

LOK SABHA

DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



(Vol. XI contains Nos. 11-20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

CONTENTS

No. 17, Wednesday, March 15, 1978/Phalguna 24, 1899 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 305 to 308 and 310 to 312 1-29

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 313 to 324 29-38

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2887 to 2890, 2892 to 2913, 2915 to 2934, 2936 to 2996, 2998 to 3024 and 3026 to 3086. . . . 38-237

Correcting Statement *re.* USQ No. 1308 dt. 1-3-1978. . . . 238

Re. Calling Attention (Query) 238

Re. Questions. . . . 239-241

Re. Situation in Bihar 241-242, 247-48

Re. Papers Laid on the Table 243-247

Calling Attention to Matter of urgent Public Importance :

Reported serious crisis faced by the tobacco growers :

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu 248-249, 252-256

Shri Arif Beg 249-252

Shri Mohan Dharla. . . . 256-258

Committees on Petitions. :

Second Report. . . . 258

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions :

Fourteenth Report. . . . 258

Re. Supply of inferior quality Rice in Delhi Ration Shops 259

Matters Under Rule 377 :

(i) Reported Cheating of Policy Holders by LIC 259

Shri Subhash Ahuja 259-261

(ii) Reported Leakage of Alva Commission Report. . . . 262

Shri Bhagat Ram 261-262

(iii) Situation in Aligarh Muslim University 262

Shri Chandra Shekar Singh. . . . 262-263

(iv) Likelihood of Locust invasion 263

Shri Nathu Singh 263-264

*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.

(v) Serious Situation in Patna	264
Shri Manohar Lal	264-266
General Budget, 1978-79—General Discussion.	266-366
Shri S. S. Das.	266-269
Prof. R. K. Amin.	269-280
Shri S. R. Danani	280-282
Shri H. L. Patwary	282-291
Shri Kalyan Jain	291-301
Shri T. Balakrishnaiah	301-327
Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	307-316
Shri R. Kolanthaivelu	316-319
Shri Raja Murti	319-329
Shri P. K. Deo	329-336
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath	336-350
Shri Rajendra Kumar Sharma.	350-360
Shri Pius Tirkey	360-364
Shri Dhirendranath Basu	364-366
Half-An-Hour Discussion—	
Expansion of Foreign Drug Companies.	366
Shri Prasannbhai Mehta.	366-369
Shri H. N. Bahuguna	370-374, 379-354
Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya	374-376
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai	376-377
Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	377
Shri K. Lakkappa	377-378
Business Advisory Committee.	370
Fourteenth Report.	370

LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Wednesday March 15 1978/Phalgun
24, 1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

]MR SPEAKER in the Chair[

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पर्वतीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना

+

* 305 श्री सुभाष झाड़ा

श्री यशदत्त शर्मा

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बतान की क्षपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पर्वतीय क्षेत्र विकास निगम द्वारा पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये कोई योजना भेजी गई है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बात क्या है और उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) -
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता ।

श्री सुभाष झाड़ा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि पर्वतीय विकास निगम के द्वारा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए कोई योजना नहीं भेजी गई तो मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि जब पर्वतीय विकास निगम के द्वारा कोई योजना भेजी नहीं गई तो

2

उसका कार्य क्या है उम । फंक्शन क्या है अगर पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए कोई योजना ही न भेजे ?

इसके साथ ही क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी यह भी बतायेंगे क्या सरकार द्वारा पर्वतीय क्षेत्र विकास निगम से पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए कोई योजना बनाने के लिए कहा गया है जिसमें पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों का असतुलन दूर करने, महा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की समस्या, परिवहन की समस्या या पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में उपलब्ध सम्पदा का उपयोग और दाहल करने के लिए योजना बनाने के लिए कहा गया हो ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए निगम नहीं बना हुआ है, पहले से ही नहीं । उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसी दो संस्थाएँ हैं । उन्होंने कहा अभी दखा नहीं होगा । वहाँ से कोई योजना आये तो हम जरूर उसको देखेंगे । ऐसी योजना में भी हमने पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की मदद के लिए जरूर ध्यान रखने के लिए कहा है ।

श्री सुभाष झाड़ा माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि जब पूरे देश में पर्वतीय क्षेत्र है तो क्या पूरे देश के लिए एक पर्वतीय क्षेत्र विकास निगम बनाने की कोई योजना है ? क्या इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेंगे ? यदि हा, तो कब तक ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई इस सूचना पर जरूर विचार किया जा सकता है लेकिन अभी उम सूचना पर हम कुछ कह नहीं सकते ।

श्री यशदत्त शर्मा अभी सरकार ने जो नया योजना आयोग गठित किया है, उस में

देहाती क्षेत्रों के विकास के प्रश्न को विशेष रूप से महत्व दिया जा रहा है। इस दृष्टिकोण से मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में, जो पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में भी अधिक पिछड़े हैं, आय योजना आयोग के मामले क्या दिशा रख रहे हैं ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : पर्वतीय क्षेत्र कई प्रदेशों में हैं और हर एक प्रदेश में इन पर काम होना है, सिर्फ केन्द्र से ही काम नहीं हो सकता है, काम जो होना है, वह वहाँ होना है। वहाँ जो काम उन के विकास के लिये होगा, उस में केन्द्र मदद करेगा, ऐसे से, मलाह से या जो भी मदद चाहिये, वह हम जरूर करेंगे, लेकिन इस की योजना वहाँ ही बननी चाहिये, वहाँ बनती भी है, हमारे पास आती भी है और आगे भी आयेगी—ऐसी अपेक्षा हम करते हैं।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मार्वाजनिक जीवन में पर्वतों का विशेष महत्व है। कालीदास ने कुमार-सम्भव में एक श्लोक में कहा है—

अस्तुत्तरस्या दिशिदेवतात्मा हिमालयानम्
नागाधिराजः

पूर्वापरी : तार्यनिधीवगाह्य स्थित
पृथिव्या इव मानदण्डः ।

हिमालय पूर्व से पश्चिम तक फैला हुआ है, उस ने इस देश की संस्कृति में विशेष योगदान दिया है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ—जहाँ अलग-अलग राज्य अपने पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास के सम्बन्ध में अपनी-अपनी योजनाएँ बनायेंगे, वहाँ क्या अब यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि केन्द्र की ओर से, योजना-आयोग की ओर से, पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों का एक ऐसा सर्वेक्षण हो—क्योंकि यहाँ बहुत धन-दोलत है, लेकिन लोग सब में गरीब और पिछड़े हुए हैं—उस लिये ऐसा योजना बनाई जाये जो राज्य सरकारों की योजनाओं के अतिरिक्त केन्द्र की ओर से पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों

के विकास के लिये कोई विस्तृत योजना हो ? क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी इस पर विचार करेंगे ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मैंने यह कहा है कि इस पर जरूर विचार करेंगे।

SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA:
Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state what is the plan strategy for the development of the hill states. What is the plan allocation in the last Plan and in this Plan?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : यह प्रश्न तो इस सं उपस्थित नहीं होता।

Baveja Committee Report on Haldia
+

*306. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI ROBIN SEN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Baveja Committee set up by the Shipping and Transport Ministry in July, 1971 unanimously recommended in March, 1973, that a shipyard be immediately set up at Haldia;

(b) if so, why Government have not implemented the scheme as yet;

(c) the main recommendations contained in the Report of Baveja Committee;

(d) whether this Report was made available to the Government of West Bengal; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The working Group set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Baveja, had

considered Haldia as a suitable location for a Shipyard and recommended its selection for the purpose. The report was received in March, 1973.

(b) In the meantime suggestions were received from several quarters including various Maritime State Governments for setting up of Shipyards in their States. A Techno-economic Working Group was set up to evaluate both on technical and economic considerations the sites proposed by States Governments including Haldia. Based on the report of the Techno-economic Working Group Consultants were commissioned for the preparation of Preliminary Project Reports and the Consultants did not consider Haldia the best location for a Shipyard.

(c) The main recommendations of the Working Group are that there is a clear case for the establishment of at least one shipyard and even two more shipyards during the Fifth Plan. Haldia qualifies itself as a suitable location for such a shipyard, and may be selected for the purpose. The proposed Shipyard may be designed to cater for the construction of Tankers, Bulk carriers, etc. upto a size of approximately one lakh GRT (1.5 lakh DWT). A special Project team may be set up to undertake a comprehensive Project Report.

(d) No Sir.

(e) The Working Group was set up by the Government of India and no action was required to be taken by the State Government on the Report.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, it is a matter of regret that although Baveja Committee had clearly stated in their report that Haldia was a suitable place—in this context, I want to say that we want a shipyard in Orissa also, they have recommended for two—the answer here is in the affirmative for the following reasons.

1. It is within the reasonable distance from practically all the steel mills so far built.

This is a most important criterion.

2. Calcutta and its hinterland constitute an area of heavy, medium and light industries which are fully established. The proximity of sources of production of brought out items like machinery, equipment and fittings are thus fully assured.

"Haldia port is a satellite deep water port of Calcutta having been developed as a major outlet for the export trade."

Emanating from the eastern region, the requisite transport network has to be developed.

It has been clearly stated by them that though there are several problems, that cannot be *prima facie* considered as a disqualification for finding any location in any manner. I agree with that part. Now, in that context, I would like the hon. Minister to tell the House as to why has the Government not proceeded to start this ship building yard in Haldia and why is it that although West Bengal Government had asked for the copy of this report, they have not yet given it to them?

SHRI CHAND RAM: Sir, the position is very simple that the Baveja Committee investigated only one site. That was charged with the duty of Haldia. About Haldia, Baveja Committee submitted that it is a suitable site. It was considered as a suitable site only by Baveja Committee. Later on, there was a techno-economic Group.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Say techno-economic scuttling group.

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow him to reply.

SHRI CHAND RAM: That Group also included Haldia as one of the sites. Later on we engaged foreign consultants. The Baweja Committee was a non-technical committee. According to the PPR submitted by the

foreign consultants it is commended that Haldia is not a suitable site as compared to other sites. We have no objection to supply the Baweja Committee report but it was a non-technical Committee. This Working Group was set-up by Government of India and no action was required to be taken by the State Government. Therefore it was not proper for us to submit the report to the State Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want your permission to lay the Baweja Committee report on the Table of the House on one of these days.

Sir, what the hon'ble Minister has said is not quite correct. The Third Group was constituted with the motive of scuttling the well-established project report that Haldia was one of the most suitable places for establishing a ship-building yard. I draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister to Chapter VIII para 8(i). I quote:

"The Group has considered carefully whether Haldia or its vicinity is suited from the technical economic angles for the location of a shipyard and has come to an affirmative conclusion for the purpose set forth in Chapter VIII (para 8.1) *prima facie* Gangra & Bedur represent sites in the vicinity of Haldia where a shipyard can be set-up but the selection of a site must be left to a full time project organisation who could be expected to investigate and evaluate all possible sites in that area. Considering all relevant factor, it would appear desirable to plan the new shipyard at Haldia on the basis of an initial target capacity of 2,00,000 GRT with the maximum size of ships set at 1,00,000 GRT.... etc. etc."

Sir, I am once again saying that the Third Group was set-up with a motive to scuttle the earlier two reports which in positive and clear language and with full enough logic behind it

suggested that the shipyard should be set-up at Haldia. Sir, the Minister must give an assurance to the House that of the two shipyards recommended by this Committee one should go to Orissa and the other to Haldia.

SHRI CHAND RAM: Sir, it concerns the previous government. The previous government may have scuttled it. I do not know. That report had been obtained before this Government took over. Therefore, it is not for us to revert that procedure. If you permit I will quote.

MR. SPEAKER: No. No. You may lay it on the Table of the House if you like.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has quoted the relevant portion of the second report. Sir, the present Janata Government are revising many policies of the last Government. In the present situation may I ask whether the Government is ready to re-consider the old decision... and whether they will set up a new ship-building yard at Haldia as soon as possible?

MR. SPEAKER: The same question, he has already answered.

SHRI CHAND RAM: Sir, in fact when this Baweja Committee was set up to give recommendations on the feasibility of ship building complex at Haldia, it was expected that this project would provide employment to many unemployed people. And the present Government is of the view that suitable complex should be set up at Haldia. We have already promised that instead of ship building yard, we should set up a ship repairing yard and that would provide more employment opportunities to the people in that area than a ship building yard itself.

श्री अनन्त बबे: मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या नेशनल शिपिंग बोर्ड ने अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को भेज दी है ?

यदि हां, तो उसमें कौन-कौन से शिपिंग यार्ड बनाने के लिये रिकमैण्ड किया है ? साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं

MR. SPEAKER: You put an independent question. It is a question relating to ship building at Haldia.

श्री अनन्त दवे : मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने रिप्लाय में भी बताया है कि —

In the meantime, suggestions were received from several hon. Members including various maritime State Governments for setting up ship building yards in those States.

कई गवर्नमेंट्स ने अपने-अपने प्रदेशों में शिपयार्ड बनाने के लिये प्रपोजल भेजे हैं। क्या गुजरात ने भी हिजरा में शिपयार्ड बनाने का प्रपोजल भेजा है।

श्री चांद राम : नेशनल शिपिंग बोर्ड ने दो साइट्स के बारे में कहा है—एक तो पेरादीप जड़ीसा में और दूसरा हिजरा गुजरात में इस रिपोर्ट से पहिले ही हम इन दो साइट्स के बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं। हमने इनके बारे में ग्लोबल टेंडर्स मंगाये हैं।

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Sir, the hon. Minister has just now stated that the National Shipbuilding Corporation has recommended two sites one at Paradip and the other at Hijra. Keeping this in view, I would like to know from the hon. Minister when the decision on this will be finalise

SHRI CHAND RAM: Sir, as I have stated, we have invited global tenders till the 15th of April and after that the Consultants would be submitting a D. P. R. and thereafter a decision will be taken.

Export of Crockery

*307. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crockery units registered and duly licensed have been exporting their products;

(b) their production during 1977;

(c) the exports during 1977;

(d) whether any imports of crockery have been made during 1977; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) A few registered/licensed crockery units are exporting their products.

(b) The total production of crockery of the registered/licensed units in the country during 1977 was about 17,150 tonnes valued at about Rs. 970 lakhs.

(c) Exports of crockery during 1976-77 was 268 tonnes valued at Rs. 11.50 lakhs.

(b) and (d). Only sophisticated and special designs of crockery is imported. Imports of crockery during 1976-77 (April, 1976 to January, 1977) were 5 tonnes valued at Rs. 0.6 lakhs.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Sir, as per my information, there are 13 crockery units registered with the Government with an annual capacity of 34,000 tonnes. Further, the production during the year 1977, as informed by the hon. Minister in his reply, was about 17,150 tonnes and the export during 1977 was about 268 tonnes. May I know whether the government have looked into the difficulties of the domestic industries? What are the reasons for production falling short of installed capacity and scanty export of the goods which are produced in small as well as medium scale industries?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The hon. Member is right in regard to installed capacity and production figures.

