment to military units falling in its area of supply. It also functions as a Central Depot for supply of Laboratory equipment for all Army Hospitals.

(b) There is no local purchase committee constituted as such in Ordnance Depot Calcutta. However, the inescapable requirements of certain items were purchased from M/s. Sethi & Co. Calcutta against supply order No. 2872/H6&H7/266/CP dated 5th July, 1976 (and not No. 28/2/H6 and 7/26B/CP as mentioned in the Question) and 2872/H6&H7/272/CP dated 5th July, 1976. The purchases were made under cash purchase powers vested in the Chief Ordnance Officer, Calcutta.

(c) The requisite information is given below:

Description of article	Quantity purchased	Rate purchased
(i) Boxes wood micro scope slide	24	Rs. 41.00 each
(ii) Bottles Regent narrow mouth Amber glass 250 mm	8	Rs. 40.00 each
(iii) Bottles Regent Wide mouth 30 ml	12	Rs. 30.00 each
(iv) Brushes Test Tube S/2	3	Rs. 20.00 each

These purchases were effected based on the lowest available quotation in the market.

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए प्रवर श्रेणी लिपिकों/लेखा परीक्षकों के पदों का आरक्षण

9004. श्री आर० एल० कुरील : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय (लेखा निदेशालय) में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए प्रवर श्रेणी लिपिकों/लेखा परीक्षकों के पदों के आरक्षण में अनियमितता है;

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर भाये कर्मचारियों को वापस भेजा जा रहा है और रोजगार कार्यालय के माध्यम से नई भर्ती हो रही है;

(ग) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के ऐसे प्रवर श्रेणी लिपिकों/लेखा परीक्षकों को, जो प्रतिनियुक्ति पर भाये हुए हैं, उनके पदों को स्थायी करने के लिए अपने विकल्प देने को कहा गया था;

(घ) क्या उनमें से कुछ को अपना विकल्प देने को नहीं कहा गया और यदि हाँ, तो इस संदर्भ में क्या कारण है; और

(ङ) क्या प्रतिनियुक्ति पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को इस कारण वापस भेजा जा रहा है कि मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय में स्थायी पदों पर पहले से काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को वरिष्ठता के आधार पर पदोन्नति दी जा सके और यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में तथ्य क्या है?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) सीधी भर्ती केवल अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सम्मीक्षारों के लिए धारित रिक्तियों को भरने के लिए ही की जा रही है।

(ग) और (घ). प्रतिनियुक्ति पर प्राये केवल ऐसे लेखा परीक्षकों को ही स्थायी रूप से वहीं रहने का विकल्प दिया गया था जिन्हें छान बीन समिति द्वारा योग्य समझा गया था। अनुसूचित जाति के चार लेखा परीक्षकों को योग्य नहीं समझा गया और उन्हें स्थायी रूप से वहीं रहने का विकल्प नहीं दिया गया।

(ङ) जी, नहीं।

Coaching Centres for S.C. & S.T.

9005. SHRI R. K. KUREEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has recommended to start special coaching centres/classes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in several parts of the country to prepare candidates belonging to these communities for admission to Indian Institutes of Technology on the lines of the centres already started for Engineering Services and I.A.S. examinations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHAIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Education have been requested to prepare a scheme for special coaching in schools for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

झालावाड़, राजस्थान में उद्योग की स्थापना

9006. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत तीस वर्षों अथवा इससे पूर्व भी केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा झालावाड़ मुख्यालय और झालावाड़ जिले (राजस्थान) में अब तक सरकारी और गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों में कोई भी उद्योग स्थापित नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनका मंत्रालय इसे पिछड़ा क्षेत्र मानता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उनका मंत्रालय इस क्षेत्र में बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिये इस पहलू पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करेगा;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और क्या बड़े, माध्यम तथा छोटे उद्योगों की स्थापना करने संबंधी योजना में झालावाड़ को भी शामिल किया जायेगा; और

(ङ) क्या राजस्थान के झालावाड़ को छोड़कर सभी जिला मुख्यालयों में उद्योग स्थापित किये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो चालू वर्ष के दौरान राजस्थान में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में कितने उद्योग स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है और क्या राजस्थान सरकार को इस प्रयोजन के लिये झालावाड़ का भी ध्यान करने के लिये कहा जायेगा और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मयती) : (क) से (ङ). झालावाड़ जिले में अभी तक किसी भी सरकारी क्षेत्र की परियोजना की स्थापना नहीं की गई है। राज्य सरकार ने किसी ऐसे बड़े अथवा मध्यम श्रेणी के एकक के बारे में नहीं बताया है जिसे झालावाड़ जिले में निजी क्षेत्र में स्थापित किया गया हो। संघ क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में

राज्य सरकार ने बताया है कि झालावाड़ जिले में मार्च, 1978 तक स्थायी आधार पर 869 लघु औद्योगिक एककों का पंजीयन किया गया है। झालावाड़ जिले को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा जिला घोषित किया गया है और इस प्रकार बहु रियायती वित्त योजना के अधीन सभी सुविधाएँ पाने के लिये है। इस योजना का लाभ बड़े, मध्यम तथा लघु उद्योगों को मिलता है। झालावाड़ जिला ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना के अंतर्गत भी आता है। वर्ष 1976-77 की अवधि में ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना के अधीन इस जिले में 2100 लोगों को रोजगार मिला हुआ था। राज्य सरकार भी राजस्थान में उद्योगों के लिये अनेक रियायतें व सुविधाएँ दे रही है तथा इनसे झालावाड़ जिले को भी लाभ पहुँचेगा।

झालावाड़ सहित राजस्थान में सभी जिला मुख्यालयों में लघु औद्योगिक एकक स्थापित कर दिये गये हैं। राज्य सरकार ने कहा है कि झालावाड़ में सरकारी क्षेत्र में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने का कोई भी प्रस्ताव नहीं है। झालावाड़ जिले में एक जिला उद्योग केन्द्र स्थापित करने का भी विचार है जिसके फलस्वरूप एक ही स्थान पर लघु उद्यमियों तथा गांवों के कारीगरों द्वारा प्रेषित सभी सेवाएँ तथा समर्थन मिलने लगेगा। आशा है कि जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की स्थापना हो जाने से जिले के औद्योगिक विकास को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। राजस्थान की वार्षिक योजना (1978-79) में उद्योग तथा खनिज क्षेत्र के लिये 6.53 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया था।

पार्टी के नाम तथा परियोजना का स्थान, सहित आशयपत्रों तथा औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों का ब्योरा "बीकली बुलटिन ऑफ इन्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिंग, इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसिंग एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंसिंग" तथा "मन्थली लिस्ट ऑफ लेटर्स

ऑफ इंटेंट एण्ड इन्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिंग" में प्रकाशित किया जाता है। इन प्रकाशनों की प्रतियाँ संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

Retrenchment of 4000 personnel of Border Roads Development Board

9007. SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the reorganisation of establishments at the Headquarters of Director General of Border Roads and eight of the projects all over India in 1972-73 as many as 4,000 and odd personnel of the Border Roads Development Board were retrenched or discharged including 406 personnel who were not liable to be retrenched/discharged/removed in that the policy of "last come first go" was not followed;

(b) whether 200 such personnel out of the personnel removed from services as stated above have been reinstated with full benefit of pay, allowances and promotions but the cases of 204 others are still pending for a decision of the Government as to whether they would be entitled to the lost benefits; and

(c) whether Government has decided or will decide to recover the lakhs of rupees involved in such termination of services of these 406 personnel who have to be reinstated with full payment of unpaid wages and allowances from the officers who were at fault?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). As a result of re-organisation of the establishment in 1972-73, a total number of 5,863 personnel of all categories become surplus and were retrenched in a phased manner over the years 1972-76. As the result of a view 264 employees have since been either already re-instated or are be-

ing reinstated. The question of allowing them full benefits of pay and allowances for the intervening period is under examination.

(c) Government propose to go into the circumstances in which retrenchment was effected in these cases.

स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की सेवा की शर्तें

9008. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के प्रतिवेदन के 16वें पृष्ठ पर यह लिखा हुआ है कि समीक्षाधीन वर्ष के दौरान स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की सेवा के शर्तों के बारे में कई निर्णय किये गये;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन निर्णयों के बारे में ध्यात किया है तथा इनसे स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के केडर में विशेषज्ञों को कितना लाभ हुआ;

(ग) गत एक वर्ष में कितने कर्मचारियों को प्रोड्यूसरों अथवा डिप्टी चीफ प्रोड्यूसरों के पदों पर पदोन्नत किया गया;

(घ) उन कर्मचारियों की स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है जिन्हें गत 15-20 वर्षों से कोई पदोन्नति नहीं मिली; और

(ङ) क्या प्रोड्यूसरों को उसी प्रकार और उसी संख्या में पदोन्नत किया गया है अथवा करने का विचार है जिनमें प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिवों को ए०एस०डी० के पदों पर पदोन्नत किया जाता है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्माबाणी) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) निर्णयों का विवरण संलग्न है। ये निर्णय सभी श्रेणियों के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के ग्राम लाम के लिये लिए गये थे।

(ग) वर्ष 1977 के दौरान आकाशवाणी में विभिन्न श्रेणियों के II स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार सीमित चयन के माध्यम से प्रोड्यूसरों के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया था। इस अवधि के दौरान आकाशवाणी में कोई उप मुख्य प्रोड्यूसर नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है।

(घ) स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को पदोन्नति के अधिक अवसर देने के लिए उनके भर्ती नियमों को 1976 में संशोधित किया गया था। जहाँ भी संभव होता है पदोन्नति के अधिक अवसर देने के लिए कदम उठाये जाते हैं।

(ङ) जी, नहीं। प्रोड्यूसर ठेके पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं और वे सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक के पद जैसे सिविल पदों पर पदोन्नति के लिए पात्र नहीं हैं। वे उप मुख्य प्रोड्यूसर के अगले ऊँच ग्रेड में पदोन्नति के लिए पात्र हैं जिसके केवल 8 ही पद हैं।

विवरण

(1) उद्घोषक की भर्ती प्रक्रिया में परिवर्तन

पहले उद्घोषक के पदों के लिए सभी उम्मीदवारों को ध्वनि परीक्षण के लिए बुलाया जाता था। 1977 में यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि सभी पात्र उम्मीदवारों को पहले लिखित परीक्षा देनी होगी। लिखित परीक्षा के उनके निष्पादन के आधार पर अंतिम चयन के लिए ध्वनि परीक्षण के लिए रिक्तियों की संख्या के 10 गुना उम्मीदवारों को ही योग्यता क्रम से, बुलाया जायेगा।

(2) स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की रिक्तियों को भरने की समय सूची

यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए अर्ती की समूची प्रक्रिया पूरी करने में किसी भी परिस्थिति में 100 दिन से अधिक नहीं लचने चाहिए।

(3) अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों के लिए आरक्षण

यह निर्णय लिया गया था अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों के लिए आरक्षण सम्बन्धी जो आदेश सिविल पदों पर लागू होते हैं वे यथाचित परिवर्तन सहित, संगीतज्ञों और वाद्य संगीतज्ञों को छोड़कर, स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के अन्य सभी पदों के भरने में लागू होंगे।

(4) स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट के अतिरिक्त पदों का सृजन

आकाशवाणी में केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा के ग्रेड-4 के पदों का समाप्त करने के बाद समाचार वाच-व-अनुवादकों के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के 36 पदों का सृजन किया गया था।

(5) स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के ठेकों को आस्थगित रखना

यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि उस स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट का ठेका दो वर्ष की अधिकतम अवधि तक आस्थगित या निलम्बित रखा जाये जो अपने आप किसी अन्य विभाग/राज्य सरकार/सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम में अन्य पद के लिए आवेदन करें।

Misutilising of Rs. 24 Crores by a Shipping Company

9009. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-KAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about a Shipping Company misutilising the loan of Rs. 24 crores extended by SDFC;

(b) the details of the complaint and name of the Shipping Company; and

(c) whether any inquiry has been instituted and if so, the result of the inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). Some oral complaints were received by the Minister of State for Shipping & Transport but no particular company was mentioned by name. The SDFC has been asked generally to look into the matter.

Visit of Soviet Team to impart know-how on advanced methods of Mining

9010. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Soviet experts visited India during February, 1978 to impart know-how on the advanced methods of mining;

(b) if so, the nature of talks and conclusion drawn; and

(c) to what extent this improved our method of coal production?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A team of six Soviet Experts arrived in India in February, 1978 under a contract signed between CMPDIL and M/s Tsvetmetpromexport of USSR. These experts are at present carrying out experimentation

-and research work at Chinakuri with a view to introducing long-wall method of mining in the said mine at a considerable depth and in gassy conditions. A number of Indian experts are associated with this work.

It is at present not possible to indicate as to what extent the method of coal production would be improved by this since the matter is still at the stage of experimentation. The first report on the experiment is expected in June, 1978.

Population of Tribal areas in each State

9011. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of villages in tribal areas in each State and what is the total population of tribal persons in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): A statement showing the population of Scheduled Tribes according to the Census of 1971 in each State and Union Territory is annexed.

Information about the number of villages in each tribal sub-plan area is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Statement

Name of State/U. Ts.	Population of Scheduled Tribes (Figures in lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	16.58
2. Assam	16.07
3. Bihar	49.33
4. Gujarat	37.34
5. Himachal Pradesh	1.42
6. Karnataka	2.31

Name of State/U. Ts.	Population of Scheduled Tribes (Figures in lakhs)
7. Kerala	2.69
8. Madhya Pradesh	89.87
9. Maharashtra	29.34
10. Manipur	3.34
11. Orissa	50.72
12. Rajasthan	31.26
13. Tamil Nadu	3.12
14. Tripura	4.51
15. Uttar Pradesh	1.99
16. West Bengal	25.33
17. A. & N. Islands	0.18
18. Goa, Daman & Diu	0.08
19. Arunachal Pradesh	3.69
20. Meghalaya	8.14
21. Mizoram	3.13
22. Nagaland	4.58
23. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . .	0.64
24. Lakshadweep	0.30

भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड के कर्मचारियों को स्थायी बनाया जाना

9012. श्री बयाराम शास्त्र: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड के हरिद्वार, हैदराबाद, भोपाल आदि स्थित एककों में कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें इन कार्यालयों में काम करते दो वर्ष से अधिक समय हो गया है परन्तु जिन्हें स्थाई नहीं बनाया गया है; और

(ख) भविष्य में इन कर्मचारियों को स्थाई करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती श्यामा मयती): (क) बी०एच०ई०एल० के किसी भी उत्पादन एकक में ऐसा कोई भी कर्मचारी नहीं है जिसकी मजिस दो वर्षों से अधिक की हो गई हो और जिसे स्थायी न किया गया हो। यह दिहाड़ी पर काम करने वाले और नैमित्तिक मजदूरों पर लागू नहीं होता है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में सहकारी कपड़ा मिलें

9013. श्री सदन तिबारी: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कितनी सहकारी कपड़ा मिलें हैं;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इन मिलों को गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी राशि दी है; और

(ग) क्या इन मिलों ने उक्त राशि का समुचित उपयोग किया था और उसी प्रयोजन के लिये किया था जिसके लिए यह दी गई थी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती श्यामा मयती): (क) एक।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश की सहकारी कताई मिलों को इस प्रकार की कोई केन्द्रीय सहायता नहीं दी जाती है। किन्तु राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम ने वर्ष 1976-77 में सहकारी कताई मिलों को दिये जाने हेतु 15 लाख रुपये की राशि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को दी है तथा साथ ही सीमान्त राशि के रूप में इतनी ही राशि का वंशदान राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिया जायेगा।

(ग) मिलों को दी गई राशि के सही उपयोग के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को श्राव्यस्त होना था। किन्तु राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम को प्राप्त प्रतिवेदन को देखने से पता चलता है कि राशि का उपयोग उसी कार्य में किया गया है जिसके लिये यह दी गई थी।

सहकारी कपड़ा मिल, बुरहानपुर में 95 लाख रुपये का घाटा

9014. श्री बयाराम शास्त्र: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बुरहानपुर क्षेत्र की सहकारी कपड़ा मिल में अब तक हुए 95 लाख रुपये के घाटे के कारणों के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से जांच करने के लिये कहा है;

(ख) क्या कुछ राजनैतिक व्यक्तियों तथा उच्च अधिकारियों द्वारा ऊँची दरों पर कच्चा माल तथा मशीनें खरीदने के कारण मिल को घाटा उठाना पड़ा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती श्यामा मयती): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

राजस्थान के पिछड़ेपन को हटाने के लिये योजनाएं

9015. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के पिछड़ेपन को हटाने के लिये केन्द्र सरकार के विचाराधीन योजनाएं हैं जिसमें कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के जीवन के स्तर को बढ़ाया जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). राज्य की पंचवर्षीय और वार्षिक योजनाओं के अंतर्गत सभी विकास कार्यक्रमों का उद्देश्य है लोगों के जीवन-स्तर को उन्नत करना। राजस्थान की योजनाएं राज्य की विशेष आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से बनाई जा रही हैं। राजस्थान जैसे राज्यों को, जिनकी प्रति व्यक्ति आय राष्ट्रीय औसत से कम है, केन्द्रीय सहायता के मामले में विशेष प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

टेक्सटाइल कमिशनर के पास ऊन के स्पिन्डल लगाने के लिये विचाराधीन आबेदन-पत्र

9016. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मंच है कि राजस्थान के विभिन्न उद्योगपतियों के लगभग 65 आबेदन-पत्र टेक्सटाइल कमिशनर के पास ऊन के स्पिन्डल लगाने के लिये पिछले चार वर्षों से विचाराधीन पड़े हैं; और

(ख) इन उद्योगपतियों को लाइसेंस न देने के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ?

931 LS—8

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मयती) : (क) और (ख). ऊनी तकुओं को चलाने के लिए अपेक्षित देशी कच्चे ऊन की उपलब्धता की संवीक्षा कर लेने के बाद यह निश्चय किया गया था कि अलग-अलग पार्टियों द्वारा परियोजनायें क्रियान्वित न किये जाने के कारण रद्द किये गये परमिटों पर स्थापित किये जाने के अलावा नये ऊनी तकुएं लगाने की अनुमति नहीं दी जानी चाहिए। नये परमिट जारी करने हेतु प्राथमिकता का क्रम निर्धारण करने के लिए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत जारी किये गये हैं। तदनुसार बलव आयुक्त द्वारा प्राप्त आबेदनों पर विचार किया गया था और उन्हें निपटाया गया था। अन्य आबेदन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों में निर्धारित की गई कसीटी पर सन्तोषजनक नहीं पाये गये।

News Item Captioned 'Coal Scandal in Dhanbad detected'

9017. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in the 'Searchlight' dated the 6th April, 1978 under the caption 'Coal scandal in Dhanbad detected'; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Demands of Civic Safai Karamcharis

9018. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item published in

the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 4th April, 1978 under the caption "190 civic safai Karamcharis held";

(b) if so, the demands of the said karmcharis; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to fulfil their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demands of the safai karmcharis relate to the issue of winter uniforms, payment of medical bills, supply of soap and oil, making daily wage-workers permanent etc.

(c) An agreement has been arrived at between the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the representatives of the safai karmcharis on the 15th April, 1978. In terms of this agreement most of the demands of the said safai karmcharis have been settled. A Committee to look into the alleged malpractices in marking of attendance, sanction of leave etc. will also be constituted by the Corporation.

सी०ओ०डी०, आगरा में श्रमिकों का केन्द्रीय के प्रबन्ध में निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा भाग लेना

9019. श्री बृगाराम शास्त्र्य : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रमिकों के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों को सी०ओ०डी०, आगरा में श्रमिकों को केंद्रों के प्रबन्ध में भाग नहीं लेने दिया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या 300 गज की परिधि के भीतर सी०ओ०डी० श्रमिक संघ द्वारा द्वार पर बैठकें करने पर रोक लगा दी गई है तथा कार्यकारी समितियों के चुनाव नहीं करवाये जा रहे हैं तथा समितियों को भंग कर दिया गया है;

(ग) क्या डिपो अधिकारियों ने वर्क्स कमेटी तथा संयुक्त परामर्शदात्री तंत्र, देहू "एम्प्लुमेशन डिपो" के कुछ सदस्यों का स्थानान्तरण कर दिया है; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) और (ग) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में जांच करने और दोषी पाये जाने वाले अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का है?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :
(क) जी नहीं। कामगारों के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों को केंद्रों प्रबंध समिति की कार्यवाहियों में भाग लेने की अनुमति है परन्तु वे केंद्रों के प्रबंध में सहयोग नहीं दे रहे हैं।

(ख) सी०ओ०डी० कर्मचारी संघ एक गैरमान्यता प्राप्त संघ है। इस संघ को नियोजन क्षेत्र में द्वार पर बैठकें करने की अनुमति नहीं दी गई है।

सी०ओ०डी० आगरा में वर्क्स समिति ने अपनी दो वर्ष की अवधि समाप्त हो जाने पर दिसम्बर, 1977 में कार्य करना बन्द कर दिया। चूंकि डिपो में कार्य कर रहे सभी संघों ने वर्क्स समिति बनाये जाने के बारे में अपेक्षित सूचना नहीं दी थी इसलिए नये चुनाव नहीं कराये जा सके।

(ग) वर्क्स समिति के एक भूतपूर्व सदस्य का जो चतुर्थ स्तर परिसर (जे०सी० एम०) में इसका सदस्य था, प्रशासनिक आधार पर 28-1-78 को मोला-बारूद डिपो देहू में स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया था। जिस तारीख को उनका स्थानांतरण किया गया था उस तारीख को वे वर्क्स समिति के सदस्य नहीं थे क्योंकि वर्क्स समिति की अवधि 28 दिसम्बर, 1977 को समाप्त हो गई थी।

(घ) भ्रम नहीं उठता।

राज-भाषा क्रियान्वयन समिति का गठन

9020. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या प्रधान मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री के कार्यालय में राज-भाषा क्रियान्वित समिति का गठन किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1977 के दौरान उसकी बैठक कब हुई और उसमें क्या निर्णय किये गये;

(ग) उनमें से कितने निर्णय पूरी तरह क्रियान्वित किये गये; और

(घ) शेष निर्णयों को भी पूरी तरह क्रियान्वित करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :
(क) जी नहीं। चूंकि प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय एक छोटा संगठन है, हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग के लिए राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा जारी किये गये विभिन्न अनुदेशों के क्रियान्वयन पर नज़र रखने के लिए एक संयुक्त सचिव को नामांकित किया गया है।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Manuals/Forms in Hindi

9021. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of manuals and forms used in P.M.'s office;

(b) the number of manuals and forms out of them, which have been translated into Hindi and the number thereof which have been printed in diglot form;

(c) the reasons for which the remaining manuals and forms have not been either translated into Hindi or printed in diglot form so far; and

(d) the time by which these will be printed in diglot form?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d). Prime Minister's Office is a small organisation and its function is to provide secretarial assistance to the Prime Minister. It has not prescribed any forms or manuals etc. The forms which are prescribed by other Ministries are used in this Office.

हिन्दी में चलाई जा रही प्रशिक्षण संस्थाएँ

9022. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रधान मंत्री के कार्यालय में प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनमें कुल कितने पाठ्यक्रम चल रहे हैं;

(ग) उनमें से कितने पाठ्यक्रम हिन्दी भाषा के माध्यम से और कितने अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से, अलग-अलग, चलाये जाते हैं; और

(घ) इस समय अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से पढ़ाये जाने वाले पाठ्यक्रमों को हिन्दी के माध्यम से पढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :
(क) से (घ). प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय एक छोटा कार्यालय है, इसलिए इसकी कोई अपनी प्रशिक्षण संस्था नहीं है। यह हिन्दी और

अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा दी जाने वाली प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं का लाभ उठाता है।

Delay in the Completion of Cochin Shipyard Project

9023. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to non-completion of Cochin Shipyard Project the cost has gone doubled; and

(b) if so, reasons for delay for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT): (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). The Cochin Shipyard Project was sanctioned in 1971 at an estimated cost of Rs. 45.42 crores. The revised Project estimates, as approved in August, 1977 amounts to Rs. 109.21 crores. The total excess over the original estimates is Rs. 65.67 crores, leaving the cost (Rs. 1.88 crores) of works/equipment since deferred to be taken up as part of the Expansion Programme. The increase in cost is mainly due to additions made in the original Project Report (Rs. 18.30 crores) and escalation in cost/prices (Rs. 47.37 crores).

The Project commenced in 1970 with the setting up of a Project office at Cochin and work formally commenced in April, 1972. Except for works to be undertaken during the 6th to 10th year of the Project, it was to be completed by September, 1975. It is now being implemented in an integrated manner and is expected to be completed by 1978-79, with only minor spill-overs to the next year. The project though on schedule in completion of its major facilities of

construction, has fallen behind schedule on some items viz. Repair Dock and 150-T Gantry Crane. Lack of suitable response to the invitation of tenders for Docks and Quays, shortage of construction materials like steel and cement and technical problems which cropped up during the execution, are the main reasons for delay in the completion of the Project. Shipbuilding work however, has simultaneously been taken up since January, 1976. On stream repair of ships has also since commenced.

Cargo Berths at Paradeep

9024. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received the proposal from the Paradeep Port Trust for sanction of two additional general cargo berths at Paradeep;

(b) if so, what steps have since been taken to sanction the general cargo berths; and

(c) the financial implications involved in each of the additional general cargo berths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). A proposal for construction of a 2nd general cargo berth at Paradeep Port with provision for suitable cargo handling equipment and a transit shed at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.18 crores is under examination.

विदेशियों की निवारक नजरबन्दी के लिये कानून

9025. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार विदेशियों को निवारक नजरबन्दी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत

गिरपतारी के लिए कानून बनाने पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में कोई विधेयक लाने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल): (क) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

छोटे सीमेंट कारखाने लगाने के लिये स्थानीय संगठनों को प्रोत्साहन

9026. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सीमेंट के छोटे कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए स्थानीय संगठनों को प्रोत्साहन देने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में बनाई गई योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(ग) इस योजना के परिणामस्वरूप वर्ष 1978-79 में कितने ब्रतिरिक्त सीमेंट का उत्पादन होने की सम्भावना है और देश में इससे सीमेंट की मांग किस सीमा तक पूरी हो सकेगी?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती स्यामा मयती): (क) और (ख). अधिक संख्या में छोटे (मिनी) सीमेंट संवर्गों की स्थापना को बढ़ावा देने हेतु प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार इस समय विभिन्न प्रस्तावों की जांच कर रही है।

(ग) वास्तविकता पर आधारित कोई अनुमान लगाना अभी समय पूर्व होगा।

नए लड़ाकू विमान

9027. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय वायु सेना के लिए कोई नया लड़ाकू विमान बनाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी विशेषतायें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस विमान के संबंध में वर्तमान उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह): (क) जी हां। नेट को एक सुधरी हुई किस्म, का विकास किया गया है जिसे अजीत कहते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड उनका निर्माण कर रहा है।

(ख) सुधारा हुआ युक्तिवाहन एवं नियन्त्रण, सुधरी हुई संचार तथा विमान-वाहन प्रणालियां, नेट से अधिक आन्तरिक ईंधन क्षमता और उत्तम लड़ाकू क्षमताएं।

(ग) हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड में भारतीय वायु सेना की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने की पर्याप्त क्षमता है।

Department of Atomic Energy

Export of Heavy Water for India's Nuclear Plant by USA

9028. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that U.S.A. Government are expediting the export of heavy water for India's Nuclear Plant;

(b) has Government received any information after 22.3.78 about it;

(c) whether Government has sent any communication to U.S.A. Government or received any from that Government recently; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Heavy Water is not required for operation of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station.

(d) Does not arise.

Inquiry into Tornado in Delhi

9029. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made further inquiry about the reasons of tornado in Delhi recently;

(b) whether Government have consulted some scientist and found out the reaction of radar and satellite to find out whether it was a flying saucer as promised by Minister of State for Home Affairs;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) how much grant was increased to the families of the deceased; and

(e) whether any relief has been given to the persons who became disabled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) to (c). According to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation the India Meteorological Department have examined the weather information charts available with them for that date and have come to the conclusion that atmospheric instability existed on that day which led to thunderstorm activity and formation of

Tornado. The IMD has a storm detection radar in Delhi. The radar pictures taken showed normal features of a severe thunderstorm. Arrangements exist with the IMD to take pictures of cloud imagery from orbiting satellites when they pass over Delhi. At the time the Tornado occurred in Delhi, there was no satellite pass over Delhi, so no satellite pictures could be taken by IMD. The radars available with the Meteorological Department are not meant for identifying any flying objects and the Department is not in a position to confirm or discount whether there was any flying saucer at that moment over Delhi.

(d) The Delhi Administration have sanctioned Rs. 2,500/- each to the families of the deceased persons as ex-gratia grant. The question of increasing the amount of the grant is also being considered by the Delhi Administration.

(e) No case of disability due to tornado has been reported to the Delhi Administration. However, 40 families of labourers, who had received injuries, were sanctioned Rs. 200/- per family as financial help besides assistance in the shape of utensils and clothes.

Collection of money by Mizo rebels

9030. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Mizo Rebels have been collecting money forcibly to carry out their unlawful activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what specific instructions have been given by Government to meet the challenge of these Mizo rebels;

(d) is it a fact that Army has not been given free hand to deal with the situation;

(e) if so, why; and

(f) the total number of violent incidents in the last six months and the details of loss of property and life in Mizoram?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (f). According to the Government of Mizoram, during the first three months of 1978, 104 such incidents have come to their notice in which an amount of approximately rupees forty-three thousand was collected. Action is taken by Mizoram Government in every such case which comes to notice.

With the suspension of operations in Mizoram, the role of security forces is restricted to operations against underground personnel attempting to cross the international border and to the maintenance of law and order. The Army is acting in aid of civil power and within the role assigned to them, have a free hand to deal with the situation.

According to reports received by the Government, one violent incident occurred during the last six months. There was no loss of life or property, only one man sentry sustained injuries.

Road built by Central coalfields limited in Hazaribagh

9031. **SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the road built by the Central Coalfields Limited from Vedla to Giddi washery in Hazaribagh occupies the land of the peasants of a number of villages;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether none of the peasants got job or compensation in lieu of the land and even no notice was received by them, if so, reasons thereof;

(d) whether the villagers under the leadership of Zharkhand Mukti Morcha are agitating and at any time the road may be disturbed; and

(e) if so, the steps contemplated to remove the grievances of the villagers?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The road from Kedla to Giddi washery in Hazaribagh is under construction. The total area involved in the road alignment is 267 acres (approx.), out of which only 82.64 acres (approximately) are tenancy land, belonging to 16 villages and the balance is forest and Government land. The tenancy land belonging to 16 villages is being acquired under the Emergency Provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 through the State Government of Bihar and the details of such land are as under:—

Sl.No.	Name of village	Area of tenancy land involved (in acres)	Number tenants affected
1.	Heasalong	7.81	22
2.	Nape	7.55	13
3.	Hosir	6.95	10
4.	Orla	5.61	9
5.	Kobla	1.50	3
6.	Bunri	8.92	9
7.	Barka Chumba	7.47	10
8.	Majhila Chumba	3.22	1

	1	2	3
9. Chotka Chumba		4'87	3
10. Bongawar		0'01	1
11. Kuju		13'60	23
12. Kmorpa		4'49	12
13. Ara		1'30	2
14. Sarubera		1'33	3
15. Parasabera		2'63	5
16. Kedla		5'38	9
Total :		82'64	135

(c) Necessary notifications under provision of the Land Acquisition Act were published in the official gazette by the State Government and declarations made by them concerning land acquisition for general information of the public. The acquisition proceedings under the Act are still under finalisation by the competent authority (Land Acquisition Officer, Hazaribagh) and the award of compensation still to be declared. In view of this, the question of making payment of compensation to the tenants at this stage does not arise.

(d) It is not known whether the aforesaid 16 villages are under the leadership of Zharkhand Mukti Morcha. However, it is always our endeavour to carry the villagers with us in such matters.

(e) Does not arise, in view of the position stated above.

Regularisation of Casual Artists of A.I.R.

9032. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any casual artists working on various A.I.R. stations in the country have been converted into regular artists and employees by the Government, giving them proper salary grades, security and other service benefits, during the years 1977 and 1978 to-date;

(b) if so, full facts thereof; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). In August 1977, it was decided to regularise such casual artist who have been engaged for 240 days in a year, for two consecutive years subject to certain conditions. On that basis 33 casual artists, in A.I.R. became eligible for regularisation. Out of these, 7 have been regularised and the cases of 3 are being finalised by DGAIR. The cases of the remaining 23, who were booked as General Assistants, are being processed for appointment with the approval of the competent authority.

In April 1978, it was decided to consider further regularisation of long term casual artists under certain conditions as under:—

(i) Long term casual artists who have put in a total of 365 days during the financial years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77; and

(ii) Long term casual artists who are not covered by (i) above, but who may have worked for a period of 240 days during any of the three financial years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77.

All these persons when appointed on regular basis will be entitled to salary scales, security and other service benefits to which other in similar categories are entitled.

**राष्ट्रीय धर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन में जातिवाद
तथा भाषावाद के आधार पर नौकरी**

0033. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री :
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय धर्मल पावर कार-
पोरेशन में किसी एक विशेष जाति के व्यक्तियों
को ही नौकरी दी जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस कारपोरेशन में
जातिवाद तथा भाषावाद के आधार पर
नौकरियाँ क्यों दी जाती हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन्) :
(क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। राष्ट्रीय ताप
विद्युत नियम में भर्ती सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के
उपक्रमों में भर्ती संबंधी नीति के अनुसार
तथा विभिन्न संगत कानूनों के प्रावधानों के
अनुसार होती है। तथापि अनुसूचित जातियों
तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित
पदों के संबंध में जाति का विचार किया जाता
है।

**Discontinuation of Pensions to Freedom
Fighters**

9034. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will
the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) the total number of pension
cases of freedom fighters, whose pen-
sion under the Central Scheme has
been discontinued during 1977-78
State-wise;

(b) main reasons for discontinuation
of pension to these freedom fighters;

(c) in how many cases the pension
discontinued was restored on repre-
sentation from the freedom fighters,
State-wise;

(d) in how many cases pension has
been sanctioned afresh, State-wise;
and

(e) the important policy decisions
taken in regard to award of pension
to freedom fighters under the Central
scheme during 1977-78 the expendi-
ture incurred on implementation of
scheme during 1977-78 alongwith
number of beneficiaries State-wise and
how does it compare with similar de-
tails during 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):
(a), (c) and (d). A statement is
enclosed (Statement-I):

(b) Pensions may be suspended/
cancelled in cases where it has sub-
sequently come to notice that the ap-
plicants are ineligible for pension be-
cause:--

(i) they have not undergone the
minimum prescribed political suf-
fering; or

(ii) the suffering is not in connec-
tion with the freedom movement;
or

(iii) they are having an income
which is more than the prescribed
minimum;

(e) The Freedom Fighter Pension
Scheme, 1972 has not undergone any
change during the year 1977-78. A
statement showing the number of be-
neficiaries, State-wise as on 31st
March 1977 and 31st March 1978 is
given in Statement-II. Expenditure
incurred during 1976-77 was Rs. 22.15
crores. Provision has been made for
an expenditure of Rs. 24 crores dur-
ing 1977-78. There has thus been an
increase both in the number of benefi-
ciaries and the expenditure incurred
on the scheme during 1977-78.

STATEMENT-I

BREAK-UP OF PENSIONS SUSPENDED/CANCELLED, RESTORED, SANCTIONED AFRESH DURING FOR YEAR 1977-78.

S.No.	Name of State.	Suspended/ Cancelled	Restored	Sanctioned afresh
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	—
2	Andhra Pradesh	13	5	119
3	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
4	Assam	6	—	2
5	Bihar	68	2	129
6	Chandigarh	1	—	—
7	Delhi	12	1	8
8	Goa	1	—	28
9	Gujarat	8	—	18
10	Haryana	6	1	10
11	Himachal Pradesh	20	4	6
12	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	5
13	Kerala	6	4	63
14	Karnataka	1270	1	118
15	Madhya Pradesh	17	2	10
16	Maharashtra	62	—	259
17	Manipur	—	—	—
18	Meghalaya	—	—	—
19	Mizoram	—	—	—
20	Nagaland	—	—	—
21	Orissa	7	6	8
22	Pondicherry	2	3	2
23	Punjab	274	17	34
24	Rajasthan	3	—	12
25	Tamil Nadu	30	10	23
26	Tripura	5	1	2
27	Uttar Pradesh	222	3	55
28	West Bengal	64	8	370
Total :		2,099	68	1,215

STATEMENT-II

S.No.	Name of State	No. of pensions sanctioned	
		As on 31-3-1977	As on 31-3-78
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman & Nicobar	3	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	5,888	6,007
3	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
4	Assam	3,878	3,889
5	Bihar	18,939	19,068
6	Chandigarh	64	64
7	Delhi	1,558	1,561
8	Goa	513	541
9	Gujarat	2,849	2,857
10	Haryana	1,270	1,279
11	Himachal Pradesh	370	372
12	Jammu and Kashmir	777	779
13	Kerala	2,024	2,080
14	Karnataka	7,135	7,238
15	Madhya Pradesh	2,700	2,718
16	Maharashtra	9,718	9,920
17	Manipur	58	58
18	Meghalaya	67	67
19	Mizoram	—	—
20	Nagaland	7	7
21	Orissa	3,496	3,502
22	Pondicherry	216	220
23	Punjab	5,015	5,031
24	Rajasthan	574	581
25	Tamil Nadu	3,457	3,487
26	Tripura	631	633
27	Uttar Pradesh	15,369	15,403
28	West Bengal	14,036	14,406
INA Personnel (For all the States/U.Ts.)		14,480	14,651
TOTAL		1,15,099	1,16,428

Amendment of Central Electricity Act

9035. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in Times of India dated 11th April, 1978 under the caption 'Central Electricity Act likely to be amended';

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein; and

(c) the steps taken and proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). A Bill to amend the financial provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 has been introduced in Parliament. The Bill, *inter alia* proposes to enable the State Governments to provide fresh equity capital and/or convert loan capital to equity capital subject to the condition that ratio of equity capital to loan capital does not exceed 1:1. At present the capital structure of the Board consists of loans advanced by State Governments and financial institutions. The accumulation of loans and the consequent interest liability affect the capacity of the Boards to generate internal resources for meeting their investment requirements. The provision of equity capital will help the Boards in raising internal resources to finance investments.

Blackmarketing in Arms Manufactured in Indian Ordnance Factories

9036. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is blackmarketing on a large scale of

the arms manufactured in Indian Ordnance factories;

(b) whether considerable difficulty is being experienced by the common man to get them through authorised dealers; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to check their sale in black market and ensure availability thereof to the common man at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) In accordance with the laid down conditions of sale of small arms the dealers cannot sell the IOF arms to any one except those possessing actual users valid licences. The dealers also cannot sell arms to any other dealer. No information of black marketing is available. A few complaints were however, received by the DGOF and forwarded to the concerned police authority of the State/District. The charges could not be established after investigation.

(b) Demand and off take of 12 bore shot guns is so short and low that the common man will not find any difficulty in getting them through authorised dealers. However, in case of .315" rifle some difficulty is anticipated in view of delay in execution of orders due to certain restricting factors. Efforts are being made to overcome the difficulty to reduce the waiting period.

(c) Suitable instructions have been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs at the instance of Ministry of Defence to all the State Governments and Union Territories to register complaints and undertake investigations against the arms dealers indulging in blackmarketing. In case of a charge of irregularity in sale of arms of IOF make being established ban on transactions with the offending firms can be imposed apart from any other action that may be taken by the com-

petent authority of State Government. In case of representation from intending purchaser regarding difficulties in procurement, applicants are suitably advised by DGO.

Amount on development of Salt Industries in Kutch

9037. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount has been utilised for the development of the salt industries in Kutch district during last year;

(b) total amount collected as salt cess from these industries during last year;

(c) whether any welfare work or scheme has been introduced for the employees of this industry by Government; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). In 1976-77 an amount of Rs. 2,44,933/- was utilised for developmental activities of salt industry in Bombay region which includes Kutch district of Gujarat State. The amount of salt cess collected in Gujarat State (including Kutch district) during 1976-77 was Rs. 75,99,000/-.

(c) and (d). According to the Code of Principles formulated by Government for grant of assistance out of cess proceeds, assistance can be provided *inter-alia* for labour welfare works like water supply schemes, provision of medical facilities and provisions or augmentation of educational facilities for the children of the labour employed in the salt industry. Such assistance is provided on the basis of the proposals received and recommendations made by the Regional Advisory Board and Central Advisory Board for Salt.

FOB West Coast Salt Prices

9038. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Salt Manufacturers' Association has submitted any memorandum for revision of FOB West Coast prices which were fixed more than 5 years ago;

(b) if so, main demand for ISMA; and

(c) what action Government are going to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demand of the Association is for upward revision of the prices of salt for shipment from West Coast to Calcutta.

(c) The issue is under discussion with the Indian Salt Manufacturers Association.

Proposals re. Gujarat Roads for Defence purpose

9039. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many roads have been proposed by Gujarat Government for defence purpose;

(b) whether the Ministry are going to accept the proposal made by the State Government; and whether the roads of Rahapur-Mandvi and Ahdasa taluka are included or not; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No proposal for road development specifically for defence purposes has been received

from State Government including *inter alia*, roads in Rahapur-Mandavi and Abdasa taluka.

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

Regularisation of staff appointed in T.V. during emergency

9040. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of appointments on ad hoc/temporary basis were made in the T.V. section during the emergency period;

(b) whether these appointments have been confirmed; and

(c) the reasons for the conformation without recourse to public advertisement for these posts?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Doordarshan became a separate Department on 1st April 1976. Since the creation of this Department, appointments to various civil posts have been/are being made on ad hoc/temporary basis pending finalisation of Recruitment Rules for these posts.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Nuclear techniques in Agriculture

9041. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nuclear techniques in Agriculture carried out by the biology and agriculture division of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) have brought higher yields and have reduced losses from pests;

(b) if so, the details of crops, areas under experiment with yields per hectare;

(c) the total production of mutant seeds of groundnut, rice, mustard and sugarcane with the enquiries, domestic and foreign for the same; and

(d) the financial provision during 1978-79 for the project?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details are given in the Statement.

(d) Rs. 2.00 lakhs have been provided during 1978-79 for further research and development.

STATEMENT

NUCLEAR TECHNIQUES IN AGRICULTURE

Sl. No.	Details of crop	Yield per hectare as declared by farmer	Area under experiment	Total production of mutant seeds	No. of inquiries received (domestic and foreign)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Groundnut				
	a) TG-1	3000—5000 kg (Maharashtra) 2500 kg (Gujarat and Rajasthan)	}		

1	2	3	4	5	6
(b) TG-3	2800-4500 kg (Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan)	700-900 kg (Gujarat)	1215 Hectares	2500 tonnes	1869
(c) TG-17	2000-2800 kg (Gujarat and Maharashtra)				
2 Rice (TR-17, TR-19, TR-21, and TR-23)	5000-7000 kg (Maharashtra)	—	2 tonnes		1264
3 Mustard	—	Field trials in progress	1 tonne		1156
4 Sugarcane (Thick cane with sucrose content 10—12% higher than normal)	—	Not yet released to the farmer as testing is in progress	—		3

Production of Goods by National Research and Development Corporation

9042. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the value of goods produced in 1972-73 from the processes licensed by the National Research and Development Corporation was only Rs. 10 crores against the total production of Rs. 5,817 crores in the manufacturing sector alone;

(b) whether this was a poor index of the vast public spending on research and development; if so, the measures taken to make the Research and Development market oriented and user-oriented; and

(c) whether reorganisation of CSIR is a move in that direction and if so, in what way?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Yes, Sir.

(b) I do not think that the yardstick for comparison is a sound one. R&D effort is not confined to only industry but also to other sectors like agriculture, education, defence, health etc. National Research Development Corporation is not the only agency through which results of R&D are commercialised.

(c) Yes, Sir. The reorganisation of CSIR has in view establishing stronger linkages between the research laboratories and the users of research results.

Expenditure on Social Services in Five Year Plans

9043. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that except for the first Five Year Plan when it was 21 per cent percentage of expenditure on Social Services to total expenditure stood between 13 and 15 per cent upto the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to push up this percentage in the Sixth Plan?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Even in the First Five Year Plan the percentage of expenditure on Social Services was of the order of 16 per cent as indicated by the following figures:

Percentage of expenditure on Social Services to total Plan expenditure

First Plan	— 16
Second Plan	— 14
Third Plan	— 15
Fourth Plan	— 18
Fifth Plan	— 16
Draft Plan 1978-83	— 14

As explained in the Draft Plan document (Chapter I, para 1.115, page 18), unlike outlays in sectors such as Industry and Mining, a large part of the outlay on Education, Health, Backward Classes Welfare, etc. in one plan period consisting of recurring expenditure becomes non-plan outlay at the end of the Plan. Therefore, in judging the importance assigned to Social Services both plan and non-plan outlay should be considered together.

Encounter with Naga Rebels

9044. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 18 March, 1978 rebel Nagas tried to slip into Burma and an encounter took place with the armed forces in which some casualties have been reported; and

(b) if so, the facts about the incident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) and (b). A group of 22 ex-Underground Nagas who were reportedly trying to cross the international border with Burma in Phek District of Nagaland was intercepted by the security forces on the night of 18th March, 1978. One member of this group got killed when he attempted to snatch a rifle from a member of the security forces. The remaining 21 persons were taken into custody along with some arms, ammunition and other materials.

नैनीताल में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र

9045. श्री भारत भूषण : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार नैनीताल में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र/दूरदर्शन रिपीटर केन्द्र की स्थापना करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में किये गये सर्वेक्षण का व्यौरा क्या है और यह केन्द्र कब तक कार्य करना प्रारम्भ करेगा ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्मावाणी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इसका कारण वित्तीय संसाधनों की कमी है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में भू-बैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण

9046. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में किये गये
भूबैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण से भारी मात्रा में खनिज
निक्षेपों का पता लगा है जिसके आधार पर
वहां, कांच मिट्टी के बर्तन और रासायनिक
उर्वरक उद्योगों की स्थापना की जा सकती
है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त उद्योगों
की स्थापना का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के
विचाराधीन है ;

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

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती
आशा मयली) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) भारत सरकार द्वारा
प्राप्त तीन प्रस्तावों के विवरण निम्न प्रकार
हैं :—

पार्टी का नाम और आवेदन की तिथि	प्रस्तावित एकक का स्थापना स्थल तथा एकक या विस्तार	उत्पाद की वस्तु और वार्षिक क्षमता	
1	2	3	4
श्री के० एन० पोद्दार बम्बई दिनांक 5-7-77	देवास म० प्र० एक तथा एकक	सेनीटरीवेयर —5,000 मी० टन प्रतिवर्ष	तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय के पाम 14-9-77 को पंजीकृत
मध्य प्रदेश एग्रो मोटरजी फटिलाइजर्स लि०, इंदौर (म० प्र०) दिनांक 14-6-1976	मेव नगर, जिला झबुआ (म० प्र०) एक तथा एकक	(क) सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड 1,40,000 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष (ख) फास्फोरिक एसिड 50,000 मी० टन प्रतिवर्ष (ग) मोनां ग्रमो- नियम फास्फेट 93,600 मी० टन प्रतिवर्ष	आशयपत्र 27-3- 78 को जारी किया गया था ।

1	2	3	4
श्री एस० एस० अग्रवाल दिल्ली, दिनांक 23-5-77 मध्य प्रदेश राज्य उद्योग निगम लि० के सहयोग से यह परियोजना संयुक्त क्षेत्र में स्था- पित करने का प्रस्ताव है।	बनमोर, जिला झबुआ (म०प्र०) एक नया एकक	टी०बी० ग्लास बल्ब 3,00,000 नग प्रति वर्ष	टी० बी० ग्लास सेल सम्बन्धी आवेदन की अभ्ययन दल द्वारा जांच कर रही है।

रामकृष्ण समिति की सिफारिशें

9047. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या
उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने रामकृष्ण समिति
की सिफारिशों के अनुसार उद्योगों को तीन
करोड़ रुपये तक के लाइसेंस लेने से छूट
दे दी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका लघु और
कुटीर उद्योगों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा; और

(ग) इस समिति की किन सिफा-
रिशों को सरकार ने अभी तक स्वीकृति नहीं
दी है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती
श्रीमा सय्यी) : (क) से (ग). औद्योगिक
विनियमों एवं प्रक्रियाओं के सम्बन्ध में बताये
गये अध्ययन दल की सिफारिशों में से एक
सिफारिश यह थी कि औद्योगिक लाइसेंसिंग
के लिये छूट की सीमा को वर्तमान 1 करोड़
रुपये के स्तर से बढ़ाकर 3 करोड़ रुपये कर
दिया जाये। सरकार द्वारा यह सिफारिश

मान ली गई है। अन्य निर्णयों के साथ-साथ
उपर्युक्त छूट सीमा में वृद्धि सहित औद्योगिक
विनियमों तथा प्रक्रियाओं सम्बन्धी अध्ययन
दल की सिफारिशों पर सरकार के निर्णय
31 मार्च, 1978 को लोकसभा के समक्ष, रख
दिये गये थे। लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योगों सम्बन्धी
उदासीकरण के प्रभाव का निर्धारण करना
अभी समय पूर्व होगा।

मंत्री महोदय का दरभंगा तथा फूल सराय का
बीरा

9048. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या
गृह मंत्री दिनांक 5-4-78 के अतारंकित
प्रश्न संख्या 5760 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताये गये
गैर सरकारी बीरों के लिए राज्य सरकार के
बिमान तथा मोटरकार का प्रयोग करने के लिए
उन्होंने आवश्यक किराया जमा करा दिया है;
और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो किराये के रूप में कितनी राशि जमा कराई गई तथा बिमान और कार से दौरा करने पर प्रस्ताव में कितनी घनराशि खर्च हुई ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल): (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Advertisements issued by D.A.V.P. to Jantayug, Dainik Prakash and Pravada

9049. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the per day circulation figures of Jantayug, Dainik Prakash and Pravada published from Aligarh City during March, 1977 to March, 1978 on the basis of which the advertisements were given to them by the DAVP;

(b) whether Government testified the certificates of Chartered Accountants which were submitted by the Editors in support of the per day circulation figures of the above named newspapers; and

(c) whether the figures as testified by the Chartered Accountants were verified departmentally or otherwise?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Advertisements to Jantayug and Pravada during the year 1977-78 were released on the basis of their circulation for the year 1975 assessed by Registrar of Newspapers at 3000 and 2000 copies respectively.

Dainik Prakash is not borne on DAVP media list as it has not applied for advertisements.

(b) and (c). Jantayug and Pravada had claimed incorrect paid circulation and they are being asked to explain as to why they should not be debarred for Government advertisements in accordance with the advertising policy of the Government.

12.03 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) REPORTED DELAY IN CONSTRUCTION OF BROAD GAUGE LINE FROM BONGAIGAON TO GAUHAATI

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): Sir, under Rule 377 I beg to draw the attention of the House to the delaying policy of the Government in regard to the construction of the Broad-gauge line from Bongaigaon to Gauhati.

This project which was sanctioned by the previous Government was the outcome of sustained efforts by the M.P.s from North-Eastern region and of the various States which they represented. Construction work was started in right earnest in 1976, but since the first year had to be mainly devoted to relatively inexpensive works like acquisition of land and erection of earthworks, only a small provision of Rs. 2 crores was made. The allocation in the two subsequent years must have to be massive, if the project was meant for completion. The project could have been and should have been completed by the end of the financial year 1978-79. But there ensued a serious backlash.

In the 1977-78 first budget of the Janata Government, the project was downgraded and the allocation was slashed to Rs. 1.50 crores only. In his budget speech this year, the Railway Minister was can did enough to say that important projects should be heavily provided to complete them in three to four years. By only nominally providing for the project this year also, he has clearly expressed that the Government does

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

not consider this project to be at all important. We protested against the meagre allocation in the 1977 budget, but expected the third crucial year to see a minimum investment of Rs. 15 crores. At least 70 per cent of the estimated expenditure should have been spent by the end of the third year. The Railway Minister in his 1978 budget just provided a pittance of Rs. 2.48 crores which means that at the end of the financial year 1978-79 the total expenditure made from the commencement of the project would be just Rs. 6 crores.

At this rate, the project would take more than fifteen years to be completed. We strongly protest against this virtual scuttling of an already sanctioned project by the devious tactic of killing the project by starving it of the necessary funds. Without saying so on paper, the Government has practically backed out of the previous Government's binding commitment to provide a broad-gauge line upto Gauhati as expeditiously as possible.

We feel badly let down by this extraordinary demonstration of callousness towards the needs of two crores of people living in the N.E. region.

The undeveloped economic, commercial and industrial status as well as the endemic high price situation of the N.E. area are very much the outcome of the bottleneck in transport. The absence of a direct broad gauge connection with the vast producing and consuming centres of India has very much contributed to this bottleneck.

I call upon the Railway Minister to immediately rectify this offence and forthwith find at least Rs. 13 crores more for this project in the current year, so that the work could be completed in two years from now.

(ii) REPORTED SHORTAGE OF DOCTORS AND NURSING STAFF IN DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD T.B. HOSPITAL, DELHI.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : मान्यवर, आप की अनुमति से नियम 377 के अधीन मैं प्रविलम्बनीय लोक-महत्त्व के निम्नलिखित विषय का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ —

डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद टी० वी० अस्पताल, दिल्ली की स्थिति बहुत खराब हो गई है। वहाँ पर 60 से 80 मरीजों के लिये एक डाक्टर हैं, जिस से एक मरीज को अधिक-से अधिक एक मिनट का समय मिल पाता है वहाँ पर नर्सिंग स्टाफ की भी बहुत बड़ी कमी है। इतना ही नहीं शाम को तो 11-12 सौ मरीजों के लिये केवल 2 डाक्टर रह जाते हैं। इस अस्पताल के अधिकांश मरीज गरीब परिवारों से आते हैं, जिन के परिवार वाले अस्पताल में भर्ती करने के बाद मरीज से रिश्ता तोड़ लते हैं। ऐसे अनेक रोगी उपेक्षा और निराशा के कारण विभिन्न तक हो जाते हैं। पिछले वर्ष 4 रोगियों ने आत्म-हत्या तक कर ली थी। हाल में एक रोगी पागलपन का शिकार हो कर मर गया। अतः इस अस्पताल में डाक्टरों की संख्या बढ़ाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है साथ ही मनोवैज्ञानिक चिकित्सकों की भी आवश्यकता है। इस अस्पताल के कर्मचारियों में लापरवाही और भ्रष्टाचार भरा हुआ है। अतः वहाँ कठोर प्रशासन की भी आवश्यकता है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार इस समस्या पर तत्काल ध्यान दे।

(iii) NEED TO LAY THE FIRST INTERIM REPORT OF SHAH COMMISSION ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your leave, may I under Rule 377 mention the following matter of urgent public importance, namely the First Interim Report of the Shah Commission and proceed to make a statement thereon:

Sir, it is reported that the Shah Commission has submitted its Second

Interim Report. With a view to bringing to book the culprits named in the First Interim Report of the Commission, there is now imperative need for Government to lay on the Table of the House, without any further delay, the First Report of the Commission together with a memorandum regarding the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government thereon, so that the Lok Sabha can have a discussion on the subject before the House adjourns a few days hence.

May I know what is the reaction on the part of the Prime Minister and the State Ministers twain who are present?

None? Mum is the word!

(iv) REPORTED CLOSURE OF THAKUR PAPER MILLS, SAMASTIPUR

श्री राम सेवक हजारी (रोसड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ —

ठाकुर पेपर मिल, समस्तीपुर, दिनांक 23-3-1978 से बन्द है, क्योंकि मिल के प्रबन्धक द्वारा बिजली मिल का भुगतान नहीं किया गया। अतः बिजली विभाग द्वारा मिल की बिजली की लाइन काट दी गई है। दिनांक 27-3-1978 से प्रबन्धक द्वारा औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 25-1-1976 का उल्लंघन कर मिल के छन्दर लम्बाफ़ का नोटिस दिया गया, जिस कारण मिल में कार्यरत 519 मजदूर बेकार हो गये एवं उन के परिवारों के लगभग 2500 सदस्यों के सामने रोजी-रोटी की समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है। अतः सरकार ठाकुर पेपर मिल को अपने हाथ में ले, ले प्राफ़ का नोटिस वापस ले, बोनस का भुगतान अविलम्ब करे तथा प्रबन्धक पर अविलम्ब

कार्यवाही करे, अन्यथा मिल के असन्तुष्ट मजदूरों एवं प्रबन्धकों के बीच किसी भी समय विस्फोट स्थिति उत्पन्न हो सकती है।

(v) REPORTED STRIKE BY WORKERS OF SINGARENI COLLIERIES

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to raise a matter regarding the situation arising from the continued strike of the workers of Singareni Collieries. Since the Minister of Energy is here, I hope he will also be energetic enough to see that something is done about this matter.

The serious situation arising from the continued strike of the workers of Singareni Collieries; the workers have been on strike since 14 April, 1978 and the strike has now spread to Ramagundam Collieries. The demands of the striking workers are the refund of the CDS amounts standing in their names. Khammam District has been declared a cyclone affected area in the month of January. The workers then applied for relief through return of the CDS amounts. This was duly attested by the MLAs of the area and also approved by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner who is the person authorised by the Central Government to clear these matters.

However, the Ministry of Finance has now decided to come into the picture and has been delaying decision. This is leading to great hardships and the workers were compelled to take loans, etc. to meet their urgent commitments arising out of the calamity of the cyclone.

When this matter was raised during the discussion on the Appropriation Bill held on Thursday, April 27, the Finance Minister stated that he had only just heard about it. He also assured on the Floor of the House that he would immediately see that the matter is cleared. But no step has yet been taken and instructions

[Srimati Parvathi Krishnan]
have not been issued to the Central
Provident Fund Commissioner to
make the payments due.

The strike has now spread to other
areas of Singareni, Collieries. The
production of coal has come to a
stand still thereby seriously affecting
coal supplies to industry, etc. in the
Southern region. Particularly affected
areas are the thermal power plants
in Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh.

The Minister of Energy should
immediately see that the decision is
taken forth with to sanction the
amounts and announcement made by
him so that work can be resumed and
the production of coal ensured. The
Minister of Energy for once should
stop being unenergetic and he should
be energetic about this matter.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER PAPER (CONSERVA-
TION AND REGULATION OF USE) ORDER
AND REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF
HINDUSTAN MACHINE TOOLS LTD. FOR
1976-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): On be-
half of Shri George Fernandes, I beg
to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O.
276(E) (Hindi and English versions)
published in Gazette of India dated
the 19th April, 1978 issued under
clause 5 of the Paper (Conservation
and Regulation of Use) Order, 1974.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
2223/78].

(2) A copy each of the following
papers (Hindi and English versions)
under sub-section (1) of section 619A
of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government
on the working of the Hindustan
Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore
for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindu-
stan Machine Tools Limited, Ban-
galore, for the year 1976-77 along
with the Audited Accounts and the
comments of the Comptroller and
Auditor General thereon. [Placed
in Library. See No. LT-2224/78].

NOTIFICATION RE. FLOATATION OF MAR- KET LOANS BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
SATISH AGRAWAL): I beg to lay on
the Table a copy of Notification No. F.
4(2)-W&M/78 (Hindi and English ver-
sions) dated the 2nd May, 1978 regard-
ing floatation of Market Loans by the
Central Government. [Placed in Libra-
ry. See No. LT-2225/78].

STATEMENT SHOWING REASONS FOR DELAY IN LAYING REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES OF COIR BOARD

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: I beg to
lay on the Table a Statement (Hindi
and English versions) showing reasons
for delay in laying the (1) Annual*
Report for the year 1976-77 and (2)
Half-yearly* Report for the period
from 1st April, 1977 to 30th Septem-
ber, 1977 on the activities of the Coir
Board and the working of the Coir In-
dustry Act, 1953. [Placed in Library.
See No. LT-2226/78].

ANNUAL REPORT, ETC. OF CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI S. D. PATIL): I beg to lay on
the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report
(Hindi and English versions) of the
Central Vigilance Commission for
the year 1976-77.

*The Reports were laid on the Table on the 30th March, 1978.

(2) Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for non-acceptance by Government of the Commission's advice in certain cases mentioned in the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2227/78].

NOTIFICATION RE. AGREEMENT WITH PROVISIONAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF SOCIALIST ETHIOPIA FOR AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION OF INCOME OF AIRCRAFT OPERATING ENTERPRISES AND NOTIFICATION CONTAINING CORRIGENDA TO THE FORMER ONE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): On behalf of Shri Zulfikarulla, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 8(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th January 1978 regarding Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia for the avoidance of double taxation of income of enterprises operating aircraft. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2228/78].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 159 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd March, 1978 containing corrigenda to Notification No. G.S.R. 8(E), dated the 4th January, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2229/78].

12.16 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

POLICE FIRING IN AGRA

डा० रामजी सिंह : (भायलपुर) :
प्रत्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह मंत्री का

ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

"15 अप्रैल, 1978 को स्वर्गीय डा० बाबासाहेब अम्बेडकर का जन्मदिवस मनाने के लिए आगरा की सड़कों से जाते हुए जलूस में से अनुसूचित जातियों के कुछ व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किये जाने, तदुपरांत हिंसा की घटनाओं तथा 1 मई, 1978 को पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाये जाने, कपड़ू लगाये जाने और सेना को बुलाये जाने का समाचार"।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Sir the deplorable incidents of violence in Agra have caused understandable concern and deserve strong condemnation.

According to reports received from the Government of U.P., when a procession taken out on the eve of the birth anniversary of Dr. Ambedkar on 14th April 1978 was passing through Rawatpara and Peepal Mandi in Agra there was some stone throwing and damage was caused to some shops. The police intervened and the procession passed off peacefully. Under the aegis of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Jayanti Samiti some persons proposed to take out a procession on 23rd April 1978, on the same route which was opposed by the shop keepers of Rawatpara and Peepal Mandi. In view of the prevailing tension, the district authorities suggested to the sponsors of the procession to take an alternative route and also imposed prohibitory orders under section 144 Cr. P.C. as a precautionary measure. A procession of about 3,000 persons was taken out on 23rd April, 1978 and after some persuasion the leaders of the proces-

[Shri Dmaniklal Mandal]

sion appeared agreeable to avoid the prohibited area. However, when the procession reached the vicinity of Rawatpara and Peepal Mandi the crowd became violent and attempted to break the police cordon and force its way towards the prohibited area. The police fired tear gas shells and made a mild lathi charge to disperse the crowd. 35 persons were arrested.

On 1st May, 1978, about 80 persons reportedly belonging to the Jatav community demonstrated at the Collectorate, entered the court of the Additional District Magistrate indulged in rowdism, broke glass panes, damaged furniture and assaulted a clerk of the Court. The police intervened and arrested the demonstrators. When the arrested persons were being shifted to the police station, about 100 demonstrators who had since collected at the spot became violent and the police dispersed them by brandishing lathis. A section of the crowd, while dispersing, set fire to a Roadways bus which was passing through. Some demonstrators indulged in heavy brickbattling of the police. One of the demonstrators allegedly fired on a police Inspector and the police officer returned the fire in self-defence killing him on the spot. A number of scooters and buses were set on fire. An attempt was made to attack the regional workshop of the Roadways and set fire to a Power House, a Branch Post Office as well as a Petrol Depot of Indian Oil but these were foiled by timely intervention by the police. In view of the continued brickbattling from the house-tops and widespread attempts to damage public property the police opened fire at two places to control the situation. Curfew was imposed and the Army was called out to help the civil administration. 5 persons were killed and 34 persons from the public admitted to hospital with injuries as a result of incidents on the 1st of May. 4 policemen have also been admitted to hospital and the condition of two of them is reported to be serious.

The curfew was relaxed yesterday from 5 A.M. to 7 P.M. but no untoward incident was reported during this period. However, when a police party went to Jagdishpura to announce the reimposition of curfew in the evening, some miscreants set up road blocks, indulged in heavy brickbattling and fired on the police vehicle from house-tops. The police returned the fire in self defence resulting in the death of one person and serious injuries to another who succumbed to the injuries this morning. The death toll in these incidents has thus risen to seven. Some persons also pelted stones on a cinema building and set fire to a nearby wood 'Tal' in the evening. The police intervened and chased away the miscreants.

The curfew has again been relaxed this morning from 5 A.M. in all localities except Jagdishpura. Central Government have rushed units of C.R.P. at the request of the State Government. The situation is reported to be under control and gradually returning to normal.

डा० रामजी सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी गृह मंत्री जी ने जो कहा उससे मुझे याद आ रहा है कि जब रोम जल रहा था तब नीरो खेल कर रहा था और यही बात आगरा में हुई—कोन्त पतेइहोइस आगरा बमेट ।

अभी अखबारों में जो समाचार आया है, उससे किसी भी व्यक्ति के हृदय को चोट लगना स्वाभाविक है। अभी गृह मंत्री जी ने जो वहां की स्थिति बतायी है, उससे भी वहां की स्थिति की गंभीरता का पता लगता है। आगरा के हमारे संसद सदस्य माननीय चतुर्वेदी जी से गत रात मेरी टेलीफोन पर बातें हुई थीं। उन्होंने भी वहां की स्थिति को काफी गंभीर बताया है। अखबारों में मैंने जो पढ़ा है —

"Some of them tried to remove the fish plates of railway lines passing below the Collectorate, cut signal wires and set fire to the out-station cabin. As PAC pickets rushed to chase away the rioters, they were attacked by brickbats from houses on both sides of the railway lines."

फिर भी यह घटना हुई। उसके बाद फिर वहाँ गोली चली। पुलिस का बख़्बारी में बयान आया है कि ऊपर से उन पर गोली चलाई गई है। अब क्या सत्य है और क्या असत्य इसका निर्णय करने के लिए मैं यहाँ उपस्थित नहीं हूँ मैं केवल यही जानता हूँ कि सचमुच में भीड़ के डेले और पुलिस की गोलीयों के बीच हमारा जनतंत्र रो रहा है। यह केवल जनता पार्टी के सरकार के वास्ते ही चिन्ता का विषय नहीं होना चाहिये बल्कि देश के वास्ते चिन्ता का विषय होना चाहिये। पंद्रह तारीख को एक घटना घटित हुई और उसके बाद फिर एक तारीख को यह घटना घटी। इसका मतलब यह है कि पंद्रह दिन तक शासन जड़ बन कर बैठा रहा, सोता रहा। प्रशासन की विफलता का हमने और कोई ठोस प्रमाण नहीं मिल सकता है कि पंद्रह दिन का उसको समय मिला था लेकिन उस समय का कोई लाभ नहीं उठाया गया और एक तारीख को जब स्थिति बेकाबू हो गई तो भारत की नागरिक शक्ति का प्रयोजन करने के लिए मिलिटरी शक्ति को बुलाया गया। यह नागरिक शासन की विफलता का ही परिणाम है। सब से अधिक दुख की बात तो यह है कि हरिजन भाइयों के ऊपर गोली चली है और जो भी जलूस आदि का आयोजन किया गया था वह बाबा साहेब अम्बेदेकर का जन्म दिन मनाने के लिए किया गया था। मुझे रात में जलुबंदी जी ने फोन पर बताया था कि जब भीड़ जा रही थी तो किन्हीं बदमाश लोगों ने जो उपद्रव और उत्पात करके भारतीय जनतंत्र के साथ खिलवाड़ करना चाहते थे उस पर डेले फेंके। इस पर उनका दृष्ट होना स्वाभाविक था।

इससे उनके स्वाभिमान को धक्का लगा कि वे बाबा साहेब का जन्म दिन भी उत्साह और उल्लास से नहीं मना सकते। इसलिए उन्होंने मत्वाग्रह किया। पुलिस का यह प्रधान है कि केवल जो प्रदर्शनकारी थे। अगर इन तीनों लोगों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया होता तो भी ऐसी स्थिति पैदा न होती कि आपको गोली चलानी पड़ती।

मेरी राय तो वह है कि वह सारी घटना प्री-प्लान्ड थी। बख़्बारी में जिक्र आया है कि जो आरम्भ थे और पंद्रह मिनट में आग सब जगह पर लगा दी गई, पैट्रोल पम्पस को लगाई गई, पोस्ट आफिसिस को जलाया गया और दूसरी जगहों पर आग लगाई गई। यह सब पूर्व नियोजित था।

इन शब्दों के साथ कुछ प्रश्न मैं करना चाहता हूँ। क्या यह सही है कि आगरा जल रहा था और शान्ति और व्यवस्था के अभिभावक रंगरेलियाँ मना रहे थे, हवाईज डे मना रहे थे? क्या यह प्रशासन की असफलता का द्योतक नहीं है कि जो घटना 15 अप्रैल को घटित हुई थी और उसने जो समस्या लाकर सामने खड़ी कर दी थी उसका निराकरण तीस अप्रैल तक भी नहीं किया गया?