In addition to the thirteen organised units, there are 148 small scale units which are also producing crockery marketed in the country. Overall production would ultimately depend upon the demand that is there in the country. There are no problems so far as the sale of the production is concerned. In regard to exports much would depend upon the country that wants to import crockery, our crockery by international standards has not been able to hold its own. Efforts are on to see that the quality is improved and I hope exports will also go up with improvement in quality.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: This industry has scope for improvement in employment in rural as well as in urban areas. Is the government giving the incoming units any incentive as it has tremendous potentialities for export by removing the obstacles concerned with process rather than production?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: So far no obstacles had been mentioned to us and if they are mentioned we shall certainly remove them. However since employment in rural areas was mentioned, I might point out that pottery mugs and bowls have been reserved for the small-scale sector, they are no more allowed in the organised sector.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि तेरह यूनिट आपके यहां रजिस्टर्ड है और लगभग 148 छोटे यूनिट और हैं। आपने यह भी बताया है कि हमारी काकरी इतनी अच्छी नहीं है कि बाहर उसकी अच्छी साख हो। वह अपनी साख बना सके इसके लिए क्या आप इस उद्योग का सहयोग प्रदान करेंगे? साथ ही साथ उत्पादन अधिक हो और यहां से अधिक मात्रा में निर्यात भी हो सके क्या इसके लिए आपके पास कोई अलग से योजना है?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : जो कोई भी मदद की आवश्यकता होगी वह मदद देने के

लिए सरकार तैयार है ताकि जो चीज बनती है उसकी क्वालिटी सुधर जाए और निर्यात भी ज्यादा हो सके।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : सरकार की नीति रही है कि जो चीज अपने देश में बनती है और जिससे अपने यहां की मांग की पूर्ति हो जाती है उसका इम्पोर्ट न किया जाए। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सौफिस्टिकेटेड काकरी बाहर से मंगाई जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सौफिस्टिकेटेड काकरी—या लगजरी गुड्स बाहर से क्यों मंगाई जा रही है, क्यों इसकी परमिशन दी गई है?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : मैंने बताया है कि पिछले साल साठ हजार रुपये की सौफिस्टिकेटेड काकरी मंगाई गई है। जो लगजरी होटल हैं उनको इस बारे में शायद कुछ विशेष फूट दी जाती थी और उस प्राध्वार पर उन्होंने कुछ काकरी मंगाई थी। लेकिन जो माननीय सदस्य ने इस बारे में राय व्यक्त की है हम उस पर जरूर सोचेंगे।

Production of External Beam by the variable Energy Cyclotron

*308. **SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN:** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Variable Energy Cyclotron (VEC) in Calcutta will produce external beam by this year as was stated by Dr. Ramanna, the Director of Bhabha Atomic Research (BARC);

(b) if so, the details thereof.

(c) has the machine so far produced beams of nuclear particles at the energy and current density for which the machine was designed; and

(d) did the cyclotron suffer from RF (radio frequency) and vacuum problems?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI). (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The external beam is expected to be made available for experiments by the middle of this year

(c) An internal circulating beam was first obtained in June, 1977. But further trials are necessary and will be undertaken in order to maximise the energy of the parties

(d) No, Sir

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN Without external beam no research can be done and in this sense the machine is not yet operational. It is also notable that though the cyclotron construction began in 1967, twelve years ago, there are still a lot of problems. I would like to know from the hon Prime Minister (a) what is the gestation period of this machine for full operation and (b) when the machine will be commissioned and made operational?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI It is generally agreed that there is a period of about 18 months between the two and the time can be lessened if things are favourable. But there are difficulties in the availability of electricity. Its supply fluctuates off and on and therefore, there is delay.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN I would like to know from the hon Prime Minister how the Variable Energy Cyclotron at Salt Lake is up-to-date in this particular field of Nuclear science and how Meghnad Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics at Calcutta is associated with this Project and is it a fact that the project was to be implemented by that Institute first?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI I do not know

MR SPEAKER He wants notice for that

SHRI SAUGATA ROY The main purpose of this Cyclotron was to manufacture radio-active isotopes for medicinal and other purposes. I would

like to know from the hon Prime Minister as to how much money has been spent on this Variable Energy Cyclotron Project till date and what is the value of the radio-active isotopes produced through this cyclotron till date?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI I do not have the figures now and therefore, I cannot give them now

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Mr Speaker, this question of mine viz., Q No 309 has been transferred to a distant date i.e. 31st of this month. I want to raise a point of order

MR SPEAKER This is question time. After the question hour is over, you can raise that

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Will you let me raise it after the question is over?

MR SPEAKER Yes let us utilise the full question hour for questions

लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में कुछ मन्त्री का उत्पादन

* 310 डा० रामजी सिंह क्या उद्योग मन्त्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कुछ वस्तुओं का उत्पादन लघु क्षेत्र के लिये नियत करने की नीति का पालन करने का है जैसा कि नीति सवधी विवरण में कहा गया है,

(ख) क्या धनापाजक और ऋणदाता संस्थाएँ कुल ऋण का केवल 20-25 प्रतिशत ऋण उन उद्योगों का दे रही हैं जिनसे गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले करोड़ों लोग लाभ उठा रहे हैं

(ग) यदि हा तो उस दिशा में गत वित्तीय वर्ष में कितना ऋण दिया गया तथा चालू वर्ष में कितना ऋण देने का विचार है, और

(घ) उन उद्योगों का धीरा क्या है जिनके लिये छोटे कारखाने खोलने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) :
(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) लघु उद्योगों को दिया गया संस्थागत ऋण सरकारी क्षेत्र को दिए गए कुल ऋण का करीब 20 प्रतिशत है ।

(ग) लघु उद्योगों के पास दिसम्बर, 1976 के अन्त में बैंक ऋण की बकाया कुल राशि 1,999 करोड़ रुपये थी । लघु उद्योगों के पास राज्य वित्तीय निगम द्वारा दिए गए सावधिक ऋणों की दिसम्बर, 1976 के अन्त में बकाया राशि 826 करोड़ रुपये थी । वर्ष के दौरान दिए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित ऋण की राशि का अनुमान हम अवस्था में नहीं लगाया जा सकता ।

(घ) सरकार की नीति सभी जीव्य लघु उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने की रही है ।

डा० रामजी सिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय, उद्योग मंत्री जी ने लघु उद्योगों को आरक्षण देने की बात बहुत जगह कही है । 1972-1973 में लघु उद्योगों को जो ऋण दिया गया 645 करोड़ रुपये में बढ़ाकर 1976-77 में 1260 करोड़ हो गया । यानी 70 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है । तो क्या लघु उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने की जो घोषित नीति है, और चालू वर्ष में उन्होंने आकड़े उपस्थित नहीं किये हैं तो यह 70 प्रतिशत की जा वृद्धि हुई है क्या आप इससे अधिक ऋण देने की क्षमता कर सकेंगे या आपने 70 प्रतिशत में बढ़ाया है, तब समझा जायगा कि आप सचमुच में लघु उद्योगों को आरक्षण द रहे हैं ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस जिस नीति को हम चला रहे हैं उसमें लघु उद्योगों का विकास बड़ी तेजी से कर रहे हैं । राष्ट्रीयकृत और

निजी क्षेत्रों के बैंकों से इस सम्बन्ध में वास्तविक हो चुकी है और लघु उद्योगों को जो भी ऋण की आवश्यकता है उसकी पूर्ति के लिये हर प्रकार का इंतजाम किया जा रहा है, इसमें किसी प्रकार की कमी नहीं आयेगी ।

डा० रामजी सिंह हमारे उद्योग मंत्री जी ने लघु उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के विषय में बहुत जगह कहा है —

“Small Units problems to be studied —Administrative College of India”

उन्होंने कोट्टायम में भी कहा है कि मल्टी नेशनल्स और ट्रांस नेशनल्स से भी लघु उद्योगों को बचायेंगे । मैं उद्योग मंत्री में पूछना चाहूंगा कि लघु उद्योगों को आरक्षण देने के लिये इन्टरस्ट सबसीडी प्लान आप करेंगे और “एक्सपोर्ट क्रेडिट एंड गारन्टी कारपोरेशन” की जो पालिसी है, उसको आप बढ़ायेंगे, “स्माल यूनिट्स के लिये लोकल टैक्स” भी माफ करेंगे, और आपने जो वायदा बिया है, 180 डाइटम लघु उद्योगों में ली है, उसकी सूची भी मीनिंगफुली बढ़ायेंगे, जैसे धोती माडी में जा बड़े-छोटे उद्योग कर रहे हैं” “फ्रीज एट वरन्ट नैवल आफ प्रोडक्शन” करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह सब प्रश्न इसी लिये कर रहा हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने कई जगह घोषणा में इसके सम्बन्ध में आश्वासन दिया है । लघु उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में मैं इसलिये प्रश्न कर रहा हूँ कि इससे ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा । जो बातें मैंने कही, लघु उद्योगों के अन्दर धोती और माडी के उत्पादन को आप कितना आरक्षण देंगे ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : इन सारे सुझावों पर हम ठीक ढंग से विचार करेंगे और हर प्रकार की सहायता देने का काम करेंगे ।

श्री माधू सिंह : जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि 180 चीजें जो लघु उद्योगों में

रिजर्व थीं, उनकी संख्या बढ़ाकर 504 कर दी गई है ।

पहले भी 180 चीजें रिजर्व कर दी गई थीं, लेकिन उनको भी छोटे उद्योगों में बनाने के लिये प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिल सका, क्योंकि बड़े उद्योग उनको बनाते थे, जैसे बाटा का जूता बनता है । बाटा वाले छोटे उद्योगों में जो जूते बनते हैं, उन्हें सस्ते दाम में खरीदकर अपनी छाप लगा देते हैं । मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जो आपने 504 चीजें छोटे उद्योगों के लिये रिजर्व की हैं, क्या उनके बड़े उद्योगों में बनने पर पाबन्दी लगायेंगे ताकि छोटे उद्योग पनप सकें और उनका प्रोत्साहन मिल सके ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस सारी उद्योग नीति मदन के मामले 23 दिसम्बर को पेश की गई है उसमें यह सब स्पष्ट किया गया है ।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA Sir, for the last one year the Minister has made a lot of statements not only the Minister, but think the Home Minister as well, that a lot of products will be reserved for the small-scale sector I know very well that nothing has been done in this regard except making the statements. The test of sincerity is whether the Government is prepared to start the production of these items produced by multi-nationals and big industries in the small-scale sector. Where the small-scale industries have been given the right to produce the items alone, I want to know whether the Government would really start the production of those items now produced by large industries and multi-nationals.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is not correct to say that nothing has been done apart from expanding the list of reservations. Very serious efforts are now on to see that items reserved for the small-scale sector are produced in the small-scale sector alone. Through the district industries centres that are now going up all over

the country efforts will be made to see that small-scale sector really develops and grows in the rural areas. So far as multinationals or any large organised houses producing items that can be produced in the small-scale sector or that are reserved for the small-scale sector is concerned, phasing them out is going to take some time. These are not matters where one can, by the push of the button, say that whatever is produced today in a large house or in a big factory or in a multinational concern shall be produced in the small-scale sector, and one cannot, by a fireman or dictat, get everything straightaway from the small-scale sector. It is not possible. There are a large number of workers employed in these units. It will take time, but we are discussing with the larger houses (Interruptions) to find out ways and means, and the modalities of phasing out their production. And I hope that the hon. Member of the Opposition who over the years built the multinationals into producing these items will give us a little time to dismantle whatever they have built.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : हम लोग छोटे उद्योग-धंधों को प्रोत्साहन देने की बात करते हैं, लेकिन जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय का मान्य है बड़े बड़े उद्योग-धंधों, हेवी इंडस्ट्रीज की मोनोपली बनी हुई है। छोटे उद्योग-धंधा के सामने सब से बड़ी प्राबल्य यह है कि वे जो माल तैयार करते हैं उनकी खपत बँसे हो। उनका माल बिक नहीं पाता है। बड़े उद्योग धंधों के पहले से, पिछली गवर्नमेंट के समय से, जो कंट्रैक्ट चले आ रहे हैं, उन कंट्रैक्ट्स को अभी तोड़ा नहीं गया है। छोटे उद्योग-धंधे जिस सामान को तैयार करते हैं, सरकार उस के लिए मार्केट उपलब्ध नहीं करती है। इसलिए उन के बन्द होने की नीबट आ गई है। मैंने मंत्री महोदय से बरीनी के बारे में खास तौर से कहा था कि वहा पर सैकड़ों इनएम्प्लायड इंजीनियर छोटे-छोटे उद्योग-धंधे बना रहे हैं और कई

प्रकार का सामान तैयार कर रहे हैं, लेकिन खपत के अभाव में उन लघु उद्योगों को बन्द करने की नीबट घा गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि छोटे उद्योग-धंधों के द्वारा जो माल तैयार किए जाते हैं, क्या मंत्री महोदय उनके लिए बाजार उपलब्ध करने की व्यवस्था करेंगे।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : एक तो हमने राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्र सरकार से भी कहा है कि लघु उद्योगों में जो चीजें बनती हैं, उनको खरीदने की प्रधानता देनी चाहिए। दूसरे, मार्केटिंग का सवाल बड़ा प्रहम सवाल है। हम जिला उद्योग केन्द्र बना रहे हैं। उनके माध्यम से, और सरकार को अन्य सस्थाओं के माध्यम से, हम इस समस्या को हल करने के काम में लगे हुए हैं।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In keeping with his declared policy, the Minister knows that the main hurdle in the entire problem is the competition between the consumer goods produced not only by the multinationals but also by the monopoly houses, small scale sector and the cottage industry sector which he wants to encourage. This is the permanent problem. What is the mechanism by which he will ensure supply of raw material to the small scale producer—as also technological know-how, finance and sale of the end-product? Unless these things are done, do what you may, you will not be able to compete with even the tooth-paste or soap or oil produced by the monopoly houses. How does the Minister propose to do that? What is the mechanism? Even in the industrial policy, that mechanism has not been spelt out. Will he tell us what mechanism of marketing and supply he has in mind?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I mentioned earlier that the district industry centres that are now coming up, are going to be the instruments through which the problems which the small-scale sector faces, are going

to be tackled—right down at the district level. These district industry centres will be equipped to deal with problems of raw materials and of marketing; and we will, if necessary, set up raw material banks. Insofar as marketing is concerned, the existing marketing organizations, both the Central as well as State Governments, are being strengthened. And the district industry centres have been asked to set up whatever apparatus that may be necessary, to market the products of these small-scale units.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I asked about technological assistance. Will that be given to the district industry centre?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It will also have a division which will look after research and development, and will provide the necessary inputs in the technological areas also.

श्री नाबूरान मिर्झा : भारत सरकार छोटे हाथ के बने हुए औजारों का एक कारखाना लगाना चाहती है। राजस्थान सरकार ने यह कारखाना नागौर में लगाने की सिफारिश की है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि इस प्रश्न पर विचार किस स्टेज पर है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : उसके लिए मैंने नोटिस चाहिए।

Export of Indian Films to Pakistan

*311. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to export Indian Films to Pakistan through regular channels;

(b) if so, where the matter stands;

(c) whether Government of India have taken any initiative with Pakistan Government to lift the ban on the import of Indian Films; and

(d) what is the reaction of the Pakistan Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government of India at present to export Indian films to Pakistan

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of India have not so far formally approached the Government of Pakistan to lift the ban on the import of Indian films into Pakistan

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: The question is not so simple as it has been made out in the reply by the hon. Minister. Before going into the depth of the seriousness of the problem I would like to know from the hon. Minister the policy of the Government in regard to export of Indian films to other countries. Are the Government exporting Indian films to other countries? If so, why is it that they are not taking up this question with the Government of Pakistan as well?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: This question is not related to the general question of exports. The Government of India have not banned the export of Indian films to Pakistan. Under the import policy of Pakistan, they have placed a restriction on the import of Indian films to Pakistan. So far as we are concerned, we would be happy if there is an exchange of films between India and Pakistan. I may mention to the House that in fact in the year 1974-75 during the trade talks that we had with Pakistan, this matter was raised that we could exchange films between India and

Pakistan. But the response of Pakistan was in the negative. Therefore, there was no purpose in proceeding with it. Later on, when the External Affairs Minister visited Pakistan, this matter was incidentally referred to and the External Affairs Minister expressed our willingness to exchange films with Pakistan. He even suggested that we could start with Punjabi films, because the Punjabi films produced in Pakistan are better.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: I have not been able to understand what is the harm if the hon. Minister could enable the different countries to have export of Indian films. However, as I had already stated, it is not so simple. It is a serious problem. We are not concerned only with the export of films to Pakistan. Now the Indian films are being smuggled into Pakistan and are shown there, without paying a panny here and without purchasing our films. So, the Government of India are incurring losses, not only in regard to Pakistan but in regard to various other countries as well.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: If you had not intervened, I would have finished by now. I was about to put the question. Now the Indian films are being smuggled to Pakistan and various other countries, and the Government of India are incurring huge losses. If only we had approached Pakistan and the other countries to which our films are being smuggled and put a stop to this, we would have earned a huge amount by way of foreign exchange. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is going to look into this problem to avoid future losses and whether they will initiate talks with the Government of Pakistan in the matter.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Government is aware of this fact. In fact, we

have seen a large number of press reports, pointing to the popularity of Indian films in Pakistan, saying that there is a craze for Indian films in Pakistan, so much so, according to reports, video-tapes of Indian films are clandestinely shown in various places. So far as this Government is concerned, as I said, we would be very happy to have exchange of films. This is now being done under the import policy of Pakistan, where many people believe that the Pakistan film industry cannot thrive if the import of Indian films to Pakistan is permitted. It is for them to decide this question.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया कि भारतीय फिल्मों विदेशों में भी भेजते हैं और बाहर से भी यहां फिल्मों मंगवाते हैं। देश में जो फिल्में बनती हैं उनको सेंसर करने के लिए फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड बना हुआ है; वह उनको देखता है कि उनमें कहीं भारतीय संस्कृति के विपरीत कोई दृश्य तो नहीं है लेकिन जो फिल्में बाहर से इम्पोर्ट की जाती हैं क्या उनके लिए भी सेंसर बोर्ड का वही काइटीरिया रहता है या उनके लिए कोई दूसरा काइटीरिया है?

MR. SPEAKER: The question does not arise.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश का बहुत विनाश हो रहा है।

MR. SPEAKER: The main question is about export. The question of censorship does not arise.

श्री राघवजी : जब विदेश मंत्री पाकिस्तान गए थे तो उन्होंने वहां पर भारतीय-पंजाबी फिल्मों भेजने का प्रस्ताव रखा था तो उस पर पाकिस्तान सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया रही और भविष्य में भारतीय फिल्मों पाकिस्तान जायें—इस बारे में क्या सम्भावनायें हैं?

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी : मैंने जो शब्द प्रयोग किया कि इस सम्बन्ध का उल्लेख हुआ था और अनेक चर्चाएँ हुईं। मैंने मूल

प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है कि औपचारिक रूप से हमारी तरफ से कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि उनकी प्रतिक्रिया, पहले जब प्रस्ताव किया गया, तभी विपक्ष में था।

Time taken in Broadcasting of Proceedings of Shah Commission

*312. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how much time was consumed by the proceedings of the Shah Commission in the total broadcasting hours of AIR by now; and

(b) what are the reasons for allotting this amount of broadcasting time?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) A study of the four major English news bulletins broadcast from Delhi 8.10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. between April, 1977 and February, 1978 has shown that 824 mts. representing 6.03 per cent of the total broadcast time of these bulletins, were devoted to the proceedings of the Shah Commission and allied matters. In addition to the coverage in the news bulletins, daily 10-minute reviews of the Commission's hearings are broadcast in Hindi & English when the Shah Commission holds its public hearings. These are also relayed by some of the Regional Stations.

(b) The time allotted and the coverage of these proceedings have been on the basis of the news value and the great deal of public interest in the revelations pertaining to the excesses of Emergency.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It is seen that a very substantial time is given to the proceedings of the Shah Commission and the reason given by the Minister is that this is on the basis of the news value and the great deal of public interest in the revelations

pertaining to the excesses of Emergency.' I would like to say that the results of the recent elections have shown that people are hardly or not at all interested in the so-called revelations.. (Interruptions). In view of this, why should not the Minister substantially reduce the amount of time given to the proceedings of the Shah Commission or altogether black them out from the news?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: These news are not based upon any kind of electorate consideration. So, the results of elections are irrelevant.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: What are the criteria or the materials upon which the All India Radio assesses the news value of public interest? I ask this because atrocities against Harijans, disturbances of law and order are not given proper coverage in All India Radio. Recently, as late as on 9th of March a Harijan boy was whipped in Dharwar. Samachar carried the news but the All India Radio did not carry the news at all. So, how do you assess the news value?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I have already indicated the criteria of news value and public interest. That is not true. The news about atrocities on Harijans or on weaker sections have been adequately covered by this media.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: I would like to put to the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the great interest taken by the people of India all over the country and the concern shown about the atrocities committed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi and whether he is also aware that the people are interested to know more about the Shah Commission's reports and findings. I would further like to know whether he is aware of the grievances of the people that only 6.03 per cent of the total time of the broadcast has been given to it by the A.I.R.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I would plead with the House that AIR and Doordar-

shan are not the only media in the country. Of course, they are with the Government. There are other media also in the country, like, the press. If one were to see the amount of publicity given to the proceedings of the Shah Commission, that would be a reflection of the interest of the people in general in the proceedings of the Shah Commission.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: For the last one year, we have been observing that All India Radio and Doordarshan have become a partisan instruments, sometimes called the All Advani Radio... (Interruptions). They are making use of AIR and Doordarshan as a partisan machinery, showing partisan attitude, not reflecting the real problems of the country, the real-interest reflected by the poor people and even by harassing Harijans and other weaker sections of the people.. (Interruptions). Even the speeches made by Opposition members have been blacked out. They are using this mass media for the Janata Party propaganda... (Interruptions). This is a charge against the Ministry. When they came to power, they made a charge against the previous Government about AIR and Doordarshan... (Interruptions). You better go to Chambal Valley. (Interruptions). In view of this, whether it is a fact that this All India Radio and Doordarshan (Interruptions) are propagating their policies to undermine the Opposition and not giving full time and coverage for the real problems of this country. So, I put this question whether it is not a fact.... (Interruptions).

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: There is no question....

(Interruptions)

I would like to affirm with all the emphasis at my command that there is no quota of evidence that can be provided by anyone to show that the All India Radio....

(Interruptions)

But this Government is proud....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record anything other than the Minister's answer.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: * Mr. Speaker Please answer this question.

(Interruptions)

Why don't you allow him to answer this question?

(Interruptions)

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: This Government is proud that even before our commitment about granting autonomy to the Radio is implemented, we have tried to see that even while it is a Government Department, it is never used as an instrument of partisan propaganda.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to ask the Minister that, in view of the widespread interest in the Shah Commission and in view of the fact.... (Interruptions) I would like to ask the Minister in view of the widespread interest in the Shah Commission and in view of the fact that it is a fact finding Commission and in view of the international precedents in co-veying such events as Watergate, Nuremberg and so on, whether he would consider at the crucial stage, to have a live broadcast over television of the Shah Commission.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Sir, this is not the first time that this suggestion has been made. From the very beginning, this kind of suggestions have been there and the Government has tried to see that its position is correct.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेडियो और टेलीविजन सबसे बड़ा मास मीडिया हमारे देश का है और मैं इस बात से

सहमत हूँ लेकिन हमारी आल इन्डिया रेडियो के खिलाफ शिकायत है और जबर्दस्त शिकायत है कि बहुत अधिक समय आल इन्डिया रेडियो और टेलीविजन पर कांग्रेस को दिया जाता है और सरकार को कम समय दिया जाता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वे यह बताये कि इन्दिरा गांधी कांग्रेस और कांग्रेस को कितना समय दिया गया और जनता पार्टी को कितना समय दिया गया ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने जो प्रवृत्ति काम किया है, उसकी पब्लिसिटी आल इन्डिया रेडियो बिल्कुल नहीं करता है।

MR. SPEAKER: That is a suggestion. If you want to answer it, I have no objection.

श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी I can answer it. मेरे पास इस प्रश्न को शिकायत बार बार आती रही है और मैंने वहाँ के अधिकारियों को भी कहा है कि वे न्यूज बेल्ट के आधार पर न्यूज दे और कहीं पर बेंड बिंद बेंकबैंस की प्रवृत्ति नहीं हानी चाहिए। इसलिए अपना सतुलन रख कर वे ठीक प्रकार से दोनों पक्षों और दोनों दृष्टिकोणों को रखें लेकिन आपने जो शिकायत की है, ऐसी शिकायतें लोगों में मुझे आती रही है।

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S DEO: The hon. Minister has just mentioned, as also the other Members of the Janata Party, that people are interested to know about the atrocities that were committed during Emergency I certainly agree that people may be interested in knowing about the atrocities. But in the broadcast about Shah Commission proceedings, only half-truths and fictitious things are given. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is in collusion with Mrs Indira Gandhi in her campaign for evoking sympathy

towards her from the people of this country or whether he is trying to use this as a facade to cover the deficits of the Janata Party during their last one year's rule.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking whether you are in collusion with Mrs. Indira Gandhi....

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I am not.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not. Now, the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Integrated Development Project for Villages

*313. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to formulate area planning for cluster of villages in the country;

(b) whether the Planning Commission are undertaking or propose to undertake a comprehensive survey of different requirements of villages in different States;

(c) whether the Central Government have asked the State Governments to send their proposals regarding the requirements of their villages for considering the same on priority basis;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government propose to bring out a paper on integrated development projects for villages; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (f). The programmes for Rural Development and comprehensive area planning will be indicated in the Five Year Plan 1978-83 which is at present in the

draft stage. A Working Group has been constituted by the Planning Commission to draw up detailed guidelines for Block Level Planning. The report of the Group is awaited.

दूरदर्शन में अधिकारियों के सेवाकाल में वृद्धि

*314. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 3 अगस्त, 1977 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6046 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे; कि:

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के दो उपमहानिदेशकों के सेवाकाल में उनकी 58 वर्ष की आयु के पश्चात् वृद्धि करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सेवाकाल में वृद्धि करने के वही कारण हैं, जो उपर्युक्त अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6046 के उत्तर में बताए गए थे अथवा कुछ अन्य कारण भी हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सेवाकाल में इस प्रकार की वृद्धि करने से युवा कर्मचारियों का पदोन्नति पाने का हक मारा जाता है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्मा): (क) इस आशय के प्रस्ताव सरकार को अभी प्राप्त हुए हैं, किन्तु मामले में निर्णय अभी लिया जाना है?

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Investment for Coal Production

*315. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Ltd. has reduced the total investment for coal production during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to bring up the production of coal in the country and to build up buffer stock for the year 1978?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir;

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since nationalisation there has been a steady investment by the Government in the coal industry. This has helped in raising the coal production from the level of 78 million tonnes in 1973 to an expected level of 11.5 million tonnes in 1977-78. During the period April, 1977 to February, 1978 the total production of coal has been 90.7 million tonnes. The stock of coal at the pithead as on 1st March 1978 is around 11.70 million tonnes, showing an increase of about 2 million tonnes over the stock of the previous two months and this proves that the stock of coal is adequate to meet the demand. Production programme for 1978-79 has been placed at 113 million tonnes.

Number of Comperes in T. V. Station, Delhi

*316. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of comperes with rural background, training in Agriculture and Urban background at the Krishi Darshan Programme at the Delhi T.V. Centre; and

(b) the steps taken to improve the aspect generally of conducting the Programme?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) There are in total 15 comperes with rural/urban background and training in agriculture for the Krishi Darshan Programme at Delhi TV Centre.

(b) Efforts are continuously made to ensure best talent with the objective of effective communication keeping in view the voice and presentation by the comperes.

आयुध उपकरण फैक्टरी, कानपुर

*317. श्री दयाराम शावय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयुध उपकरण, फैक्टरी कानपुर (हारनेस फैक्टरी) में चमड़ा सुखाने के लिए एक चेम्बर का निर्माण किया गया था और उस पर कितना व्यय किया गया तथा उसे पूरा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि फैक्टरी के भीतर एक पुराने टैंक को भरने में लाखों रुपये की कीमत का लोहे आदि का उपयोग किया गया था और क्या इस मामले में एक उच्च स्तरीय जांच कराने और दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बबूल के पेड़ की छाल जो चमड़ा साफ करने के काम आती है खुले में पड़ी होने के कारण वर्षा से खराब हो रही है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां। सम्बन्धित चेम्बर का निर्माण पूरा कर लिया गया है। व्यय अलग शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत नहीं किया गया था बल्कि उसे सारे रख-रखाव व्यय के अन्तर्गत किया गया क्योंकि इसमें अधिकतर छोटे-छोटे टुकड़े तथा रख-रखाव सम्बन्धी सामान लगाया गया है।

(ख) जी नहीं, भ्रान्त कार्य मलबे से किया गया है। इसके लिए जांच करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है इसलिए किसी तरह की जांच का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) जी नहीं, खुले मैदान में रखी कबूत की छांव सिपानों से इक कर सुरक्षित रखी गई है।

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 31 पर छोटे पुलों का निर्माण

*318. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद दास : क्या मौजहम खीर परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 31 पर खरिया तथा नवगछिया खंडों में पानी की निकासी के लिए छोटे-छोटे पुलों के न होने के कारण बहुत से क्षेत्र पानी में डूबे रहते हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार पानी की निकासी की व्यवस्था करने तथा इस प्रकार किसानों को राहत पहुंचाने के लिए इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर छोट पुल बनाने का है ?

मौजहम खीर परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) : (क) और (ख). बिहार में रा० रा० 31 का खगड़िया-नवगछिया खंड दक्षिण में गया और उत्तर में कोसी नदियों के बीच की तंग सपाट पट्टी भूमि से गुजरता है। भारी बाढ़ के दौरान दोनों तरफ की भूमि पानी से घिरी रहती है और जब दोनों नदियों का पानी बाढ़ के मिल जाता है, जो प्रसर होता है, तो दोनों ओर की भूमि पानी से घिरी रहती है। इस स्थिति में, खगड़िया और बिहपुर के बीच मौजूदा पुलियों के अलावा कुछ और पुलियों से पानी का इकट्ठा होना नहीं रहेगा। इस रा० रा० द्वारा जल निकासी को रोकने और कृषि पर कोई प्रसर पड़ने के बारे में कहीं से भी अब तक कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

4037 LS-2.

Import of Fuel for Tarapur Plant

*319. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how far the fuel for Tarapur plant could be imported to keep the plant going and details thereof;

(b) in view of the U.S. Legislation placing strict control on nuclear exports, what will be the attitude of Government towards international safeguards on nuclear plants;

(c) whether Government have tried to get nuclear fuel from any other country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The agreement is operative throughout the life of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station.

(b) The legislation on the subject has become public law in the United States. There is no change in the attitude of the Government of India towards international safeguards on nuclear plants

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Sluggishness in Investment

*320 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of reports of sluggishness in investment and consequent retarding of industrial growth in 1978;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps being taken by Government to accelerate the pace of investment and industrial growth?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). Some reports have appeared regarding sluggishness in investments. However, as pointed out in the Economic Survey, 1978-79, there is little evidence that industrial investment is actually sluggish.

Various measures have been taken up by the Government to promote industrial investment within the framework of the Industrial Policy Statement laid on the Table of the House on December 23, 1977. Thus, Plan Expenditure in 1978-79 is being stepped up by 17 per cent over 1977-78. The expenditure on rural, village and small industries in the annual plan has been stepped up by about 50 per cent. Investments in the power, coal, cement and oil industries, among others, are being stepped up. Further, fiscal and monetary incentives have also been announced in the recent budget for investment. These include lowering of the interest rates, incentives for investment for new equity issues, higher depreciation allowance for workers' housing, reduction of customs duties on certain items of machinery, etc.

Central Assistance to Madhya Pradesh in Fifth Plan

***321. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of the central assistance to the States based on Gadgil formula given in the Fifth Plan;

(b) whether one of the ingredients of the Gadgil formula for allotment of central assistance is special problem of the States and further the State of Madhya Pradesh has not received any central assistance under this head during the Fifth Plan;

(c) whether the State of Madhya Pradesh has a special problem with regard to the upliftment of all aboriginals.

(d) whether there was an exchange of letters between the Chief Minister and Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission since Madhya Pradesh has not received any central assistance on account of special problems; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The total allocation of Central assistance to the States on Gadgil formula for the Fifth Plan, 1974-75 to 1977-78, is Rs. 3827 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir, but substantial assistance for dealing with this problem is being given out of the special provision for tribal areas; this assistance is over and above the assistance available under the Gadgil formula.

(d) and (e). The State Chief Minister had requested Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission to make an allocation for Madhya Pradesh out of the Central assistance reserved for special problems. It was explained to the Chief Minister that Madhya Pradesh was not eligible for such allocation.

Harassment of Newspapermen

***322. SHRI V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported statement of Mr. D. R. Zirilana, news editor of "Mizoaw" in "Times of India" dated 3rd February, 1978 that there is considerable harassment of newspaper men even after Emergency and the only difference is that during the Emergency, Emergency laws were used but now Indian Penal Code provisions are being used; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to put a stop to this harassment?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no harassment of journalists in Mizoram. According to information received from the Government of Mizoram, criminal proceedings were instituted against publishers and editors only of two journals in Mizoram and they are at present subjudice.