क्या गृह मंत्री जी यह भी बताएंगे कि जातिगत विद्वेष का सामना करने के लिए जिस तरह से माननीय जलुबंदी जी ने वहाँ शान्ति समिति बना ली है क्या आपने भी पंद्रह दिन तक कोई पीस कमेटी, शान्ति समिति बनाई थी या नहीं और अगर नहीं तो क्यों नहीं?

आज उत्तर प्रदेश में यह गोलीकांड हुआ है। हम लोगों ने गांधी जी की समाधि पर जाकर क्षम खाई थी कि उनके आदेशों पर हम चलेंगे। क्या इसकी पूर्ति के वास्ते आप इस भीड़ की राजनीति को नियंत्रित करने के लिए रबड़ की गोलियों का प्रबंध करेंगे ताकि

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

इस तरह से जन हानि न हो और संगठित या असंगठित भीड़ का सामना किया जा सके ?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि हमारा जनतंत्र डेलों और गोलियों के बीच में चल रहा है। आगरा की घटना से मैं ममझता हूँ कि यह निष्कर्ष नहीं निकाला जा सकता है। वहाँ पर फायर ब्राम्जें यूज हुए हैं, ब्रासैन हुआ है, वस्त्रें जलाई गई हैं, पेट्रोल पम्प, पोस्ट आफिस बगीरह को आग लगाई गई है जो कुछ भी हाथ लगा उसको आग लगाई गई। यह कहना कि एक तरफ से डेला चला और दूसरी तरफ से गोली चली असत्य है। यह सत्य नहीं है। बल्कि फायर ब्राम्जें का इस्तेमाल हुआ है, गोली चली है भीड़ की ओर से और उनके जवाब में पुलिस ने गोली चलाई। आगजनी हुई है और केवल बस ही नहीं यात्री भी जने हैं। ऐसी घटनायें हैं, 34 घटनाओं में से 18 में पब्लिक के लांग जले हैं। इस तरह की घटनाएँ हुई हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो निष्कर्ष निकाला है वह गही नहीं है। 15 दिनों में सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया यह निष्कर्ष भी नहीं निकाला जा सकता। 14 तारीख को जो जलूम निकला और जिस पर कहा जाता है कि पत्थर फेंके गये, डेले फेंके गये, पुलिस ने इन्टरवीन करके उस प्रोसेशन को निकाल दिया। दूसरे रोज जो जलूम निकला, मवणों की ओर से और जो शान्तिपूर्वक निकल गया थाने में जाकर टर्मिनेट हो गया पुलिस ने एफ०आई०आर० दर्ज की लेकिन अरेस्ट नहीं पुलिस ने की। कोई कार्यवाही इसलिये नहीं की कि और उत्तेजना न आयें। इसके बाद 23 अप्रैल को जो घटना है उसमें जलूम निकालने की इजाजत दी गई, लेकिन यह कहा गया कि पीपल मंडी और रावतपाड़ा में माकेंट से अलूस नहीं निकलेगा। इसको

प्रोसेशनस्ट्स ने भी मान लिया था। लेकिन वहाँ जाकर उन्होंने प्रोहिबिटरी बार्डर को तोड़ा, कानून व्यवस्था को अपने हाथ में लिया और ज्यादाती की। फिर उनको गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। उसके बाद 24 से 29 तक सत्याग्रह का सिलसिला चला जिसमें 280 लोग थे। उनकी मांग यह थी कि इनको अनकंडीशनली छोड़ दिया जाये। पुलिस ने कहा कि जमानत दे दीजिए, वेशक अपनी ही जमानत स्वयं ले लीजिए। 280 में से 220 को यों ही छोड़ दिया गया, बहुत नर्सी से व्यवहार किया गया। बाकी को भी कहा गया कि अपनी जमानत आप स्वयं ले सकते हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने नहीं ली। फिर भी शान्तिपूर्वक वह जब तक कुछ करते रहे पुलिस ने कुछ नहीं किया। पहली मई को कोर्ट में गये तो जब उन लोगों ने क्षति पट्टेनाई कोर्ट के सामान को तब भी उनको सिर्फ गिरफ्तार किया गया। लेकिन जब थाने में ले जाये जा रहे थे उस समय में सम्पूर्ण आगरा में 8 जगहों पर एक साथ इस तरह की घटनायें, आगजनी और फायरिंग की घटनायें होना यह क्या बतलाता है ? इसलिए यह निष्कर्ष नहीं निकाला जा सकता कि प्रशासन ढीला था और उसने नमुचित कार्यवाही नहीं की। जब आदमी को जान खतरे में हो और आग लगाई जा रही हो तो पुलिस क्या करे ?

श्री डी० जी० गवई (बुलडाना)

अध्यक्ष महाशय, मंत्री जी ने जो बक्तव्य दिया है वह सारा सरासर झूठा है। बाबा साहब अम्बेदकर की जयन्ती मनाने के लिये आगरा के लोगों ने पहले ए०डी०एम० को दखलत दी कि हम 14 तारीख को जलूम निकालना चाहते हैं, डा० अम्बेदकर की श्रांिकियाँ बगीरह निकालना चाहते हैं। इस तरह से उन्होंने ए० डी० एम० को दखलत दी और उन्होंने प्रोटेक्शन मांगा कि यहाँ कुछ गड़बड़ होने का मामला नजर आता है क्योंकि उसके पीछे वहाँ गड़बड़ चल रही थी। तो बुद्धिस्टों और शीडयूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों ने जब जयन्ती

मनाने की मांग की और उसका कार्यक्रम रखा तो उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। 14 तारीख को उन्होंने जलूस निकाला और रावतपाड़ा, पीपलमंडी के चौराहे पर जलूस गया और वहां जाने के बाद में जो व्यापारी थे या सबर्ण थे किसी को बदनाम करने के कारण या क्या वजह थी, मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन उन्होंने शान्तिपूर्वक जाने वाले जलूस के लोगों पर जिसमें गरीब लोग थे, डा० अम्बेडकर के चाहने वाले थे, उन पर नाजायज तरीके से पत्थर फेंके जिसकी वजह से लोग भागने लगे। पुलिस ने कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया। किसी को एरेस्ट नहीं किया। उस जलूस में डा० बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर का जो फोटो ले जाया जा रहा था, उसका पत्थर फेंकने से क्षति पहुंची। हमारे नेता—इस देश के नेता, डा० बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर, के फोटो पर आज भी पत्थर मारे जाते हैं, यह शर्म और लज्जा की बात है। इस प्रकार फोटों पर पत्थर फेंके जाने पर उन लोगों की भावनाओं को ठेक पहुंची। हमारे ऊपर पथराव किया गया है, हमारे नेता के फोटो पर पथराव किया गया है, इस बारे में न्याय मांगने के लिए लोग प्लेक्टर कचहरी की तरफ जाने लगे। पुलिस ने उनको रोक लिया।

23 तारीख को उन लोगों ने शान्तिपूर्वक—एकदम शान्तिपूर्ण—मोर्चा निकाला। उन पर जो अन्याय हुआ, उनके प्रति अपना विरोध प्रकट करने के लिए उन्होंने मूक मोर्चा निकाला। लेकिन उस मूक मोर्चे पर भी पुलिस ने नाजायज तरीके से लाठियां बरसाईं, जिसमें 500 व्यक्ति घायल हुए। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि ज्यादा लोग घायल नहीं हुए। लेकिन पुलिस के भयंकर लाठी चार्ज से 500 आदमी घायल हुए।

इसके बाद उन लोगों ने न्याय मांगने के लिए और अपने ऊपर होने वाले अत्याचारों को खत्म करने के लिए एक आन्दोलन शुरू

किया, जिसके अन्तर्गत वे लोग अपने आपको एरेस्ट करवाने के लिए प्लेक्टर कचहरी के पास जाने लगे। उनका उद्देश्य किसी से झगड़ा करने या मार-पीट करने का नहीं था। सरीब लोग किसी पर ईंट पत्थर नहीं मार सकते हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इधर से गोलियां चलीं, उधर से गोलियां चलीं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार गिडपूल्ड कास्ट्स को हथियार दे दे, तो फिर देखें कि क्या होता है। लेकिन आज तो उन लोगों के पास कोई लाठी भी नहीं है—उनके पेट में खाना भी नहीं है।

यह आन्दोलन 29 तारीख तक चलता रहा। 30 तारीख को सपेड़ी की वजह से कोर्ट बन्द थी। सोमवार को कोर्ट के खुलने पर वे लोग, कोर्ट की तोड़-फोड़ करने के लिए नहीं, उस को नुक्सान पहुंचाने के लिए नहीं, बल्कि उन पर होने वाले जुल्म के बारे में एक आवेदनपत्र देने के लिए वहां गये। लेकिन पुलिस ने उन लोगों को प्लेक्टर को अपना आवेदनपत्र देने से रोका और उन पर इतना लाठी-चार्ज किया कि वे सब लोग अपनी जान ले कर भागने लगे। सबर्णों ने उन को पकड़ा और उन को मारना-पीटना शुरू कर दिया। पुलिस ने सबर्णों की मदद कर के उन पर लाठी चार्ज किया और धुआंधार गोलियां चलाईं। दूसरे दिन उस ने हरिजननों की बस्तियों में जाकर गोलियां चलाईं, जिस से 15 आदमी मर गये। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि 3 आदमी मरे। लेकिन कहा जाता है कि वहां 15 आदमी मरे। अभी भी इस बारे में फाइनल रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है—अभी वह आनी है। वहां के ए०डी०एम०, राजकुमार कुंवर और विवेक नारायण चन्ना ने लोगों को हरिजननों के प्रति अन्याय और अत्याचार करने के लिए प्रेरित किया। इस लिए पहले इन दोनों अफसरों को एरेस्ट किया जाये, या उन्हें सस्पेंड किया जाये। ये दो अफसर हैं: राजकुमार

[श्री टी० जी० गवई]

कुंवर और विवक नारायण चन्ना—जिन में विवक नहीं है। मन्त्री महोदय हम लोगों में से हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्हें गृह मन्त्री नहीं, बल्कि घृणा मन्त्री कहना चाहिए।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना सही है कि 14 तारीख को जो जुलूस निकला, उस पर कुछ ढले फेंके गये, और इस की जितनी भी निन्दा की जाये, वह कम है। जिन लोगों ने ढले फेंके, उन की जितनी भी निन्दा की जाये, वह कम है। यह काम निन्दनीय था। उससे उन को प्रोबोकेशन मिला। लेकिन जो बर्बादी हुई, जो शास्त्र टूटीं, व तो वहाँ के स्थानीय लोगों की उस रेनी में टूटीं। 14 तारीख की घटना है। इन्हीं लोगों ने तोड़ा है। 15 तारीख को काउंटर जुलूस निकला वह थाने में जा कर डिस्पर्स कर गया। इस के बाद मामला एक तरह से खत्म हो गया था। फिर 23 तारीख को जो जुलूस निकला और इस के बाद की जो घटनाएँ हैं वे स्वयं स्पष्ट है। मैं ने बता दिया है लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य के साथ सहमत हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने 14 तारीख का जुलूस पर ढेला फेंका और उन को प्रोबोक किया, वह वायलेंस की घटना भी उतनी ही निन्दनीय है।

श्री शिष सन्धि राम (रावर्टसगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी माननीय मन्त्री जी ने जो बयान दिया है और जो कुछ कहा है उस के लिए मुझ खूद है। उन्होंने कहा कि 14 तारीख की घटना थी। 14 तारीख को लोग जा रहे थे। जब विमोच रास्ते से जा रहे थे तो उस में अवरोध करने का कारण क्या था ? इस से माबित होता है कि वहाँ के लोग पहले ही जुलूस जाने देना पसन्द नहीं करते थे। इस पर सरकार ने कोई भी आपत्ति नहीं की और न जुलूस के जाने की कोई व्यवस्था की। इसलिए पन्धर फेंकाया गया और हमारी सरकार देखती रही। फिर अगर मंत्री जी

कहते हैं कि यह गलत है तो फिर जब 23 तारीख को जुलूस निकला तो 23 के बीच में वहाँ के कलेक्टर, ए०बी०एम० और एस०पी० इन लोगों ने हरिजनो की सुरक्षा देने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की ?

आप खुद 14 तारीख को दिल्ली में मौजूद थे। आप खुद हमारे भगुवा थे। हमारे कम से कम 20 हजार भ्राम्मी उम दिन मौजूद थे। आप बताइए किसी हरिजन के पास लाठी डण्डा या और ऐसी कोई चीज थी ? उन के पास तो खाने को नहीं है, लाठी डण्डा या रिवाल्वर कहाँ से रख सकते हैं ? अगर यह प्रो-प्लाण्ड नहीं था तो निहत्थों पर गोली क्यों चलाई गई ? जिस दिन पत्थर फेंका गया मन्त्री जी ने यह उत्तर नहीं दिया कि इतने भ्राम्मी, जिन्होंने पत्थर फेंका और बाबा साहब की मूर्ति को धक्का लगा, उन लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया। इस का मतलब है कि सच्ची पांजीन जो है वह छिपा दी गई।

तीसरी बात यह है कि पुलिस बुला ली गई। वहाँ से भी पुलिस चली गई। तो पन्द्रह दिन के मोर्चे के पन्धर जिलाधिकारी चाहते और एस०पी० चाहते तो कोई घटना नहीं घटती। तो हमारा यह कहना है कि इन लोगों ने जानबूझकर के बबला कराया और यह जो धारण का कल रहा है इसी को ले कर यह सब किया जा रहा है। अगर यह चीज गलत है तो मन्त्री जी बताएं। वह कहते हैं कि दो सौ, मैं कहता हूँ कि वहाँ हजारों भ्राम्मी गायब हैं जिन का पता नहीं है कि जेल में बन्द करके उन्हें कहाँ भेज दिया गया या बसों में बैठा कर के पता नहीं कहाँ उन्हें फेंक दिया गया। जुलूस में क्या वे लोग माबिस लकर गए थे आग लगाने के लिए। जैसा कि मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि एक बस चल रहा थी और आग लगा दी गई, चपत्ती हुई बस में कैसे आग लग जायगी ?

क्या वे लोग पेट्रोल लिए थे जो फेंक दिया। पुलिस की सुरक्षा धक्कर काफी होती तो लोग यह कैसे करते? तथ्य कुछ और हैं जिस को सरकार ने पकड़ा नहीं और लेकर हरिजनों को पकड़ लिया और उन को गोली मार दी, जेल में बन्द कर दिया। मैं आप को अपनी मिसाल देता हूँ। आप स्वयं मौजूब थे, सब लोग सेंट्रल हाल में घाना चाहते थे। आप न कहा कि नहीं, हम वहीं भाषण देंगे, किसी ने कुछ कहा आप से? सब धूप में खड़े थे। इतना होने पर भी सरकार ने कोई सुरक्षा नहीं की हरिजनों की, इस से साबित होता है कि सरकार हरिजनों को सुरक्षा नहीं देगी। सरकार की नीयत हरिजनों के हित में नहीं है और शायद रूना भी नहीं चाहिए।

इसके साथ मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ मन्त्री जी को।

श्री धनिकबाल मण्डल : मैं प्रधान मन्त्री जी की बात को यहाँ रखना चाहता हूँ। उस से अधिक मैं नहीं कह सकता। प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि हरिजनों पर जो अत्याचार हो रहा है इस से हम लोग शर्मिन्दा हैं। लेकिन हरिजनों को इस का मुकाबला करने के लिए शांति का रास्ता लेना चाहिए, सत्याग्रह का रास्ता लेना चाहिए और उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि यदि ऐसी बात होती और मन्त्रसे सहयोग मांगा जाता... (व्यवधान) हरिजन जो प्रतिकार करेंगे वह प्रतिकार का रास्ता उन का शांति का होना चाहिए, गांधी जी के बताए हुए रास्ते से होना चाहिए, सत्याग्रह के रास्ते से होना चाहिए.... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.
(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a debate. Don't record.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Sir, on a point of order. I would like to bring to your notice that when the Minister was replying to the debate on the Demands for Grants relating to his Ministry he replied in this manner. I tell you that he is behaving arrogantly. This is most unparliamentary. This is the second time it has happened. You should pull him up.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से सहमत हूँ कि जब बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर का जन्मसु निवाला आ रहा था उस पर जिन लोगों में पथराव किया उनको पकड़ करके सख्त में सख्त सजा देनी चाहिए। आपने दी है या नहीं, यह बतायें। साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ—मुझे नहीं मालूम किसन अखबार में यह लिखा है कि प्री-क्लाण्ड बायनेंस था लेकिन अखबार में जो तथ्य आये हैं उनमें ऐसा लगता है कि डीपक्रेटेड प्री-क्लाण्ड कॉम्परेसी थी, किसने कही यह मैं नहीं जानता पर जिन्होंने बायनेंस किया है चाहे काज ठीक भी हो, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ, मैं उसको कंडेम करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि पर्सनल लिबर्टी और बायनेंस साथ-साथ नहीं चल सकते हैं। हम पर्सनल लिबर्टी देना चाहते हैं लेकिन उस के साथ-साथ कोई एक्सोल्सिट प्रीजा भी नहीं है—दोनों में एक बैलेंस होना चाहिए। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमबैडम डे, जिसका जिक्र आया है, मेरे पास कॉटिंग है, यू० पी० के ५० सीनियर आफिसर्स उसमें मौजूद थे, आई० जी० पुलिस भी थे और उनकी बीबी उसकी अध्यक्षता कर रही थीं। मेर पाम टाइम्स आफ इंडिया की कॉटिंग है। जब हॉम सेक्रेटरी

[श्री कबर लाल गुप्त]

पूछ रहे थे टेलीफोन पर हर घंटे के बाद कि क्या हो रहा है तो टेलीफोन वैसे ही रख देते थे जब कि फायरिंग हो रही थी। इसका मतलब है कि कोई जिम्मेदार अफसर वहाँ पर मौजूद नहीं था। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या यह तथ्य ठीक है जो कि अखबार में निकले हैं और अगर ठीक हैं तो मैं मांग करूँगा कि आप आई० जी० को सस्पेंड करेंगे या नहीं? अगर कोई जिम्मेदार अफसर वहाँ पर होता तो शायद यह काण्ड ही नहीं होता। इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूँ कि सीनियर अफसर के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये।

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या इसमें कोई पोलिटिकल हेड है या नहीं? एक प्रीमिअर चीज थी और इतना बड़ा वायर्लेस हो गया तो क्या आप इसमें पोलिटिकल हेड देखते हैं या नहीं?

तीसरी चीज यह है कि जैसा उस दिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि मैं सभी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के लोगों के साथ बैठकर बातचीत करूँगा तो क्या आप स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स को भी सलाह देंगे कि वे सभी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को बुलाकर के कोई रास्ता निकालने की कोशिश करें?

इसके अलावा जो आपने यह कहा है कि 15 दिन में कार्यवाही की है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 15 दिन में कितने गुण्डे पकड़े गए, दफा 144 कहाँ कहाँ लगाई गई और दूसरी क्या कार्यवाही की जिससे आगे जाकर गड़बड़ी न हो? आपने क्या विकासनरी मैजर्स लिए? अगर कोई प्रिकेशनरी मैजर्स नहीं लिए तो यह फेन्योर किसका है? हमें इस बारे में सोचना चाहिये वे कौन अधिकारी थे जिन्होंने इस पर कार्यवाही नहीं की, कोई थे इंटेलिजेंस रिपोर्ट था या नहीं थी, थी तो क्या थी और अगर यह चीज प्रो-

क्लाइड थी तो क्या कार्यवाही की?

(अवधान)

आखिरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सारे देश में जो वायर्लेस हो रहा है उसको देखते हुये इंडियन पीनल कोड में संशोधन करके कोई स्टिजेंट कानून लायेंगे जिससे कि गुंडा एलिमेंट को गिरफ्तार किया जा सके?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : माननीय सदस्य ने जिस न्यूज-आइटम की तरफ ध्यान खींचा है, मैंने भी उसको देखा है, लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे पास कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है। यह रिपोर्ट लखनऊ की है और यह घटना आगरा में घटी है, जहाँ आई० जी० मौजूद थे, डी० आई० जी० मौजूद थे, कमिश्नर मौजूद थे... (अवधान)...

श्री इशाम सुन्दर लाल (बयाना) : उनके संरक्षण में यह सब हुआ है। (अवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record anything.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : टाइम्स आफ इंडिया की जिम न्यूज आइटम की तरफ ध्यान खींचा गया है—हर्स्ट्रण्ड्स डे के बारे में—वह लखनऊ की रिपोर्ट है...

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : क्या उसकी एम्बबयरी करायेंगे?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : लेकिन यह घटना तो आगरा की है... (अवधान)...

मैंने स्वयं अपने बयान में कहा है कि जिम तरफ से यह घटना घटी—15 मिनट के अन्दर 8 स्थानों पर एक साथ आगजनी की घटनायें हुईं, फायरिंग की घटनायें हुईं, इनसे एक इन्फरेंस लिया जा सकता है कि इनके पीछे एक सुनियोजित ढंग से काम हुआ है और यह किसी गिरोह का काम है—इसकी जांच जरूर करायी जाएगी... (अवधान)...

ता० 15 से ता० 30 की बीच की जो बात माननीय सदस्य ने उठाई है, जो जलूस निकला, जो सत्याग्रह हुये—मांग इतनी थी कि जिन लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया—ता० 30 को 35 लोग गिरफ्तार किये गये . . .

श्री केशर लाल गुप्त : क्या वे गुण्डा एलीमेंट्स थे ?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : मांग इतनी थी कि उनको अनकण्डीशनली रिलीज किया गया . . . (व्यवधान) . . . उनको बेल पर ही छोड़ा जा सकता था . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, kindly don't repeat the same thing. Please answer the question.

श्री श्यामसुन्दर लाल : होम निनिस्टर साहब कह रहे हैं कि एक टाइम पर आठ जगह आग लगी और गवर्नमेंट उसको सम्भाल नहीं सकी। इसका मतलब है कि देश में बहुत बड़ी साजिश चल रही है और गवर्नमेंट को बिल्कुल पता नहीं चलता है। आज आगरा में आग लगी है, कल क्या होगा, इनको पता नहीं है . . .

MR. SPEAKER: He has raised three or four questions. You have to answer the questions, or if you do not have the information, you have to say that you do not have the information, and that you will collect it, but you are not again and again to repeat the same thing. That does not serve the purpose. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.
(Interruptions)**

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN
(Seoni): rose—

MR. SPEAKER: How do you come into the picture? This is a calling attention.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN:
On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN:
The answer has not been given to the question.

MR. SPEAKER: That is no point of order.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My question was: how many goondas were taken into custody as a precautionary measure?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: It does not arise.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, it does arise. If you do not have information, you can say so.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I require notice.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will he advise the Chief Minister of the State to call a meeting of all the parties?

MR. SPEAKER: That is a matter of suggestion. Shri Keshavrao Dhondge—not present.

We go to the next item.

12.50 hrs.

MOTION RE. DRAFT FIVE-YEAR
PLAN 1978-83

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up the Motion to be moved by the Prime Minister:

**Not recorded.

[Mr. Speaker]

"That this House do consider the 'Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83' laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978."

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do consider the 'Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83' laid on the Table of the House on 26th April, 1978."

This Draft Plan which is before the House was discussed in the National Development Council and the Plan for the first year was agreed to the rest of it has to be considered further because there was no time to discuss the plans with the States earlier and secure their agreement before bringing it to the National Development Council. It was, therefore, decided that after the Finance Commission gave its report, we would be in a better position to consider it finally and fully and come to useful conclusions. Therefore, it was decided that the National Development Council would meet again sometime in November when a final decision would be taken on this Plan. But, in the meanwhile, the basic objectives and investment priorities were approved by the National Development Council. Now, the States will be consulted about their plans and it will be ready by the time the National Development Council meets next.

There are certain features regarding this Plan which, I think, ought to be mentioned by me so that hon. Members can give their useful suggestions which we shall, certainly discuss and give due consideration to them.

In the first place, the Fifth Five Year Plan was to end after this year. This year was the last year of the Fifth Five Year Plan. But we saw that we were fixing new priorities and giving new direction in the matter of rural development and it was, therefore, necessary to see that a year was not wasted in the Plan and, therefore,

we ended the Fifth Five Year Plan last year. So, this year becomes the beginning of this Five Year Plan.

It will be seen that this Draft Plan provides for development in various sectors of the economy with far greater emphasis than before. Planning started in this country from 1951-52. We have had Five-Year Plans and about three Annual Plans in the interval. And now this is the Plan which succeeds the Fifth Five Year Plan. Many things have been achieved as a result of the five year plans. It cannot be said that earlier plans have not led to the development of this country. But experience has shown that we have not been able to reduce growing unemployment and that the fruits of planning and the fruits of development have not reached more than 60 per cent of the people. It has not benefited the rural areas as much as they should have done. This is more important because in this country 80 per cent of our people live in villages and on their prosperity will depend the prosperity of the whole country.

Some things have been done in agriculture, in irrigation, in electricity. Some developments have taken place, but, as I said, they have not reached the rural areas effectively as much as they should have done. It is, therefore, that we decided upon different plan priorities, as it is known to the hon. House from the policy announced by this Government when it took charge. Accordingly we have provided in this Draft Plan development of the areas to which we have given priority. It will be seen that the total plan this time is Rs. 116,000 crores, out of which Rs. 69,000 crores will be Government and public investment.

In this Plan we have introduced the concept of the Rolling Plan. That was done purposefully in order to see that the evaluation of planning goes on simultaneously with its implementation. There have been complaints that whereas the plans were good,

their implementation was not effective. Large amounts of money have been spent but the poorest sections of the people have not benefited. Therefore we found it necessary to assess the implementation of the plan on a year to year basis in order that shortfalls in implementation could be corrected and remedial action taken.

"So, at the end of every year, we can have an assessment of the performance of that year and see that the performance in the next four years becomes more effective. This is why the Rolling Plan concept has been adopted. I know that there has been criticism about it, but for anything new or what is considered a new concept there is bound to be criticism; the criticism is welcome. But I hope that those who criticise it will also look at it from the point of view which I have placed before you. We have, in this Plan, now given priority to rural development, to see that the rural people living there get proper attention so that full unemployment and partial unemployment, which is far more prevalent in the rural areas—is tackled effectively. And that is why we have now allotted far more funds.

MR. SPEAKER: How much time will you take?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We can take it up again after Lunch.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 2 O'clock.

12.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION RE. DRAFT FIVE-YEAR PLAN, 1978-83—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Prime Minister.
LS-10.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Sir, we have put a greater emphasis on the removal of unemployment and partial unemployment particularly because we want to see that we remove some of the worst forms of poverty through the minimum-needs programme. We are, therefore, determined to do more in the next five years for supply of drinking water to the villages, where there is no such supply or where there is unsatisfactory supply, reduce illiteracy, improve conditions in the slums, provide house sites to the landless, labourers and workers and provide rural health services in a greater measure than what has been done in the past. This I may illustrate by showing what allotments made are in the next Five-Year Plan. We have allotted 43 per cent, Rs. 33,000 crores of the total Plan to agriculture and rural development which is more than all the previous Plans. We plan to spend Rs. 4200 crores for the minimum-needs programme as compared to Rs. 800 crores during 1974-78. This is more than what has been spent in the last 30 years. We plan to make available safe drinking water to all the problem villages in the next five years. At present only 64,000 villages covering 10 per cent of the rural areas have been provided with safe drinking water. The allocation of Rs. 675 crores for rural drinking water supply is more than the entire amount spent on rural water supply schemes in the previous five year plans.

In all the last 30 years, only 5 million slum dwellers have been benefited. In the next Plan the allocation for improvement of urban slums is Rs. 190 crores which will benefit 13 million slum dwellers.

In the field of rural housing 8 million landless workers will benefit from a scheme that will provide developed plots, drinking water facilities and sanitation.

90 per cent of the children of the age group 6-14 will be covered by our

[Shri Morarji Desai]
plans for expansion of primary school education.

In the matter of irrigation it is proposed that an additional 17 million hectares will be brought under irrigation. That is double of what was done in the Fifth Plan.

In power it is proposed to add 18,500 megawatts, roughly equal to what was added during the last 25 years.

Then it was said that industry would be neglected and the public sector scuttled. It is completely wrong. The public sector is being strengthened and made more effective and it is expected to contribute more towards the development programme. There is no question of industries, whether heavy or medium or light, but we have to pay more attention to the rural industries and cottage industries, especially for the transformation of the life in the rural areas and that is what has received a priority.

But after all that is said and done, our problems of poverty, unemployment and economic development are so deep-rooted and wide-spread that it is only over a period of time that we can tackle it fully and it is with that view that we are making this programme. It is, therefore, that we are trying to have it time-bound. Though it is not a very easy thing to do but we have got to do that so that we implement the programme properly, thoroughly and people also can see the results and realise what is being done for their welfare. But we have to recognize that much will depend upon how it is implemented and it is that to which we are paying greater attention. Yet, may I say that we do not propose to emulate the west or its affluence. We do not want to do that because that kind of affluence does not in any way bring in happiness. We must have enough for every person living in this country so that he has a 'satisfactory life and there is prosperity' for the country so that it can acquire a capacity to help human society to be hap-

py all over the world. This is the goal for which we are working and this is how this Plan has been drafted.

I cannot claim any perfection for it. The Planning Commission cannot do so, but we have tried to apply our minds as much as we can to the accomplishment of these goals in view. I shall be thankful to the hon. members to consider all this and give whatever suggestions they want to give.

As I said earlier, we will pay respectful consideration to whatever suggestions are made.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do consider the 'Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83' laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978."

Hon. Members whose substitute motions to the Government motions have been circulated, may if they desire to move the substitute motions send slips to the Table with 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of their substitute motions they would like to move. In so far as Dr. Ramji Singh's substitute motion is concerned and Shri A. K. Roy's substitute motion is concerned, they are delayed and, therefore, not admitted.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): The House has before it one of the most important documents, the acceptance and implementation of which will depend to a large extent on the course of the nation.

National planning has always been a matter of total national endeavour and concern. We entered on the concept of planning even as part of our national movement, even before we became independent. Subsequently, the Planning was accepted as a measure of our economic development and whenever a Five Year Plan was adopted by the nation, there was almost invariably

the preliminary exercise of a detailed discussion throughout the country, far from partisan angle, in an effort to bring about a national consensus on the plan to be adopted. I must at the preliminary stage say that as far as this Plan document is concerned, it has got the distinction that this preliminary exercise was not gone through. The Prime Minister told the House that this Plan—Sixth Five Year Plan—would mark a deviation in the matter of priorities, in the matter of direction and in the matter of the thrust. Whether there is going to be a deviation and, if so, in what direction I will come to but if there is to be a deviation as the Prime Minister told that was all the more reason why this document should have been subjected to a thorough, deep scrutiny before it was presented to the N.D.C. This House will, I think, remember when the Five Year Plan was adopted, there was an approach document. There was a Draft Plan. It was discussed in the House on so many days. The House divided itself into so many Committee-Parliamentary Committees dealing with different subjects, conveners of which were from both sides of the House. Reports were submitted and then ultimately the matter came to the N.D.C. and it was accepted. I do not know why this exercise was not gone through and this is a matter for regret that this was avoided, particularly so, as I said that the Plan is intended to have a different thrust from what it was so far. The result was that the N.D.C. did not approve the plan as such.

If the Report of the NDC is gone through, it would be found that there is no indication that the priorities were accepted by the N.D.C. There is no indication that the manpower and the employment potential calculations were accepted by the N.D.C. No. They said, there will have to be further discussion. Even the allocations were not completely accepted by the N.D.C. In other words, the N. D. C. gave the Plan back for further discussion on a national plane and for sub-

mission to the N.D.C. on a subsequent date. This should not have happened. This is what I have got to say by way of my preliminary remarks.

I said at the beginning itself that the history of Planning of this country is a saga of national endeavour which is a continuing process, on the success of which every Indian, to whichever party he may belong, must feel proud, with respect to the failure of which everyone must bring in an attitude of introspection and subjective analysis rather than of recrimination and fault-finding.

We started in the First Five Year Plan with a very modest amount. Stage by stage we moved up.

In the First Plan we had Rs. 1234 crores.

In the Second Plan we had Rs. 2531 crores.

In the Third Plan it was doubled up—to Rs. 4136 crores.

In the Fourth Five Year Plan this came to Rs. 8871 crores.

In the Fifth Five Year Plan this came to Rs. 15,778 crores.

These are all in the public sector—not the totality of the investments.

Keeping up with this pace, of doubling what it was, now, we are almost doubling what it was in the Fifth Five Year Plan, that is, Rs. 37,000 crores. And now, almost doubling it, we have Rs. 69,000 crores. This is nothing extraordinary. This has been going on.

Now, starting with a humble beginning, as a result of our planning, the country has benefited and the country has progressed considerably.

We owe it to the Planning Commission that they were truthful in the matter of presenting a review of what had happened.

And when we say that we have jumped on let us not forget the

[Shri C. M. Stephen]
fact that we started as a colonial country under subjugation, completely exploited. Brick we had to build ourselves up. And in a colossal nation like ours, to come on to the stage of take-off, it naturally takes a much longer period.

And, by the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan we have come almost to the stage of take-off. By the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan we are at the stage of take-off.