Concessions for setting up of Mini Cement Plants

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to allow some concessions, including exemption from the purview of Cement Control Order, and rebate on excise duty, for setting up of mini cement plants; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Mini Cement Plants with a capacity upto 60 tonnes per day are exempted from Cement Control Order, 1967 for purposes of price and distribution. Such plants are also eligible for a rebate of 25 per cent in excise duty along with large with large size plants. Government are presently examining what additional concessions would be necessary for encouraging the setting up of mini cement plants.

Supply of Coal to Cotton Textile Mills in Northern India

*324. **SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is inadequate and irregular supply of coal to Cotton Textile Mills in Northern India;

(b) whether coal quota of Cotton Textile Mills have been cut by 40 per cent in the Northern India whereas there is acute power shortage in Northern India;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) its effects on cotton cloth production?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There have been occasional complaints about the inadequate supply of coal to Cotton Textile Mills in Northern India even though the overall coal supplies to Textile units during the period April, 1977 to February, 1978, have averaged at 2.01 lakh tonnes per month against 1.89 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period of last years.

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

राजस्थान में गांवों का बिजुलीकरण

2887. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में कोटा जिले में ग्रामोण बिजुलीकरण योजना के अन्तर्गत छाबड़ा और छोपाबारीड़ में बिजुलीकरण का कोई कार्यक्रम इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक सर्वेक्षण किया जाएगा और उक्त क्षेत्र में गांवों का बिजुलीकरण कब तक होगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पा० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) और (ख) : ग्राम बिजुलीकरण के लिए कार्यक्रम राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा तैयार किया जाता है तथा वे ही इसे कार्यान्वित करते हैं।

54.5 लाख रुपए की ऋण सहायता के लिए राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड की एक स्कीम ग्राम बिजुलीकरण नियम ने मार्च, 1976 में स्वीकृत की थी जिसमें कोटा जिले की छाबड़ा पंचायत समिति के 77 नए गांवों के बिजुलीकरण की परिकल्पना की गई है। इस स्कीम को चार वर्ष की अवधि में पूर्ण

करने की योजना है। इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत 22 गांवों को बिजुलीकृत किया जा चुका है। अन्य गांवों के बिजुलीकरण का कार्य चल रहा है।

कोटा जिले की छोपाबरोड़ पंचायत समिति के 43 गांवों के बिजुलीकरण के लिए राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने एक स्कीम हाल ही में ग्राम बिजुलीकरण निवम को भेजी है।

Irregular purchase of parts and accessories by the Delhi Municipal Corporation automobile workshop

2888. SHRI O. P. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation Automobile Workshop at Jhandewalan made an irregular purchase of parts and accessories worth Rs. 19.2 lakhs during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70;

(b) what action has been taken against the defaulting officials for this lapse; and

(c) the steps taken to curb the occurrence of such defaults?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). According to available information, some objections were raised by the audit party regarding the purchase of stores made by the Jhandewalan automobile workshop during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 amounting to Rs. 19.23 lakhs for repairs of trucks. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi are examining the audit para. Further action, if necessary, will be taken after the examination is completed.

Loss suffered by Coal Industry

2889. SHRI NARENDRA SINH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether labour unrest and widespread strikes and lock-outs have adversely affected the economy of coal industry; and

(b) if so, the total loss suffered by the industry during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). While the number of strikes in the nationalised coal industry registered an increase during 1977-78 as compared to the previous year these did not have any serious effect on the economy of the industry. The loss of production of coal on account of these strikes in the mines of coal India limited during April to December 1977 has been estimated to be 2.96 lakh tonnes against the total production of about 624 lakhs tonnes.

Loss suffered by NTC in M.P.

2890. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints against National Textile Corporation Ltd., Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the National Textile Corporation in Madhya Pradesh, is running at a loss; and

(c) if so, steps that are proposed to improve the same?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Important steps being taken to improve the working of the mills run

by the National Textile Corporation (Madhya Pradesh) Ltd. are as follows:—

- (i) modernisation/renovation of the machinery;
- (ii) rationalisation of work loads and labour force;
- (iii) bulk procurement of raw material on centralised basis;
- (iv) diversification in the pattern of production.
- (v) changes in the marketing strategy; and
- (vi) techno-economic survey of selected mills.

Official Language Department in Ministry

2892. SHRI ROOP NATH SINGH YADAV. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Official Languages Department in his Ministry was created on the day emergency was proclaimed in the country;
- (b) whether in view of the provision made in Section 3(1) of Official Languages Act, 1963 (as amended) it is necessary to continue this Department when emergency has been lifted;
- (c) whether it is proposed to hand over the charge of Official Languages Department to the Home Secretary as before; and
- (d) if so, when its charge is likely to be handed over to the Home Secretary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) It has been under consideration for a long time to create a separate Department to look after the work of the Department of Official Language and in this regard a proposal was first placed, in meeting of the Central Hindi Committee held on

2-4-1974. After considering the matter the Sub-committee of the Central Hindi Committee submitted its recommendation to the Central Hindi Committee and the Central Hindi Committee in its meeting held on 9-4-1975 decided to create an independent Department of Official language After completing the formalities in this regard an independent Department of Official language was set up from 26-6-1975, but the creation of the Department had no concern with the Emergency.

(b) Yes, Sir. If the Department of Official Language is wound up, the programmes to increase the use of Hindi in the Official work according to the resolution adopted on 18-1-1968 by both the Houses of the Parliament would not be implemented properly. Further the compliance of Official Language rules issued on 28-6-1976, Hindi teaching to Central Government employees etc. would also become difficult.

(c) and (d). No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Retired Military Officers for Civil Employment

2893. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of retired officers from the Military sponsored for civil employment by the DG Resettlement in 1977;
- (b) how many of them were provided with jobs; and
- (c) how many were sponsored for employment in Scheduled Banks and how many were provided with such employment?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) 895

(b) 257

(c) Sponsored 243

Employed 14

Mini Cement Plants

2894 SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR
DHARA;

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI.

With the Minister of INDUSTRY
be pleased to state:

(a) names of 43 potential sites in
19 States (State-wise) for the estab-
lishment of Mini Cement Plants,

(b) what are the time targets for
respective land acquisition and com-
missioning,

(c) by when they will come to the
stage of commercial production from
their respective experimental produc-
tion stages, and

(d) when the team of experts will
visit West Germany to know technical
details of Mini Cement Plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a)
Names of the 43 potential sites in 19
States for setting up of Mini Cement
Plants as identified by Cement Re-
search Institute are given in the en-
closed statement.

(b) and (c). The Cement Research
Institute is preparing 2 Detailed Pro-
ject Reports and 5 Feasibility Reports
covering 7 of these Sites. Land ac-
quisition and other steps would follow
after the projects are sanctioned.

(d) The question of importing tech-
nical know-how will be decided
after evaluation of the available in-
digenous technologies for setting up
minicement plants.

Statement

Statement showing Selected Sites for Mini Cement Plant

Sl. No.	Name & Location of the deposit	Reserves in Million tonnes
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>		
1.	Emboy (RF) and Kandū Keyapalle Kurnool District	11
2.	Pidugurāla (RF) Guntur District	7 6
3.	Sulurpet Nellore District	Sufficient for mini white cement plant
4.	Kasturpalli Kodangal Taluk Mehboobnagar District	50
<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>		
1.	Tyding	43
<i>Assam</i>		
1.	Garampani	43
<i>Manipur</i>		
1.	Ukhrul	5 7
2.	Hungdung	2 84
<i>Meghalaya</i>		
1.	Darrang-Era-Anang	47 1
2.	Sutnga	2
3.	Syndei	1 00

Sl. No.	Name & Location of the deposit	Reserves in Million tonnes.
<i>Bihar</i>		
1.	Raulia-Chunhatta Rohtas District	10 8 inferred
2.	Bundu Basseriya Hazaribagh District	6.6 partly proved
3.	Kurkutta Religera Hazaribagh District	6 0 inferred
<i>Gujarat</i>		
1.	Pasval-Diwapra Banaskantha-Sabarkantha District	10 partly proved
2.	Karamudi-Funia Banaskantha-Sabarkantha	15 0 inferred
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>		
1.	Sataun-Bhatrog-Nadi-Dadua-Kyari Sirmur District	140.0 inferred
2.	Largi Mandi District	100 0 inferred
<i>Jammu & Kashmir</i>		
1.	Manasbat, Baramulla District	4 35 indicated
2.	Kunan, Baha Gund Baramulla District	4.7 inferred
3.	Salal Udampur District	10.0 inferred
<i>Karnatak</i>		
1.	Yah North Kanara District	8 0 proved.
2.	Aurwad, Manapur, Manam, Mudhol, Belgaum District.	Substantial
3.	Hunyar Chitradurg District.	Substantial proved.
<i>Kerala</i>		
1.	Vembanad Palghat District.	2 0 proved
2.	Kadalundi Kozikode District.	Not known
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>		
1.	Ramnagar Satna District.	13 0 proved
2.	Dana-Baba, Ramsalaya Damoh District.	2 76 proved
3.	Bagh-Manawar Dhar District	5 45 proved
<i>Maharashtra</i>		
1.	Pardi Nanded District	1 3 proved
2.	Sangoda, Awarpur Chanda District	31 0 partly proved
<i>Orissa</i>		
1.	Gatitanagar Tikantoli, Kujurtoli Sundergarh District.	2 0 proved.
2.	Largibera Sundergarh District	12 0 proved.

Sl. No.	Name & Location of the deposit	Reserves in Million tonnes.
<i>Rajasthan</i>		
1.	Dabok Udaipur District	40.0 proved
2.	Murthala-Kivarli Sirohi District	20.0 proved
3.	Neem-ka-Thana Sikar District	4.75 partly proved
<i>Nagaland</i>		
1.	Nimi	44.0 inferred
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>		
1.	Thatchankurichi R. F. Trichinopoly District	5.0 proved
2.	Pallakapalaiyam Salem District	7.2 proved
3.	Talaiyuthu Tirunelveli District	5.0 proved
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
1.	Ghorapatti Hills Dehradun District	12.0 inferred
<i>West Bengal</i>		
1.	Jabarban, Ichatu-Purulia District	1.0 partly proved
2.	Hansapathar Purulia District	2.0 proved

Purchase of Tankers by S.C.I.

2895. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA-RIEF: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of large sized tankers for movement of crude which have been purchased with World Bank loan by the Shipping Corporation of India and have been given on charter to various oil companies;

(b) what is the amount spent on these vessels;

(c) what has been their percentage utilisation since their purchase; and

(d) whether these ships can be sub-chartered to other parties and if so, to what extent have they been sub-chartered to increase their earnings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (d). 4

tankers of about 88,000 DWT each were purchased with World Bank loan. The tankers are on 18-year time charter with Indian Oil Corporation in accordance with the terms and conditions of the loan. In view of this, part (d) of the Question does not arise.

(b) The price of each tanker was Japanese Yens 5000 million.

(c) The tankers are being fully utilised for transport of crude imports for our refineries.

Persons arrested for Emergency Excesses

2896. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested for the emergency excesses during the last six months; and

(b) the details, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Since Emergency excesses do not necessarily constitute penal offences, the question of arrest of all those guilty of such excesses does not arise. However wherever any specific offence has been committed the law enforcement agencies are taking appropriate action including arrest according to law.

Scientific and Technical Co-operation between India and Syria

2897. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Syria have signed an agreement on Scientific and Technical Cooperation recently, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir. An agreement on Scientific and Technical Cooperation was signed at Delhi between the Union Minister of Industry and the Syrian Minister of Industry on 16-2-78.

(b) The agreement covers four major areas of Scientific and Technical Cooperation viz:—

(a) Mutual grant of scholarships for studies and specialised training;

(b) Exchange of experts, educationists, technicians, scientists, research workers and exchange of scientific and technical information and documentation;

(c) Joint promotion of studies and schemes for the development of the two countries, organisation of bilateral scientific and technical seminars and courses covering subjects of interest to both the countries;

(d) Joint identification of scientific and technical problems, formulation and implementation of joint research programmes in respect of industry, agriculture and other fields, and exchange of experiences and know-how resulting therefrom.

Annuity of Nawab of Murshidabad

2898. SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total accumulated amount in the hands of Government due to withholding the political annuity pension of the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad; and

(b) whether Government have considered the desirability and feasibility of using that amount for converting the Nawab Palace and its campus into a national educative institution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) After careful consideration of all aspects of the matter, the Government of India decided to discontinue the payment of annuity after the death of Syed Waris Ali Meerza, the last Nawab of Murshidabad, on 20th November, 1969. The question of accumulation of any amount on this account does not, therefore, arise.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment in C.I.S.F.

2899. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of defence service personnel appointed in the Central Industrial Security Force in 1977 in different ranks as Commandant, Deputy Commandant, Sub-Inspector and Assistant Sub-Inspector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): 268 Ex-Defence Service personnel were appointed in various ranks on

re-employment basis during the year 1977. The break-up is as under:—

(a) Commandant	4
(b) Inspectors	28
(c) Sub-Inspectors	21
(d) Asstt. Sub-Inspectors	26
Other ranks	189
TOTAL	268

गुजरात के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना

2900. श्री छोटू भाई नागित : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का गुजरात के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में बड़े और लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है जिससे आदिवासियों को पूर्ण रोजगार उपलब्ध हो सके और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) गुजरात के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में किस किस प्रकार के बड़े और लघु उद्योग स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है और उक्त उद्योगों की स्थापना किन किन स्थानों पर की जाएगी ; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उठाऊ मिचार्ड योजनाओं से प्रभावित लोगों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने हेतु सूरत जिले में कोई उद्योग स्थापित करेगी और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती ज्ञाना भाईती) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार का गुजरात के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के सरकारी क्षेत्र में उद्योग स्थापित करने का कोई विचार नहीं है। जहां तक लघु उद्योगों का सम्बन्ध है, केन्द्रीय सरकार उद्योग स्थापित नहीं करती है, परन्तु उद्योगियों को उद्योग स्थापित करने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करती है।

(ख) आदिवासी उप योजनाओं में, आदिवासियों को रोजगार देने के लिए, हथकरघा, कुम्हार, हस्तशिल्प, बड़ईगीरी, लुहारों जैसे लघु उद्योग, कुटीर उद्योग तथा बरेलू उद्योगों को स्थापित करने पर जोर दिया जा रहा है। विकसित किए जाने वाले उद्योगों के प्रकार विभिन्न समेकित जनजाति प्रयोजनाओं की विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं पर निर्भर करते हैं। उद्देश्य स्थानीय और पारम्परिक उद्योगों को विकसित करना है। ये उद्योग सभी समेकित जनजाति विकास प्रयोजनाओं अर्थात् भडोंच, पंचमहल, सूरत-1 और 2 बलसाड़ साबरकंठा बडीदरा डोंग और बनासकंठा में विकसित किए जायेंगे।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

Production capacity of BHEL for manufacturing Sugar and Power Plants

2901. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited have increased the capacity for manufacturing sugar and power plants in the country; and

(b) if so, what is the installed production capacity of BHEL in respect of such plants and the precise nature of such plants to be manufactured by that company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). BHEL do not manufacture sugar plants. They manufacture equipment, inter alia, for thermal and hydel power plants. It has not increased the capacity for manufacturing hydel power plants in the recent years. As regards thermal power generation equipment, it comprises of turbo sets and boiler. While there has been no increase, as such, in the capacity for manufacture of turbo

sets BHEL would be in a position to deliver higher capacity thermal turbo sets, initially of 500 MW against 210 MW being produced hitherto which would also result in its being able to produce thermal power plants of higher capacity in aggregate terms. The capa-

Thermal sets

Hydro sets

Boilers

city for the manufacture of boilers is being raised from 1100 MW to 2500 MW. This is due for being implemented by the end of 1978. The existing annual installed capacity for manufacture of thermal sets, hydro-sets and boilers is as under:—

2600 to 3000 MW depending on the unit size of sets

Around 1000 MW of various ratings. They constitute around to 15 to 20 numbers on an average

Being expanded to 2500 MW and would correspond to a production of 87,000 MT per annum by the end of 1978.

लखनऊ टेलीविजन केन्द्र के दैनिक बेलन कलाकारों की स्थायी कलाकारों के आधार पर नियुक्ति

2902. श्री हरमोहिन्ध वर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से लखनऊ टेलीविजन केन्द्र के दैनिक बेलन कलाकारों की स्थायी आधार पर नियुक्ति करने का अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन की नियुक्ति अभी तक स्थायी आधार पर नहीं की गई है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार का इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्मा) : (क) जी, नहीं। दूरदर्शन केन्द्र आर्टिस्टों को दैनिक मजदूरी पर नियुक्त नहीं करते।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Electricity in Ladakh

2903. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present availability of electricity in Ladakh; and

(b) the steps taken to augment the electric supply in Leh?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) About 2MW of installed capacity for power generation is presently available in Ladakh.

(b) To augment the electric supply in Leh, the work on the Stakna Hydel Project is already in progress. A number of micro hydel schemes are also under investigation.

Advertisements to Small Newspapers by D.A.V.P.

2904. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government propose to give relaxation to small newspaper in the minimum ceiling of circulation fixed by the DAVP in the matter of advertisements so that these could be encouraged; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): The Advertising Policy of the Government already provides for relaxation in the minimum paid circulation to certain categories of small newspapers/periodicals. No further relaxation in this regard is under consideration.

Working group on Tribal Development

2905. SHRI RAM BERWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group on tribal development and for fast and effective development of the tribal areas has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No, Sir.

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

Electrification of villages in Purnea District, Bihar

2906. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:

SHRI YUVRAJ:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of electrification of villages of Purnea and Katihar districts of Bihar;

(b) whether the progress of such scheme is below the schedule; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay and the steps proposed to be taken to fulfil the schedule target?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The progress of electrification of vil-

lages in Purnea and Katihar districts of Bihar is given below:—

	Total No. of inhabited villages	No. of villages electrified as on 31-3-1977
Purnea . . .	2,493	194
Katihar . . .	1,239	125

(b) and (c). Electrification of villages in North Bihar, including Purnea and Katihar districts, has been slow generally, due to its geographical conditions, lack of communication facilities, inadequate transmission/distribution network in the area, lack of load development etc.

Greater attention is now being given to areas where the progress is slow. Loan assistance on soft terms, for electrification in such areas is being given by the R. E. C. under the Minimum Needs Programme, and also under their normal programme.

Seminar on Non-aligned News Pool

2907. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a seminar on "Non-aligned News Pool" was conducted in New Delhi recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). A Seminar on the Press Agencies' Pool of Non-aligned countries was organised by the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference on 11th February, 1978. Various aspects connected with the pooling of news resources and exchanging regional news of interest amongst the Non-aligned and developing countries are

reported to have been discussed. Some of these aspects are to be discussed at the forthcoming second meeting of the Co-ordination Committee of the Press Agencies' Pool of Non-aligned countries of which India is the Chairman and which is to be held in Jakarta in the first week of April, 1978.

Appointment of a Panel of Committee Members for D.T.C.

2908. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a panel of committee members to inquire into the various affairs of Delhi Transport Corporation, Delhi, if so;

(b) the facts thereof and terms of reference made to such panel to investigate and report;

(c) whether the terms do not include an important aspect of DTC as to how fare structures can be reduced for long distant commuters and also to reduce general fares by resorting to other economies in DTC, if so;

(d) the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The terms of reference of the Committee are given in the attached statement.

(c), (d) and (e). The Corporation had already sent its proposals for revision of fare structure of its services and these are under consideration. Efforts are also being made by the Corporation to improve its fleet utilisation and general operational efficiency. It was, therefore, not considered necessary to remit the issue regarding revision of fares to the Committee.

Statement

The terms of references of the Committee are as under:—

(i) To examine the existing route structure and suggest modifications keeping in view the convenience of the travelling public and the need for optimum utilisation of the Corporation's fleet.

(ii) To examine the quality of service rendered by the Corporation to the travelling public in respect of seating arrangements, arrangements for issue of tickets and such other matters and to suggest measures for improvement keeping in view the need for financial viability of the Corporation.

(iii) To examine the reasons for lack of queue discipline among the travelling public and failure of buses of the Corporation and private buses operating under its control to stop at appropriate places at bus stops and to suggest measures to remedy these difficulties.

(iv) To enquire into the general complaint regarding unsatisfactory behaviour of the operating staff of DTC and private operators operating under their control, with the travelling public and suggest measures for bringing about improvement therein.

(v) To enquire into the adequacy or otherwise of the existing system of public relations in the Corporation and to make suggestions to ensure a good rapport between the DTC and the travelling public in general and the student community in particular.

(vi) To enquire into the present arrangements for attending to public complaints and grievances and to suggest suitable measures for ensuring expeditious redressal for all such grievances and complaints.

(vii) To make suggestions for improving the quality of service in the private operated buses (as in

case of A. O. C. C. buses there is extreme overcrowding while in case of buses under kilometrage scheme drivers are indifferent to picking up passengers.)

(viii) To enquire into the reasons for the present rate of road accidents by buses of the Corporation and those operating under its control and to suggest measures to reduce the same.

(ix) To look into the working of the DTC workshop, reasons for delay in repairing the buses, arrangements for procurement of stores and spares and make suggestion for its improvement.

बिहार में केन्द्रीय सहायता से योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति

2909. श्री मुबाराज : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय बिहार में केन्द्रीय सहायता से कितनी और कौन-कौन सी योजनाएँ क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं ,

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिये कुल कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई है ; और

(ग) उन प अब तक कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) राज्यों को उनकी वार्षिक योजनाओं के लिए दी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता किसी एक स्कीम या स्कीम समूह से संबंधित नहीं होती। केन्द्रीय सहायता सामान्य ऋणों और सामान्य अनुदानों के रूप में प्रति वर्ष दी जाती है।

(ख) बिहार की 307 करोड़ रुपए की 1977-78 की वार्षिक योजना की वित्त व्यवस्था के लिए 103.69 करोड़ रुपए की केन्द्रीय सहायता स्वीकृत की गई है।

(ग) अब तक किए गए खर्च के संबंध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

बिजली के सामान का निर्यात

2910. श्री छविराम खर्बल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में जा रहे बिजली के सामान के किस्म नियंत्रण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा नारैति) : बरेलू विद्युत उपकरण (किस्म नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1976 में व्यवस्था की गई है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति स्वयं भ्रष्टाचार उसकी ओर से कोई दूसरा व्यक्ति ऐसे किसी भी बरेलू विद्युत उपकरण का उत्पादन भ्रष्टाचार बिक्री के लिए भण्डारण, बिक्री भ्रष्टाचार वितरण नहीं करेगा जो उसमें निर्धारित मानकों के अनुरूप नहीं है। यह 1-1-1978 से लागू हो गया है। आदेश बरेलू विद्युत उपकरणों का उत्पादन करने वाले सभी उद्योग क्षेत्रों पर लागू है। इस सम्बन्ध में लघु एककों की सहायता करने के लिए सरकार ने विभिन्न स्थानों पर परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाएँ स्थापित की हैं।

Capacity utilisation in thermal plants

2911 SHRI G. S. REDDI:

SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRI RAGAVALLU MOHAN-ARANGAM:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any break through in regard to capacity utilisation in thermal power plants in recent days,

(b) whether these power plants have begun to work above 60 per cent capacity utilisation;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to step up capacity utilisation and improvement achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). 23 out of 61 Power Stations of capacity 20 MW and above have achieved the Plant Load Factor of 60 per cent or above during the period April '77—February '78. While the National average of the Plant factor increased from 52 per cent in 1975-76 to 56 per cent in 1976-77, it is unlikely to keep up this figure this year in view of higher forced outage rate of thermal generation units commissioned after 1974, long outage of some of the thermal units.

(d) To set-up the capacity utilisation of thermal plants, State Electricity Boards have been advised.

(1) to flatten the load curves of the individual power systems by offering load promotional incentives to off peak consumers,

(2) Monitor closely the performance of the power stations. Assistance is given by C.E.A in expediting repairing/recommissioning the units under forced and planned outage by streamlining the repair work

(3) Modernise the maintenance procedures in thermal power stations in order to reduce the duration of planned and forced outages and introduction of preventive maintenance.

(4) Integrated operation of the different power systems so that thermal stations can be operated at high plant load factor

(5) Formation of multi-disciplinary groups to undertake project renovation of the sick units.

(6) BHEL have been urged to improve the quality and reliability of the units manufactured in this country.

(7) A central pool for stocking of spare parts for imported Russian and American thermal units has been set up and expeditious and

liberal release of foreign exchange for import of spares is ensured.

(8) BHEL will ensure availability of spares for equipment manufactured by them.

(9) Arrangements for supply of requisite quality of coal.

(10) Reorganisation of the electricity supply industry.

Theatres built by Film Finance Corporation

2912. **SHRI AMARSINH V. RA-THWA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many theatres in urban and rural areas have been built up by Film Finance Corporation in various parts of the country including Gujarat since April, 1977; and

(b) what is the programme in the matter for the year 1978 and 1979 and the conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) The Film Finance Corporation has not built any theatres in the country so far nor does it plan to build any theatre on its own. It is, however, planning to finance the construction of lowcost theatre particularly in rural areas. The details of the scheme have not yet been finalised.

Punjabi programme on A.I.R.

2913. **SHRI KISHORE LAL:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sometime back on every Thursday morning half-an-hour "shabad" programme was broadcast on the All India Radio in Punjabi programme;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these devotional songs have been replaced by other Punjabi songs; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Only partially replaced by Soodana Kalam/Short story/poetry recitation/Talk etc. for the first 10 minutes. However, it has been decided to review the matter.

बिहार में औद्योगिक उत्पादन में कमी

2915. श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ सुबन : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में ऊर्जा की कमी से औद्योगिक उत्पादन में कमी आई है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में पूरे तथ्य क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा भाईति) : (क) और (ख). हालांकि बिहार में किसी भी प्रकार के उपभोक्ता के लिए बिजली की कटौती करने की घोषणा नहीं की गई है तो भी जब राज्य में आवश्यकता से कम मात्रा में बिजली उपलब्ध होती है तो उस समय बार बार बिजली के सभरण में कमी हो जाती है। औद्योगिक उत्पादन पर इसका प्रभाव पड़ता है। किन्तु केवल बिजली की कमी की वजह से औद्योगिक उत्पादन में हुई कमी के बारे में पता पाना बहुत मुश्किल है क्योंकि औद्योगिक उत्पादन पर कमी, बिजली मांग में मंदी, श्रमिक विवाद, निवेशों की उपलब्धता आदि जैसे अनेक निषेधों का प्रभाव पड़ता है।

Registered Small Industrial Units

2916. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) total number of small units (including ancillaries) registered with each State Director of Industries and the Development Commissioner, Small

Scale Industries as on 1-1-1978 vide para 2 of Appendix V (p. 53) of Guidelines for Industries 1976-77 of the Department of Industrial Development and what were these figures at the end of the first and the third five year plans respectively;

(b) how many small units not exempted from licensing under para 16(i) and (ii), page 18 of 'Guidelines for Industries 1976-77' were there in the country on 1-1-1978 and what were these figures at the end of first and third five year plans; and

(c) approximate estimate of the firms in (a) and (b) above which were exporting their products as on 1-1-1978 and at the end of the first and the third five year plans respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) According to the registrations made after the Census of small scale industrial units in 1973, the total number of working registered small scale industrial units under the purview of Development Commissioner (SSI) is 2,70,898. State-wise break-up is placed as in the attached statement. The earlier reliable figure of working registered units based on the census of small scale industries is 1.60 lakhs units as at the end of 1973. Comparable figures at the end of the 1st & 3rd Five-year Plans are not available.

(b) The information on units enjoying exemption from income-tax referred to under para 16(i) and (ii) page 18 of guidelines for industries 1976-77 is not available in the Small Industries Development Organisation.

(c) Small scale industrial units registered with the Export Promotion Councils relating to engineering goods, chemical and allied products, plastic products and cashew kernels would be approximately 700 as on 1-1-1978.

Statement

State-wise distribution of SSI Registered units under the purview of DC(SS) as on 1-1-1978

Name of the State	Units Registered
Andhra Pradesh	16360
Assam	2952
Bihar	12141
Gujarat	19030
Haryana	10079
Himachal Pradesh	2546
Jammu & Kashmir	2211
Karnataka	12241
Kerala	12288
Madhya Pradesh	13044
Maharashtra	20944
Mamipur	644
Meghalaya	276
Nagaland	193
Orissa	3840
Punjab	21614
Rajasthan	12261
Sikkim	N.R.
Tamil Nadu	23654
Tripura	698
Uttar Pradesh	17535
West Bengal	56265
Arunachal Pradesh	131
Chandigarh	585
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	210
Delhi	7342
Goa, Daman & Diu	1006
Mizoram	263
Pondicherry	545
TOTAL	270898

NOTE : The figures are provisional:

NR. Information not received.

Losses for Dhobis and Barbers in defence services

2917. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the huge losses due to the contract system for dhobis and Barbers in the defence services,

(b) if so, what are the steps taken to minimise the losses; and

(c) whether Government are planning to introduce the allowance system which was recommended long ago?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b) No, Sir There is no loss to the Government on contracts for providing services of dhobies and barbers in the units where they are not authorised Such contracts are subject to the total expenditure not exceeding the following limits per person per month in the Army and the Air Force respectively:—

	Army	Air Force
Hair cutting/cleaning	Rs. 2/- P.M.	Rs. 2/- P.M.
Washing allowance	Rs. 5/- P.M.	Rs. 5 - P.M.

In the case of Navy Hair cutting/ hair cleaning and washing allowance at Rs. 7/- or Rs 8/75 per head per mensem is allowed according as a sailor is serving ashore or afloat respectively.

(c) The system of giving cash allowance in lieu of hair cutting/hair cleaning and washing already exist in places where the services cannot be provided. The allowance is paid at the rate mentioned above.

Creation of additional generating capacity

2918 SHRI S. R. DAMANI Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether short-term and long-term projects have since been finalized for creating additional generating capacity to meet present shortages and the growing demand,

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) the details of projects which are under construction and by what time they will be commissioned and

(d) the action taken on the remaining schemes and the time schedules laid down for their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) to (d) Power development is a long-gestation continuing activity and investment decisions on power generation schemes are taken progressively based on the power programmes formulated in the various plans. A number of schemes are presently under construction and investment decisions have been taken on several new schemes to derive timely benefits for meeting the growing demands for power. The details of these schemes and their commissioning schedules are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-1812/78]. Depending on the power programme that will be adopted for the next five year plan (1978-79 to 1982-83) a few additional generation schemes may also be required to be taken up to achieve the targets of installed generating capacity envisaged within the time frame. To meet the demand for power in a longer term perspective, beyond 1982-83, further schemes would also be taken up in a phased manner to meet the projected requirements.

Integrated Tribal Development Policy with special reference to Assam

2919 SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the Government's policy on integrated tribal development in the country,

(b) the amount sanctioned as special Central Assistance (over and above the outlays for the State Sub-Plan) to each State during the current financial year,

(c) the reasons why the full impact of the expenditure made available is not visible in the Tribal areas of Assam

(d) whether Government propose to sanction a Central Scheme for raising the living and educational standards of the tribals of Assam so that the tribals get their due share of development and

(e) whether Government propose to consider to increase the amount of special Central assistance for Assam for the financial year 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) The integrated tribal development aims at bridging the gap between the level of development in tribal areas and other areas as early as possible. Highest priority has been given to elimination of exploitation and working for a full employment economy with equal emphasis on education and health services. In view of the diverse socio-economic situation in different regions, specific programmes for each area covered under an Integrated Tribal Development Project are to be prepared with reference to the problems of that area.

(b) Information is given in the attached statement

(c) The tribal population in Assam, except in Mikir and North Cachar hills is considerably dispersed. Therefore, it has taken sometime to prepare the sub-plans for these areas and Integrated Tribal Development Projects.

(d) The tribal sub-plans cover all aspects of tribal development. A reasonable level of investment is earmarked from the State Plans which is supplemented by the Central Government through Special Central Assistance. This programme will be suitably reinforced.