Now, this is what the Planning Commission has said about in their document:

"It is a cause of legitimate national pride that over this period a stagnant and dependent economy has been modernised and made more self-reliant.

Agricultural output has risen throughout this period, though slowly. The production of foodgrains has increased to levels which make us virtually self-sufficient.

The area under irrigation has doubled in the period of planning.

A major achievement has been the diversification and expansion of India's industrial capability with the public sector playing a leading role.

The country is self-sufficient in all consumer goods and in basic commodities like steel and cement, while the capacity of other industries like fertilizers is rapidly expanding.

The growth of capital goods production has been particularly impressive and India can now sustain the likely growth of most of her industries.

The output of India's primary fuel source—coal—has been expanded more than three-fold. The intensive search for oil and gas has achieved notable success.

A large infra-structure has been built to sustain this sub-continental economy."

All these have been stated. And then it says:—

"India's foreign trade has expanded rapidly in recent years.

Of late, the inflow of remittances has also been very high.

"Our foreign exchanges situation has improved to a stage where it is not a major constraint on development".

And then it says:

"Significant results have been achieved in agricultural research and Indian scientists and technologists are working in many areas. On the frontiers of today's knowledge."

In respect of scientific knowledge, in respect of our scientific personnel, we are now the third country in the entire world, next only to the Soviet Union and the United States of America.

In further industrial and scientific advance, the position is like this. In technology:

"The expansion of output of scientists, engineers and technicians has been rapid since the late fifties."

"The average life expectancy of the Indian people rose from thirty two years in the fifties to around forty-six years in the sixties".

It has gone up further now.

Elementary education has expanded considerably. All these have bettered. I say this because I feel constrained to say so. The Prime Minister was good enough to say that this is not as if in the last thirty years nothing has been done although some of my friends in time and out of time said about the mismanagement of thirty years. The result of the mismanagement is this impressive picture which is present.

Nevertheless the Planning Commission has this verdict finally to say about this. Certain failures they

have pointed out which I will come to.

"It is on account of these that the need has arisen for a reappraisal of the development strategy. we must face the fact that the most important objectives of planning has not been achieved. The most cherished goals seem to be almost as distant today as when we set out on the road of planned development".

Well, Sir, If these facts which I stated were correct, is this verdict borne out by the facts of the situation? We are still at the stage as far as this thing is concerned, when we started on the planning. This is what they have stated, If this verdict is not borne out by the facts of the situation, what is the new developed strategy that they have set out? The new development strategy is this. This is what they say. That is 'towards achievement of full employment, eradication of poverty and the creation of a more equal society'. There will be no quarrel with their ideals postulated. But, there is a difference between the plan aims stipulated in the previous Plan and the plan aims postulated here. In the Fifth Five Year Plan the aim of the plan was very specifically spelt out like this:

'Removal of poverty and the attainment of economic self-reliance are the two strategic goals that the country has set for itself'.

Removal of poverty is retained. The other which is only an attendant to it, is the removal of unemployment and eradication of poverty and creation of an equal society. As you have stated, unemployment poverty and inequality are related phenomena so that any success in solving one of these problems would imply a success in solving the other. Therefore, the

differences do not matter at all. Here this is what they have stated:

"If removal of poverty is to be attained, inequalities have got to be removed, unemployment has got to be wiped out. People must get employment".

If it happens, naturally, the poverty also is removed. But, what about the other aspect of it which was emphasised, namely, self-reliance. This aspect is dropped out from these postulations. According to me, this is not by an accident. If you will analyse the Plan, you will come to understand that this is not by an accident that the N.D.C., in their resolution, has laid emphasis on self-reliance. They laid emphasis on self-reliance and removal of poverty and all that. In this Resolution they have taken care as to lay emphasis on this also.

Well, Sir, what are the defects that the Planning Commission has pointed out? They have pointed out very few defects—in agriculture, we are deficient in oil seeds and cotton. So, we have got to import. The per capita agricultural production has remained stagnant. But, they do agree that even they can be kept at that. In spite of the explosion of the population the per capita income itself has moved up and it is not merely stagnant. This is the second aspect they have pointed out. They say that there is inequality in rural areas pointing out that consumption has differed, that is to say, that lowest 20 per cent of the people are consuming 9.5 per cent and the highest twenty per cent is consuming 38 per cent. This is the consumption pattern. This is what they have emphasised. This is the inequality. This comes to about 1:4. That is the difference with respect to consumption pattern.

As far as industry is concerned, this is what they have pointed out. There they have to find a correction. There the distortion is going to take place.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

"(1) Industrialisation has caused loss of income to rural poor engaged in cottage industries;

(2) It has resulted in concentration of economic power in certain industrial houses;

(3) Effective demand being from the affluent group further expansion is limited by the narrowness of the market. Further import substitution of consumer goods and capital goods cannot afford impetus to the continued industrial growths'.

These are the defects they have pointed out.

With respect to industry, science and technology they have acknowledged that a considerable mark has been made but they say our research expenditure does not have social relevance to justify continued application of our limited resources. They have also come to the conclusion that supply of scientists, engineers and technicians has outstripped the demand. It is these defects they are now seeking to correct. In the attempt to making those corrections—I am making the accusation which I will come to later on—a considerable distortion is going to take place as far as planning pattern is concerned.

Now, Sir, how are they going to make these corrections! The sole purpose—or the major purpose—as far as this Plan is concerned is 'employment' and for the purpose of solving unemployment problem the emphasis is being laid on agricultural front. They are seeking to put emphasis on two areas, namely, shift the emphasis to agriculture; shift the emphasis to cottage and small scale industries and traditional type of industries. Shift the emphasis to that and that will solve the unemployment problem. When that is solved, economic equality will come and everything will be alright. This is the type of approach that they are bringing in.

Now, let us take agriculture. May I ask is it something tremendous now being sought to be done? The Prime Minister pointed to, drinking water. Of course, in certain sectors more is being given. But don't forget we are today at the take-off stage and today we have certain instruments which we do not have earlier. Today there is no constraint of foreign exchange difficulty. We do have the scientific know-how. We have a self-reliant industrial base and self-sufficient in food. We have reached this stage today. You have today sufficient elbow space. You are not under any constraint at all. You are not at all at the mercy of anybody. How the question arises how you are going to use this tremendous instruments? Are you going to use it for further strengthening the self-reliance and the self-sufficiency of the country or are you going to make it dependent on other nations and other countries? Are you going to use this tremendous instrument to usher in more prosperity in this country? What is your concept of employment? Are you satisfied if somebody just gets employment as a khadi spinner and collects Rs. 1.50 paise per day? Are you satisfied with that? Is that our concept of employment which will bring something? What is the concept we have been following? Cottage and heavy industries will be there. That will give money and economic power. Feeding to them smaller industries will develop. Certain areas which can be developed by small industries will be reserved for them. This has been going on. Is this emphasis going to continue or not?

Take the position of agriculture. The complaint against us is that we have been neglecting agriculture. What is the real fact of the situation? During the Fifth Five Year Plan as against a total allocation of Rs. 37,000 crores, Rs. 4,302 crores were allocated for agriculture. In the Sixth Five Year as against the total allocation of Rs. 69,000 crores the allocation for

agriculture is Rs. 8,600 crores. Percent wise it is almost the same. It is 11 per cent versus 12 per cent. There is increase by one per cent. In this the emphasis which must be taken note of as a considerable change in emphasis? In fact, in the Five Year Plans the emphasis on agriculture started with a vengeance. First and the Second Five Year Plans were for agriculture. Then we realised with agriculture alone we cannot be self-sufficient unless industrial base is built. Unless you have got the fertiliser, unless you have got the machine tools, unless you have got the tractors, unless you have got the agricultural implements, unless you have got the power, unless you have got energy, unless you have got these things, agriculture cannot be self-sufficient and supporting shift was therefore made on to the other sectors. Now that is complete. With the availability of 5th Plan benefits, emphasis started back again on the agriculture and on the small scale industries. The emphasis is shifted back. But when shifting the emphasis back to that, the demands of heavy industry was not by-passed. The demands of the key industry was not by-passed. Those industries were retained as a base on which the self-sufficiency of the country had to be maintained. This is the emphasis on which we are fighting. They say that the main accent is on the agriculture where employment has got to come in a big way. The employment objective depends crucially on increased labour being absorbed in agriculture and allied activities. And secondly, after agriculture, household and small industries produce consumer goods for mass consumption which hold out the greatest potential for employment. These are the two analyses they have given. May I ask by shifting the emphasis to agriculture, would the problem of unemployment be solved? Whatever holdings you have, whatever a person may be holding, by shifting the emphasis on agriculture he can make

more money and he can earn more money and it is his aim to earn more money. But the question is the shifting of the emphasis is to result in the distribution of the money in the rural areas and the backward people and the landless labour must also have the due share of that; then the emphasis is not on the shifting of the money—which of course there must be—but on the structuring of the entire land tenure and land relationship. Redistribution has got to take place and there the question of land reforms and all that come in. But without that is this emphasis going to benefit those whom you are thinking of. The problem of unemployment cannot be solved. The N.D.C. took note of it and emphasised that land reform is a matter of high priority. May I ask every Member sitting on the ruling benches as also those sitting on this side to consider whether the political will for this is available? I am not saying that the political will was available in the past. I do not claim that. But wherever there was a political will, this transformation took place. Wherever there was no political will, the transformation did not take place. It was not that there was no policy stipulation. Policy stipulation there has been. Even from 1950 onwards land reforms has been one of the major tasks the nation has undertaken. We have gone to the extent of amending the Constitution; we have gone to the extent of incorporating the 9th Schedule in order to give Constitutional protection to land reform laws. The nation wanted it but the political will was not forth coming. Wherever it was forthcoming in my State it was forthcoming, the land reform had been complete. In Karnataka it was forthcoming and there, to a large extent, it has been complete. In certain other areas, it has been forthcoming and it has been completed. May I ask whether the political will is available today? The Harijans have been housed everywhere. The land has been

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

taken away by the people from these people. If the political will comes from these people, whether a great transformation can take place? If it does not take place, then this huge money will result only in the concentration of wealth on certain sections from whom you will not be able to take that back. It will not help to implement the schemes at all. This is the point I just wanted to emphasise.

Then we come to the small scale industry. It is stated that something new is taking place here. In the Fourth Plan the allotment was Rs. 276 crores; actual expenditure was Rs. 250 crores. In the Fifth Plan as against an allotment of Rs. 611 crores the expenditure was Rs. 510 crores. Today the allotment is Rs. 1410 crores. Certainly something higher has been allotted. But in the small scale sector it is not the allotment that really matters. It is not as if the previous plans did not take care of this. The Planning Commission has got this to say on this matter:

"There was substantial increase in the overall availability of institutional credit to the small scale industries. The total advances by the commercial banks to these industries went up from Rs. 280 crores at the end of June 1969 to 1147 crores at the end of December 1975 and further to 1421 crores at the end of December 1976. During this period the number of small units assisted increased from about 56,000 to 2,69,000 and further rose to 3,89,000".

I am pointing out that only to emphasise scale sector everything was neglected and nobody took care of it. No sizeable allotments were made; institutional assistance was made available and a large number of industrial units came

up, as stated in the report of the Planning Commission itself. In the totality of goods produced in the factory sector, the small scale industry accounts for 28 per cent, that is in the goods produced in the factories, of that 28 per cent was accounted for by the small scale industry.

Now, what is the new innovation? Merely giving more money will not ensure the starting of small scale industry.

You can have capital structure and you can begin a big industry. So far as small scale industries are concerned, there are many factors. In the sphere of implementing machinery it is not with the central government; it is the state government. Not even the state government, but authorities further down. So that has to be streamlined. What is the institutional arrangement you are going to make? You are saying that the district industries centres will be developed. This is nothing new. A total package of consultancy service was started in the Fifth Plan; it is just that this institution is seeking to achieve, the district industries centre. The question is: whether the man power men who are manning these centres have got the capability to be of assistance to an industrial entrepreneur who is coming forward, where money would come from, what the technology is and where the market is and how it could be viable. Will these centres have the capacity? Who are manning these centres? The wonderful thing they say is that they are going to implement it in districts where rural industry projects are already functioning. The units of the Khadi and village Industries Commission will also join together. If it is those people who are going to decide give direction how small scale industries should develop, all I can say is that I wish them well, the small scale entrepreneurs who are coming in to receive great advice from the particular centre.

The real problem in this area is not availability of know-how, or of credit. There is inbuilt structure in every bank where credit can be made available. But the real problem is the marketing problem for the cottage industries as well as small scale industries. The plan also makes mention of the marketing problem but no bold initiative is forthcoming. They say that there may be some reservation and some priority in purchase by the government. If in the marketing field the responsibility is taken over by the government agency so that whatever is produced will be taken over by them, if this proposition is accepted, to a large extent the small scale industries will be assisted. But that is not forth-coming. That is a bold initiative. The remedies mentioned do not point to the direction of a bold decision which will solve the problem; that is not what we find here. Nobody is against small scale industries, nobody is against irrigation, irrigation is a necessity undoubtedly. But the major question is, *vis-a-vis* that what is your attitude to the bigger industries? The Prime Minister pointed out that as far as the public sector is concerned, the Government has got a very warm corner for that and that as far as the big industries are concerned, it is not going to be discriminated against. But the Plan Document gives us an entirely different story. The Plan Document proceeds on this basis that the entire malady in this country is because of the emphasis on capital intensive industry which means for employment of one person so many lakhs of rupees whereas in the small scale industries, it needs only two thousand rupees. Therefore, Capital intensive industry must now stop, enough and no further and the entire emphasis has been shifted. One by one, industry by industry as far as the core sector is concerned they have mentioned in this document. What they have said is, the on-going schemes will be continued, nothing new.

There was Fifth Five Year Plan and a Perspective Plan, extending upto

1982-83 and in our Perspective Plan, we felt that the steel we are producing today is not sufficient at all, it must be triplal or increased four times to meet our future requirements. If the agrarian expansion is going to take place in the way you think it will, steel will be in short supply, imple-ments will be necessary, tractors will be necessary and the whole thing will have to be there and the installed capacity will not be sufficient to meet the requirements? Are you thinking of developing the core sector? You say that as far as this Five Year Plan is concerned, the on-going schemes will be kept, nothing more. For want of time, I do not want to go into the details of this. They take industry by industry and say that the on-going schemes will be kept and nothing more. This is the total approach, they are just tolerating, they cannot just scrap the on-going schemes but no further expansion, no new ones. This is the attitude of this Government. From the place of pride that this country had attained as a result of the endeavours which we passed through the joint efforts of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Morarji Desai and the whole lot of them, I am afraid, we are now retracing our steps. I feel rather emotional when I think of it. We have gone to a particular point, we are now in the take-off stage and you say : "let us go back to cottage and small scale industry, hand-spinning industry and as far as the core sector is concerned, whatever is there, let us be satisfied with that." Is it in the interest of the nation? Not only that, certain mischievous suggestions are made here. What are they?

On page 187 of this document, it has been stated:

"In order to introduce a degree of competition which may help in improving quality and reducing cost, it is proposed to liberalise imports in certain well-defined areas where the need for such competition is felt."

There are three basic steps. One is exposing other industrial units to

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

inter-national competition, liberalising imports for the purpose of price stability and all that. You become self-sufficient, you become more efficient and you can do it only in competition with the inter-nationals monsters. Therefore, liberalisation of imports will start even in areas where we are producing more because our prices are slightly high. There are Tariff Boards—why? We create Tariff Boards to protect our industries against the multi-nationals. We have got a solicitude for them; there need be no apology about it. Now they are sought to be exposed to international competition. Another idea is import of capital intensive goods. They have discussed the question of how to deal with the foreign exchange. I have already submitted to the House their idea of being satisfied with on-going schemes and nothing further. What about the requirements? For the requirements, they are looking to the foreign exchange. The Planning Commission clearly says:

"A conscious strategy will be adopted for drawing down our foreign exchange reserves by planning imports in a number of capital-intensive industrial goods such as steel non-ferrous metal and fertilisers."

Therefore, goods in which this country is self-sufficient and is competent to export after stopping further expansion of the production capacity in those areas, they are attempting to import them and use the foreign exchange for that purpose. Then they say that industries which cannot stand up to the limited international competition in certain specified product areas which the liberalised import policy will create will be allowed to close down. This is what is contemplated: Expansion not allowed, on-going schemes permitted, imports being liberalised and if an industrial unit cannot stand up to that competition, that shall be allowed to be closed down. To meet the shortage of capital intensive goods, foreign exchange will

be used rather than expanding our own industrial base. This is the picture that is emerging. That is to say, the international economic powers will have the doors of India open to them to come in and have a free play in these areas. This is the picture that is coming up.

About multi-nationals they say, 40 per cent equity capital. Everybody knows that with 60 per cent dispersed capital versus 40 per cent equity with them concentrated, they will control the whole thing. Diffusion of shares is not the answer to the multi-nationals' control. It is common knowledge in the corporate sector that if you have concentrated capital in your hand, you can face the majority of shares that are dispersed and that are not concentrated. And they cannot stand up to you.

The most monstrous part of it is about education. Originally they said, supply has outstripped demand. The research area is not sustaining what the new priorities have now stipulated. Therefore, emphasis is now going to be on removal of illiteracy. This has happened in the course of so many years. Efforts has to be made and illiteracy has to be removed. What about secondary schools? What about colleges? They are very clear in their mind. They have stipulated that whatever secondary schools are there they will be fully utilised. New institutions, as far as possible, will not be allowed. No new universities will be allowed. No new colleges will be allowed. No new technological institutions will be allowed. No new engineering colleges will be allowed, because according to them production has outstripped demand. Therefore, stop all that. Merely concentrate on primary education and elementary education. As far as research area is concerned, where they themselves concede that we have come to a place of pride and we have got engineering graduates and technological skill which can compete with any in the international field—we are able to supply it to other countries also—the present position is, we are at a

saturation point; nothing more can be allowed. This is the position they have taken. Therefore, on an analysis, we find that industry is now being clipped. Development is being stopped. Our industries will be exposed to international competition. We are getting back to the small scale and cottage industry stage that will completely satisfy everybody. As far as education is concerned, we have had enough; nothing more. Just have elementary schools. That will be enough for you. About other things, you can wait for some time. This is the attitude they are a taking up.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Please give me a few more minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection. Your Party is allotted one hour and 40 minutes. Out of that, you have already taken 40 minutes.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: And all these, for what purpose? Employment, emphasis on employment. And what is the picture which is emerging? Their own document gives us the picture. The picture is as far as village areas are concerned. This is all for employment. At the end of this Five-Year Plan, as far as the engineering graduates, diploma holders and all of them are concerned, as against the present backlog of 6,95,000, at the end of this Five-Year Plan the backlog will be 14,26,533. The unemployment problem is going to be wiped out. But in the course of this five-year period, this is what is going to emerge. In the other areas also, in the totality of the areas, we will find that the unemployment position will have worsened. Not only this. Even if all these calculations are coming true, even then the unemployment problem will have become much more serious. But the question is whether the agrarian employment can be completed. Unless there is re-structuring of the village

economy and of the land tenure, the problem of unemployment and inequality cannot be solved at all.

Now, there is a question of resources. There is no time at my disposal and I do not want to go into the question of resources. The only thing I want to say is, we had proceeded on the basis of self-sufficiency, not depending on foreign countries. But here they have now Rs. 69,000 crores. For that they are relying on the balance out of the current account, Rs. 12,766 crores. The country is passing on to deficit financing. This has become the order of the day. But they say that from out of the tax and non-tax revenue, after meeting all this, there will be a left over of Rs. 12,766 crores. By what calculation they are able to get, God alone knows. I leave it to them. Then, they are going to raise additional resources to the extent of Rs. 13,000 crores. What will happen? Additional resources include additional excise on the items which are specified as otherwise unspecified items which we had a dose this time. We had 5 per cent of the excise duty on the otherwise unspecified items. They are not satisfied with that. Again, further doses are coming for those unspecified items, additional excise duties are coming in. Then, subsidies will go in respect of fertilizer, food, controlled cloth etc. All these fellows are enjoying subsidies. When their subsidy is scrapped, the excise duty on unspecified items will be added on and that will make up this Rs. 13,000 crores.

Then they say that railway commuter fares are rather too cheap and therefore, fares and freights will have to be increased. This is the other one that they have given notice of—fares and freights will have to be increased. Then electricity rates will have to be increased, irrigation rates will have to be increased. The whole thing has been spelt out under the 'other resources'—Rs. 13,000 crores.

Then, about agricultural income-tax, I will salute the Government if they

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

can collect this money from certain of those areas. There are certain States which are managing agricultural income-tax. There are certain areas in which with all your power you will not be able to get this and you are calculating on the basis of the agricultural income-tax. This is what you are doing. After doing all that, there will be a deficit of Rs. 2,226 crores. Then, after drawing Rs. 1,180 crores from our foreign exchange—Rs. 1,180 crores will be drawn from foreign exchange—they will be still left with a deficit of Rs. 2,226 crores even after getting foreign assistance of Rs. 5,954 crores. The 5th five-year plan's contemplation was that in 1978-79, our need for foreign assistance will be only Rs. 790 crores. Thereafter, there will be no need for foreign assistance. This was our calculation. In its place, the new idea is given: Rs. 5,954 crores of foreign assistance, to carry the Plan forward. Here it is that I say that you dropped the word 'self-reliance' deliberately. Self-reliance is being diluted completely. We are being made a colonial country completely. Our frontiers are being opened for multinationals. Our exchequer is being thrown open, to be assisted by foreign countries. You are going to be dependent upon them. Thereafter, the problem of paying back the interest will arise. This is the situation that is going to arise.

One minute more, and I will conclude. They have mentioned "plan strategy". In the plan strategy, they say, there must be continuity. This is what they have stated in this document "pursue a strategy for a specific period". "The selected strategy must be pursued consistently over a period of time, sufficient to establish its success or failure." A new strategy has been spelt out. If the strategy is to be successful, there are certain conditions-*precedent* and certain conditions-*postulate*. About conditions-*precedent*, I have said that they are

impossible. The condition-*postulate* is that it must be continued for a long time. They are proceeding on the basis that the persons who have framed this scheme are going to be here till eternity. Let them presume it; but the conditions in the country are so clear: there is no national consensus on this scheme. In my view, this is the most retrograde and reactionary scheme, aimed at hitting the country and putting it back to the colonial age from which it had emerged, and at throwing away self-sufficiency. Inherent in the scheme is a basic approach—I don't attribute it to any force; but the basic approach will be resisted by every political party which has got the good of the country in its mind and by the people. The resistance has started. Resistance will develop. Stop this betrayal, keep the country in self-sufficiency and self-strength. Don't dilute its self-sufficiency. That will be a crime done to this country and it will undo whatever we have done.

With these words, I take my seat.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the parties know their position in regard to distribution of time. The time distributed to Congress (I) is 1-14 hrs; Congress 1-08 hrs.; CPI(M) 22 minutes; AIADMK: 20 minutes; Janata 5-12 hrs.; CPI 7 minutes; P&WP 6 minutes and Unattached 15 minutes.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I have to make a request, in the light of this. This is a very important document. Rather than struggling for time tomorrow evening, kindly agree to give at least one more day, for the discussion of this item. It will be absolutely necessary. This is not a matter for cursory consideration.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): You remember that in the Business Advisory Committee, we talked of having 3 days.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is the most basic document that the nation

can think of. We must go into it in detail. There must be no constraint on Members who want to speak. Therefore, we must have more time. We must have sufficient time.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Why not Saturday?

MR. SPEAKER: I will place the suggestion before the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 'Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83', laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978, is distressed to find that in the Draft Plan there is no mention of the Upper Indravati Multipurpose Project of Orissa whose foundation stone was laid by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 9th April, 1978 and of its early completion according to the time schedule on which the Prime Minister laid emphasis in his speech at the function and suggests that at page 172 of the Draft the Upper Indravati Project be categorised as '85(A)' among the new schemes." (1)

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 'Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83', laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978 regrets that no mention has been made to give constitutional protection (like article 371 in case of Maharashtra and Gujarat) to the most backward southern region of Orissa by providing a separate development board and equitable allocation of funds for development expenditure over the said area and equitable arrangement for providing adequate facilities for technical education, vocational training and adequate

opportunities for employment in services." (2)

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay-South Central): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 'Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83' laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978, and also having noted in the said Draft Plan, observations about some fundamental failures in the last quarter century of Planning, as also about increase in original disparities in the backward areas and many segments of population like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, not having shared fully the benefits of growth recommends that steps be taken to indicate specific schemes and specific amounts provided and the extent to which benefits of plan development accrued to the said segments of population in the annual Economic Survey and Budget documents and also for full implementation of the said schemes." (4)

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 'Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83' laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978, and also having noted in the said Draft Plan observations about some fundamental failures in the last quarter century of Planning, as also about increase in original disparities in the backward areas and many segments of population like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, not having shared fully the benefits of growth, regrets that the Government, the Planning Commission and the National Development Council have not drawn the said Draft Plan in accordance with the principles laid down in the Directive Principles of State Policy, as also the principles laid down in the Articles 46 and 338 of the Constitution of India, and

[Shri B. C. Kamble]

further this House directs the Government to recast or modify the said Draft in consonance with the said Principles to avoid fundamental failures of the past planning." (9)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I beg to move:—

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 'Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83', laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978, recommends that more radical socio-economic changes and more effective measures should be adopted taking into consideration the prevailing poverty, unemployment, economic disparities, caste and class conflicts endangering the basic living standards of the people of this country and further strongly recommends steps for accelerating the growth rate and eradicating economic stagnation and combating the prevailing situation explained above." (5).

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 'Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83', laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978, regrets that there is no mention in the Draft of any time-bound programme regarding economic growth, eradication of unemployment and poverty, and regarding rural development." (6).

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 'Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83', laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978, regrets that the Government has failed to make any provision in the Plan outlay for Ganga-Kaveri link to accelerate the growth of economic activities in Southern States as envisaged in the Expert Committee Report on the subject." (7)

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the 'Draft Five Year Plan, 1978-83', laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978 regrets that the Government has failed to provide adequate economic assistance to the Southern States, especially Karnataka State, in implementation of Vijayanagar Steel Plant, hydel and thermal projects and adequate financial assistance for implementation of medium and major irrigation projects, resulting in stagnation and sluggish growth of financial health of the State." (8)

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV (Saharsa): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 'Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83', laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978 directs the Planning Commission to make the Plan work-oriented instead of money-oriented, frame year-wise master plan to remove acute unemployment and under-employment immediately and allocate at least 65 per cent. of the Plan money to lay a network of irrigation, power and small industries in the next five years to end chronic poverty and backwardness of the villages." (10)

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): I beg to move:—

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 'Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83', laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978, recommends that the draft be suitably changed to include in it (i) an allocation for agricultural research a sum equal to 1 per cent of the total money value of agricultural produce annually, (ii) constitution of an agricultural commodities prices stabilisation

board to fix prices of agricultural commodities in advance of sowing and to run a disaster relief fund to help farmers and (iii) the speedy construction of Navagaon Dam on the Narmada and allied works." (11)

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 'Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83', laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978, recommends that the draft be suitably amended to include a shift in the use of groundnuts from a source of oil to that of protein food." (12)

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 'Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83', laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978, recommends that the draft be suitably amended to include an agricultural policy that aims at substituting coarse grains by more nutritive ones." (13)

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 'Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83', laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978, recommends that the draft must include all necessary steps to catch and properly utilise every drop of water available in this country without any waste." (14)

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the 'Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83', laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978, recommends that the draft must include steps to help tobacco and short staple cotton growers." (15)

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 'Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83', laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978, recommends that the draft be suitably amended to provide for a ban on the use of trade unions by political parties and on political elements entering trade union field." (16)

SHRI DAJIBA DESAI (Kolhapur):
 I beg to move:—

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 'Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83', laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978, is distressed to find that the discrimination between Agriculture and Industry is continued in regard to (i) price policy (ii) tariff rates for electricity and prices of agri-production and industrial production." (17)

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 'Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83', laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978, recommends that remunerative prices for agricultural commodities based on cost of production and cost of living be guaranteed and necessary machinery to undertake purchase and distribution of agricultural commodities be established." (18)

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): I beg to move:—

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 'Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83', laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978, is distressed to find that as per the policy decision the Central Ministries were required to identify the programmes relating to tribal development concerning their sectors, but so far no Ministry

[Shri Giridhar Gomango] has earmarked allocation for tribal sub-plan areas though the Fifth Five Year Plan is already over, and annual plan of Five Year Plan is in progress and there is no mention in the Draft of the names of the Ministries which earmarked allocation for these areas." (19)

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 'Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83', laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978, is distressed to find that in the Draft there is no mention of the names of the Central Ministries which have already introduced or are introducing in next financial year, separate budget heads under each major functional head to ensure non-divertibility of funds at the Central level and also there is no mention in this document regarding the guidelines issued in this regard by the Planning Commission to different Ministries." (20)

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 'Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83', laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978, regrets to note that there is no mention in the Draft regarding the socio-economic uplift of the most primitive tribes such as Bonda, Paraja, Sauras, Lanjia Sauras, Dongoria Kondh, Kutia Kondh, Juang and Paudi Bhuiya of Orissa and other States where such primitive groups are there and also the tribals of the outside tribal sub-plan areas." (21)

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 'Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83', laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978, regrets to find that in the Draft there is no mention about the allocation earmarked by the States having tribal sub-plan areas in Annual Plan of 1978-79 nor

the Five Year Plan, 1978-83 and the State-wise allocation from State Sector outlays and the assistance from the Centre to the States for tribal sub-plan State-wise." (22)

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 'Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83', laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978, regrets to find that in Draft there is no mention of increase in allocation or assurance that there will be no cuts in tribal sub-plan allocation or lapsing of funds in the following available resources for tribal sub-plan:—

- (a) State sector outlays,
- (b) Central Ministries,
- (c) Centrally sponsored schemes,
- (d) Institutional finance,
- (e) Special Central assistance in the Annual Plans and Five Year Plan by the States and Government of India." (23).

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 'Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83', laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978, regrets to find that in the Draft there is no mention regarding the administrative set up adopted by the States for the implementation of sub-plan schemes for the instructions issued by the Government of India to those States to adopt the administrative set up with immediate effect for effective implementation and to increase in efficiency in the administration to achieve the aims and objectives of the tribal sub-plan areas." (24)

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 'Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83', laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978, regrets to find

that in the Draft there is no specific mention of policies adopted for the tribal sub-plan areas by the Centre and the States regarding the (a) Excise Policy (b) Forest Policy (c) Personnel Policy (d) Economic Policy (e) Educational Policy (f) Communication Policy (g) Irrigation Policy (h) Industrial Policy (i) Allocation Policy (j) Cultural Policy and the other policies to share the fruit of developmental policies of the State and Centre." (25)

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): I beg to move:—

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 'Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83' laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978, regrets that the Government has failed to provide adequate economic assistance to the Northern States especially Bihar State in completion of Katihar thermal power plant and adequate financial assistance for implementation of medium and major irrigation projects resulting in stagnation and sluggish growth of financial health of the State." (26).

श्री बिजय कुमार मल्होत्रा (दक्षिण दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष महोदय, लिबरल फाइनल प्लान पर यह सदन विचार कर रहा है।

14.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्रीर स्ट्रीफन स हब ने

श्री युवराज (कटिहार): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। जो ऑर्डर-पेपर है, उस में यह है

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: श्री युवराज, ऑर्डर पेपर के बारे में अब कोई वाइस्ट-ऑफ-ऑर्डर नहीं उठ सकता है।

श्री युवराज: माननीय अध्यक्ष जी ने यह कहा था कि जिन लोगों ने अपनी अमेन्डमेंट मूव करनी है, वे लिख कर देंगे। हम लोगों ने लिख कर दे दिया है कि हमें मूव

करना है। इस लिए हमें हल अपनी अमेन्डमेंट मूव करने दीजिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: जिन लोगों ने लिख कर दे दिया है, उन की अमेन्डमेंट्स मूव मानी जायेगी। लेकिन नई अमेन्डमेंट्स अब नहीं आ सकती हैं, जो पहले दी हुई है, वही मूव मनी जायेगी।

श्री युवराज: हमारी नई अमेन्डमेंट नहीं है, हमने पहले लिख कर दिया हुआ है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: आपने लिख कर दिया है तो वे मूव हो गई।

15.00 hrs.

श्री बिजय कुमार मल्होत्रा: मैं नम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्टीफन साहब का भाषण सुन कर न केवल मुझे बहुत निराशा हुई बल्कि मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इतना शांतिपूर्ण मुझे उनका भाषण लगा कि मैं कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकता था कि कोई व्यक्ति आज इस सदन के अन्दर और देश के सामने इस प्रकार का विचार रख सकता है। बिना बिजनेस, बड़ी इंडस्ट्री और बड़े बड़े समर्थित धरानों का इतने ज्यादा डिपेंडेंस, इससे ज्यादा उनके हितों की रक्षा, जो भाषण उन्होंने दिया, नहीं हो सकती थी। उन्होंने अपने सारे भाषण में दो चीजों पर जोर दिया। एक तो बड़ी इंडस्ट्री को किस तरह से बचाया जाए और दूसरे इस बात पर कि बड़ी यूनिवर्सिटीज या हायर एजुकेशन को शायद हम स्कूल कलेजों की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने यह बात समझने की कोशिश नहीं की कि हमारी प्रायरीटीज क्या हैं और मैं फिर नम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हाथ बढ़ाया था कि वे इस देश के सब लोगों के साथ मिल कर इस छठी प्लान के बारे में एक राष्ट्रीय कन्फरेंस पैदा करें। अगर अपोजीशन का रवैया यही है और अगर वे वेस्टेड इन्टेंड्स के इस तरह से हिताहित बन रहे हैं तो शायद कोई चीज कामन नहीं है उनमें और जनता

[श्री विजय कुमार सल्लोहा]

पार्टी के अन्दर। बड़ी इंडस्ट्री के मुकाबले में गरीब लोगों की नुमायन्दगी करना यह हमारा उद्देश्य है। ये बड़ी बड़ी यूनिवर्सिटीज जैसे नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी भी बात करते हैं जिस के अन्दर 30 हजार रुपये एक स्टूडेंट पर खर्च होते हैं और वह भी ग्रान्ट्स का स्टूडेंट है और दूसरी तरफ करोड़ों करोड़ ऐसे बच्चे हैं जिनको एजुकेशन नहीं मिलती है और बिना एजुकेशन के वे छोटे छोटे कारखानों में काम करते हुए तपेदिक के मरीज हो जाते हैं और कभी पढ़ाई नहीं कर पाते हैं। इन दोनों चीजों को सामने रख कर चुनाव चाहिए और वे प्रायर्टीज को मजबूती की कोशिश नहीं कर रहे हैं।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अपने सारे भाषण में उन्होंने पांचवी योजना का हवाला दिया और पांचवी योजना जो श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के शासन काल में बनी थी, उसमें सब से पहले शुरू में यह लिखा हुआ है :

“Removal of poverty and attainment of economic self-reliance are the two major tasks which the country has set itself to accomplish and, at the same time, firmly move forward towards consolidation of the democratic political order, prevention of concentration of economic power, reduction of disparities in income and wealth, attainment of balanced regional development and the spread of institutions, values and attitudes of a free and just society.”

की और जस्ट सोसाइटी या डेमोक्रेटिक पॉलिटीकल आर्डर की क्या हत्या पिछले दो, तीन सालों में हुई थी, मैं उसका इस समय जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि उसमें समय बहुत लग जाएगा परन्तु इसके अन्दर जो जिक्र किया गया कि डिस्पैरिटी इन्कम को खत्म की जाए, जो इसमें जिक्र किया गया कि ग्रामीर और गरीब के बीच के भेद को खत्म किया जाए और इसमें जो

जिक्र किया गया कि जो कन्सेन्ट्रेशन आफ इकोनामिक पावर है, उसको खत्म किया जाए, उसके लिए क्या कदम वे सजेस्ट करते हैं। उसके लिए आप देखेंगे कि पिछले कुछ सालों के अन्दर 1969 में जो 20 बड़े घरानों के 2500 करोड़ रुपये के एसेट्स थे, वे आज बढ़ कर 5100 करोड़ रुपये हो गये हैं। यह उन की डिस्पैरिटी खत्म करने का तरीका है, यह उनका डिस्पैरिटी को खत्म करने का तरीका है कि वे यह कह रहे हैं कि बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज को न सिर्फ टालरेट करो बल्कि कान्यूमर आइटम्स के अन्दर भी ग्रंथाधुन एसेट्स बढ़ाने की इजाजत दो, नहीं तो पुराने कोलोनियल इज्जत में चले जाएंगे। इसके अन्दर आप देखेंगे कि पिछले पंचसाला प्लान के अन्दर ग्रोथ रेट साढ़े पांच परसेंट रखा गया था और उसे साढ़े पांच परसेंट ग्रोथ रेट के मुकाबले में इन्होंने एचीव किया है साढ़े साढ़े तीन परसेंट और पापुलेशन इन्क्रीज हो गई 3 परसेंट और 50 परसेंट इन्फ्लेशन हुआ 1972-73 में जब कि इनका यह प्लान पेश किया गया था और 1978 तक 50 परसेंट के बाद पावर्टी रिमूव करने का सवाल कहां पैदा होता है। कितनी गरीबी बढ़ गई, कितनी जगहों पर पीने का पानी नहीं है, स्लम इम्प्रूवमेंट की क्या हालत है और करोड़ों करोड़ लोग पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे और चले गये, उसके बाद यह कह रहे हैं कि इन की पंचसाला प्लान में बड़ा अच्छा काम हुआ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर ये प्रायर्टीज नहीं बदली गई और पिछले 30 सालों में जो प्रायर्टीज रक्की गई थीं उनको पूरी तरह से न सिर्फ टालरेट ही न किया जाए बल्कि उनको अगर स्कैप नहीं

नहीं किया गया, तो हिन्दुस्तान के आने वाले दिनों के अन्दर हमारा भविष्य कोई नहीं रहेगा। इसलिए सबसे पहले मैं यह बात रखना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ पर इस प्लान के संबंध में एक बात निश्चित करनी चाहिए कि हमारी प्रायर्टीज क्या हों।

1972-73 में पांचवीं योजना का मसौदा पार्लियामेंट में पेश किया गया था, 1974 में प्लान पर काम चालू हो गया और 24 सितम्बर, 1976 को यह फाइनेलाइज हुआ। 1974 में शुरू होकर 24 सितम्बर, 1976 को यह एन०डी०सी० के अन्दर फाइनेलाइज हुआ।

1972-73 में प्लान का मसौदा आया, 74 में प्लान शुरू हो गया, 76 के अन्त में जाकर फाइनेलाइज हुआ और 78 में उसकी यह हालत हुई तो यह कैसा प्लान है। इसलिए मैं अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी से नम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात को देखने की जरूरत है कि कहीं इस प्लान की भी यही हालत न हो जाए। मुझे ऐसा लग रहा है कि 1978 से प्लान शुरू हो गया है। प्लान हैज आलरेडी स्टार्टिड। अभी इसको इस साल के आखिर में नेशनल डेवलपमेंट काउंसिल के सामने जाना है, वहाँ पर फिर से इस पर विचार किया जाएगा, इसके बारे में हर स्टेट्स से भी विचार विमर्श किया जाएगा, फिर ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट्स पर गौर किया जाएगा और पूरी स्कीम्स बनेंगी। जब तक यह प्लान डिटेल्स में फाइनेलाइज होगा तब तक दो साल निकल जाएंगे। कहीं इस तरह से इस प्लान का भी वही हाल न हो, इसलिए क्या इस बात पर विचार किया जा सकता है कि यह जो 78 साल का प्लान चल रहा है, उसको इयरली प्लान मान लिया जाए और 79 से एक पूरे पांच साल का डिटेल्ड प्लान बनाया जाए जिस पर कि सारे देश के अन्दर पूरी तरह से विचार हो ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने रोलिंग प्लान के बारे में कहा। रोलिंग प्लान का कंसिप्ट अच्छा है लेकिन जिस रूप में उन्होंने इसे रखा है उस रूप में दिखता तो अच्छा है परन्तु कहीं नीकरशाही इस रोलिंग प्लान का मतलब यह न निकाल ल कि हमारी पर-फोरमेंस के मुताबिक हमारे सारे टारगेट्स बदल जाएं। अगर ऐसा होता है तो ये जो टारगेट्स हम अचीव करना चाहते हैं उन्हें हम अचीव नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए टारगेट्स को नीचे लाने के बजाय हमें अपनी परफोरमेंस को ऊपर ल जाने की कोशिश करनी होगी। नीकरशाही के सामने यह बात बहुत स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए ताकि वह गलती से इसका मतलब यह न निकाल ले।

अध्यक्ष महोदय हमने 4.7 परसेंट ग्रोथ के टारगेट्स रखे हैं। लेकिन हमारे सामने डम समय जो स्थिति है और जो यह अन्दाजा लगाया जा रहा है कि अपने पांच साल के अन्दर हमारा बर्थ रेट बहुत कम हो जाएगा और इसके कारण से हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर उतना पापुलेशन इंक्रीज नहीं होगा जितना कि होता रहा है, मेरे विचार में यह सही नहीं है। पिछली बार भी यह गलती हुई थी। अब भी यही अन्दाजा लगाया गया है कि हमारी पापुलेशन 30 पर हजार में कम हो कर 25 पर हजार पर आ जाएगी। परन्तु अभी हेल्थ मिनिस्टर्स को एक दो महीने पहले जो मीटिंग हुई थी उनमें इन टारगेट्स को अम्ब्यावहारिक बताया गया था और कहा गया था कि हम 1983 तक भी 25 पर हजार का टारगेट अचीव नहीं कर सकते हैं और 30 पर हजार का जो टारगेट है, इसी को मान लिया जाना चाहिए। अगर हम 30 पर हजार का टारगेट ले कर चलें, डेथ रेट हमारा नीचे आ रहा है, तीन परसेंट के करीब हर साल पापुलेशन बढ़ रही है और हम अपने इन्फ्लेशन का परसेन्टेज दो या तीन परसेंट भी रखें तो भी बहुत माइग्रेट तौर पर

[श्री विजय कुमार महोदय]

4.7 परसेंट का ग्रोथ रेट अचीव कर क्या हम पावर्टी रिमूव कर सकेंगे, क्या हम पूरा एम्प्लायमेंट दे सकेंगे, इस पर हमें विचार करना चाहिए? जनता पार्टी ने अपने इकोनॉमिक प्लान में यह लिखा है कि हमें मिनिमम 7 परसेंट ग्रोथ रेट रखने पर विचार करना चाहिए। अगर मात परसेंट का नहीं होता है तो क्या हमने जो टारगेट्स रखे हैं, उनको हम पूरा कर पायेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हमारे सामने जो टारगेट्स रखे गये हैं, उनके अनुसार 49 मिलियन मेनपावर फिष्ट होनी है, तीन करोड़ के करीब नयी खेवर फॉर्स आयेंगी, करीबन दो करोड़ युगल बेकार लोग हैं, उनको भी इस प्लान पीनियट में काम देने की बात कही गयी है, यह सब करने के लिए अपने ग्रोथ रेट के बारे में सोचने की जरूरत है। हमने 4.7 परसेंट का ग्रोथ रेट रखा है, उससे क्या हम यह सब अचीव कर सकेंगे? क्या हम पांच परसेंट या साढ़े पांच परसेंट का ग्रोथ रेट नहीं रख सकते थे? इन सब कामों को पूरा करने का और कोई तरीका नहीं है। हमें डिस्पेंसिटीज का खत्म करना है, देश के अन्तर रिडिस्ट्रिब्यूशन आफ इंकम करना है, रिडिस्ट्रिब्यूशन आफ असेट्स का करना है। प्लान में उनको एनबीसिज किया गया है परन्तु कैसे यह हो सकता है, कोई उसका तरीका है यह मैं माननीय स्टांपज साहब से पूछता हूँ। क्या कोई ऐसा तरीका है? बड़ी इंडस्ट्री भी है क्या उसकी कंप्यूटर आइटम्स जो हैं उनका उत्पादन बढ़ाते चले जाने की ओर हिन्दुस्तान का शायण करते जाने की छूट दे दी जाय? मैं समझता हूँ कि जो इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी हाउस में रखी गई है वह इस प्लान में रिफ्लैक्ट नहीं हो रही है इसका जरूर रिफ्लैक्ट इस प्लान में होना चाहिए। बड़ी इंडस्ट्री की कंप्यूटर आइटम्स में टालरेट किया जाये इसको भी मैं गलत समझता हूँ। ऐसी बात भी नहीं है कि इसको

टालरेट किया जा रहा है। मैं कहूँगा कि कुछ आइटम्स हैं जिनमें बड़ी इंडस्ट्री का और मल्टी-नैशनल को जरूर स्कैव किया जाना चाहिए और वे वे आइटम्स हैं जो स्पॉल स्कैल और काटेज इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ने नहीं दे रही हैं। इनको बढ़ावा दिये वगैरह धारा गुजारा नहीं चल सकता है। कोई दूसरा तरीका विचार इनके हिन्दुस्तान में हो नहीं सकता है। उनका यह भी कहना था कि क्या एक आदमी को हंड्रड में काम देकर आप यह समझते हैं कि एम्प्लायमेंट उठाओ मिल जाएगा? आप देखें कि आज हाज़त यह है कि 40 से 60 परसेंट वॉग पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे हैं। ऊपर के पांच परसेंट लोगों ने ही भाग्य की मारी दीज़न को इकट्ठा कर लिया है। ये जो पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे हैं इनका ऊपर हमें ध्यान देना होगा। उनको अगर हम दो क्लास या तीन क्लासेस भी रोज दे सके तो भी मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत बड़ी अचीवमेंट होगी, यह कोई छोटी बात नहीं होगी। ऊपर के जो पांच, दस या बीस परसेंट लोग हैं उनका ही हम ध्यान करते चले जायें, उनके बारे में ही सोचने चले जाएं तो हिन्दुस्तान की प्राइव्जन का सवाल हल नहीं होगा। इस बारे में समझता हूँ कि इंडस्ट्री के बारे में जो कुछ चीज़ें रखी गई हैं उनके बारे में हम को पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए।

यह भी कहा गया है इंडस्ट्री के बारे में कि बड़ी इंडस्ट्री अगर हंड्रड और काटेज इंडस्ट्री के रास्ते में बाधक होगी तो उसके ऊपर आगे चल कर ऊब लगाने की बात सोची जायगी। इसका मतलब यह है कि इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी में जो यह कहा गया था कि बड़ी इंडस्ट्री पर हम पूरी तरह से कब्ज़ा लगा देंगे, उसको बिल्कुल एक्सपेंशन करने नहीं दिया जाएगा, इसमें उनको बहुत बड़ा लैटीट्यूड दिया जा रहा है। जहाँ तक कंप्यूटर आइटम्स का ताल्लुक है काटेज और स्पॉल स्कैल

इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ावा देने के लिए इसके अन्दर बहुत ज्यादा बेजिज करने की भी समझता हूँ जरूरत है।

ग्रोथ रेट को बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ चीजें और करने की जरूरत है। उनका इसमें उल्लेख नहीं है। अगर यहाँ इनवेस्टमेंट को बढ़ाना है, सेविज को बढ़ाना है तो एक्स-पेंडीचर के ऊपर किसी तरह का कर्ब लगाना भी बहुत जरूरी है। उसका इसमें उल्लेख नहीं है। जो हमारी एक्सपेंडेबल इनकम है उसकी रेशो को ऊपर तक क्या बढ़ाना नहीं जाएगा? यह चीज उसके अन्दर निश्चित रूप से आनी चाहिए थी। एक्सपेंडेबल इनकम का जो रेशो है वह एक से बीस किनारे माल में आ जाएगा इसका भी आपका देखना चाहिए। जनता पार्टी के मैनिफेस्टो में कहा गया था कि एक से बीस का रेशो लायेंगे और दस साल में उसको कम करके एक से दस कर दिया जाएगा। इस चीज को भी प्लान में ध्यान को रखना चाहिये और बताना चाहिये कि किन तरह से आप उसके अन्दर फार्म डालने जा रहे हैं।

इसमें एक बहुत बड़ी बात सोशल नोड्स के बारे में कही गई है। उसके ऊपर खर्च को आठ सौ करोड़ से बढ़ा कर 4100 करोड़ किया गया है। यह सब से बड़ी अचीवमेंट है। पांच सौ परसेंट की इनक्रोड इसमें की गई है। परन्तु पिछले पांच सालों प्लान में भी इनके वास्ते 3300 करोड़ रखा गया था लेकिन उसके बाद इसको कम कर दिया गया और आठ सौ करोड़ कर दिया गया। जब भी खर्च में कमी करनी होती है तो सोशल नोड्स की सबसे पहले कैंजुमलटी बनती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सोशल नोड्स के वास्ते जो प्रावधान किया गया है इसको 4100 करोड़ रहने दिया जाय और इसको किसी भी कोमत पर कम न किया जाय। यह पूरे का पूरा खर्च होना चाहिये। इसमें कोई कमी नहीं होनी चाहिये।

एग्रिकल्चर तथा दूसरी मर्दानों में जो बृद्धि की गई है वह भी प्लान में एक बहुत बड़ी बात की गई है।

एजुकेशन का परसेंटेज पहले से कुछ कम हुआ है यह ठीक है। लेकिन हमने प्रायोरिटी बदल दी है। बड़ी-बड़ी यूनिवर्सिटियां खोलने के बजाये हम प्रोपन यूनिवर्सिटियों पर ज्यादा जोर दे रहे हैं। हमको एजुकेशन का डिग्री से डी निक करने का काम करना चाहिये। परन्तु इसके साथ-साथ प्राइमरी एजुकेशन और हमारी बीजों में बहुत ज्यादा खर्च करने की भी जरूरत है। शुरू में हमारा कंसेप्शन था कि पब्लिक स्कूलों के बजाये नेबरहुड या कामन स्कूल होने चाहिये उसको हमें आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये। उसके लिए जितने रुपये का प्रावधान करने की जरूरत थी और जो एक बहुत बड़ी बात थी उसका इस प्लान में जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। प्लान में इस बात का जरूर जिक्र होना चाहिये जब बच्चे पैदा होने के बाद पहले जयेंगे उनको एक तरह की एजुकेशन मिलेगी न कि दो तरह की। बड़े बड़े शहरों को छोड़ कर छोटे बस्कों में भी आज पब्लिक स्कूल चल रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ गरीब बस्कों के स्कूल चलते हैं। इसके लिये एक नेबरहुड स्कूल या कामन स्कूल का कंसेप्शन और उसके ऊपर जो खर्चा होना है इस देश के अन्दर उसका भी इस प्लान में जिक्र होना चाहिये और उसको भी प्लान में रखा जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आगे चल कर सोशल इक्वेजिटी को हम पूरा कर सकेंगे। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात का वह जरूर विचार करें कि इस प्लानिंग को हम किस लेवल पर करना चाहते हैं? केवल यही नहीं होना चाहिये कि प्लान पर सिर्फ पार्लियामेंट में डिस्कशन हो गया और कुछ सुझाव आ गये। इसके बजाये इसको ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट और पंचायत लेवल तक जरूर ले जाना चाहिये। ब्लाक का प्लान बने तो पंचायत लेवल पर डिस्कम होना चाहिये। आखिर डीसेन्ट्र-

[श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा]

लाइब्रेरेशन का मतलब यही है कि इसमें सब मिल कर शामिल हों।

प्लानिंग के लिए आज देश में एक बड़ी दुखद स्थिति पैदा हुई है। पहले प्लान के समय लोगों में बड़ा उत्साह था क्योंकि लोगों को विश्वास था कि उन्हें कुछ मिलेगा। परन्तु पहली, दूसरी, तीसरी, चौथी और पांचवीं प्लान पूरी होने के बाद भी बेकारों की संख्या बढ़ती ही गई। एक करोड़ दस लाख लोग एम्प्लॉयमेंट एक्सचेंज में बड़ गये। पहले से काफी ज्यादा लोग हैं जिनको पाने का पानी नहीं मिलता है, बेसिक प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर्स नहीं हैं, पहले से बहुत ज्यादा बच्चे पढ़ने नहीं जा रहे हैं। इससे लोगों को लगता है कि गरीब आदमी को इस प्लान से क्या मिल रहा है? उसकी हालत पहले से भी ज्यादा खराब होती जा रही है। इसलिये उस लेवल तक जा कर इसका जरूर विचार करना चाहिये और उनको इस प्लान के अन्दर हमें जरूर इनवाल्व करना चाहिये और यह तभी सम्भव है जब हम इसको डीसेन्ट्रलाइज करेंगे, जो कि हमें करना भी चाहिये।

हम इस बात का निश्चय कर लें कि आखिर पावर्टी लाइन जिसको समझते हैं। पहले प्लान में 1961 के प्राइस लेवल पर 20 रु० के नीचे पावर्टी लाइन मानी जाती थी, और 1971 के प्राइस लेवल पर 40 रु० के नीचे पावर्टी लाइन मानी जाती थी, और आज के हिसाब से यह 70 रु० बँटेगी। 70 रु० के नीचे परकैपिटा इन्कम के 60 परसेंट से ज्यादा लोग हमारे देश में हैं। उनको ऊपर लाने के लिये, और उनको किस लेवल तक ले जायेंगे, पांच साल में रीडिस्ट्रीब्यूशन कैसे किया जायगा, इकोनामिक डिसपैरिटीज कैसे दूर की जायेंगी, इन बातों का भी इस बौकूमेंट में चिन्तन होना चाहिये। और नेशनल कन्सेन्स बनाते हुए मैं जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि जो एप्रोच अपोजीशन ने दी है उस एप्रोच को बिल्कुल डिस्कार्ड करना चाहिये और जो

गरीब और निर्धन वर्ग करोड़ों की तादाद में पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे हैं वह इस प्लान के द्वारा इस बात की आशा कर रहे हैं कि उनका भविष्य सुखद होगा और जो आपने 30 साल में नहीं किया, इस नई सरकार के आने से उनकी आशाएँ बलवती हुई हैं, उनके साथ कोई समझौता न किया जायें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to begin by saying that planning being a continuous process should not be a casual affairs which can be changed, done and undone with the coming of new leaderships, new parties. The Document before the House is very interesting and crude mingling of academic and political twisting.

My hon. friend, Mr. Stephen, of the Congress I, speaking on behalf of his Party, read out the first few lines of every paragraph in the Introduction Chapter I and in these paragraphs the first few lines have been invariably praising the performance of the earlier plans. If I read the last lines it comes to a haphazard negative attitude of the Planning Commission or the present Government whatever it is. This only indicates that the approach by the Planning Commission, as it is today and also by the present Government towards planning is like a step-mother who accompanies her beautiful step-daughter to a dance performance. Everybody praises the daughter but the step-mother cannot help praising her and joining them. But, somehow, after saying that this girl is very beautiful, the step-mother will rush to say: yes, but the face is slightly defective which is contradictory.

I would like to illustrate this by reading one or two paragraphs. In the first para it is said:

"It is a cause of legitimate national pride that over this period a stagnant and dependent economy has been modernised and made more self-reliant. A modest rate of growth of per capita income has been maintained despite the growth of population. On the other hand, the numbers of unemployed and under-employed are still very high and more than 40 per cent of the population lives below the poverty line".

I do not say that the statement contained in the second line is not a fact but there is a way of doing things. This is very inartistic and very unacademic and the Planning Commission, whenever they present a report—particularly when the Planning Ministry is headed by our Hon. Prime Minister whose goodness, honesty and sincerity cannot be doubted—should be free from these things.

If you read the following paragraphs of the whole introductory chapter, we find that there is a hurry a negative approach, which of course cannot undo whatever has been done within the various Plan periods. Since planning is not a casual thing but is a continuing process, it should be free from any element of political twisting. We should state facts as they are.

In the concluding part of the introductory chapter it has been stated:

"This assessment of India's economic development over a quarter of a century of planning has indicated some fundamental failures".

Also, soon after this the new development strategy has been indicated, in which a few points have been mentioned. These perhaps are points over which there cannot be a dispute because we are all interested in the

development of the country. We started from scrap during the British colonial rule. Then there has been a sincere attempt on the part of the previous regime. I would maintain that we cannot segregate ourselves from that. If we look to the Janata benches today we find that the majority of the leaders who now say that 'things have been done erroneously in the past and we are out to play magic and correct them overnight', had belonged to the erstwhile ruling camp and they have also contributed to whatever has been achieved or otherwise. If now they would like to disown their contributions it is up to them, but then, this has nothing to do with academicians and common people.

With these introductory remarks I would like to pose a few questions. Can we have long planning unless we can be sure of political stability to at least a workable extent over a visualised period? In the country today, psychological instability is increasing one who is my enemy today because my friend tomorrow and vice versa. So it is very difficult for any Party or any Government to talk of a long plan or a series of plans, particularly when the political friendships cannot be relied upon. So, this indicates that we should have a planning forum, a planning mechanism which should be free from political twists and this forum should be one which is not influenced by the quickly changing political wings. The working of the Defence Department for instance, can be taken as an example. The report given by the Planning Commission for the year 1977-78 makes a mention of the rolling plan and there are some contradictory statements in that connection. The example of the Defence Department has been indicated to show that it has proved a success in the case of this Department. This has tremendous implication.

What I want to suggest is that the planning forum, the Planning Com-

[Shri N. Tarni Singh]
mission and the experts manning the Commission as also those at the State levels, should be free from the quick changing political winds of the country.

I would like to confine myself to certain aspects of the Plan. By and large, I do not have much to differ from the points made by the leader of the Congress (I), Shri Stephen. However, the attitude taken by the spokesman of the Janata Party, Shri Malhotra has been purely political; there is nothing economic and academic about it.

I have said in the beginning that the planning forum should be free from all these quick changes in the political scene. I am giving a few suggestions and when I do so I am visualising that the country is facing instability, mainly political and I maintain that in spite of the political instability, changes in Government, changes in the Ministers etc. the planning process should be maintained; at least workable sanctity undisturbed. Keeping this in view I am making a few suggestions.

Sir, ours is a big country. We talk of backward classes, backward regions, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and all that. There are a few pockets in the country which can be just called wholly backward areas. Unless we take up the upliftment of these areas it is very difficult to put the country in proper shape economically, whatever number of Five-Year Plans we may have. Unless we identify the real difficulties of the small pockets and outlying areas of the country and try to solve them, the country will not be developing quickly.

Let us first be concerned about viability of small units. We have a number of small States, particularly the region which I represent the North-Eastern areas. It has got so many small States and union territories. When these small States came into being, at that time, there was no national consensus about this. Some

leaders had opposed it. I vividly remember that when we were struggling for the establishment of small States like Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh etc., our present Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai was opposing the idea. Now, we are told that he does not want to undo what has been done. He also says: "Had I been in power at that time, I would not have done that". One feels very unhappy about such observations by our Prime Minister particularly when it comes to planning and allotment of funds for the development of these areas. What priorities are the small States going to get? Just saying that the small States are not economically viable is nothing else, but calling a spade a spade. How long are we going to say that these are not viable States and the Centre is maintaining them? Some destructive psychology is being created in those States. The officers going from outside would say to the common people there: See, yours is a unviable State, a poor State, we bring money from outside for you. This is as if the small States are the small colonies of the country. That psychology is being built up. It is not the leaders who go and contradict these things. So the confrontation starts between the people and the people who work there from outside. So also even among the politicians there is a feeling that some small States are spending what should have been spent for other areas in the big States. Now, I would suggest that our future planning should address itself to the making of the small units viable. And there are ways and means. For instance the States of Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur are rich States geologically and full of minerals and forests and hydel power which can be exploited and made use of for the development of those States. So far the steps taken towards the development of these areas within the resources of the States have not been satisfactory

and real emphasis should be given to the development of these small States to make them viable so that after some time one may not have to say, 'You are not a viable State, you are a poor State we are maintaining you and you are at our mercy.' This should not have been there and steps should be taken in that direction.

I would like to mention in this connection that some of the small States and Union Territories including Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadives and Goa and invariably all the States and Union Territories in the North Eastern areas could be tourist havens. But tourism as an industry has yet to take shape in this country. The hotel accommodation in the city of Bangkok alone is more than what we can provide in the whole country. This indicates that we have yet to go a long way in tourism industry. Here some of the small States and Union Territories like Goa and Andaman and Nicobar and invariably all the small units in the North Eastern areas can be developed as tourist havens by investing and not merely spending money but by investing for future benefit. We find tourism comes just in the passing in this Plan. If it had not been done in the past, perhaps that should not be an excuse for this government not to do it now. Our suggestion is that in order to make the small States viable, in order to make certain areas which are not good for certain heavy industries self-sufficient and earning, we utilise their resources and invest to that end. So, I would like to make this emphatic suggestion to our hon Prime Minister to see that these units which have already proved as tourist places should be developed properly and on modern lines.

I come to development of forests. Forestry is an important field for the economic development of these areas. Jhumming cultivation should be stopped and trees felled should be replaced by quick-growing trees. Some suggestions have been made. These sug-

gestions find a place in different Plans and in all the documents and the Planning Commission reports. Now, what I would suggest is that forestry should be taken seriously for all these forest areas all along the Himalayas beginning from UP and then going upto the Burmese border. Then we shall be able to exploit the resources of the hill areas to the benefit of the nation.

Then I come to the aspect of agriculture. We say agriculture is the mainstay of the country. 80 per cent of our population are agriculturists but in agriculture unless and until we have complete land reforms all our efforts will not mean anything. You spend more but the benefits go to the big landholders, to the people who can do larger trade in the agricultural crops. The primary thing about the development of agriculture should be the completion of land reforms in every State. Here, land reforms according to this document gives a very disappointing picture. Whatever have been the mistakes, whether the previous regime was responsible for it or the officers did not implement that properly, political mudslinging is not of any relevance today. We should see that the land reforms are completed without delay. Whatever we invest in the agriculture should go to the agriculturists and this mass unemployment problem will be solved. Until and unless we do this, even if we spend more, we will create a gap between the rich and the poor. Therefore I would like to emphatically say to the hon. Prime Minister that in the field of agriculture—to the extent land reforms are concerned—these should be seriously taken up before this planning is implemented.

The Sixth Plan as presented to-day has been based on the assumption that the prices will be stable. Unless the prices are stable, what is going to happen? Assumptions should have at least a workable factual support. Now-a-days the prices are so unstable just as human minds are unstable, or

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]
more particularly politicians are unstable. People are coming and going. Aya Rams and Gaya Rams are ruling in the States and in the Centre. Like that prices are unstable. The planning made on the assumption that the prices will be stable will, perhaps be a most risky thing.

I come to the idea of the Rolling Plan. This is a new idea it has surprised us all. It has been said—it is a new thing and is subject to criticism. All new things are subject to criticism. This is the way the Prime Minister would defend it.

In the Rolling Plan there are self-contradictory things—whether instability of the prices has been assumed or I should say apprehended, or stability is assumed and instability has been apprehended. In the annual Report in one place it is said that there is no need for Annual appraisals, annual reviews and in some other part it has been said that annual review of targets should be necessary. Somewhere again it is said that the targets and achievements will be reviewed after every five years and such of the portions and such of the subjects which will necessitate extension will be extended by one year. This is the position. Now the very idea of the Rolling Plan is indicative of the lack of self-confidence of the present Government. Whatever may be its merit, it is a new thing. If we just see, if we examine this in the context of different forms of instabilities—instabilities of the mind, instabilities of the attitudes, instabilities of the prices, so many forms of instabilities, then it will be seen that the Planning Commission and for that matter the Planning Minister is having shelter under this Rolling Plan so that they could be able to adjust themselves according to different whims and different situations. Ultimately, where are we to go? The country needs a solid Plan, a well visualised scientific Plan which will give impetus to appropriate priorities. Just with uncertain poli-

tical will and this kind of wrong assumption the Rolling Plan will not succeed. There should not be annual adjustments here and there. There should be a well visualised plan which should be stuck to. Then only the country will be able to go out of the present crisis. Otherwise this will be only waiting for the bus which will never arrive and getting nothing after the expiry of the years.

Before I conclude, I would like to again reemphasise my demand that the small units, Union Territories, and Small States which have come to exist in the map of the country by their legitimate rights should be made self-sufficient by utilising the resources in those places and establishing industries, big or small, and the infrastructures thereof according to the situations. In order to remove the disparities between the rich and the poor particularly in the agricultural sector, we should complete the land reforms to which all of us have been committed whether we belong to this party or that party. Irrespective of parties, this is a national commitment which we should fulfil. Then only this Plan will have some meaning.

With these words I conclude my speech.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay North-East): Sir, we in the Parliament naturally welcome this opportunity to discuss the draft Sixth Five Plan particularly because it is in the new context. We have the experience of the last 30 years. Besides this experience of the last 30 years, we are also in a new position because the usual bottlenecks that one encountered of food and foreign exchange, are not there as serious constraints. However, Sir, a sentence in the beginning part of the draft Five Year Plan which said:

'It is a cause of legitimate national pride that over this period a stagnant and dependent economy has been

modernised and made more self-reliant..'

has encouraged Mr. Stephen to think that whatever they did when they were in power was extremely good and the Janata Government should be obliged to them for it;

There is no doubt that a certain progress has been made. But the issue is not that. The issue is: At what cost? That also has got to be considered.

Therefore I would probably think that reading the chapter as a whole one would get the impression that perhaps this sentence could have been avoided, because, sentences of this kind have put Mr. Stephen very much in a sort of a dream-world.

So, in order to restore some reality I think, it ought to be emphasised that the progress that has been attained in the last 30 years, has also entailed severe costs for us. And this is one of the difficulties that the present Government I am sure, faces in planning for the future.

Sir, the constraints are many and I think Mr. Stephen should have really placed them here.

The first is, the economy has been subject to a straight-jacket of a three-and-a-half per cent growth rate since 1951 and if you look at the trend you will find that there has been actually a drop in the growth rate. And a three-and-a-half per cent, rate of growth is nothing to boast about. I would tell Mr. Stephen that it is very small if you compare it with other countries. If you make this international comparison, you will find this.

There have been many, many countries which have achieved over ten per cent. of growth rate. I would say, this three-and-a-half per cent growth rate, and that too, declining over the 30 year period, is nothing

that one can say, is a great contribution, that it is something to which we ought to be obliged for.

The second thing to be considered along with this is the growing inequalities. And Mr. Stephen failed to mention any statistics on that. And over this 30 year period, what has happened is this.

The top five per cent of the population today own 38 per cent of the assets and 30 per cent of the income. I would point out that this is one of the highest and most unequal distribution in the whole world. The assets of Monopoly Houses are growing at the rate of 15 per cent per year despite all the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and other legislations which they had passed.

The people whom we can call 'grossly poor' had swelled their numbers to 290 million. Similarly, now, there are 200 million illiterates compared to 100 million illiterates when their planning started. So, these are some of the serious constraints that we are faced with.

Along with this was the mounting huge unemployment, as the statistics show, of thirty million unemployed in standards equivalent terms and the foreign debt of Rs. 10,000 crores we owed to thirty countries. The foreign aid or debt to-day comes to Rs. 10,000 crores for which we have to pay about Rs. 800/- crores in terms of amortisation and in the repayment of interest and principal.

Mr. Stephens forgets to mention when he talks about self-reliance as to how self-reliance is being given up. He said that in the Fifth Five Year Plan zero net aid was at the end of the Plan. We have not postulated the zero net aid as an objective. This means a sell-out to western countries etc. from where we just got carried

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

away. While discussing about the rolling plan, he went rolling along with all the fantasies. What is the factual matter?

When we started off with the Plan, the objective was somewhere half-way. Mr. Stephen and his leader, who was then the Prime Minister, reappraised the Plan; had the reappraisal of the plan and, in the reappraisal of the plan, what did they do? Originally they thought that they shall take in the Fifth Plan only a net aid of Rs. 2,400 crores. But, after the reappraisal of the Fifth Five Year Plan, mid-term appraisal, they stepped it up to Rs. 5,834 crores. That is they gave up the objectives themselves. And to-day we are in a difficult position largely because the trend which may have been started earlier, is increasing, progressively increasing, towards self-reliance. This trend was reversed during the emergency when they had no one here to ask anything. This is something which he must remember. He has not brought the facts before us. Similarly he talked about taxation. In previous Plan he said that the taxation was mild. While it is true that when they drew up the additional financial resources mobilisation it was Rs. 6,850 crores. But, in the mid-term appraisal, this was stepped up to Rs. 14,693 crores, the highest. Even at this stage, when we are formulating our Sixth Plan, this kind of mobilisation has not taken place.