(e) The Special Central Assistance for Assam during 1978-79 will be Rs 325 lakhs as against Rs 257 lakhs during the year 1977-78.

Statement

Special Central Assistance Sanctioned for 1977-78 to the States/U Ts.

State/U T	(Rupees in Lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	278.00
Assam	257.00
Bihar	800.25
Gujarat	466.00
Himachal Pradesh	90.00
Karnataka	24.00
Kerala	25.00
Madhya Pradesh	1547.00
Maharashtra	371.00
Manipur	128.00
Orissa	763.00
Rajasthan	291.00
Tamil Nadu	45.00
Tripura	96.40
Uttar Pradesh	15.00
West Bengal	225.00
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17.00
Goa, Daman & Diu	11.00
	5449.65

Fulldedged T.V. station at Ahmedabad

2920. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up new Television Stations in one or more cities of the country during the year 1978,

(b) if so, when and at what cost

(c) if not, why not,

(d) whether it is a fact that a full-fledged Television Station is not as yet set up in Ahmedabad in Gujarat, even though the Government of Gujarat and the elected representatives of the people of Gujarat in Parliament have been urging Government to do so at an early date and

(e) is so the reasons thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L K ADVANI) (a) and (b) Two T V transmitting centres at Sambalpur (Orissa) and Muzaffarpur (Bihar) a TV relay centre at Kanpur and a TV station at Jullundur, involving a total cost of Rs 75 crores approximately, are expected to be commissioned during 1978

(c) Does not arise

(d) and (e) The proposal for the setting up of a TV station at Ahmedabad has been included in the Draft Sixth Plan 1978-83. However, its implementation will depend upon availability of financial resources and the priorities accorded by the Planning Commission.

सिक्किम में उद्योगों का विकास

2921. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) अगले तीन वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार का सिक्किम में कितने बड़े, मध्य

वर्षों के धीरे लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार है ,

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सिक्किम के लिए मजूर किए गए 22 करोड़ रुपए की राशि में से उद्योग के लिये कितनी धनराशि निर्धारित की गई और इसमें से कितनी राशि उद्योगों को स्थापना और विकास पर की गई, और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सिक्किम राज्य में ऐसा कोई उद्योग नहीं है जिसमें बड़ी संख्या में लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया जा सके और यदि हा, तो क्या सिक्किम सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई योजना प्रस्तुत की है और यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या है ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा भाईति) : (क) से (ग) सिक्किम सरकार ने एक कागज परियोजना के लिए एक सभाव्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार करवाई है। हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कार्पोरेशन न जिसने भारत सरकार के कहने पर सभाव्यता रिपोर्ट की जाच की थी वे इस परियोजना का जीव्यक्रम बनाने हेतु कुछ प्रस्ताव दिये हैं। लघु उद्योगों के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की भूमिका अधिकांशतः सर्वधनार्थक है।

वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए सिक्किम राज्य का स्वीकृत 15 80 करोड़ रुपए के कुल परियष्य में से "उद्योग खनिज" क्षेत्र के लिए 1 09 करोड़ रुपए की राशि आवंटित की गई है। बड़े और मझोले उद्योगों के लिए 44 लाख रुपए का परियष्य स्वीकृत किया गया है जब कि ग्रामीण तथा लघु उद्योग और खनिज विकास के लिए क्रमशः 46 लाख रुपए और 19 लाख रुपए का परियष्य स्वीकृत किया गया है।

इस समय सिक्किम में संगठित क्षेत्र में ऐसा कोई उद्योग नहीं है जो बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों को रोजगार प्रदान कर सके। यदि

कागज परियोजना की सभाव्यता स्थापित हो जाती है तो यह परियोजना काफी लोगों को रोजगार प्रदान करने में समर्थ होनी चाहिए। सरकार सिक्किम राज्य में अधिकतम रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करने के लिए उद्योगों की स्थापना करने की आवश्यकता को समझती है। वर्ष 1977-78 में सिक्किम राज्य का एक ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना आवंटित की गई थी। पूरे सिक्किम क्षेत्र को औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित किया गया है ताकि वह उद्योगों का विकास करने हेतु रियायती वित्त व केन्द्रीय विनियोग राज-सहायता प्राप्त करने का रास्ता बन सके। जब कभी सिक्किम राज्य में संबंधित योजनाएं तैयार की जाती हैं तब रोजगार संबंधी पहलू पर भी विचार किया जाता है।

China's circular to Armed Forces for preparation of war

2922 DR BALDEV PRAKASH
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether Government have taken notice of the China Government's circular to its armed forces 'to get ready for war, as it appeared in the press recently, if so, Government's reaction to it?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) Government have seen Press reports to this effect. Exhortations of this nature by the Chinese leaders to their Armed Forces, on special occasions, are not unusual and too much need not be read into it. It need hardly be mentioned that vigilance on the borders is continuously maintained.

हिन्दी चलचित्रों में नामावली को हिन्दी भाषा में लिखाना

2923 श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा - क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हिन्दी फिल्मों में प्रारम्भ में नामावली अभी तक अंग्रेजी भाषा में ही दिखाई जाती है,

(ख) क्या हिन्दी भाषा में प्रान्ता के अधिकांश लोग जो हिन्दी फिल्में देखने जाते हैं, अंग्रेजी में नामावली होने के कारण उसके आनन्द से वंचित रह जाते हैं, और

(ग) सरकार हिन्दी फिल्मों के नामावली हिन्दी में दिखाए जाने में क्या ऐसे कौन से निर्देश जारी करेगी जिससे आम जनता का परेशाना न हो ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) - (क) से (ग) हिन्दी फिल्मों में नामावली अंग्रेजी में और कुछ मामलों में हिन्दी तथा उर्दू में दिखाए जाते हैं। फिल्म उद्योग निजी क्षेत्र में है। सरकार को चलचित्र अधिनियम 1952 में अन्तर्गत यह अधिकार नहीं है कि वह फिल्म उद्योग को नामावली का हिस्सा में विनिर्दिष्ट भाषा में दिखाने का कर्तव्य निश्चय है।

(Complaint to World Bank by a gas turbine manufacturing Swiss Company)

2924 DR SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether he is aware of a complaint to the World Bank by a gas turbine manufacturing Swiss Company that the tenders for a contract put out by an Indian public sector corporation, were opened while their representative was not present and that this happened not once but twice,

(b) the truth of the complaint, and

(c) action contemplated by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b) A Statement is attached

(c) Does not arise

Statement

Inter-Ministerial Meetings to consider the power shortage in Karnataka and Maharashtra were held on 6th and the 19th January, 1977. Following points emerged—

(1) Import of Gas Turbines for Maharashtra and Karnataka State Government was cleared in principle

(2) BHEL would be canalising agency for the import of gas turbines so that it is able not only to obtain the best prices but also negotiate on getting know-how for possible future indigenous manufacture and servicing of gas turbines in India

(3) It was agreed that an ad-hoc committee consisting of the then Chairman and Managing Director Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd (BHEL), Member (Thermal), Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and the Chairman Maharashtra State Electricity Board and the Chairman Karnataka State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIIDC) would be set up to finalise specifications tender terms etc

(4) The ad-hoc committee should examine offers and submit recommendations to the Government. In making the recommendations the Committee would keep in view the best alternative in terms of unit rating and terms of payment

On the basis of the tender specifications approved by the ad-hoc Committee, BHEL floated the global ten-

der enquiry in early February, 1977 to thirty Gas Turbine manufacturers. Response was received from eleven manufacturers which included the well-known manufacturers from USA, West Germany, Switzerland, UK, Italy, France and Norway. The tender closing date was initially fixed as 7th March, 1977 but was subsequently, extended to 21st March, 1977, as requests for extension were received from many of the manufacturers.

The tenders were opened on the afternoon of 21st March, 1977 and continued on 22nd March, 1977. This was the only official tender opening considered by the *ad-hoc* committee. The authorised representatives of the principals M/s. Brown Boveri Company (BBC) Switzerland/Germany whom the honourable members has presumably in mind, along with their local agents M/s. Hindustan Brown Boveri, representatives of other tenderers, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, KSIIDC, NIDC, CEA and BHEL were present at the time of tender opening. In addition, it is to be noted that there is no basis for making any complaint to the World Bank as it is not contemplated that that organisation is to finance these projects and it does not come into the picture.

The *ad-hoc* Committee formulated the basic criteria of evaluation of the tenders and carried out a detailed analysis of the offers based on technical features, price, delivery and other commercial considerations as well as collaboration aspect and shortlisted 8 tenderers for further consideration. The offers from the other two were incomplete and hence rejected. One tenderer opted out of further consideration. However, since all the short listed offers received also did not fully conform to a common parameter with respect to scope and technical parameters, the *ad-hoc* Committee felt it necessary to hold discussions with the short listed tenderers to obtain necessary clarifications/infor-

mation from them to properly evaluate the offers.

The first round of discussions were held between 15th April and 4th May, 1977 and the tenderers were requested to furnish their clarifications/confirmations by 5th May, 1977. Since the *ad-hoc* Committee did not consider this as a revised tender, the replies received were opened by the authorised representatives of the Members of the *ad-hoc* Committee only and no representative of any of the short listed tenderers was present at the time of opening of the replies on 5th May, 1977.

After a detailed examination, the *ad-hoc* Committee further short listed three tenderers for further negotiations of whom BBC was one. These negotiations took place between 18th and 21st May, 1977 and final replies received on 23rd May were also opened by the representatives of *ad-hoc* Committee. Based on the final replies received from these firms, the *ad-hoc* Committee submitted their final recommendations, on 13th June, 1977, in favour of one of the offers, for the Maharashtra Project as it was the lowest technically acceptable offer. Since the representative of the Government of Karnataka did not respond to the views of the other Members of the Committee the recommendations for this Project could not be finalised.

Subsequently, the Committee received reduction in price from two of the three short-listed tenderers on the plea of increased indigenisation even though it was contrary to normal tender practices. This necessitated giving an opportunity to all the three short listed tenderers also to offer their best prices. Revised final offers were sought from all the short listed tenderers by 11th July, 77, with the stipulation that no changes in the technical features of the offer would be considered at that stage as enough opportunity had already been given to the tenderers in this respect. These were also opened

in the presence of the authorised representatives of MSEE, CEA and BHEL. After considering the replies received from the shortlisted tenderers the ad-hoc Committee sent its recommendation to the Government on 21st July, 1977 maintaining its earlier recommendation.

To conclude, it may be stated that the tender opening in March, 1977 was considered as the only official tender opening by the ad-hoc Committee and on this occasion the representatives of all the tenderers as also the representatives of the ad-hoc Committee were present. All subsequent chances for confirmation, price adjustments were not official "tender opening" and these revised offers were opened in the presence of the authorised representatives of the ad-hoc Committee only and no representative of any of the tenderers was present on any of these occasions. It is also relevant to mention that the action taken at the various stages was by the ad-hoc Committee and not by BHEL alone.

Violation of agreement by Shipping Companies in Calcutta

2925. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Employers of the Shipping Companies in Calcutta are not willing to implement the agreement made in a tripartite meeting on 6-4-1974 and are arbitrarily violating the agreement by large scale charge sheet, suspension and retrenchment orders issued on the Watchmen in Calcutta Dock; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to implement the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) A telegraph was received by the Central Government

alleging inter alia, that shipping interests in Calcutta were deliberately flouting agreement dated 6-4-74 and that a large number of watchmen were charge-sheeted and suspended on fabricated grounds. No specific instances were mentioned in the telegram. The Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta has stated that no representation, regarding large-scale retrenchment or charge-sheet has been received by him from any of the unions operating amongst the watchmen in Calcutta Port.

(b) Does not arise as no specific instances have been reported. In a meeting held in the Ministry on 25-2-78, the unions of watchmen also stated that they do not wish the agreement executed between them and watchmen contractors on 6-4-74 to be implemented at this stage.

Coal shortage in Delhi

2926 SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been acute shortage of coal in the capital during the first and second week of February, 1978, and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Coal due to Cut Imposed in Coal Target

2927. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is presently facing a marginal shortage of coal as a result of the cut imposed by the Central Government in coal targets during the current financial year because of temporary slumps;

(b) whether Coal India Ltd is fully prepared to increase production by 7 to 8 per cent but due to the cut, the production had to be restricted causing a shortage of coal at the end of the financial year, and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN) (a) No cut has been imposed by the Central Government in the coal targets during the current financial year. On the contrary, the coal companies have been asked to step up production of coal. The availability of coal in the country is also satisfactory.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Recommendations made by High Level Committee regarding Bank Credit

2928 SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the High Level Committee has recommended that banks should adopt new approach to bank credit,

(b) if so, what are the other recommendations made, and

(c) how far they have been accepted

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

(b) Main recommendations are given below

(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 instance 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 according to requirements, setting up of soft loan assistance fund or a National Equity Fund

(iii) Banks should depend on viability of the 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 could be reviewed to ensure 60 per cent to 80 per cent of credit decisions at the branch level itself, application forms of small loanes 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 services on advances to small scale industries banks should normally obtain refinance from Industrial Development Bank of India and if decides 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

(vii) 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 (Small Scale Industries) with representatives of small industry, Reserve Bank and bankers be appointed to watch the implementation of the Report

(c) The recommendations have been sent to the Ministry of Finance for consideration

कपड़े के उत्पादन में विसकॉम स्टेपल फाईबर का उपयोग

2929 श्रीमती जन्नावती : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुल कितनी रई की गाठों का उत्पादन होता है और कितनी रई की गाठों की जरूरत है ,

(ख) क्या रई आयुक्त ने मिलों को एक ऐसा परिपत्र भेजा है कि रई के रेशे (काटन फाईबर) में 12 प्रतिशत विसकॉम स्टेपल फाईबर मिलाया जाये ,

(ग) उसकी क्या उपयोगिता है और उसको मगाने में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई है , और

(घ) क्या इसका आयात स्वयं सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है या किसी प्राइवेट कम्पनी द्वारा तथा क्या विसकॉम स्टेपल फाईबर का आयात रई की कमी की वजह से मंगाया जाता है या उसकी मजबूती के लिए ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा भाईति) : (क) रई की अनुमानित आवश्यकता 71 लाख गाठ है चालू मौसम 1977-78 में लगभग 66 लाख रई की गाठों का उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है ।

(ख) में (घ) 1 जनवरी, 1977 से लागू सूत वस्त्र नियंत्रण आदेश के खंड 20-घ के अनुसार मानव निमित्त सैल्यूनोसिक तथा गैर सैल्यूनोसिक स्टेपल रेशे की सूतों वस्त्र मिलों द्वारा प्रयोग करना अपेक्षित है, जो कि हर हालत में मिलों को तीन महीने का रेशे का भुल खपत के 10 प्रतिशत से कम नहीं होना चाहिए । देश में रई की कम होने व कारण विसकॉम स्टेपल रेशे का आयात करने की अनुमति दी गई है । फरवरी, 1978 तक 133 06 बराडर ० मूल्य के 1,10,886 मी० टन विसकॉम स्टेपल रेशे का आयात हुआ । उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 में अन्तर्गत औद्योगिक लाइसेंस, रजिस्ट्रेशन सर्टीफिकेट रखने वाले, वस्त्र उद्योग में कार्यरत वास्तविक प्रयोगकर्ताओं तथा आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नीति पुस्तिका खंड-1 के परिशिष्ट 2 का मद संख्या 3 के अन्तर्गत वस्त्र आयुक्त के कार्यालय में रजिस्टर्ड एक्को को भी मुक्त लाइसेंसिंग आधार पर आयात करने की अनुमति दी जाती है ।

Import of Computer Peripherals

2930 SHRI RAGAVALLU MOHANARANGAM Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state

(a) the policy regarding import of computer peripherals,

(b) the names of the large business houses which have been allowed to import and the quantity and value of equipment so allowed to be imported; and

(c) the extent to which the public sector projects and small scale industries

ries have been affected as a result of this policy?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Import of Computer Peripherals is normally permitted to:

(i) Companies licensed/approved to make computer systems on the basis of their phased manufacturing programmes as approved by Government.

(ii) R&D institutions, to enable development of Mini-Computer/Micro Processor related technology in the country, and for achieving self reliance in system engineering activities; and

(iii) Actual users (non industrial) for augmenting their inhouse computing facilities, clearances being granted on the basis of assessed requirements.