So, I would say that facts must be brought in their perspective. I am sorry Mr. Stephen is not here. This seems to be the standard practice to say something and then to disappear so that he is not in a position to listen to some facts. This Sixth Plan, in my opinion, does have very key elements which ought to be highlighted here. Praiseworthy are, particularly, the facts that, for the first time, in our Planning, we have had a blending of growth and employment objectives. During the previous Plans, the rate of

growth of national income was 3½ per cent per year but the rate of employment growth was only 2.1 per cent per year. The proposed rate of growth would be 4.7 per cent but the rate of growth in employment will be 5.3 per cent. This will mean, according to us, in five years, the unemployment which is to-day 20 per cent of the labour force, will be reduced to 6.7 per cent which will be comparable to the lowest in many of the countries in the world. This is the first time that in our Planning, we have blended the growth objectives along with the employment objectives. In none of the previous Plans such a blending has taken place. The second factor is the decentralisation, particularly, financial decentralisation. If you look at the Central Plan, it is smaller than the States and Union Territories plans put together. At least as far as the first year of the Plan was concerned, this was cleared by the N.D.C. This is for the first time, in thirty years that the Central Plan is being smaller than the States and Union Territories Plans. Next is the conscious planning for the poor.

It has been written into figures that the total number of poor people will decline in percentage terms from 46.3 in 1977-78 to 37.9 and the minimum needs programme in this particular case needs to be pointed out which, in the Fifth Plan, had only 800 crores. The sum total of allocation for the minimum needs programme, despite your Twenty-Point Programme, with all the fanfares on *garabi hatao*, it is only 800 crores. In the present Plan, the minimum needs programme allocation has been stepped up from Rs. 800 crores in the previous Plan to Rs. 4,180 crores. This means 5.23 times mark up which in my opinion has never happened earlier. Along with this there is the increased allocation for village and small industries, namely, from Rs. 388 crores it is now Rs. 1,410 crores. It comes to 263.4 per cent increase over the previous

plan. These are some of the most praiseworthy things which Mr. Stephen should have borne in mind before he began to criticise the Plan.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there has been lot of confusion on the rolling plan concept. Rolling plan is not an alternative to present planning. Actually the word 'Plan' should not be attached. It is rolling evaluation. It is a method of strengthening planning so that we do not make mistakes as we did in the past.

After having made these observations, I still feel that the Plan needs certain clarifications and the basic strategy needs further elaboration so that people like Mr. Stephen may not try to shed crocodile tears. The first and the foremost is that over 55 per cent of the total unemployment in the country is concentrated in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra. These five States account for 55 per cent of the unemployment and certainly they do not account for 55 per cent of the population. Therefore, there is need for further spelling out the strategy for regional development.

Secondly, while I appreciate that there has been a vast increase in the allocation for agriculture and rural development, there is the question about how these resources would be spent. We may have the best of intentions but how these resources are going to be spent. If they are earmarked for small farmers and landless labour, will they be spent for them? What is the experience of the past? Here I would like to quote from the Reserve Bank report on Small Farmers Development Agencies published in 1966. According to the Reserve Bank, despite the fact that the programme was specifically earmarked for small farmers:

"The Agencies do not appear to have persuaded the revenue officials to bring the land records up-to-date and record tenancy rights

therein. As a result a substantial section of small tenant-farmers could not be enrolled as participants. One reason for not identifying tenant-farmers was the fear that had the Agency attempted to record tenancy rights in a village, there would be strong opposition from land owners, which would have an adverse impact on the tenants themselves. Secondly, the majority of tenants were oral lessees where tenancy arrangements were concealed. By passing such sensitive issues, the Agencies had adopted a practical approach. In the process, however, they left out large numbers of small farmers who were tenants."

What does this show? Even if you allocate a lot of money for agriculture, whether will it be spent for the people for whom you have allocated it? In my opinion, a fundamental overhauling of agricultural administration is necessary before any further step-up of the investment in agriculture is contemplated.

Further, I would like to bring out as a suggestion that a nexus between the growth strategy and the allocations must be clearly brought out. The share of education is reduced from 3.3 per cent to 2.8 per cent. What is surprising is for university and technical education the decline is absolute. There is absolute decline of 9.2 per cent for university education and an absolute decline in allocation for technical education of 3.8 per cent. There must be a strategy behind it. No doubt, although there has been reduction of the share of university and technical education, yet for elementary and adult education the increase has been phenomenal. The step-up in the case of adult education is of the order of 1,000 per cent. Nevertheless, the allocation for elementary and adult education will be really a primary aim at reducing illiteracy. But on the question of demand of small industries, village industries and rural development, we

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

need a little more thinking. Therefore, the relationship or the direct nexus between educational allocation and the industrial and agricultural strategy has to be spelt out further. Now, the small industries, village industries and rural development and consumer goods industries require good transportation. Here again, I find that the share for 'transportation' has gone down; for railways it has gone down from 5.6 per cent to 4.8 per cent, for roads from 3.4 per cent to 3.1 per cent, for road transport from 1.2 per cent to 1.1 per cent. Actually, there has been a total decline of 20.3 per cent. Therefore, I would say here again that it is necessary to spell out exactly the allocation for the village and small industries. The main problem with the small industries is the question of marketing of all its products and if you increase the allocation for small industries, there is going to be an increasing pressure on marketing their products and, therefore, increasing pressure on transportation will be the consequent result. Here again the surplus allocations should have a proper nexus. I would say that the resource mobilisation techniques in the plan also need to be more clearly spelt out because there seems to be even an assumption that there will be step up in the Governmental savings. The additional resource mobilisation would be by and large from the public sector. About 51.3 per cent of the total resource mobilisation would come from the public sector savings and the question is that this has never happened in the past. Therefore, steps have to be outlined by which this can be done.

I would therefore, say in conclusion that this Five Year Plan is a very new plan. It has so many new things; it has something which has never been considered before. But nevertheless there are four or five points in which particular attention is to be paid. The first and the foremost is agriculture. The administration aspect has to be brought out. I

would say that in agriculture, actually it is not so much necessary to have investment but proper price policy has not been spelt out here and also for a really effective machinery for distributing their products and giving credit to them, I think the small farmers by themselves can do everything without governmental help, provided they have got a proper price for their products and marketing of their products and at the same time credit should be given whenever they wanted. In fact, I would not be so much worried about the resource situation for agriculture as it is in private sector. Of course land reform policy is to be implemented.

Then, I would also say about the kind of industrialisation that we saw in Japan in regard to all small industries which Mr. Stephen means is taking the country backward. I think Mr. Stephen has not looked at the Japanese case or the Taiwanese case or the South Korea case. In electronics they have defeated the most advanced industrialised nation because they have surplus of manpower and they have used their land more effectively. It is something which we should do in our country like the Japanese style of industrialisation. In my opinion, it has offered a clear picture and I would say that the bulk of the resources should, in fact, go for that. Along with this, there should be a nexus developed between education, credit and the restructuring of taxes. Ultimately, I do not think the present taxes can deliver much more resources and I would particularly say that the resources mobilisation should be aimed at providing incentives to households. Unfortunately, in this Plan, the contribution of households is expected to remain unchanged. Households are not expected to contribute more resources. In my opinion, households have enormous potential for providing resource provided proper incentives are given to them.

I think in India incentives have much more effectiveness than taxes or controls.

16.00 hrs.

.. .

Finally, I would urge a word, as I did before, on the question of self-reliance. I would say that certainly India today is in a position to have self-reliance. We have Rs. 5000 crores worth of foreign exchange. The amount of foreign aid is not so much. We certainly have to pay back about Rs. 800 crores as interest and amortisation charges on past loans. This can be arranged by asking the countries which gave us aid to purchase goods and services from our country rather than making the payment. I think it can be done. The argument in the Plan Document that the foreign aid taken is only five per cent in my opinion is a further argument why should have self-reliance immediately. After all five per cent is a number which means we can do without foreign aid. I think it will electrify the nation. Five per cent is a number which I can quote in another context. Dr. Sushila Nayar talks about prohibition. How many people in India drink? I think only five per cent of the people in India drink. Still we are for prohibition. In the same way, in the total resources, if the foreign aid is five per cent, that is all the more argument why we should achieve it instantaneously. The scope is there and we should do it. (Interruptions) I know Mr. Sathe is hurt by prohibition. But I think...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is alright.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): This is the Draft Sixth Five Year Plan. There is a background of Five Year Plans and on the basis of experience of these Five Year Plans this draft has been presented.

Here it has been stated:

"Thirty years after independence, twenty-seven since we set out with the First Five Year Plan

"to translate...the goals of social and economic policy prescribed in the Directive Principles of the Constitution...into a national programme based upon the assessment of needs and resources."

What were the Directive Principles? The Directive Principles were to reduce disparity. But what is the result after thirty years? Disparity has increased. What were the Directive Principles? To remove unemployment, to provide jobs to all, work to all. What is the result? More and more unemployment. Why is it stated that in the last thirty years, attempt has been made through Five Year Plans to implement the Directive Principles, when the fact is just the contrary? This must go. Mr. Stephen must admit that they have not been pursuing the policy to implement the Directive Principles. The Directive Principles is a bluff and a hoax to keep the people under the illusion that we have the desire to remove poverty, unemployment from the country, but in practice more and more bigger houses became far more richer. This is the experience of thirty years and this draft has admitted that there has been more concentration of wealth. Is this the effort to implement the Directive Principles? No. Big monopoly houses have become far more powerful and bigger? Due to what? Due to planning. If this is the result after five Five Year Plans, then it is nothing but a capitalist Plan which is being pursued in the last thirty years and the entire advantage has been gained by the capitalists, big business houses at the cost of the common people. If this basic thing is not understood... (Interruptions) Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has also admitted. He has given only figures as to how many big houses have earned profit during Mr. Stephen's regime. The same basis remains the basis of this Plan. There is no change, no basic change. Then, why are you eulogising the Congress Plans when the result is just the contrary? It has been an admitted fact that the result is just contrary?

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

Capitalism has its own logic, for its own interest they develop roads, they develop technology, they set up Engineering Colleges, which is the need of capitalism. That is why there is improvements in infra-structures. This reality must be understood. Otherwise, Janata Party is bound to fail completely and they cannot solve any basic problem of the people. What are the objectives declared in this five year plan? Mr. Stephen has read them out. The same objectives were mentioned in the fifth plan. The same things are mentioned here. The same objectives are in the directive principles. So, by declaration of objectives, results cannot be judged because we have judged for the last 30 years and the performance and profession are just contradictory. Why? Because it is the capitalistic system, a system based on exploitation. The entire economy is under the control of the big houses and capitalists. In the villages, the entire agricultural economy is in the grip of land monopolists, landlords, kulaks, moneylenders and others. The administration has given protection to them.

There has been growth in agricultural production, but the prices for the growers have completely crashed. This issue has been raised several times here. The price of raw cotton has crashed. Cane-growers, tobacco growers and jute growers are crying. They are not getting proper price for their produce, because the entire village economy is under the grip of the black-marketeers. They know how to manipulate price. Whenever there is harvesting, the price is brought down. The peasants are forced to sell their crops at a cheaper price. When the crops go out of their hands, the prices start rising. These operations are going on for so many years. Unless you try to stop that thing, simply pumping money into the villages will further help economic polarisation. More money will be concentrated in the hands of the few who are the vested interests

and the life of the peasantry will be completely ruined.

In page 2, the draft has admitted, "this assessment of India's economic development over a quarter century of planning has indicated some fundamental failures"—fundamental failures mentioned here are not understood. What are those fundamental failures? Then it says, "it is on account of this that the need has arisen for a reappraisal of the development strategy". Our point is, the reappraisal has not been done. Only due to some objective compulsions from the side of the Janata Party, they have brought this plan here. Our Prime Minister has told us that we have agreed only for the first year. Then again, the National Development Council will meet; the Chief Ministers will meet; the Seventh Finance Commission will have to submit its report. If you have to await all that, how can you call this a plan? If further discussion is awaited, without coming to some understanding even with the Chief Ministers of the States, whose plan is it?

AN HON. MEMBER: Only your Chief Minister is creating trouble!

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: It is not my Chief Minister alone. All the Chief Ministers are creating trouble because it is a fight between the States and Centre about allocation of finance. That has to be resolved. The Centre-State relation has arisen a new because of the strained economic situation.

A peculiar formulation has been made here: "Slow growth of production and distributive justice". How can you remove poverty and unemployment by slow growth of production? How is it that if there is high growth of production, there may be distributive injustice? No. Why is this argument coming? It is coming because further increase in production requires an attack on the vested interests. There comes the resistance. That is why the old slow process. Our friend has shown that the Congress Government fixed a target of 5 per cent but actual performance was 3

per cent. What satisfaction do you get out of it? Your target is 4.7 per cent. How can you be sure that you will not go below 3 per cent? This means you are treading the same path, no difference. Simply one is accusing the other. But if you pursue the same path, then the same results are bound to occur and this means further concentration of money in the hands of a few and more economic polarisation. Poverty is bound to increase further. So, it is a question of attacking the vested interests. If you are serious to remove poverty, learn from other countries—there are countries where poverty has been removed, unemployment problem has been solved. The glaring example is China. The Congress was in power for 30 years. In 30 years, unemployment has further increased in our country. But after 28 years of rule of the new Chinese Government, unemployment has been completely removed from China, the population of which is much more than that of India. (Interruptions). You are talking about solving unemployment within ten years. But one year has already passed. Is it that one-tenth of unemployment has been solved and nine-tenths has remained? No.

16.10 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

So, the matter should be very seriously thought over. Some friends have rightly told that unless you remove landlordism, feudalism, from the villages, and unless you change the relations of production in the villages—the poor peasants and the landless labourers to become the owners of land and restructuring of the entire administration—the money spent for improvement or development of the poor people will not go to them, it will go to the rich peasants, the landlords and the money-lenders, and it will create a heaven for them by this new plan.

The Reserve Bank Report says—that has been mentioned by the Planning
931 LS—12.

Commission itself—how the polarisation in the villages has taken place. It says that 10 per cent of the lowest rung of the people have assets of only 0.1 per cent, and the upper 10 per cent have assets more than 50 per cent. In this situation, if you invest money for further power generation, how these lowest sections of the people can get advantage of the power? They have no resources to purchase power. You will not give them power free. So also irrigation facilities. They cannot avail of the irrigation facilities. They cannot get advantage of the banking loans and other things. So, the way the whole social system is now operating here, unless the relations of productions are basically changed, unless the landlordism is completely eliminated, this poverty can not be removed by the further induction of money in the rural economy. This is a very fundamental thing, but unfortunately not a single word has been mentioned in the Draft Sixth Five-Year Plan regarding abolition of landlordism. Only they have told that only the surplus land above the ceiling prescribed by legislation should be distributed. And according to their calculation, the surplus land available is 5.7 million acres and up till now the land distributed after one year is only 1.2 million acres, and about the rest of the land, nobody knows whether it is fallow land or uncultivable land that has been declared as surplus. I saw one Resolution passed by the National Executive of the Janata Party 4 or 5 days ago. In that Resolution, it has been admitted that there are loopholes in the land legislations. And in the past also it has been admitted that this is due to lack of will—as Mr. Stephen said just now. My question to him is: why this lack of will? Why is will not forthcoming? It is because those who are at the helm of the Administration are directly linked with the landed interests. That is why the will will never come, so long as they are at the helm of Administration. That is the reality. You must understand this.

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

Then, a big figure has been given as the Plan target, viz. Rs. 116,000 crores. But the prices are bound to rise further. So, the actual value of this huge amount, when it is computed, distributed or used, will get much reduced. And the way the resource mobilization has been suggested, also shows that ultimately the burden will fall on the common people. One way is through new taxation to the extent of Rs. 13,000 crores. And the Centre will impose a taxation of Rs. 9,000 crores, and the States Rs. 4,000 crores in five years. It means that per year, there will be Rs. 800 crores of extra taxation by the State Government. I don't think State governments will agree. Here, the Chief Ministers will oppose. So, there will be further Central taxation, and then State taxation. What else? There are the public sector undertakings. You are expecting that they will give much more surplus. But these five five-year plans have proved that the public sector undertakings have become the real instruments for earning huge profits for the big monopolists. Their pull on the Government is so big and on the management of public sector undertakings so much strong that they will never allow prices of the commodities coming out of these undertakings to be raised to earn huge surplus—as long as the interests of private capitalists are linked up with the production of the public undertakings.

We have told categorically that landlordism must be completely eliminated and peasantry given land. We have always advocated, not to-day alone, that all the monopoly houses—both foreign and Indian—must be nationalized. Government will decide whether it should be done with, or without compensation. The Constitution has now been amended. Compensation can be nominal; but leaving those monopolists to have control over our economy, you cannot remove unemployment from the country. And you cannot remove poverty from the country without complete abolition of landlordism. The way this Plan suggests

foreign aid, Mr. Stephen has correctly put it. It is said that Rs. 8,000 crores of foreign aid will now be necessary. The Planning Commission has shown it to be 5 per cent. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy said that 5 per cent. was nothing. It is not 5 per cent, but 12 per cent of the total amount to be invested, namely, Rs. 69,000 crores in the Public Sector. This shows more dependence on foreign aid. I fully agree with Mr. Stephen who spoke about this. The door is being opened for multi-national corporations. We are starting the import of foreign goods, where we are competent to produce, manufacture our own indigenous goods. We are importing such goods. This is their line. And the emphasis on the rural sector is not an isolated thing. This is the formula advocated by the World Bank long ago.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): quite right.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: It applies to you also, not only this Janata Government. In 1974 McNamara came. This is the continuation of the same policy pursued by the Congress Government. This is our main accusation.

So, the World Bank wants that India should not advance in industrialisation because there is competition in that. They want Indian markets as far as possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are 22 minutes for your party. You have taken 20 minutes already. Please try to wind up.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The World Bank wants that India should remain a market for their goods, and that our Government should be involved more in agriculture.

Then, regarding improvement of slum dwellings, this is a proposal of World Bank. They are interested in giving money for this, but they do not want that we should set up new industries further. Money has been

allotted for the public sector undertakings, but that is only for some extension work, to achieve better utilisation of capacity.

So, this means that our Indian market is being opened to foreign goods. We have started importing. Because of the low purchasing power of the people and because the purchasing power is going down the internal market is shrinking, our big houses, whose production is increasing, are very much interested in having outside markets, and that is why they are hobnobbing with all the foreign monopolists to have foreign markets, and there is more and more collaboration with these imperialist countries. Even the liberalisation of the MRTP Act and other concessions show that private big capitalists can have agreements with multinational corporations in matters of technology and other things. This means they are very much interested in reorienting the home policy and the foreign policy of the Government of India, in seeing that our policies are run in such a way that their interests are defended in this country.

This means danger to our independence, danger to our self-reliance, and these are very basic things on which we cannot keep silent, and that is why it is essential that this draft Plan submitted here should not create illusions in the people that it is a very big Plan and that now poverty will be removed, unemployment will be removed. No, the result will be just the opposite, as it happened in the case of the other Five Year Plans. So, a basic change is absolutely essential, a basic change in the relations of production, in the property relations. That is the only solution to which the Janata Party Government must give serious thought.

श्री दुर्गा चन्म (कांगड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, अपनी छठी ड्राफ्ट प्लान पर कुछ भाष्यों ने अपने बिचार रखे हैं और सपोजीशन

के लीडर श्री स्टीफन ने भी अपने बिचार रखे हैं। पहले उनके वक्त में जो प्लानिंग चलता था तो उसको नेशनल प्लानिंग माना गया और सब पार्टियाँ उसको लेकर चलती थीं और विश्वास के साथ हम कह सकते थे कि यह नेशनल प्लानिंग है लेकिन उन्होंने जिस तरीके से क्विटीसाइज किया है, उससे साफ़ जाहिर होता है एक पीलिये के मरीज को पीलिया ही पीलिया दिखायी देता है। उसे झूठी कोई बात दिखायी नहीं देती है। उन्होंने कहा है कि हमने तीस साल में जो प्रोडक्शन केपेसिटी देश में क्रियेट की है सिर्फ उसी को जारी रखने का इस प्लान में टारगेट रखा गया है और सिक्स्थ फाइव इयर प्लान में कोई नये कारखाने लगाने की बात नहीं रखी गयी है। उनका खयाल है कि देश में सीमेंट के, फटिलाइजर के और कारखाने नहीं लगने वाले हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस ड्राफ्ट प्लान को गौर से नहीं देखा है। अगर वे इसे गौर से देखते तो उन्हें मालूम हो जाता कि हमारा 1977-78 में सीमेंट का, फटिलाइजर का कितना प्रोडक्शन था और वह 1978-79 में कितना होगा। स्टील की प्रोडक्शन 1977-78 में 7.73 मिलियन टन होने की घोषणा है जबकि वह छठे प्लान पीरियड में 11.80 मिलियन टन हो जायेगी। इसी से आप झन्झा लगा लें कि हमारे यहाँ इसके कितने कारखाने बढ़ेंगे। हमारे पास इस समय जितने स्टील के कारखाने हैं उनकी इतनी केपेसिटी नहीं है कि वे इतनी प्रोडक्शन कर सकें। इसका मतलब साफ़ है कि इसके नये कारखाने लगेंगे। इसी तरह से फटिलाइजर के नये कारखाने लगेंगे तभी जब कर फटिलाइजर की पैदावार डबल हो सकेगी। सीमेंट की प्रोडक्शन के बारे में भी देख लीजिये। 1977-78 में सीमेंट की पैदावार 19.20 मिलियन टन होने की घोषणा है जो कि छठे प्लान पीरियड

[श्री दुर्गा चन्द]

में 29 से 30 मिलियन टन हो जायेगी। सीमेंट की पैदावार छठे प्लान पीरियड के आखिर में कितनी बढ़ जायेगी इससे यह बात साफ है कि इसके नये प्लांट लगेंगे तभी जाकर पैदावार बढ़ेगी।

इन सब बातों से यह मालूम हो रहा है कि छठे प्लान में बहुत अधिक इन्वेस्टमेंट हो रहा है। यह सारी प्रोडक्शन बिना इन्वेस्टमेंट के तो नहीं हो जायेगी। सिक्स्थ प्लान में 1 लाख, 16 हजार, 240 करोड़ रुपये का ब्राउटले निर्धारित किया गया है। इसी ब्राउटले से आप अन्दाजा लगा लीजिये कि कितना बड़ा इन्वेस्टमेंट हो रहा है। इस प्लान में हमारा हर साल 4.7 परसेंट का ग्रीथ रेट होगा। इस प्लान के टोटल ब्राउटले में से हमने 69,380 करोड़ रुपये का ब्राउटले पब्लिक सेक्टर के लिए रखा है। पावर जनरेशन के लिए हमने 15,750 करोड़ रुपये रखे हैं और एग्रीकल्चर और एलाइड एक्टिविटीज के लिए 8,600 करोड़ रुपये रखे हैं। इसके अलावा हमने 9,650 करोड़ रुपये इरिगेशन और फलड कंट्रोल के लिए रखे हैं।

इतना सारा इन्वेस्टमेंट करने के बाद क्या नये कारखाने नहीं लगेंगे? नये कारखाने लगने से क्या एम्प्लायमेंट जनरेट नहीं होगी? मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्लान में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है जिसकी नुकताबीनी हो। हाँ आपको इसके बारे में सुझाव अवश्य देने चाहिए और यह बताना चाहिए कि कहाँ-कहाँ इसमें डिफेक्ट है। तभी हम आपकी बातों से फायदा उठा सकेंगे। अगर आप इसकी नुकताबीनी करते रहे तो इसकी इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में रुकावट आयेगी। अगर इसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में रुकावट आती है तो उससे स्टैंड्स को नुकसान होगा। हमें ऐसी कोई बात नहीं करनी चाहिए जिससे देश को नुकसान हो। हम सब मिल कर इस प्लान के टारगेट्स को पूरा करें।

मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि तीस साल के बाद यह पहला समय है जब लोगों ने देखा है, गांव के लोगों ने देखा है कि कोई सरकार बनी है। मैं अपने हिमाचल प्रदेश के मुतालिक तो मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस सरकार की तीस साल की कार्रवायियों के अन्दर वहाँ पर पांच परसेंट लोगों को पीने का पानी नहीं मिला था। अपनी कंस्टिट्यूएन्सी के मुतालिक मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वहाँ एक भी जगह पाइप के जरिये पानी नहीं पहुँचा था लेकिन जनता पार्टी की अब से गवर्नमेंट बनी है देखने में आ रहा है कि हर जगह पानी का काम हो रहा है और अगर यही रफ्तार रही तो मैं समझता हूँ कि पांच साल में हम अस्सी परसेंट लोगों को कवर कर आयेगे और तीस साल में जहाँ पीने का पानी तक लोगों को नसीब नहीं हुआ था यह सरकार उनके बास्ते पानी का प्रबन्ध कर देगी।

यह छठा प्लान अप्रैल में शुरू हुआ और 1982-83 तक चलेगा। इसमें प्रायोरिटीज को बदल दिया गया है। सारा डाइवर्शन इनवेस्टमेंट का गांवों की तरफ, रूरल एरियाज की तरफ जाने वाला है। यह बहुत बड़ा काम आपने अपने जिम्मे लिया है। यह काम पिछले तीस साल तक नहीं किया गया जो आप करने आ रहे हैं। आप तक गांव सूखे थे, उनकी हालत खूबक थी। सारा कंसेंट्रेशन शहरों में होता चला गया, शहर बढ़ते चले गये और गांव उजड़ते चले गये। इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन शहरों में होता चला गया। लोगों में गांवों से शहर की तरफ जाने की एक होड़ सी लग गई। यह कैसे रक सकता है यही इस प्लान का मकसद है। मकसद यह है कि गांवों को एट्रैक्टिव बनाने की कोशिश की जाए, वहाँ इंडस्ट्री आए, एग्रिकल्चर को वहाँ बढ़ावा दिया जाये, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को वहाँ इंसटिब दिया जाये ताकि लोगों को रोजगार मिले और उनका क्लान शहरों की तरफ से हटे और गांव जो उजड़ रहे थे वे फिर से बसने

शुरू हो जायें। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि इम्प्लेमेंटेशन जो है उसकी तरफ ध्यानको खास ध्यान देना होगा। वहाँ पर काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज को ले जाना चाहते हैं, इरिगेशन की फैसिलिटीज देना चाहते हैं, बिजली की देना चाहते हैं तो जिस तरह से धापने शहरों का प्लानिंग किया है उसी तरह से धापको गांवों का भी करना चाहिये। धाज तक शहरों का ही प्लानिंग होता गया है गांवों का नहीं। जब किसी शहर को डिवेलप करना होता है तो उसका प्लान बन जाता है, सड़कें कैसे और कहाँ कहाँ होंगी, बिजली कितनी दी जायेगी, सीवेज सिस्टम कैसा होगा, कहाँ-कहाँ इंडस्ट्रीज होंगी सब तय हो जाता है। एक धायनाइज्ड तरीके से, प्लांट तरीके से शहरों का डिवलपमेंट धापने किया। अब जब धाप रिजोसिंस का डाइवर्शन गांवों की तरफ करने जा रहे हैं तो धापको यह भी देखना होगा कि काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज गांव में कैसे लगेंगी क्योंकि हर गांव में तो लग नहीं सकेंगी इस बास्ते कहाँ कहाँ लगेंगी। काटेज इंडस्ट्री का मकसद यह तो नहीं है कि लोग घर घर में चर्खा ले कर बैठ जायेंगे। मकसद यह होगा कि छोटे-छोटे यूनिट लगें जिनमें बिजली इस्तेमाल हो और वे बड़े पैमाने पर नहीं होंगे। इसलिए हमें चाहिए कि गांवों का प्लानिंग करना हम शुरू करें ताकि ग्राहिस्ता ग्राहिस्ता वस साल में कम धाज कम पचास परसेंट गांव जो हैं वे माडल गांव बन सकें और उनका विकास प्लांट तरीके से हो। वहाँ सब सलूलियतें प्लांट तरीके से उपलब्ध की जायें। यह सारी जिम्मेबारी ब्लाक पर या पंचायत पर दी जायेगी। अब ब्लाक का तजुबा हमारा यह है कि तीस साल से सी०डी० के मातहत धाजों वधया खर्च किया गया है बाहे इरिगेशन के लिए, रूरल रोड्स के लिए, बिजली के लिए, पानी के लिए लेकिन वहाँ न सड़कें बनी हैं और न ही इंडस्ट्री उबरी हैं। ब्लाक डिवलपमेंट के जरिये सारा पैसा सी०डी० के मातहत

जो बा वह आया हो गया है। इस बास्ते ब्लाक को री-स्ट्रक्चर करने की जरूरत है, उनके बास्ते टारगेट्स फिक्स करने की जरूरत है। साल में कम धाज कम चार पांच माडल गांव एक एक ब्लाक में हो जाने चाहियें। यह काम प्लांट तरीके से हो, जहाँ काटेज इंडस्ट्री भी लगें, तमाम दूसरी सलूलियतें भी उपलब्ध की जायें, पानी, बिजली, हाउसिंग फैसिलिटीज सब प्लांट तरीके से वहाँ पहुंचाई जायें।

अब मैं पावर जनरेशन के मतलबिक कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। यह टारगेट फिक्स किया गया है कि सिक्स्थ फाइव-थीअर प्लान में कितनी बिजली तैयार होगी और किस किस सोर्स से कितनी तैयार होगी। 1951 में हमारे पास 2300 मेगावाट बिजली थी, 1976-77 में हमारी कंपेसिटी 24,000 मेगावाट तक पहुँच गई, जिस में से हाइडल 9,115 मेगावाट, थर्मल 11919 मेगावाट और न्यूक्लियर 640 मेगावाट थी। 1977-78 में हम 2,000 मेगावाट एडीशनल बिजली की जनरेशन एन्टीसिपेट करते हैं। इस तरह हमारी टोटल कंपेसिटी 26,000 मेगावाट हो जायेगी। हम चाहते हैं कि सिक्स्थ प्लान में 18,5000 मेगावाट बिजली और तैयार की जाये। इस को मिला कर हमारी टोटल कंपेसिटी 44,500 मेगावाट हो जायेगी। इस के लिए प्लान प्राउटले 15,000 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है।

पेज 164 पर लिखा है कि बिजली की बल्क धाफ प्रोडक्शन थर्मल से की जायेगी, और हाइडल जनरेशन के मुताबिक कहा गया है कि वह ज्यादा टाइम-कनज्यूमिंग होती है, उस पर ज्यादा पैसा लगता है, और इस लिए सिक्स्थ फाइव-थीअर प्लान में हमें पावर जनरेशन का ज्यादातर धाधार थर्मल पर रखना पड़ेगा।

यह ठीक है कि थर्मल प्लांट लगाये जाने चाहियें, उन की जरूरत है, वे जल्दी लग

[नी दुर्गा बन्द]

जाते हैं और उन से फायदा भी जल्दी होता है। लेकिन इस बारे में हमें अपने रसोसिज और दूसरी बातों को भी अपने सामने रखना चाहिए। हम ने पावर जनीरेशन के लिए न्यूक्लियर स्टेशन लगाये हैं। उन के लिए हमें हैवी वाटर भी इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ रहा है और यूरेनियम भी बाहर से लाना पड़ेगा। हमारे कोयले के रीसोसिज भी लिमिटेड हैं। आखिर एक दिन वे खत्म होंगे और तब पावर का प्रश्न पैदा होगा।

दूसरी तरफ हमारे देश में हाइडल जनीरेशन की काफी कैपेसिटी और पोटेंशल है। इस लिए हमें उस की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। जहाँ तक उस के टाइम-कन्ज्यूमिग होने का सवाल है, उस में मैनेज-मेंट की गलती है। अगर हमारा मैनेजमेंट ठीक हो, तो हमें अपने हाइडल जनीरेशन के पोटेंशल को हारनेस करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए।

हमारे देश के नार्थ-वेस्टर्न एरिया में, जिसमें हिमाचल प्रदेश, त्रिहरी और गढ़वाल आ जाते हैं, गंगा, व्यास, सतलुज, चनाब और रावी के बेसिन हैं। हम वहाँ पर 15,000 मेगावाट बिजली तैयार कर सकते हैं। ट्रांसमिशन लाइन की कोई तकलीफ नहीं है। मैं आप को यू० एस० ए० की मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर एक रिवर के बेसिन को कंट्रोल किया जाता है। ये नहीं कि एक पावर स्टेशन रिवर ब्यास पर, एक सतलुज पर और एक गंगा पर लगाया जाये और उन के लिए प्रलग प्रलग ट्रांसमिशन लाइन्स हों। इस से खर्चा बढ़ता है। इस लिए हमें यहाँ भी एक रिवर के बेसिन को कंट्रोल करना चाहिए। जैसे, सतलुज पर स्लेपर के मुकाम पर बिजली घर बनाया गया है। उससे सात किलोमीटर दूर कोल बेस की प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट बन गई है। इस के अलावा नाबपा-साकस की स्कीम है।

पम्बीस, तीस किलोमीटर के एरिया में पांच छः पावर स्टेशन लग सकते हैं और एक ट्रांसमिशन लाइन से वह बिजली नेशनल ग्रिड में आ सकती है।

अगर हमारे देश में बिजली, सीमेंट और स्टील की काफी प्रोडक्शन होगी, तभी देश में खुशहाली आ सकती है, हमारी प्राबल्य हल हो सकती है और प्लानिंग भी कामयाब हो सकता है। हाइडल जनीरेशन के मुताबिक मैं इतना ही कहूँगा प्रधान मंत्री जीसे कि इस तरह तबज्जह है। यह सब आसान और परमानेंट रिसोर्स है जो ग्रनएग्जा-स्टिबल है कभी खत्म नहीं होने वाला है। उस में एम्प्लायमेंट का भी पोटेंशियल है, लोकल मॅटीरियल भी उस में लगता है और उस का इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चर भी इन इलाकों में मौजूद है। तो वहाँ इन को संकशन कीजिए ताकि बिजली ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदा हो। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI DAJIBA DESAI (Kolhapur):

I would like to place my observations on the draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 before the House. The draft Plan is not complete: as the Prime Minister has said, some of the aspects of the Plan are to be discussed with the States and some information has to be collected. Therefore, I would have to restrict myself to certain topics which were discussed by the National Development Council—and these are the major objectives of planning, resources, etc. I don't want to go into the resources problem because, ultimately, it will have to be resolved by the Government.

The Plan says that a new concept of rolling Plan has been introduced in the planning in India. That means the Government will have an opportunity to modify it every year, after reviewing the position. So, under this sort of new thinking, annual Plans will be introduced. There won't be any Five Year Plans or a perspective of ten years' planning or something

like that. The second point is about a review of the previous year's planning.

The Planning Commission has, in this draft, given some conclusions. One is that the per capita production in agriculture has been stagnant. The second is that the concentration of economic power has increased in the sense that, within the corporate sector, the assets of bigger corporations have increased more rapidly, and the expansion of large-scale industries has failed to absorb a significant proportion of the increment to the labour force and led, in some cases, to a loss of income for the rural poor engaged in cottage industries like textiles, leather, pottery etc. The third conclusion is that the major beneficiaries, especially of the banking system, have been the wealthier part of the population, both in urban and rural areas, and the vast majority have barely been touched. The fourth conclusion is that an unduly large share of resources is thus absorbed in production which relates directly or indirectly to maintaining or improving the living standards of the higher income groups. So, the last 30 years' investment in this country has been absorbed just to develop the living conditions or for the amelioration of the upper 20 per cent of the population.

Therefore, I wanted to know, after reading the Plan, whether these conclusions have led the Government to re-consider the entire planning process. The Government or the Planning Commission has put up the objective of removing unemployment, poverty and inequality. So, after thirty years' experience of planning and large investments, we have come to the conclusion that still we have to fight poverty, remove unemployment, remove inequality. On the contrary, these evils have increased in the socio-political conditions of India. The Plan as it is presented does not give an indication of any change in the concept of investment or in the concept of allocations. The Prime Minister

said, and the Plan itself says, that the rural development has been given priority and more allocation has been made for agriculture, rural development, cottage industries, small scale industries etc. There is another thing that the agriculturists will be supplemented or the cultivating community will be given secondary employment in the cottage industries, milk dairies etc. and by that way, the employment conditions for them would improve.

During the last thirty years, with so many Five-Year Plans and investment of thousands of crores of rupees, we have failed to create employment opportunities in the rural areas. The same pattern is being accepted again. The National Commission on Agriculture has indicated that India will have to have an agricultural pattern of small farmers. But what has happened in actual practice during the last ten years is that the number of cultivators in India has decreased and the number of agricultural labourers has increased. That indicates that the small farmers are being driven out of the land. I want the Government to go into this problem and draw its own conclusions. My conclusion or my experience is that the small farmer is being driven out from the land he is joining the force of agricultural labourers. There is no employment opportunity, there is no improvement in the cultivator's life during the last thirty years. What is the reason? Is it that the agriculturist or the cultivator is not prepared to work? He is prepared to work. He toils day and night throughout the rainy season in cold and hot climate. If he is given the proper opportunities, proper incentives, he can produce more and in a number of seasons, we have seen that the agricultural production increased tremendously. The basic problem of rural India is how to take care of the small cultivators. The statistics show that 80 per cent of the cultivators are having below ten acres of land. That means that they require our best attention.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI DAJIBA DESAI: I want some more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to keep to the time allotted to individual Members. Please wind up now.

SHRI DAJIBA DESAI: The major problem of the Indian agriculturist is not to have a secondary industry or secondary employment, but to increase employment in agriculture. That will be done only if we assure a remunerative price to the cultivator. Remunerative price will give him additional support in financial matters; he will invest his savings in agriculture. Interjecting credits or interjecting something like subsidy will not help. This is the only way by which the production will increase and the earnings of the cultivator will increase. That will give us savings, that will give us market. Even if you have rural industries, cottage industries, where is the market for the products? The market can be developed only if you give remunerative prices to the agriculturists.

Secondly, the Government should not discriminate between agriculture and industry.

I will just quote one or two paragraphs from this draft.

"Stabilisation policies for agricultural commodities will involve appropriate support prices, buffer stock operations and imports when necessary. The commodities to be covered under this policy would include not only rice and wheat but also cotton and jute. Subject to our financial and administrative capabilities it is desirable to add pulses and oil seeds to this group. The approach of the Agricultural Prices Commission to the determination of support prices of various commodities has been sound, and it is important in the interests of price stability that no price increase

be given unless it is justified by substantial rise in input prices."

This is about agricultural prices. What about industrial commodities?

"In the case of manufatures price fixation should be limited to a few commodities where this is clearly required for maintaining overall price stability and orderly marketing for all such commodities, whether produced in the private or the public sector. A fair return on investment should be assured in determining administered prices..."

A fair return is assured to the industry but the same principle is not applied to agriculture. A fair return to agriculture means that he must have the cost of production, he must maintain his family and he should get a remunerative price. But here is this discrimination.

Another thing which some members have also pointed out is about electricity. Electricity in the whole of India is charged at two rates: one for the agricultural community and another rate which is a lower rate for the industrial community. Like this there are a number of discriminatory things in the economic development of the country. So, unless you wipe out this discrimination, you cannot do justice to both the sections and unless agriculture improves, industry cannot be sustained. So, this is the major thing. As I have no more time at my disposal, I thank you, with these words.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE (Jalgaon): We have on the floor of the House distinctive thoughts which have been expressed. One thought which as discerned from this draft Plan has been enunciated by the Leader of the Opposition. The planning that he has envisaged is altogether a different one than what is indicated in the draft Plan. Mr. Stephen thinks that it is no use going in for small-scale and cottage indus-

tries because, according to him, it is a retrograde step and the economics of production will not benefit the country. The expansion of big industries, more of factory goods shall alone sustain the economy. It will provide a capital formation and it may also at the same time give a boost to the economy so as to fulfil all the consumer requirements of the masses. This thought which has been put forth before the House is disproved by the very process of planning which we have followed for the last 25 years. All the Five Year Plans which required crores of rupees of investment have definitely not benefited at least 75-80 per cent of the people of this country. The statistics which have been produced in the same draft also show that the benefits have not percolated to the lowest in the ladder, the marginal farmers and particularly, the landless labour and unemployed persons.

I would like to point out as to the planning of more capital goods investment, as to what happened in this country, about its growth and about the rate per capita, on the basis of 1960-61 prices. In 1950-51, the per capital income was Rs. 252.9, in 1960-61 it is 305.6, in 1970-71 it is only 353, in 1974-75 it is 343.2, in 1975-76 it is 365.9.

The annual growth rate in 1960-61 is 4.54, in 1970-71 it is 4.40, in 1974-75 it is 1.14 only and in 1975-76 it is 8.76.

This growth rate of 8.76 in the year 1975-76, is an exceptional one. Let us analyse, why it is so, why such a tremendous growth rate has been recorded in this particular year? What is the reason? Is it because we have invested more in the industry? Is it the effect—that we have expanded industry to a very very great extent? The reason is, obviously not. It is merely the effect of favourable agricultural production which has come in 1975-76. But for this, this rate of growth could never have been doubled. This average has been

doubled in the year. So, there are potentialities of agriculture for an increase in production and ineconomic growth process. What has happened, with all these capital investment goods? I will give the output capital ratio.

In the first Plan, from 1951-56 the output capital ratio was 47—that means an additional increase generated during the period over the investment. In the Second Plan i.e. 1956-61 it is only 39. In the Third Plan 1961-66 it is 21. Thereafter there was Annual Plan. In the mean while in 1967-69 it was 20 and in the Fourth Plan 1969 it is 19 only. So, we find right from the First Plan what was 47 has dwindled down to 19. That is the output capital ratio. This points out that the industrial investment does not pay more. It has a longer gestation period. Not only that, but we find that from planning to its implementation and the actual production, there is a great time lag. Consequently, the capital investment also enormously increases and the ultimate output which we are getting does not bear the desired production ratio and, therefore, Mr. Stephen would be required to think again, rethink on the process, as to whether this planning which has been there for the last 25 years, whether it has really paid.

17 hrs.

We started planning. We had Colombo Plan which we adopted. Just it was meant for development of common wealth countries. We adopted it and then comes Nehru and Mahalonobis age, which has a definite plan. This has a thrust on industrial investment. That was the principal thing which was done, that we put more investment in the industries there will be steel available; there will be cement available; there will be electricity available there will be all types of infra-structure available and in the second phase it was expected that the consumer goods could be

[Shri Yashwant Borole]

produced to a very very large extent to meet requirements of the Indian people and the masses. But, unfortunately, this has not come to be true. The position in which we are placed here is that the Indian people have suffered the rising trend in prices continuously. There has been a rising trend of unemployment and under-employment. There has been a rising trend in inequalities also. There has been rise in the poverty. Sixty per cent of the masses are below the poverty line. These facts cannot be brushed aside. We have to bear in mind all the consequences produced by the implementation of the Plans and, therefore, the perspective will have to be totally changed. At the same time, I would like to say that we are not decrying any improvements made in the past. My Opposition friends should never think on those lines. The Prime Minister has said more than once on the floor of the House that we do not say that nothing has been done during the last thirty years but do not get satisfaction thereof that everything that has been done is correct and right and on the proper lines and fit for Indian conditions.

Our conditions are very peculiar. Eighty per cent of our population is dependent on agriculture spread over a large number of villages. So, the question to be considered is as to what type of economy we are going to give them. We cannot go like Mr. Samar Mukherjee that everything can be disbanded in this democratic set-up. We know the forces behind Russia and China. We know what is the freedom that has been there. We also do not want merely to create a materialistic world around us. We want to develop a system where we can develop both the spirit and the mind as well as the material gains simultaneously. No doubt, thirty years is a long period to wait. Hence there is all the more necessity to hasten and really move on. If need be we shall even import consumer goods which are not available in the coun-

try for distribution to the poor who are not getting the same at a fair price. Till our cottage and small scale industries develop we have to meet this shortcoming. Mr. Stephen said that liberalisation of imports means killing of our own industries. This is not the correct position. Our industries will neither get killed nor get abolished as has been pointed out by Mr. Stephen. It would not be done like that. We are determined that advantages must percolate to the lowest man. In what way they can percolate this. Agriculture will have to be strengthened first and by and large small industries and cottage industries will have to be supplemented. There is a tremendous potentiality for increasing the production in agriculture but we have not realised this. The increase in the growth rate in 1975-76 is mainly due to increase in the agricultural output. Hence there is the necessity for increasing the irrigation facilities and we are determined to do that. More irrigation facilities will not only increase the production in agriculture in the country, but it will give employment to a large section of people. If the double cropping system adopted with the aid of irrigation, certainly there is going to be a need for double labour force in this field. So much so, better economics of agriculture is going to give us better and cheaper food. These factors are very well interlinked and therefore consequently if agriculture is given proper attention, definitely there will be more employment potential generated in this field.

So far as small scale industries and cottage industries are concerned, I take it that they are supplementary and complementary to agriculture. When agriculturists do not find work, sometimes when there is an off-season, they can very well be engaged in cottage industries and consequently more employment can be created. There are certain points which I would like to make. It has been said on the floor of the House that it is

not a fact that the N.D.C. has approved this draft Plan. The objectives of the Draft Plan have certainly been approved of by the N.D.C. There is no dispute about the objectives which have been now incorporated in this particular Draft Plan. The dispute is only regarding the proportion of the Central assistance that is to flow. Whether it should flow from the Centre or whether the States should have resources at their own command to implement the schemes and projects by themselves is the question to be considered. It is merely a question of proper and better understanding and adjustment among the members of the federal polity.

Now, another point is: which port in India should be developed? Whether the port should be developed in Madras or Maharashtra or West Bengal is to be decided by the Centre. If this question is left to the States, are they going to solve the problem of the State on a national basis? The States like Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh have been deprived of their plans because of non-availability of funds with them. The N.D.C. and the Chief Ministers agreed to have 10 per cent allocation. But both are not satisfied with this agreement. They are also not satisfied with even 70 per cent loans and 30 per cent of grants to be given by the Centre. I do not think there is any other difference in regard to the objectives of the planning. The Planning is accepted. How to float more schemes in consultation will be a different matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: That will be a different matter. Another thing I want to suggest is regarding the framework of administration, which is very necessary. The Plans are not implemented, many aspects of Plans are not implemented. For a while, I will tell you a story, of a farmer. He said: "I lost my well". He has

given in a newspaper that his well in a farm was stolen away. What he wanted to say was, when he went for getting grants, what happened in the revenue department, the loan is being granted in stages. After getting the first instalment which is for digging the well, he actually did not dig it and got a certificate by bribing some officials to the effect that the digging is over and got the second instalment for construction of well. In a similar way he got the third instalment also, but the well is not there. That is what is going on. Therefore the question of administration becomes very important. How can the Farmers' Cooperative be developed? These are the more important questions which will have to be dealt with Farmers' Cooperatives cannot be established in a day because people do not like to surrender their parcel of land and resources because the cooperatives themselves are not functioning well.

The real question before this party, the ruling party and the country is, what machinery we are going to provide, is it only the administrative machinery of State, Collector, BDO and so on working and functioning? The people's cooperation and People's participation could be invoked by certain process, by floating some institutions which will inspire confidence among the farmers, landless labourers, and which will have direct dealings with the farmers; let there be a mass distributive system, percolating downwards to the lowest level so that every kind of help will reach the villagers. The real question which we have to tackle is, rooting out the corruption, creating confidence in the illiterate masses and villagers that here is a real organisation for them which should be developed and which will benefit them.

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay South-Central): Madam Chairman, So far as this document is concerned, I welcome that feature which relates to a sort of confession of failures of

[Shri B. C. Kamble]
the previous Government. That is a right assessment and it appears like a religious confession and I think that the Prime Minister who is very sincere will see that the confession of failures which are mentioned in the Plan are not committed and there will not be a further occasion to mention the failures so far as the implementation of the present Draft Five Year Plan is concerned.

What happened to the previous Five Year Plans? The schemes under the previous Plans appear to be *ad hoc* and there was no specific scheme as far as the removal of unemployment is concerned. The result has been very disastrous. The result is mentioned at page 3 that 20 per cent of the population own only 1 per cent of assets and 4 per cent of the population own 30 per cent of the assets. This shows that this country is like a divided house so far as the economic situation is concerned. The percentages at page 3 are so far as the rural situation is concerned. If we take into consideration the urban situation, it will be a worse picture. Therefore, whatever mistakes have been committed in the previous plan, they should be rectified.

Taking the plans as a whole, what is the position? We are grouping in a growth rate between 1 to 2 per cent. From 3.2 per cent, under this draft the growth rate is supposed to be 4.7 per cent. For the last 30 years, we are grouping within 2 per cent of growth. Is it commendable? So far as life expectancy is concerned, from 30 years it has reached 46 years. That means, every two years, we can increase the life of an average Indian only by one year. If we compare these figures, what is it really that we are planning? I feel that we are very very backward compared with the rest of the world.

If we take the position of backward classes in the previous plan, per head annually there was a provision of 4 annas, i.e. 25 paise. How can there

be economic development if this is the provision? In the present draft, it comes to at the most one rupee. The population of backward classes is 25 per cent as per this draft. The provision made is 1 per cent. The Prime Minister will understand that if the previous plans have failed and the benefits have not accrued to the very backward classes, again in this draft plan injustice is being done to them. As I said, if he is sincere about it, he will see that the allocation for the welfare of the backward classes is increased.

It appears that so far as the present draft is concerned there appears to be a shift to rural development. I have not been able to understand exactly what is going to be the rural development and what are going to be the jobs that will be created. I want to be frank. If the jobs to be created under rural development are going to be merely hereditary as they came down for centuries, then we will oppose it tooth and nail. Therefore, if the jobs are to be considered, the jobs must be created in such a manner that the hereditary quality must be abolished. Only modern methods should be employed and jobs should be created. That is my first suggestion.

Secondly, if we compare the allocation given at page 17 in the draft, we find that social services are sacrificed. There is comparison on pages 17 and 18. So far as industry and minerals are concerned, there is an increase of 40 per cent. In irrigation and flood control, the increase is 128 per cent. And energy etc. 102 per cent and social services hardly 30 per cent. Therefore, Sir, what has been sacrificed is the social services.

Now, I would like to make a few suggestions to the Prime Minister, namely, unless the economic relationship which has come right from the Mughal Emperors down to the present day, is re-arranged, nothing can be done. And therefore, the Directive Principles which are embodied in

Article 39 should be taken into consideration while making these proposals and I am really sorry that no attention has been paid to the Directive Principles, particularly Article 39, which speak about the control of ownership of the material resources of the nation.

As the time is very short, I would like to make two more suggestions. With all the representatives of various sections of the backward classes, have a full-fledged discussion with regard to the schemes of welfare which they would like to have and then adopt those schemes. Otherwise if the principle embodied in the Draft is selecting a few families or selecting a few individuals, that is going to worsen and the have-nots would be still sinking down.

The second suggestion I would like to make is, whatever the lands they may have from the hereditary days or even today, they should be taken over by the State and the State farms should be established and the modern methods of agriculture should be employed. They should be divested of the ownership of whatever little land they have. Creation of ownership amongst the backward classes or the Scheduled Castes of one acre or two acres, which is uneconomic, is of no use. Take over the entire land, set up State farms with modern methods. That would be one of the ways of improving their conditions.

Finally, I would like to request the Prime Minister that the view that is taken about the individuals or families, is not going to help anything. Therefore, the proposal should be considered at a representative meeting of the backward classes and the implementation also should be considered in such a Conference.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call the next name, I would like to tell

the hon. Members that here is a long list of hon. Members who want to speak. So, the time limit should be strictly adhered to.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The time is being extended.

बौधरी बलबोर सिंह (होशियारपुर):
सभापति महोदय वड़ी खुशी की बात है कि हमारी प्लानिंग के इनचार्ज गांधीवादी मोरारजी भाई हैं। प्रधान मंत्री तो वे हैं ही लेकिन प्लानिंग के भी इनचार्ज हैं। गांधी जी ने जो कहा था उसकी तरफ अगर आप देश को ले जाना चाहते हैं तो आप बोल्ड स्टेप लें जैसे कि प्रोहिबिशन के बारे में आपने बोल्ड स्टेप लेने की कोशिश की है। चाहे पीने वाले या कुछ और लोग कुछ भी कहते जायें लेकिन आप अपने तौर पर उस तरफ चलेंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान राजनी तौर पर आपके बड़ेगा। महात्मा गांधी ने बेंसिक बात यह कही थी कि हम सैल्फ-सफीशिएंट हों, हमारे ग्राम आत्मनिर्भर हों। अगर ग्रामों को आप लें तो फिर प्लानिंग के सारे ढांचे को बदलना पड़ेगा। इस वक़्त जो ढांचा बनता है, उस में यही होता है कि इतने करोड़ रुपये या इतने अरब रुपये इस फण्ड में आ जायेंगे, उस से हम यह करेंगे, वह करेंगे, लेकिन इस के उलटे अगर हम यह मान लें कि ग्राम हमारा बेंसिक यूनिट है—अगर किसी गांव की आबादी 2 हजार है, तो उस में कितना फण्डा चाहिये, कितनी दूसरी चीजें चाहियें, इन सब का उत्पादन उसी गांव में हों, गांव की अकूरियात गांव में ही पूरी हों, तो फिर प्लानिंग के बारे में हमारे सोचने का ढंग बदल सकता है।

अगर हम पुराने इतिहास को देखें—ग्रंथों के जमाने से पहले, सारी चीजें गांव के अन्दर ही पैदा होती थीं। लेकिन बाद में हालात बदलते गये। एक समय ने कहा है—

मज-इश्क पर रहमत खुदा की,
मर्ब बढ़ता गया ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की।

[बीधरी बलरौर सिंह]

हमारे प्लानिंग का असर उलटा होता गया। हम कहते रहे कि बराबरी का समाज लाना है, लेकिन कैसे समाज लाये—हमने बड़ी-बड़ी इमारतें बनानी शुरू कर दी, शहर बनते गये। पुराने शहरों को हम गलियाँ निकालते गये, लेकिन जो नये शहर बने—वे कैसे बने—मान नगर, शान नगर, सेवा नगर। सेवा नगर में कौन रहते हैं—क्लास 4 एम्पलाइज, क्योंकि वे सेवा करते हैं। जहाँ पहले किसी बड़े धावमी के मकान के साथ गरीब का मकान होता था, गरीब और धमीर के बच्चे साथ-साथ खेलते थे, उसी मिट्टी में पलते थे, लेकिन धाज गरीब का बच्चा धमीर के बच्चे के साथ नहीं खेल सकता, उन को मिलने का मौका भी नहीं मिल सकता—इस तरह का समाजवादी हिन्दुस्तान में धाया। जहाँ पहले सब बराबर थे, सब मिल कर काम करते थे, सब में भाई-बारा था, धाज वह खत्म हो गया। जहाँ पहले किसी गांव में किसान धनाज पैदा करता था, तो लोहार उस के हल की मरम्मत करता था, तिरखान उसका लकड़ी का काम करता था, कपड़ा बुनने वाला उस की कपड़े की जरूरत को पूरा करता था, जब फसल पक कर धाती थी तो वह बैठ जाते थे और अपनी जरूरत के मुताबिक उस को बांट लेते थे उस में दो-धरी तिरखान की है, 2 धरी लोहार की है, 2 धरी कपड़ा बुनने वाले की है, 2 धरी जिस ने लेबर की है, उसकी है, इस तरह से वे लोग अपनी जरूरत को पूरा कर लेते थे। लेकिन धाज हालात बिल्कुल बदल गये हैं—अब इंसान गुलाम बन गया है। बिजली का गुलाम है, मशीनरी का गुलाम है। धाज बिजली, मशीनरी और दूसरे साधन हम पर राज करते हैं। हम ने समाज को बेहतर बनाने के लिये इन का इस्तेमाल किया, लेकिन नतीजा क्या हुआ—मशीनरी ने इंसान को बेकार बना कर रख दिया।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी गांधी बादी हैं और गांधी जी ने यह कहा था कि ग्रामों को

आत्म-निर्भर बनाओ, ग्रामों को बेस बनाओ जो खुद यह फैसला करें कि उन्हें क्या चाहिये ग्राम को डाक्टर चाहिये तो वे खुद डाक्टर बनाये, ग्राम में निरक्षता है, उसे दूर करना है, तो वे टीचर बनाये। इसी तरह से एडल्ट एजुकेशन के लिये जो टीचर रिटायर होते हैं वे एडल्ट्स को पढ़ाना शुरू कर दें तो निरक्षरता दूर हो सकती है। लेकिन ये सब काम गांव में बैठ कर गांव वाले खुद करें, यहाँ दिल्ली में बैठ कर या चण्डीगढ़ में बैठ कर हम उन के लिये प्रोग्राम बनाये कि हम को इतने करोड़ धादमियों को पढ़ाना है, इतने करोड़ बच्चों को पढ़ाना है—तो यह काम नहीं हो सकेगा। जब तक हम देहात में नहीं जाते गांव वालों के साथ बैठ कर इस काम को नहीं करते तो काम नहीं चलेगा। वहाँ जा कर हम को देखना चाहिये कि उन की क्या जरूरियात हैं उनको कितना कपड़ा चाहिये, कितनी खाण्ड चाहिये, कितनी दूसरी सहायियों चाहिये और जो चीजें देहातों में न बन सकें, वह बाहर से मंगाई जायें—सब गांवों का सही मायनों में विकास होगा। वहाँ पर चर्चा चलाने के बजाय धागा बड़ी-बड़ी इण्डस्ट्रीज से प्राये, खड़ी लगी हो तो वह बिजली से चले—दूसरों पर निर्भर रहने से हम आत्म-निर्भर नहीं हो सकते। हम को इस की बुनियाद में जाना चाहिये—हमारी बेसिक रिक्वायरमेंट क्या है और उस को गांवों के जरिये कैसे पूरा किया जा सकता है, हम को अपनी मौजूदा इकानामिक्स में सपे के रोल को खत्म कर के बीजों का जो रोल है उस तरफ जाना चाहिये। हमारे यहाँ जो चीजें बनती हैं हम उनको वीलत समझे, लेकिन हम ने नोट को ज्यादा महत्व दिया, उस के तकसीम में ही गड़बड़ हो जाती है। अगर एक धावमी कपड़ा बनाता है, दूसरा जूता बनाता है और तीसरा धावमी धनाज पैदा करता है तो वे आपस में बांट लें और आपस में एक दूसरे को चीजें दें। गांधी जी का यह नजरिया था। इस

के बारे में उन्होंने कहा था और अगर इस ढंग से हम शुरू करें तो बहुत ही दिक्कतें होंगी। जाएंगी और यह जो हम कहते हैं कि बिरला के पास जो 37 करोड़ रुपये थे वे आज बढ़ कर 1100 करोड़ के ऊपर हो गये और टाटा के पास जो 37 करोड़ रुपये थे वे आज बढ़ कर 1200 करोड़ के ऊपर हो गये। इस तरह की बातें बन्द हो जाएंगी। अगर नीचे से चलना शुरू करेंगे तो हमारा जो प्लानिंग है, वह प्लानिंग सही ढंग से चलना शुरू हो जाएगी और हम हर धादमी की जरूरियात को पूरा कर सकेंगे। आज झगड़ा होता है कि हरिजनों को रिजर्वेशन चाहिए और अगर गांधी को यूनिट मान कर चलेंगे तो एक भी धादमी बेकार नहीं होगा। अगर मकान चाहिए तो मकान बनाने वाले मकान बनाएँ और जो चीजें चाहिए उन को बनाने वाले उन चीजों को देंगे और अगर देहात में वे नहीं मिल सकती हैं तो बाहर से वे जाएंगी और देहात का फालतू माल बाहर भेजा जाएगा और उस के बदले में बाहर से चीजें ली जाएंगी। आज होता क्या है कि हमारी चीजों की अगर कीमत तय करनी है, तो उस को तय करने वाले विल्ली में बैठ कर उस को तय कर देते हैं, भ्रमदाबाद में जो बैठे हैं वे उस की कीमत तय कर देते हैं। यह जो नया जमाना आने वाला है, इस में सब से बड़ी जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम डिसेन्ट्रलाइज करें और इंडस्ट्री घर घर और गांव गांव में पहुंचे। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है और अगर भ्रमदाबाद में बम या एटम बम पड़ जाए, तो सारे देश से कपड़े का प्रकाल हो जाएगा या बम किसी और जगह, पड़ जाए, तो उस जगह जो बीच पड़ा होती है, वह पैदा होनी बन्द हो जाएगी और सारा काम रुक जाएगा क्योंकि आज सेन्ट्रलाइज सारा मामला है। अगर डिसेन्ट्रलाइज करेंगे तो इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि जब मूलक में किसी चीज की कमी आ जाए तो दूसरी जगहों से उस को पूरा किया जा सकता है और वहां से उस का विकास कर के हर

जगह पहुंचाया जा सकता है। अगर देहात को यूनिट मान लिया जाए, तो लीडरशिप वहां पर पैदा करने की जरूरत होगी। आज जो लीडरशिप विल्ली में है या बड़ीगड़ में है, तो वहां लड़ाई हो जाती है और लीडरशिप के लिए हर जगह फसाद होते हैं। अगर हम देहात को यूनिट मान लें तो हमें लाखों धादमियों की लीडरशिप के लिए जरूरत पड़ेगी जिन को वहां के इन्तजाम को समालना होगा। वहां पर वे प्लांट प्रोटेक्शन का काम करवा सकें, फसल का काम करवा सके सबको का इन्तजाम करवा सकें, देहातों में जो पानी की जरूरत है उस का इन्तजाम करवा सकें और अगर कोई ट्यूबवेल लगाना है, तो देहात वाले अपने तौर पर लगवा सकें, इन सब बातों के लिए देहातों में हमें लीडर्स की जरूरत पड़ेगी। अब तो क्या होता है कि यहां पर बैठ कर फसला करते हैं। अगर होशियारपुर का मसला है, वहां का माऊन्टेनियस एरिया है और बाढ़ का जो पानी आता है, वह वहां पर लोगों को तबाह कर देता है और उस इलाके को तबाह कर देता है, अगर वहां के लोग उस के लिए प्लानिंग करेंगे तो सब से पहले हम सोचेंगे कि होशियारपुर के जिले को किन चीजों की जरूरत है, होशियारपुर के देहातों की क्या जरूरत है और वहां कौन सी चीज पैदा हो सकती है और उन को हम कैसे यूटिलाइज कर सकते हैं, इन सब बातों की प्लानिंग ठीक से हो सकती है।

यह मैंने बन्द बातें कही हैं और मैं यह कहूंगा कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी इस के बारे में बोलचाली स्टेप लें तो इस बात को आगे ले जाने के लिए सारा देश आप के साथ होगा। सरमायदारों के लिए ही काम करने से देश में कुछ नहीं होने वाला है।

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the document placed before the House by the hon.

[Shri K. Lakkappa] Prime Minister for discussion has not indicated the direction in which the country's economy should be developed and should be implemented. I would like to quote one thing that the Draft Plan which was placed before the National Development Council was, for the first time in history, rejected by the various State Chief Ministers when it was discussed. I will never minimise the importance and also be keen interest of the Prime Minister because he takes certain concepts of Gandhian ideology which is very dear to him and at the same time, he sincerely adopts a certain planning envisaged by Jawaharlal Nehru. This shows the far sightedness of the Prime Minister. But, unfortunately, it has been coming into conflict with the Janata Party constituents of various characters and shades of opinion. Now they are trying to dilute and dismantle the very spirit of the Prime Minister's concept of planning by various factors through various people.

There has been—it is needless to state—a lack of unity on economic and social purpose within the Janata conglomeration itself and this is the main bottleneck. The differences are revolving around conflicting approaches on plan priorities and strategy. It is clear that the basic economic policies of the country can be evolved only on the basis of a national consensus. But, unfortunately, the national consensus was not there at the meeting of the NDC and at the same time divergent views were expressed regarding this plan concept, the Rolling Plan and its concept. This is nothing but dismantling the planning system that had been envisaged by the previous Government.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay North-East): Sanjay Gandhi.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Do not quote Sanjay Gandhi. You may be having phobia for people. I do not have. I am always for the people. I have been serving the people for the last so many years long before Dr.

Subramaniam Swamy came here. You may be having phobia for people, but I do not have a phobia of that kind. In spite of Prime Minister's tribute to Jawaharlal Nehru for his great foresight in introducing planning and its incorporation in the NDC resolution, it has been confronted by people who are holding the concept of private sector—this of course the Prime Minister genuinely may not believe—but the constituents are opposing the concept of prospective planning and also the development of the nation, of the country and its economy envisaged by the Planning Commission and how this Planning Commission would envisage the development of this country, we have to see. The performance of the Janata Party in one year is a clear reflection how and in which direction that is going on.

I would like to quote something which is very relevant here. To give remunerative prices to the jute growers has been opposed by no less a person than Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. I am putting it to you because this is an occasion to tell you how they are diluting the system and are doing dismantling systemically as far as the entire planning and developmental activities of this country are concerned.

AN HON. MEMBER: Nothing.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Nothing is wrong, if you hold that opinion, then I cannot say anything about it. But, unfortunately, people of this country were given different, time and again, warnings.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You address the Chair.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I will take some time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Strictly 10 minutes.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I would like to quote another performance of

the Janata Party. As far as our economy is concerned,—you see the direction in which they are going—not only there is economic stagnation but the growth has been withheld. There was money supply and it was up by 15 per cent. In 1977-78 financial year, the money supply expanded by 15.4 per cent. Between March 1977 and March 1978, it rose in absolute terms by Rs. 2402 crores—from Rs. 15,609 crores it rose to Rs. 18,011 crores. This increase of money will create inflation. In that direction, the performance of the Government is going on. I want to say that whatever may be the figures you have quoted, no new direction has been envisaged—other than quoting figures and explaining graphically how 40 per cent is below the poverty line etc.—which figure is also not correct. So, quoting figures and increasing money for certain items of the Plan outlay is not an indication of any plan for the development of the nation. Firstly, in regard to utilisation of man-power, how it should be utilised has not been planned or envisaged. That requires will on the part of the Government, the will that controls the entire nervous system of the Government. That will, that codification and that consolidation of directions towards growth is not there in the Government. So how can we expect any growth? This is only an ornamental document that has been placed today. There is no difference between previous plans and these documents, except that there is increased money for certain items like road work or employment or for some industrial purposes. But how are you going to utilise man-power?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only two minutes more. You are encroaching on the time of other Members.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My whip told me that I can take a little more time.

The basic concept is about the large-scale sector, the industrial sector. The large-scale sector, the in-

dustrial sector, the heavy industries which are already functioning and are giving or bearing fruit are to be dismantled by this changed concept and we are going back again to the bullock-cart age. You want to generate employment in the rural areas, but what are the industrial resources available in this country, which can be exploited for human development? If growth is envisaged, in the plan which has been created, the work under progress, and then water, forest wealth, mineral wealth and man-power has to be coordinated. Unless you create a coordinated effort and there is will on the part of the Government, how can you implement the schemes? Today we are having different types of Governments in different States, with different ideologies. Your partner in West Bengal is asking for a dialogue between the State and the Centre—which envisages a certain system of ideology and political philosophy. You are a partner here, but you are denying that dialogue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now: cooperate with the Chair.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: So, there is no question of any implementation of the draft Five Year Plan which is under consideration as it does not envisage in which direction our country can develop and what is the economic strategy that we have to adopt and what are the resources that you are going to exploit to meet the situation. There is nothing about tackling the burning problem of unemployment, under-employment, rural economy, industrial growth, utilisation of man-power, science and technology, the manner in which you are going to deal with science and technology and treat scientists, the manner in which you are going to advocate the private sector. You are rendering help directly or indirectly—by soft-peddalling and indirect nursing—to the multi-nationals. How can our economy come out of the clutches and stranglehold of certain groups in this country? The document does not

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

envisage anything in that respect. No infrastructure has been created either ideologically or economically. The entire thing requires a fresh look.