(b) Information is being collected.

(c) The policy as indicated under (a) does not adversely affect public sector projects or Small Scale Industries. However, the extent to which the latter may have been affected by any imports, concerning which information is being collected as indicated under (b), will be examined and reported.

Purchase of Coke oven Equipment by Czechoslovakia from India

2931. **SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Czechoslovakia has sought to purchase coke oven equipment from India;

(b) if so, whether the deal has been finalised; and

(c) whether third countries have also purchased such equipment from India and if so, the names of the countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). It has been agreed in the recent discussions which took place in Delhi with the Czechoslovak Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering that Czechoslovakia will import rolling mill and coke-oven equipment from Heavy Engineering Corporation Ranchi (HEC) and provide assistance to HEC for the manufacture of large capacity cement plants. The detailed terms of the contract are under negotiation

(c) Equipment and materials for a coke-oven and bye-product plant have been supplied from India for a project in Yugoslavia. Contracts have been concluded with Soviet organisations for supply of cokeoven items to third countries like Bulgaria, Egypt and Turkey. Supplies to Bulgaria have been completed.

Decrease in the Per Capita Consumption of Cloth

2932. **SHRI K RAMAMURTHY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the per capita consumption of cloth has been decreasing of late,

(b) if so, whether this is due to the decrease in the production of cotton so that high prices of cloth can be kept up; and

(c) how this problem is proposed to be solved by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). It is true that per capita consumption of cloth has been decreasing. This trend is mainly arising out of stagnant effective demand for textiles due to recessionary conditions. Increased durability on account of increased use of durable non-cotton fibres has also contributed to the decline in per capita consumption. There has been no deliberate decrease in

the production of cotton; the size of the cotton crop, however, has been fluctuating due to changing agronomic conditions. Per capita consumption can to some extent be increased by improved purchasing power of the consumer; efforts to augment supply of textiles will be taken as part of our programmes for the 6th Plan.

Suggestion from Chief Minister of J. & K. regarding the Constitution

2933. SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir has pleaded to have a second look at the Constitution; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Government have seen some press reports in this regard.

(b) Attention is invited to the answer given to Lok Sabha Starred Question No 26 dated 22nd February 1978

Progress made by India in Space Technology

2934. SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state;

(a) the progress made by India in Space technology; and

(b) is it possible for our country to install a satellite for T.V. programmes as was being done by the American Satellite?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) Considerable progress has been made in sev-

eral areas of space technology, details of which have been given in the Annual Report of the Department of Space for 1976-77 and in the Performance Budget of the DOS for 1977-78, copies of which are available in Parliament Library. However, the following indicate the progress achieved so far.

Regarding launching capabilities, a RH-560 rocket which has a diameter of 560 mm equipped with guidance and control systems was launched in October, 1977. An experimental flight of Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-3) which is a 4-stage rocket capable of launching a 40 KG satellite into a 400 Km near circular orbit around the earth is planned for launch by the end of this year and the orbital flight with the satellite is expected to be launched during the second half of 1979. With regard to Satellites, Aryabhata, a 360 Kg satellite was designed and fabricated in India and launched from a Russian Cosmodrome in April 1975. A second satellite known as SEO—Satellite for Earth Observation—weighing slightly over 400 Kg is under fabrication and is expected to be launched from a Soviet Cosmodrome by the end of this year. Work is also in progress for developing and fabricating a 616 Kg. (approximately) 3-axis stabilised geostationary communication spacecraft to be launched as a co-passenger by the ARIANE launch vehicle being developed by the European Space Agency, in 1980.

(b) The Government have approved establishment of an Indian National Satellite (INSAT) System by the end of first quarter of 1981. INSAT-I Satellite will combine, with substantial telecommunications and meteorology service capabilities, a limited, though nation-wide, capability for direct TV broadcasting to augmented TV receivers in rural areas as experimentally demonstrated on a small scale during 1975-76 with United States ATS-6 satellite under SITE project.

सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों में बदलने के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के प्रस्ताव

2936. श्री भागीरथ शंकर : क्या नीबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा कितने राष्ट्रीय मार्गों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों में बदलने के प्रस्ताव केंद्रीय सरकार के पास भेजे गये हैं;

(ख) क्या मऊ-नीमच-झजमेर मार्ग भी इन प्रस्तावों में सम्मिलित है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन प्रस्तावों को कब तक क्रियान्वित करने की संभावना है तथा क्रियान्वित का भावी कार्यक्रम क्या है?

नीबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) :

(क) 14

(ख) जो, हा ।

(ग) वित्तिय कठिनाई और अन्य प्रायमिकताओं के कारण भारत सरकार इस समय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों में और नई सड़कें शामिल नहीं कर सकती । अतः ऐसे सभी प्रस्तावों को मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति में विस्तार करने के लिए धन राशि उपलब्ध होने तक प्रस्तावित करने होगी ।

Pension to all persons Imprisoned during Emergency

2937. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to grant monthly pensions to all those persons who were imprisoned during emergency as a part of peoples' struggle against it; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The Government have already introduced a scheme of family pensions to the dependents of MISA detenus who died in custody or within three months of their release. A similar scheme for those arrested under DISIR during the Emergency is under consideration. Government have also advised the State Governments to give priority in rendering financial assistance under the existing schemes to those whose detention under MISA or imprisonment under the Defence and Internal Security of India Rules, 1971 in context of Emergency has resulted in dire financial distress. The Government do not consider it appropriate to grant monthly pensions to all those imprisoned during the Emergency.

Staff attached to Prime Minister

2938. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) number and designations of the personnel of the staff that worked with the former Prime Minister who are still working with the staff of the present Prime Minister;

(b) number and designations of the personnel of the staff of the former Prime Minister who have been transferred either to other Ministries or to State Government or Union territory, or to any other offices;

(c) whether any of them either has been prematurely retired or himself sought leave before retirement;

(d) if so, facts thereabout and whether any of them had any hand in Emergency excesses, and whether any screening has been made to ascertain their role during Emergency; and

(e) if so, facts thereabout?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) Details of personnel holding senior posts and of personnel on the personal staff are given in Statement I

(b) Details of the personnel transferred after the change of Government in March 1977 are given in Statement II

(c) to (e) The contract of an officer was terminated. Another officer who was on deputation submitted his resignation and it was accepted by his parent Ministry. Enquiries about excesses during Emergency are being made by the Shah and other Commissions and in some cases by CBI. These have not yet been completed.

Statement—I

Senior Personnel

(Other than those on Personal staff)

Designation of Officer	Number
Information Adviser	One
Joint Secretary to the Prime Minister	One

Officers on the Personal Staff

Designation of person	Number
Private Secretary to the Prime Minister (Deputy Secretary scale)	1
Private Secretary to the Prime Minister (Under Secretary scale)	3
Addl Private Secretary to the Prime Minister	2
Petitions Officer	1
Hindi Officer	1
Personal Assistant to the Prime Minister	3
Asst. Private Secretary to the Prime Minister (Promoted as Personal Assistant to the Prime Minister from 10-1-78)	1

Statement—II

Senior Personnel

(Other than those on Personal staff)

Designation of Officer	Number
Secretary to the Prime Minister	One
Special Secretary	One
Joint Secretary to the Prime Minister	One
Director	One
Deputy Secretary	One

Officers on the Personal Staff

Designation of Officer	Number	Remarks
Private Secretary to the Prime Minister (Deputy Secretary scale)	One	
Addl Private Secretary to the Prime Minister	One	He was on deputation, he resigned and his resignation was accepted by his parent Ministry.
Personal Assistant to the Prime Minister	One	
Asst. Private Secretary to the Prime Minister	One	
Hindi Stenographer	One	

समाचारपत्रों को ऋण

2939 श्री नटवर लाल बी० परमार :

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधुर :

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इंडियन एण्ड ईस्टर्न न्यूजपेपर सोसाइटी ने समाचारपत्रों को ऋण दिए जाने का माग की है ,

(ख) क्या सभाचारपत्र प्रतिष्ठानों को 'उद्योग' घोषित कराने की भी मांग की गई है, और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा इस संबंध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शहवाणी) : (क) और (ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) मामला अन्य सम्बन्धित विभागों के परामर्श से विचागधीन है।

Review of Shipping Trade

2940 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SANYAL WALA Will the Minister OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether a high level review of shipping trade of the country has been taken recently,

(b) if so, the nature of shortcomings that have come to light during the review, and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the shipping industry in the light of review?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) to (c) Yes Sir Issues like depression in freight market and need for financial assistance to shipping industry came up for discussion at the meeting Government have already taken steps to assist the shipping industry by granting maintenance loans, concessional rate loans for acquisition of ships, and making adjustment where necessary in payment of dues on loans already sanctioned

Transport facilities in Tripura

2941 SHRI DINEN BHATTA CHARYA.

SHRI ROBIN SEN.

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that due to inadequate transport facilities there is no industrial development in Tripura, and

(b) if so steps Government propose to develop transport system there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) No such representation has been received in Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

(b) At the time of merger of Tripura with the Union of India, there were only 80 Kms of roads in that State This is expected to increase to 4275 Kms by the end of March, 1978 State Government have indicated that during the next Plan period (1978-83) emphasis is proposed to be laid on improvement of rural roads and converting kachha roads into all-weather roads In addition two roads schemes (i.e. Aizwal-Vangnum-Kumarghat and Tilthai Damcherra-Tupaibari) which run in Tripura and Mizoram) are being implemented as part of NEC Plan

The Tripura State Road Transport Corporation is expected to have 80 buses and 69 trucks by the end of the current financial year In the next plan period (1978-83), it is proposed to augment the fleet of this Corporation and improve its performance

At present, there is one Railway line in Tripura connecting Dharamnagar sub-division with Assam It is proposed to set up a Committee to take up a study of the social cost

benefits of the proposal to extend this Railway line upto Kumarghat. A view on this proposal will be taken by Government after completion of this study.

Framing of Rules under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955

2942. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY.

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Government have framed rules under the "protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 empowering the State Governments to appoint an officer not below the rank of Sub-Divisional Magistrate for inquiring into incidents of infringement of the provisions of the Act;

(b) if so, the details of the rules;

(c) whether these have been forwarded to the State Governments; and if so, how many State Governments have agreed to these rules, and

(d) whether collective fine for the violation of Civil Rights Act has been suggested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). The Protection of Civil Rights Rules, 1977 have been framed and notified in the Official Gazette under the provisions of Section 16B of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. The rules have been forwarded to all the States Governments and Union Territory Administrations and have also been laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on the 18th November, 1977. Under rule 3 of the Protection of Civil Rights Rules, 1977. State Governments are required to appoint an officer not below the rank of a Sub-Divisional Magistrate, for the purpose of making an enquiry for the imposition of collective fines, referred to in

sub-section (1) of Section 10A of the said Act.

Political Prisoners and Naxalites in Jail

2943. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY.

SHRI UGRASEN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) how many political prisoners are still in Jail all over the country;

(b) the number of political prisoners State-wise;

(c) how many of these are Naxalites;

(d) the number of Naxalite prisoners State-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken to release them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b) The term 'political prisoners' is not defined under law and, therefore, it is not possible to collect precise information in this regard. However, Government have taken all steps to see that all persons who were either kept under preventive detention or have been prosecuted for acts directly relatable to their political beliefs or political activities should be immediately released.

(c) and (d). A statement is attached.

(e) State Governments have been advised to consider the release of the following categories of prisoners provided they affirm their desire to abjure violence and participate in the democratic process:—

(i) those charged with or convicted of serious offences, if they have been continuously in custody as detenu, convict or undertrial for a period of five years or more;

(ii) those not charged with or convicted of serious offences irrespective of the period spent by them in jail.

The State Governments are accordingly reviewing the cases of Naxalites in prison and a large number of them have since been released.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	No. of Naxalite prisoners.	Remarks.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	174	
2.	Bihar	282	
3.	Kerala	80	
4.	Punjab	2	
5.	Tamil Nadu	33	
5.	Uttar Pradesh	17	
7.	West Bengal	250*	*As on 15-12-77.
8.	Rajasthan	6 +	+ As in December, 77
		844	

NOTE : There is no Naxalite under preventive detention in the entire country.

Demand for merger of Ghaziabad and Bulandshahr District areas with Delhi

2944. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the newspaper reports wherein it has been demanded by certain Members of Parliament that certain parts of Districts Ghaziabad and Bulandshahr should be merged with the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto, and the time by which the final decision in the matter would be taken up by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No such report has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Statement of Tripura Chief Minister regarding functions of B.S.F.

2945. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of the Chief Minister, Government of Tripura that the independent function of the Border Security Force created some problems like influx of refugees from Bangladesh and lifting of cattle from Tripura to Bangladesh;

(b) if so, whether Government have looked into the allegation; and

(c) steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) The Government is aware of a statement said to have been made by the

Chief Minister of Tripura that the BSF in Tripura worked independently of the State Government and that there was need for further co-ordination between the two to deal with border crimes like cattle lifting and illegal immigration.

(b) and (c). Under the standing instructions co-ordination meetings are held regularly between the BSF and the State authorities to co-ordinate matters relating to the manning of the international borders. However, BSF authorities have again been asked to discuss specific problems of border security with the State authorities with a view to make arrangement for prevention of border crime more effective.

Enquiries from South East Asian Countries regarding Small Defence Arms

2946. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of South East Asian countries have made enquiries for small defence arms;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the orders from these countries, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). Enquiries have been received from a few countries regarding purchase of small arms from India. It will not be in the public interest to disclose information regarding details of acceptance and supplies in respect of these enquiries. However, it may be stated that export of arms and ammunition is made only after consideration of all relevant factors and after examination of the needs of the Defence services and Para military forces which is paramount and only if there is spare production capacity in Defence Production Units.

4037 LS-4.

दिल्ली में लघु उद्योगों का बन्द होना

2947. श्री धर्षुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के किस्म नियंत्रण आदेश के परिणामस्वरूप दिल्ली में 1 जनवरी, 1978 से लघु उद्योग बन्द हो गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या इसमें लाखों श्रमिक बेरोजगार हो गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो लघु उद्योगों की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती साभा साईति) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Cut in Plan outlays of States

2948. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether large cuts have been applied by the Commission in the plan outlays of the States in order to induce them to mobilise more resources and the States have shown their inability to do the same under the circumstances; and

(b) if so, what other options are being sought to reduce dependence of the States on the Centre for more money?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Guided Munitions

2949. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken by Government to update its weapon system particularly the guided munitions; and

(b) whether any steps are being taken to acquire or evolve our own precision Guided Munitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The Defence Production sector besides making certain guided missiles at present, is gearing itself to meet future requirements of the Services. It would not be in the public interest to disclose details.

फोटो डिवीजन में फोटो अधिकारियों की संख्या

2950. श्री मदन तिवारी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मन्त्रालय के फोटो डिवीजन में फोटो अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि फोटो डिवीजन में फोटो अधिकारियों की संख्या बहुत ही अधिक है और डिवीजन में किया जाने वाला कार्य बहुत कम है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार फोटो डिवीजन में फोटो अधिकारियों की संख्या कम करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्मा) : (क) फोटो प्रभाग में 16 फोटोग्राफिक अधिकारी हैं। इनमें से 13 अधिकारी दिल्ली में तैनात हैं और शेष

अधिकारी प्रादेशिक कार्यालयों अर्थात् बम्बई, मद्रास और कलकत्ता में एक एक तैनात हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Coal Deposits in Bankura District of West Bengal

2951. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of deposit of coal in Mejia Thana in District Bankura of West Bengal;

(b) how many coal mines are working at present;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to open the closed coal mines of Mejia area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) About 180 million tonnes of coal has been assessed in the area.

(b) to (d). At present, no coal mine is working in the area. However, detailed exploratory work is going on and it is expected that coal production may be taken up in 1982-83.

Peace accord with Mizos

2952. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a peace accord was arrived at on July 1, 1976, between the Government of India and Mizo rebels;

(b) if so, the details of the accord; and

(c) the extent to which it has been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) An Understanding was arrived at on July 1, 1976 between representatives of Mizo underground and the Government of India.