Ours is a developing country. The country's self-reliance in various sectors depends upon the will of the people and the will of the Government. The will of the Government is not there and, therefore, the implementation of the various policies is impossible. Political freedom without economic benefits to the people has no meaning. We should not discriminate between people. Today, we find everywhere class conflicts, discrimination, favouritism and nepotism. For example, the banking institutions are catering to the needs of the vested interests only and their own kith and kins. The whole approach of in this document is indicative of the capitalist outlook. I do not think that the discussion on this document would bring any results here: I would, therefore, warn the Government that they should change the concept and bring about a revolutionary change in the entire system and bring this country to prosperity and plenty. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was really astonished to hear Shri Subramaniam Swamy's speech today. As a matter of fact, by saying that for these thirty years, nothing has been achieved, it is not only insulting the Members, but he is insulting his own Prime Minister. You should not forget that though the Prime Minister is with you now, he has been out of the Congress Party only for eight or nine years. For twenty or twenty-one years' he was in the Congress Party, and he was very much involved in the preparation of the First, Second, Third or the Fourth Five-Year Plans, as Finance Minister Deputy Prime Minister etc. So, to say that we have not achieved any-

thing during the last thirty years is an insult to him as also to other people.

This document makes it very clear that we are self-sufficient so far as foodgrains are concerned and in certain other respects also. The only thing that they are emphasising is that there is disparity among and people and what we have to do to reduce this disparity.

In this connection, I appreciate this document which lays much emphasis on agriculture and rural development.

Agriculture depends upon so many factors. To develop agriculture, we require irrigation, we require electricity, we require fertilizers, we require pesticides and so many other things. What have we done so far in this direction? Take the case of irrigation. In this sector, unfortunately, we have neglected minor irrigation. There is lot of scope in this sector. All the major projects, which we have undertaken and have not yet been completed because of scarcity of money and other things, when completed are not going to irrigate the whole cultivable land in this country. That is why, we should lay proper emphasis on minor irrigation. The Prime Minister is not here now; I would like to request him to look into the scheme of Dr. K. L. Rao about linking of Ganga and Kaveri—I had mentioned this last time also. This is very very important. I know a lot of amount is involved in this project but it is worth taking up. That I would like to say. If this is undertaken, not only the whole cultivable land is irrigated by this but also there will be an emotional integration in the country. We always speak about national integration. If the Ganga is linked with the Kaveri, naturally Ganga water will flow throughout the country from the north to the south and people would like very much that they are having the Ganga water and naturally, it will help

national integration. In this connection, I request the Prime Minister and the Planning Commission. After all they have to provide the amount for this purpose. This is very very important and emphasis should be laid on this.

The second point I want to mention is about the development of backward regions. I am really sorry for the development of backward regions you have not provided any allocation for new railway lines. You speak about the development of backward regions but, for the development of backward regions, railway lines are very very important and they play a major role. But in this document you have made it very clear that you are not going to undertake any new line at all. You are only taking up modernisation of the existing lines, electrification and conversion of metre gauge into broadgauge. This is very unfortunate and particularly those who come from the backward regions are sore about it. I also come from Telengana, a backward region and there are other members also who come from backward regions and it is a great disappointment for us. Without railway lines we cannot develop these regions. I think this document has not been fully discussed by the Chief Ministers and when they discuss, I am sure they will lay emphasis on this. So, through you, I request the Prime Minister to kindly see that some new lines are laid. Since independence there is not a single line laid. This is a great injustice and I am sure you will please see that new lines are laid in these areas.

The other thing is that we speak about rural development. All right, you are going to provide some amount for the construction of roads, and rural water supply and all these things you are having. The only thing I would like to say is that whatever you achieve will be useless unless you control the population. I know you came to power on this

point of Nasbandi. I do not say anything about it but the only thing I would say is: however much you achieve and however much you develop, unless you control the population, you are not going to be self-sufficient in this country. That will be a very very dangerous thing. You please consider, Mr. Subramaniam Swamy, I know you always speak about Sanjay Gandhi and Nasbandi. But this Nasbandi is very much required—I will tell you. You may not apply it by force but when I read this document, nothing is mentioned about it. They have not given any importance to this population control and unless you control the population, it will not be possible for our country to achieve the economic development we want to achieve.

About industries, my leader, Mr. Stephen has already mentioned. You are emphasizing rightly on the small scale and cottage industries. It is not a fact that we have neglected these but we were emphasizing on big industries. Recently Mr. Fernandes, while addressing a Press conference in Calcutta, has himself admitted that unless there are big industries, there is no question of development of small scale industries. These small scale industries depend much upon these big industries. So there is no question of neglecting big industries. If anybody thinks that we have wasted our money on big industries and we should have now only small scale and cottage industries he will be very very wrong. That thinking is very dangerous to this country—I am telling you.

You are saying about this unemployment problem. The Prime Minister said that he is going to solve this unemployment problem within 10 years. Last time also I put a question to him. Within ten years you are going to remove unemployment. I would like to know in this one year how much of the problem of

[Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao]
unemployment have you solved? Shri Samar Mukherjee was also mentioning about it. You have not solved this. Problem of unemployment is linked with big industries. If industries are there unemployment will be solved. We should not neglect these big industries also.

My last point is about rural development. Without land reforms there is not going to be any rural development. You are allocating crores of rupees. So many crores of rupees are going to the rural areas, but they will go to big landlords only. That is not going to solve unemployment problem, of which you are very very particular. That is why I say land reforms are very very important. I would like to emphasise this point. In your own interest and in the interest of the country unless this land reform scheme is implemented, unless the landless persons are given lands, there will be chaos in the country. 70 per cent of the people are dependent on agriculture. 79 per cent of the landless poor people are there. That is why this problem is very very severe and urgent. Please try to solve it.

Again I will request the Government and also the Planning Commission to see that they should revise this new dangerous policy about the railway lines. New lines are very much required for the backward regions.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the Government for having produced this bold document—Draft Five Year Plan of 1978-83 which has envisaged an outlay of Rs. 1,16,000 crores.

In this regard I would like to point out, while making an inaugural speech the Prime Minister has frankly stated that as there has been no consensus in the National Development Council, probably they will have to wait till November, till the Finance

Commission submits its Report and the National Development Council meets again. So, I would like to know from the Government that from to-day till November of this year, are we to take that this will be a Plan holiday? Are they not going to implement any portion of the Plan as envisaged in the Draft Five Year Plan of 1978-83?

Now coming to the other point—the Prime Minister has been to my constituency on the 9th April, 1978. On behalf of the people of my constituency, I deem it a privilege to congratulate him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will resume discussion to-morrow.

Shri Ravindra Varma, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour has to present the Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.58 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE SEVENTEENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA): I beg to present the Seventeenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

HALF-AN DISCUSSION

ARTICLES SEIZED DURING SEARCH OF
MOTI DOONGARI PALACE.

श्री राम नरेश कुलबाहा (सलेमपुर) :
माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरे लिखित
प्रश्न सं० 3292 दिनांक 9-12-1977
और मौखिक प्रश्न सं० 641 दिनांक
7-4-1978 के जो उत्तर मंत्री महोदय
ने दिये हैं, दोनों उत्तरों में परस्पर विरोध
है, साथ ही 5 और 10 जून, 1975 के
छापे में मिले माल का ही 7 अप्रैल,
1978 के उत्तर में जिक्र है।
11-2-1975 के छापे में मिले माल का कोई

जिक नहीं है। इसलिये मैं आज इस चर्चा को उठाना चाहता हूँ।

मैंने अपने 9-12-1977 के प्रश्न में मंत्री महोदय से पूछा था—

क्या वित्त मंत्री जी यह बनाने की कृपा करने कि —

(क) जयपुर में जयगढ़ और मोती डूंगरी आदि से मिले खजाने का जमा न कराने प्रयत्न कम मात्रा में जमा कराने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) बाकी खजाना किस स्थान पर रखा गया है;

(ग) इसके लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति कौन-कौन से हैं; और

(घ) इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया—

(क) से (घ). “छिपाये गये खजाने” का पता लगाने के लिए केवल जयगढ़ किले में ही खुदाई की गई थी। यह कार्य 1976 में जून से नवम्बर तक की प्रबन्ध में किया गया था। उक्त खुदाई में कोई खजाना नहीं मिला।

मान्यवर, मैं आपसे माध्यम से सदन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने खुदाई की बात अपने प्रश्न में नहीं की थी। मैंने तो यह कहा था कि जयगढ़, मोती डूंगरी, आदि में मिले खजाने को, चाहे वह खुदाई से मिला हो या तलाशी से मिला हो, चाहे जैसे मिला हो, जहाँ से मिला हो, लेकिन जयगढ़ और मोती डूंगरी में जो खजाना मिला, वह कहाँ है ? लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कह दिया कि कुछ नहीं मिला। प्रश्न प्रलग और जवाब प्रलग।

मैंने अपने 7 दिसम्बर, 1978 के प्रश्न में मंत्री जी से पूछा था—

क्या वित्त मंत्री जी ने निम्नलिखित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे —

(क) मोती डूंगरी महल की तलाशी में बरामद वस्तुओं का व्योरा क्या है और वे कितनी मात्रा में बरामद हुई;

(ख) इन वस्तुओं को कितने जमा किया तथा कहाँ पर; और

(ग) उनका कुल मूल्य कितना है ?

इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि ये-ये समान मिला है।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ— मेरे पहले प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री जी ने कहा कि कुछ नहीं मिला, लेकिन दूसरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में उन्होंने जो सामान मिला, उसका विवरण दे दिया—इस तरह से मुझे एक ही प्रश्न के दो जवाब मिले। जब मैंने मंत्री जी से इसका जिक्र किया कि इन दोनों में से आप का कौन सा जवाब सही है, तो उन्होंने कहा कि दोनों जवाब सही हैं। मेरा यह कहना कि दोनों जवाब तो सही नहीं हो सकते। अगर पट्टला जवाब सही है तो फिर जब वह माल मिला, कहाँ रखा गया, कि खजाने में जमा हुआ। दूसरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में तो उन्होंने कह दिया कि फलां फलां माल मिला और खजाने में जमा कर दिया गया, इस बीच में वह माल कहाँ रखा। मैं यही जानना चाहता हूँ कि सारा माल किसकी कस्टडी में रहा, कहाँ रखा ? समापति महोदय, मेरी सूचना तो यह है कि खजाना मिलने के बाद तीन दिन तक जयपुर से दिल्ली की सड़क को जाम कर दिया गया और उस बीच में माल ढोया जाता रहा, लेकिन कितना किसके घर गया— इसका पता नहीं है। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता

[श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा]

है कि इसमें जाल बट्टा किया गया है, जाल बट्टा करके इस खजाने को जमा किया गया है, बाहिर कहीं-न-कहीं तो इसको रखा गया होगा। इसीलिए जब मंत्री जी ने पहला जवाब दिया, तो मैंने धर्मयुग की फाइलें सामने रख दीं, जिसमें वहाँ के माल और जेवरों की फोटो छपी थीं, तब उन्होंने मंजूर किया, बाद में मेरा वह प्रश्न लाटरी में नहीं आया।

मैं यही जानता चाहता हूँ कि बीच के दिनों में वह माल कहा रखा गया, किस के घर पर रखा या उसकी छिपाने की बदनीयती थी, तो किसकी थी और उसके खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की गई और इसमें सीपापोती क्यों की जा रही है, मंत्री जी के दोनों जवाबों में इतना अन्तर क्यों है ?

बिस्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : सभापति महोदय, सम्माननीय सदस्य ने अपने 9 दिसम्बर, 1977 और 7 अप्रैल, 1978 को दिये गये प्रश्नों के उत्तर के संदर्भ में यह आशा घंटे की चर्चा उठाई है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति को बिल्कुल स्पष्ट रूप में सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

जयपुर शहर में इन्कम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट और गोलड कन्ट्रोल अथॉरिटीज ने 11 फरवरी, 1975 से लेकर 13 जून, 1975 तक जयपुर राज घराने के अनेक स्थानों पर छापे डाले और तलाशियाँ लीं। छापे डाले और तलाशियाँ की, यह एक प्रसंग है। 1976 में जून, 1976 से नवम्बर, 1976 तक जयगढ़ किल की खुदाई का काम किया गया। इन्कम टैक्स विभाग और गोलड कन्ट्रोल अथॉरिटीज के द्वारा 11 फरवरी, 1975 से 13 जून, 1975 तक सर्वेज की गई और सीजर्स किए गए जयपुर राज घराने के अनेक

स्थानों पर और व स्थान कुल मिलाकर 8 होते हैं जिनमें से 3 दिल्ली में और 5 जयपुर में हैं। इन पाँचों में एक दूसरा राम बाग पैलेस है, दूसरा राजमहल पैलेस है, तीसरा मोती डूंगरी पैलेस है, चौथा सिविल लाइन्स पैलेस और पाँचवाँ सिटी पैलेस है। इन पाँच स्थानों पर फरवरी, से लेकर जून 1975 तक के दौर में तलाशियाँ ली गई और तीन स्थान जो दिल्ली में हैं, जिनमें से दो में कर्नल भवानी सिंह जी की पत्नी श्रीमती पद्मवती रहती हैं, वे हैं और एक वह है जिसमें कर्नल भवानी सिंह जी रहते हैं। इस प्रकार से कुल जो सर्वेज और सीजर्स हुये हैं, जो इन्कम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट और गोलड कन्ट्रोल अथॉरिटीज ने किये हैं, वे इन आठ स्थानों पर किये हैं सन 1975 में। यह एक प्रसंग है और जो खुदाई का काम किया गया, वह जून, 1976 से लेकर नवम्बर, 1976 तक किया गया और वह एक भ्रम प्रसंग है, जिसमें जयगढ़ किल का सवाल खड़ा होता है। तो जहाँ तक टेजर्स का सम्बन्ध है, खजाने की खुदाई का सम्बन्ध है, वह सम्बन्ध जयगढ़ के किल से जहाँ और तक सर्वेज और सीजर्स का सवाल है, वह मामला इन बाकी आठ स्थानों का है, जो कि सन् 1975 में किये गये थे। माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा था और जिसका उत्तर दिसम्बर, 1977 में दिया गया था, उसमें शब्द जो प्रयोग किया गया था वह खजाने की खुदाई से सम्बन्धित था। इसलिए जयगढ़ फोर्ट में कुछ नहीं मिला, यह उत्तर दे दिया गया और क्योंकि मोती-डूंगरी पैलेस में कोई खुदाई नहीं की गई थी, इसलिए कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया और इसलिए भ्रम पैदा हो गया। 7 अप्रैल, 1978 को जो माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न किया था, उसमें मोती डूंगरी पैलेस में क्या मिला, इसके बारे में स्पेसिफिक सवाल था। मोती

इंगरी पसेस में, तलाशी में और सीजर्स में, जो इन्कम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट और गोल्ड कंट्रोल अथॉरिटीज ने की थी 11 फरवरी, 1975 और 13 जून, 1975 के बीच में, जो सामान बरामद हुआ था, उसके बारे में सूचना वहाँ दी गई थी। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में सदन की जानकारी के लिए और इस सम्बन्ध में कोई भ्रम न हो, माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी, यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जयपुर राज घराने से, जहाँ तक जयगढ़ फोर्ट का सवाल है और जिसमें खुदाई का काम जून, 1976 से नवम्बर, 1976 तक हुआ था, इस सम्बन्ध में एक एग्जिमेंट भारत सरकार और कर्नल भवानी सिंह के बीच में हुआ था और वह एग्जिमेंट हुआ 22 मई, 1976 को जिस के अन्तर्गत यह तय किया गया था कि खुदाई का काम जयगढ़ फोर्ट में किया जाएगा और यह जो काम किया जाएगा इसमें जो कुछ भी माल और खजाना मिलेगा, उस में से 12 भागा भारत सरकार का होगा और 4 भागा कर्नल भवानी सिंह का होगा और खुदाई का सारा खर्चा भारत सरकार को देना होगा और उसमें कुछ और शर्तें भी थीं और अगर सदन चाहेगा और आपका आदेश होगा तो उस एग्जिमेंट की एक कॉपी मैं सदन की मेज पर रख सकता हूँ। वह 22 मई, 1976 का एग्जिमेंट था जो कर्नल भवानी सिंह जी और भारत सरकार के बीच में हुआ था और उस सम्बन्ध में 27 दिसम्बर, 1976 को जो उस समय के डाइरेक्टर आफ इन्वेस्टीगेशन श्री हरिहर लाल थे, उन्होंने 27 दिसम्बर, 1976 को फाइनल रिपोर्ट श्री एस० आर० मेहता, चेम्बरमैन, डायरैक्ट टैक्सिज बोर्ड को प्रस्तुत कर दी जिसमें कहा गया है कि सारी खुदाई की गयी और इस प्रकार की गयी, चार तालाब थे, पक्के तालाब थे, डेढ़ डेढ़ सौ फीट लम्बे थे, पानी खाली किया गया, सब कुछ करने के बाद नीचे पहुँचे और वहाँ पहुँचने के बाद कुछ नहीं मिला। इस तरह से इस फाइनल

रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक जयगढ़ की खुदाई में कुछ भी नहीं मिला है। वह रिपोर्ट 27 दिसम्बर, 1976 को हरिहरलाल जी ने डायरैक्ट टैक्सिज बोर्ड के चेम्बरमैन को पेश की थी।

जहाँ तक जयगढ़ खजाने का सवाल है, उसके सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार के पास जो रिपोर्ट उपलब्ध है, उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर यह निष्कर्ष है कि जयगढ़ के खजाने की खुदाई में भारत सरकार को कुछ नहीं मिला है। इस पर आईटीन लाख रुपये खर्च करने के बाद यह प्रसंग समाप्त हो गया है। अब इस सम्बन्ध में धर्मपुत्र में क्या निकला, बांधने और हकने जेलों में क्या सुना, वे सब बातें सुनी सुनाई बातें हैं, व्यक्तिगत बातें हैं। जहाँ तक सड़क जाम होने का सवाल है और दूसरी आलोचनाओं का सवाल है, उस सब की जानकारी हमारे पास तो नहीं है। जो जानकारी हमारे पास उपलब्ध है, उसके आधार पर सरकार को जयगढ़ खजाने से कुछ नहीं मिला है।

अब प्रश्न 1975 के सीजर्स और सर्चिज का है। इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं मोटे तौर पर निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि जो माल गोल्ड कंट्रोल अथॉरिटीज और इन्कम टैक्स अथॉरिटीज को मिला, उसके बारे में मैं प्रोक्सिमेटली फिगर्स दे रहा हूँ। 4 करोड़ 90 लाख रुपये का माल गोल्ड कंट्रोल अथॉरिटीज को मिला और प्रोक्सिमेटली 4 करोड़ 90 लाख रुपये का ही माल इनकम टैक्स अथॉरिटीज को मिला। गोल्ड कंट्रोलर जो जयपुर में है अर्थात् जयपुर के कलेक्टर ने उसका एडजुडिकेशन किया। इन्कम टैक्स अथॉरिटी ने भी लगभग 490 लाख रुपये का माल पकड़ा। उसके बारे में इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट में अलग से कार्यवाही चल रही है। गोल्ड कंट्रोल का एडजुडिकेशन कलेक्टर कर चुका है और फीसला कर चुका है और 490 लाख

[श्री सतीश शर्मा]

रुपये के मुकाबले में जयपुर के कलेक्टर ने इस सारे गोल्ड को कंसिफिकेट किया है। इसके छोड़ने के लिए उसने कर्नल भवानी सिंह पर डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये का रिडेम्पशन फाइन लगाया और कहा कि यह जमा कराया जाएगा तो इसे छोड़ा जा सकता है। उसने पांच लाख रुपये की परसनल पैनल्टी भी लगायी। इसके फैसले के खिलाफ कर्नल भवानी सिंह ने गोल्ड कंट्रोल एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर के पास अपील की है जो कि अभी पेंडिंग है। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है। लेकिन इस दौरान उन्होंने सारे गोल्ड को बैंक में जमा करा दिया है और जमा कराने के बाद जो हमारी लाएबिलिटी थी, उसको पे करने के लिए उन्होंने उसका डिस्पोजल किया। जो गोल्ड उन्होंने बेचा वह पंजाब नेशनल बैंक, जयपुर और इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट की सहाय से— गोल्ड इन्क्यूबिंग रिबेट्स आफ एक्टिव एण्ड गोल्ड कोइंस लगभग 895 के 0.70 बेचा है। कर्नल भवानी सिंह जी की तरफ से बैंक ने 5 करोड़, 71 लाख 25 हजार, 172 रुपये का यह गोल्ड बेचा और इस पैस में से इनकम टैक्स एरियर्स, वेलथ टैक्स एरियर्स, गिफ्ट टैक्स एरियर्स और एस्टेट ड्यूटी की जो लाएबिलिटी कर्नल भवानी सिंह की तरफ थी, उसका 2 करोड़, 98 लाख रुपया उनसे वसूल हो गया। रिडीम्ड फाइन का रुपया वसूल हो गया और पांच लाख रुपये की परसनल पैनल्टी वसूल हो गयी। इन्स्ट्रुट आन लॉस एण्ड गारण्टी कमीशन रिटर्न बाई दि बैंक का 12 लाख रुपया चला गया और बैंक के जो मिसलेनियस चार्ज थे, उसका 2 लाख रुपया चला गया। इस तरह से चार करोड़ रुपये का डिस्पोजल इस रकम में से हो गया। बाकी जो डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये की राशि है जो कि गोल्ड के अग्रेस्ट में बैंक के पास है उसमें से अभी पैमेंट होनी है। 26 लाख रुपया हमारे इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट का बकाया है जो

कि डिस्प्यूट है, वह वसूल होना है। उसके बारे में भी कार्यवाही चल रही है।

जहां तक सीजर्स का सवाल है कि कितना हुआ और क्या कुछ हुआ, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं सदस्यों की जानकारी के लिए एक छोटा सा आन्सर और साथ में दो अनेक्सर लगा कर सभा की मेज पर रख देता हूँ [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2230/78]. जिसमें लिखा हुआ है कि गोल्ड कंट्रोल प्रोपारिटीज ने जो सीजर्स किये वे मोतीझूरी पेलिस, रामबाग पेलिस, राजमहल पेलिस इन तीन जगहों पर किये और इनमें ज माल मिला वह 4 करोड़ 90 लाख रुपये का है। लगभग इतनी राशि का माल बरामद हुआ है। दूसरे इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट ने दिल्ली में तीन स्थानों पर और पांच स्थानों पर जयपुर में सचिज किये। उनमें भी कुल मिला कर 4 करोड़ 90 लाख रुपये के लगभग का माल बरामद हुआ। इस प्रश्न के संदर्भ में जो प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने पूछे हैं उस में जो थोड़ा बहुत भ्रम उत्पन्न हुआ है वह इस वजह से हुआ है कि ट्रेजरी एंड ट्रोव एक्ट अलग बना हुआ है और इसके अन्तर्गत कार्रवाई अलग प्रकार से होती है। इसलिए पहले जो प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया गया जिस में यह लिखा था कि मोती झूरी में कुछ नहीं मिला वहां खजाने की ख़्वाह नहीं हुई इसलिए उन्होंने जयगढ़ फोर्ट के बारे में अबाव दिया और मोती झूरी के बारे में कुछ उत्तर नहीं दिया। दूसरा प्रश्न मोती झूरी के बारे में पूछा था तो उसके बारे में आंशिक जानकारी दे दी थी। दोनों प्रश्नों की पूरी जानकारी जो मिली है वह आज मैं दे रहा हूँ कि मोती झूरी के अतिरिक्त जो अनेक स्थानों पर सीजर और सचिज हुए हैं उनमें टोटल, कुल मिलाकर 9 करोड़ 90 लाख के लगभग सारा माल मिला है गोल्ड कंट्रोल और इनकम टैक्स प्रोपारिटी की सच में बरामद हुआ है। पूरा विवरण मैंने दिया है। मैं एनक्सर 1

घोर 2 सदन की मेज पर रख देता हूँ ।
घोर डाकुमेंट्स की आवश्यकता है वों वह भी
सदन की जानकारी के लिए देने के लिए
तैयार हूँ ।

बी हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय (उज्जैन) :
मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर से स्थिति बिल्कुल
साफ हो गई है, सरकार की स्थिति भी सारी
उन्होंने साफ कर दी है, इसके लिए वह बधाई
के पात्र हैं । मैं इतनी जानकारी चाहता हूँ
कि जो माल सीज किया गया उसकी नियमानु-
सार तत्काल घोषणा क्यों नहीं की गई, इसका
क्या कारण था । आजकल तत्काल इस तरह
की चीजों की घोषणा कर दी जाती है ।
तब क्या खास कारण थे कि इसकी घोषणा
नहीं की गई और यह नहीं बताया गया कि
कहाँ कहाँ से कितने कितने का माल मिला है ?

सदस्यों में और सारे देश में यह चर्चा का
विषय बना हुआ है कि वहाँ से जो माल खुदाई
में मिला है और जयगढ़ के बारे में कहा जाता
है कि कुछ नहीं मिला, लेकिन मिला था और
टुकड़ों से लाया गया है इस चीज को भी आप
को साफ करना चाहिये ताकि सन्देह की
गुंजाइश न रह जाए । जो खुदाई की गई है
उस समय कितनी एजेंसीज वहाँ मौजूद थीं
और किन किन की मौजूदगी में यह खुदाई
की गई थी ? इसका भी साफ जवाब होना
चाहिये ताकि भ्रम जो फैला हुआ है, वह
दूर हो ।

कहा जाता है कि जो माल पकड़ा गया
है वह भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के कब्जे में रहा है ।
यह चर्चा का विषय है । कहाँ तक यह
बात सही है मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ । लेकिन
कफ़ी माल वहाँ से भेजा गया है और इनको
भेजने में कुछ लोगों का हाथ भी बताया जाता
है । इसकी चर्चा भी हो चुकी है ।
प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया है कि जो
डाकुमेंट्स मिले हैं उसी के आधार पर आप

कह रहे हैं कि यह इतना माल है । लेकिन
धर्मी भी बहुत से डाकुमेंट्स गायब बताए
जाते हैं । जो आपके सामने लाए गए हैं
उनके अलावा भी कुछ आपके सामने चीजें
नहीं लाई गई हैं । क्या आप सदन को
आश्वासन देगे इसके बारे में ताकि सदन में
जो सन्देह का वातावरण है, लोगों के मन में
जो सन्देह है वह दूर हो ? हेराफेरी भी क्या
डाकुमेंट्स में हुई थी इसका आपको पता है ?
भ्रगर इसके बारे में आप धर्मी नहीं बता सकते
तो क्या देख करके और अध्ययन करके आप
सदन को इसके बारे में जानकारी देंगे ताकि
स्थिति साफ हो जाए ? आपने कहा है कि
आपने स्थिति साफ कर दी है लेकिन कुछ जो
सन्देह हैं उनका भी भ्रगर निराकरण हो जाए
तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा और यह सन्देह डाकु-
मेंट्स के सम्बन्ध में है ।

बी सतीश ब्रजपाल : सचिव और सीजर्स
के सम्बन्ध में तत्काल घोषणा न किए जाने का
जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता
हूँ । सामान्यतः जब इतने बड़े सीजर और
सचिव होते हैं तो उनकी घोषणा पिछले साल
से आप देख रहे होंगे कि तत्काल की जाती
रही है । जो ऐसेट्स सीज किए गए, जो
माल सीजर में आया वह सारे का सारा बैंक
लाक़र्ज में रखा गया और कुछ राजस्थान
गवर्नमेंट की ट्रेजरी में रखा गया । इसके
अलावा इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे कोई और जान-
कारी नहीं है । घोषणा उस समय क्यों
नहीं की गई, गवर्नमेंट ने क्यों ज़रूरी समझा
जब एमरजेंसी के बाद सारी चीजें हुईं . . .

बी हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय : तथ्यों का पता
लगाएंगे कि क्यों नहीं की गई ?

बी सतीश ब्रजपाल : घोषणा क्यों नहीं
की गई यह इतनी मेटैरियल बात नहीं है
जितनी यह है कि जितना माल खर्च और
सीजर में आया वह सारा बैंक लाक़र्ज में
रखा गया ।

श्री जयवंशीर बलिष्ठ (फरीदाबाद) :
यह कैसे मानूम है ?

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : रिकार्ड और रिपोर्ट
मौजूद है ।

श्री जयवंशीर बलिष्ठ : उन लोगों के
महारानी के, भवानी सिंह के.....

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : पंचनामा बनता
है, सीजर भी बनता है और उन आदमियों के
दस्तखत होते हैं ।

श्री जयवंशीर बलिष्ठ : एक आप लोगों
का पंचनामा हो जाता है और जो उससे
सम्बन्धित होते हैं उनका भी होता है ।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : उनकी तरफ
से भी दस्तखत हैं । जयगढ़ की खुदाई में भी
उनके आदमी 24 घंटे वहां रहे हैं । इसलिये
वह तो प्रश्न नहीं है । सर्वेज और सीजर्स
के सम्बन्ध में यह सर्वेज और सीजर्स की गई
यह आर्टिकल्स मिले वहां, उनकी लिस्ट बनी,
पंचनामा बनाया गया, दस्तखत किये गये
और उसके बाद बैंक वॉकर्स में रख दिये गये ।
सरकार के सामने कोई ऐसी शिकायत आज
तक जयपुर राजघराने से या किसी से नहीं
की है कि जितना माल हमारा बरामद किया
गया वह पूरा माल हमें नहीं मिला है, या उसमें
से कोई चीज गायब हो गई है । ऐसी
शिकायत आज तक कोई नहीं आयी है ।
और जहां तक उस माल में से कुछ माल भूत-
पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के पास रहा और डोक्यूमेंट्स
गायब किये गये यह प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने
उठाया है, लेकिन जब जयगढ़ के खजाने में
कुछ मिला ही नहीं तो मैं समझता हूं कि उनके
पास तो कुछ मिलने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं
होता । अगर कोई माननीय सदस्य के पास
जानकारी हो और प्राइमाफेसी सरकार को
अगर लगेगा कि सारे मामले में कोई बर्गलिव
हुआ है, आज तक प्राइमाफेसी सरकार को

नहीं लगता है कि कोई बर्गलिव है, लेकिन अगर
कोई विशेष जानकारी माननीय सदस्य के
पास है और अगर सरकार प्राइमाफेसी सेटिस-
फाई होगी कोई डोक्यूमेंट्स या एबीडेंस प्रायंगी
तो फिर निश्चित रूप से उसके सम्बन्ध में जांच
करायेंगे ।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कल्लुबाय : जो खुदाई की
गई उस समय कौन-कौन सी एजेंसीज वहां
पर मौजूद थीं ? यह जो भ्रम फैला हुआ है
सारे देश के घनदर.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have al-
ready put the question.

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : खुदाई के सम्बन्ध
में जो डिपार्टमेंट्स संबंधित थे वह थे :

National Geo-Physical Research In-
stitute, Hyderabad, Engineering Corps.
of the Army, Central Public Works
Department, Archaeological Survey of
India, Directorate of Inspections,
Income-Tax and Department of Cul-
ture, Ministry of Education.

(खजाना)

जयगढ़ खजाने की खुदाई इसीलिये की गई
थी, आपने जो पूछा क्योंकि जिस समय
मांती डुंगरी पैलेस, सिटी पैलेस, राजमहल,
राम बाग पैलेस की सर्वेज और सीजर्स हुए
उस समय एक बीजक मिला जिसमें कुछ इस
प्रकार का लिखा हुआ था, 250 वर्ष पूर्व
सवाई जयसिंह के जमाने में जयगढ़ किले की
विजयगढ़ कहते थे, उस जयगढ़ के किले में
चार तालाब बने हुए हैं जो 150—150
फीट के लम्बे हैं, जिनमें पानी भरा हुआ है,
उनके नीचे कई दरवाजे हैं, कई तहखाने
हैं और वहां माल रखा हुआ है । उस बीजक

के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी हासिल की गई डिपार्टमेंट्स को भेजा गया इसकी सत्यता के बारे, प्रमाणिक करने के बारे में जानकारी हासिल की गई। और अन्त में सरकार इस नतीजे पर पहुँची कि इसमें जानकारी दी गई है कि 100 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का खजाना वहाँ है, और बीजक में 250 साल पुरानी बात का जिक्र है, उस समय के 100 करोड़ आज तो पता नहीं शायद 10,000 करोड़ रु० के बराबर होंगे, इसलिए बीजक में उस समय की सरकार को लगा कि इस बीजक की सत्यता को मानने हुए सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया कि यह खुदाई कराना ठीक होगा। 10. 5 लाख रु० खर्च भी हो जाय तो कोई बात नहीं है, अगर 10,000 करोड़ रुपये का खजाना मिल जाय तो बहुत अल्ला हो जायगा। शायद इस आधार पर उस समय की सरकार ने फैसला किया।

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाह (मलेमपुर) :
11 फरवरी, 1975 को जो सीजर्स हुए थे...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already put the question.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लुवाय : सभापति जी, आम चर्चा का विषय है कि काफी मान भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा मारीशस भेजा गया। यह समाचार-पत्रों में भी आया है और इस सदन में चर्चा भी हुई है। तो इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री जी जरा खुलासा करें।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : सभापति महोदय, 11 फरवरी, 1975 को जो विवरण मैंने सभा पटल पर रखा है उसमें गोल्ड कंट्रोल प्रयोगिटीज ने किमी प्रकार का कोई सीजर जयपुर भ्रष्टा दिल्ही में नहीं किया। 11 फरवरी 1975 को जो तलाशियाँ ली गईं, वह केवल नई दिल्ही स्थित श्रीमती पदमिनी, पत्नी श्री भवानी मिश्र के दो कमरों पर जो एक शांति निकेतन, नई दिल्ही में है और दूसरा हैले रोड, नई दिल्ही में है तथा श्री कर्नल भवानी मिश्र जी के 33. औरगेब रोड, नई दिल्ही, इन तीन स्थानों पर नई दिल्ही में 11 फरवरी, 1975 को सीजर हुआ है। बाकी किसी स्थान पर 11 फरवरी, 1975 का कोई सीजर नहीं हुआ है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लुवाय : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है। समाचार-पत्रों में है कि मारीशस भेजा गया। उस चीज का खुलासा कर दें।

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: No more questions?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already answered. Now, the House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.24 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 4, 1978/Vaisakha 14, 1900 (Saka)