(b) The details are—

(i) The Mizo National Front delegation acknowledged that Mizoram is an integral part of India and conveyed to the Govt. of India their resolve to accept a settlement of all problems in Mizoram within the framework of the Constitution of India;

(ii) In order to bring about a climate of understanding and an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity in Mizoram at the earliest, the delegation agreed to abjure violence and suspend all activities. In furtherance of these objectives, the underground delegation agreed to collect all underground personnel with their arms and ammunition inside mutually agreed camps within one month after their establishment and also agreed to hand over arms and ammunition to the Government of India.

(iii) The Government of India also decided to suspend operations, thereafter, by the Security Forces. Such suspension, however, would not apply to operations against underground personnel attempting to cross international border and to the maintenance of law and order.

It was agreed to continue the talks further.

(c) Efforts to secure the implementation by the Mizo National Front of the above understanding are continuing. Shri Laldenga in his latest communication has urged upon his followers to initiate action to come overground and deposit arms and ammunition in their possession.

Discontinuance of Advertisements regarding U.P.S.C. to National Regional Newspapers by DAVP

2953. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the grounds of economy the DAVP has, during the current year discontinued release of UPSC Weekly advertisement to some of the National Regional Newspapers in the country;

(b) if so, the number and names of such papers with dates of discontinuation of UPSC advertisement;

(c) whether it is a fact that during the same period UPSC advertisement was awarded afresh to other Newspapers and the names of such papers with their latest circulation; and

(d) whether there is a deliberate attempt by the Government to bring pressure on the freedom of press through release of DAVP advertisement as seen in the case of discontinuation of UPSC advertisement to a popular Marathi daily "LOKMAT" from Nagpur and justification for such a vindictive action by the authority?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). The UPSC media list has been revised with effect from 4-2-1978 with a view to achieving the widest publicity coverage within available funds. As a result, 44 papers have been added and 48 dropped. Of those added 13 newspapers were already on the UPSC media list but were excluded during the emergency. A statement giving the names of papers included in the list and dropped therefrom is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1813/78].

(d) No, Sir. "LOKMAT" had to give place to another Marathi daily having comparatively very large circulation.

Sabotage cases under investigation

2954. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of alleged sabotage cases which are being inquired by the different agencies of Government;

(b) the loss of life and property on account of sabotages,

(c) how many persons have been arrested so far;

(d) whether it is a fact that in most of the cases no clue has been found so far; and

(e) what specific steps have been taken by Government to check the sabotage cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). According to available information, investigations conducted so far confirm the suspicion of sabotage in the following cases:—

(i) damage to oil gauges in the Chandrapura Thermal Power Station on 13-10-1977 resulting in loss of oil.

(ii) fire in the rooms of the News Services Division of the AIR Broadcasting House, New Delhi on 25-11-77 resulting in destruction of files, tapes, furniture, etc.

(iii) derailment of a goods train between Murtizapur and Mana on 19-11-1977. 20 persons were arrested in this case.

(iv) derailment of 2—Dn. Ahmedabad-Delhi Mail on 23-11-1977 between Ajarka and Bawal resulting in the death of 19 passengers and injuries to 20.

(v) tampering by cutting of railway tracks between Hakimpur and Kailsa (Moradabad Division) on 7-11-1977.

(d) It will not be in public interest to disclose the present stage of investigation in these cases.

(e) State Governments have been advised to tighten measures for security of vital installations, public utilities and other vulnerable points. In particular, patrolling of railway track has been intensified. The State Government have further been advised to ensure vigorous and thorough investigations of all cases of suspected sabotage and to take the help of Central Organisations wherever necessary. It has also been suggested to them to create specialised cells for collection of intelligence as well as investigation of cases involving sabotage.

Consultations with Private Sector Manufacturers

2955. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he held consultations with private sector manufacturers of defence items in New Delhi recently;

(b) whether Government will involve the diverse manufacturing capacities of the private sector in augmenting indigenous defence production;

(c) if so, whether these manufacturers will also be provided with know-how to meet the changing requirements of defence;

(d) whether these manufacturers will also be allowed to enter into their own research and development of components and weapons and equipment; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Representatives of Private Sector Industry, besides those of Public Sector Undertakings, Defence Departmental factories and Government Organisations concerned participated in a Conference held at New Delhi on the 14th

and 15th February, 1978. The Conference was arranged to discuss ways and means of availing of, in a greater degree, the growing capacity in the Civil Sector—both Public and Private—for the manufacture of components, parts, accessories and other items and inputs which are either not manufactured in the Public Sector Factories or whose production needs to be supplemented, so as to accelerate the pace of indigenisation and self-reliance in Defence.

(c) The manufacturers who are given contracts for production of components, parts and other inputs are provided with detailed specifications. Wherever possible, drawings are provided and samples are also made available for study. During the development stage, the technical Officers of the Department keep close liaison with the manufacturers, provide technical advice and guidance as may be required and assist in the testing of the prototypes so that the final product fully conforms to the specifications.

(d) and (e). The manufacture of armaments, ammunition and weapon systems is undertaken only in the Defence Departmental and Public Sector Factories. The question of private manufacturers being allowed to undertake their own research and development in this field does not arise. In respect of components, reply to part (c) will apply.

समाचार एजेंसियों को सहायता

2956. श्री राम सागर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

1. (क) क्या अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी के अतिरिक्त अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में समाचार सेवा प्रारम्भ करने के लिए बर्तमान समाचार एजेंसियों को अनुदान अथवा अन्य सहायता देने के बारे में कोई मानदण्ड निर्धारित किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो यह मानदण्ड कब तक निर्धारित किया जायेगा और यदि कोई मानदण्ड निर्धारित किया जा चुका है तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) और (ख). ऐसा कोई मानदण्ड निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है, परन्तु सरकार भारतीय भाषाओं की सेवाओं के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने के बारे में विचार करने के लिए तैयार होगी।

Raising of standard of Films made by Films Division

2957. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government propose to take to raise the standard of films made by the Films Division; and

(b) is there any proposal to make it an autonomous unit?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) By and large Films Division already maintains a high standard of film production. However, there is always scope for improvement and the Division's efforts in this direction are continuous.

(b) A proposal to set up a working group to study the feasibility of converting the Films Division into an autonomous organisation, is under examination.

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच किये जा रहे
सम्बन्ध

2958. श्री लक्ष्मी कस्तुरबा नायक : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा 31 जनवरी, 1978 को प्रत्येक राज्य तथा संघ

राज्य क्षेत्र में भ्रष्टाचार के कितने मामले की जांच की जा रही थी ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय जाच ब्यूरो द्वारा 1975 से भ्रष्टाचार के जिन मामलों की जाच की जा रही थी उन में से कितने मामलों की जाच पूरी हो गई है तथा 31 जनवरी, 1978 तक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है ; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा 1975 से 31 जनवरी, 1978 तक जाच के लिये केन्द्रीय जाच ब्यूरो को भ्रष्टाचार के कितने मामले सौंपे तथा उन में से कितने मामलों में जाच कार्य पूरा हो गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सोमू सिंह पाटील) : (क) केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो द्वारा 31 जनवरी, 1978 को राज्यो तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में भ्रष्टाचार के 693 मामलों की जाच की जा रही थी। इन मामलों के राज्य तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरे देने वाली एक सूची संलग्न है।

(ख) दिनांक 31-1-1978 तक, केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो के पास 1-1-1975 को भ्रष्टाचार के उन मामलों में से, जिनमें जाच-कार्य पूरा किया जाना था, 797 मामलों के सम्बन्ध में जाच कार्य को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया और उन पर रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी गई थी।

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो को भ्रष्टाचार का कोई मामला नहीं सौंपा गया था।

विबरण

राज्य

क्र० सं०	राज्य का नाम	मामलों की संख्या
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	50
2.	असम	11

क्र० सं०	राज्य का नाम	मामलों की संख्या
3.	बिहार	30
4	गुजरात	30
5	हरियाणा	8
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	4
7	जम्मू एंव कश्मीर	15
8	केरल	33
9.	कर्नाटक	39
10	महाराष्ट्र	82
11	मध्य प्रदेश	13
12.	मेघालय	8
13	नागालैण्ड	1
14	उड़ीसा	30
15	पंजाब	23
16	राजस्थान	37
17	सिक्किम	1
18.	तमिलनाडु	50
19	त्रिपुरा	1
20	उत्तर प्रदेश	34
21.	पश्चिम बंगाल	84

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र

22.	दिल्ली	90
23	चण्डीगढ़	6
24	गोवा	5
25	मिजोरम	3
26	अण्डमान और निकोबार	1
27.	पॉन्डिचेरी	1
28	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3

योग संख्या 693

टायरों की उत्पादन, लागत और वितरण

2959. श्री धर्म सिंह बाई पटेल :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न प्रकार के टायरों की उत्पादन लागत में कमी करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई ठोस कदम उठाये हैं और यदि हा, तो कब और क्या ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने टायरों के स्टॉक को अपने अधिकार में ले कर इनके वितरण की कोई योजना बनाई है और यदि हा, तो इसका स्वरूप क्या है तथा इसे कब क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा, और

(ग) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र में टायरों का उत्पादन करने की योजना है और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती श्यामा माईति) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं । टायर का वितरण करने के लिए केन्द्रीय मन्त्रय समिति नामक एक समूह पहले से विद्यमान है, जिसमें, सरकार, राज्य परिवहन उपक्रम उपयोक्ता तथा उत्पादकों के प्रतिनिधि हैं, जो विभिन्न उपयोगकर्ताओं को दिये जाने वाले मोटर गाड़ियों के टायरों तथा ट्यूबों के वितरण की देख-रेख करती है ।

(ग) मोटर गाड़ियों के टायर तथा ट्यूबों का केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र में उत्पादन करने की कोई योजना नहीं है ।

Broadcasting of Prohibition Policy on A.I.R. and T.V.

2960. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how much time the A.I.R. and T.V. have devoted to prohibition education every week in 1977;

(b) is there any proposal to intensify this programme and if so, in what way;

(c) is it true that drinking scenes in feature films are very frequent; and

(d) if so, what steps the Government contemplate to counteract the harmful effects on teenagers?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) Information is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the House

(b) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have adopted prohibition as a major campaign theme. All India Radio and Television are, therefore, giving intensive publicity to prohibition. While deciding the quantum of publicity in various formats, the need for subtlety and responsiveness of the audiences are kept in view. Efforts are directed towards achieving the maximum possible publicity for prohibition.

(c) and (d). The Central Board of Film Censors orders cuts from films showing scenes of drinking if they violate the guidelines issued to it.

Non-availability of Printing Paper at reasonable price

2961 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a acute shortage of textbooks at present in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the publishers has blamed the paper mill-owners for the present situation by manipulations and stated that these mill-owners had created a strong lobby to prevent the Government from taking effective steps to make the printing paper available at reasonable price; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No shortage of text books has been reported in West Bengal and Bihar where the School academic session has already commenced from January, 1978. The position in respect of other States will be known when the academic sessions open between April-July 1978.

(b) Representations have been received from publishers to the effect that paper manufacturers had increased prices of their products and that publishers are having difficulties in obtaining paper at reasonable prices for the production of books.

(c) Steps are being taken to increase the quantum of supply of concessional paper for the educational sector. The Paper (Regulation of Production) Order, 1978 has been issued on 8th March, 1978, which stipulates inter alia that paper mills with an installed capacity of 25 tonnes per day or more should produce white printing paper to the extent of 30 per cent of total production and five other common varieties of writing and printing paper (cream laid or wove paper, coloured printing paper, duplicating paper, offset or litho paper and typing paper) to the extent of at least 33 per cent of total production of which not less than 20 per cent shall be cream laid or wove paper. This is expected to lead to increase availability of commonly used varieties of paper and consequent easing of the price situation.

Export of HMT Watches

2962. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the HMT Industry is improving its quality and getting order for watches from foreign countries also;

(b) if so, the details regarding the orders for export of HMT watches received during the last two years and

the foreign exchange earned thereon; and

(c) whether some benefits have been given to the employees of the HMT as a bonus during the current year and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The main objective of HMT's watch production is to meet the internal demand of watches. Therefore, export of HMT watches has been undertaken at a minimal level.

(b) The export of watches and foreign exchange earned by HMT during the last two years is as under:

Year	No. of watches exported	Foreign exchange earned
1975-76	13541	Rs. 19 lakhs
1976-77	17920	Rs. 31 lakhs

(c) On the occasion of the HMT Silver Jubilee Celebration in February, 1978 the following benefits to the employees were announced:

(i) Issue of one Silver Jubilee watch to all the employees who are on the rolls of the company as on 10th February, 1978; and

(ii) Issue of a cash gift of Rs 15/- for each year of service to the employees of the company subject to a minimum of Rs. 50/-.

Post-Matric Scholarships to Students belonging to S.C. and S.T.

2963. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Post-Matric Scholarships (Fresh as well as Renewal) to students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Delhi have not been granted to those students who fulfil all the requisite requirements;

(b) whether it is a fact that applications for renewal scholarships from students reading 1st and 2nd Year and Final Year in Zakir Hussain College, have been rejected without assigning any reasons for no fault on the part of the students and whether some students of the College wrote registered letters on the 4th October, 1977 to the Principal with copies to the Director of Education, Delhi, highlighting the delay on the part of college authorities,

(c) if so, the details of such cases, with reasons for rejecting the Renewal Applications of such students and

(d) the steps being taken to grant Scholarships to those students whose application have been rejected for no fault or mistake of their own?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Zakir Hussain College, Delhi had submitted a list of 18 candidates for renewal of their scholarships 16 cases were straightway admitted as they fulfil all the requisite requirements. In one of the cases, the candidate submitted a representation to the Principal of the College dated 3rd October, 1977 endorsing a copy to Director of Education Delhi pointing out the delay in the supply of her marksheet regarding previous examination. After the college supplied the requisite marksheet, the claim for scholarship was admitted. In the other case, the student himself requested not to consider his case on personal grounds.

It is not correct to say that any application for renewal of scholarship forwarded by the Zakir Hussain College was rejected by the Delhi Administration without any reason.

(d) The Delhi Administration maintains close contact with the College authorities and the students concerned for the supply of certain documents/ information as required under

the conditions laid down in the scheme so that eligible claims can be admitted early.

Promotion in Indian Armed Forces

2964 **SHRI RUDOLF RODRIGUES:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) what is the percentage of officers eligible for promotion at each rank in the Indian armed forces and after what minimum time-period in each case,

(b) do these percentages and time periods compare favourably with those in the IAS and other allied services, and

(c) if not, what steps Government propose to take to correct any significantly unfavourable comparisons in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) The percentage of officers eligible for promotion at each rank in the three Services of the Armed Forces differs for each Service and Branch and also upon availability of vacancies at different times. However, an indication of promotion opportunities for different rank with reference to the total authorised strength together with the number of years required for such promotions has been indicated in the statement laid on the Table of House [Placed in Library. See No LT-1814/78].

(b) The rank structure of the Armed Forces IAS and other Central Services is based on the requirement of higher posts for each Service. The promotion prospects accordingly vary from Service to Service. A general comparison is, therefore, not feasible.

(c) Various proposals to improve the promotion prospects of Service Officers with reference to the job requirements are made by Service Headquarters from time to time and are considered by the Government.

सेवासो के लिए पदोन्नति की नीति

2965 श्री मृगंजय प्रसाद :

श्री सुब्रह्मण्य स्वामी :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का 'यान 10 फरवरी, 1978 के 'स्टेट्समैन' में "प्रमोशन पालिसी फार सर्विसेज—ग्राल ट्रम्पप स्टिल बिद् आई. ए. एम्." (सेवासो के लिए पदोन्नति की नीति—भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारी अभी भी सब तरह से फायदे में) शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के अतिरिक्त अन्य सेवासो के अधिकारियों के साथ न्याय करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (एस्. डी. पाटिल) (क) और (ख). जी हा, श्रीमन् । केन्द्र में उप-सचिव तथा उनसे ऊपर के स्तर के पदाधिकारी मंदो को अखिल भारतीय सेवासो तथा अन्य संगठित केन्द्रीय समूह "क" सेवासो के उपनक्ष अधिकारियों में से, केन्द्रीय प्रतिनियुक्ति के लिए आफर पर अधिकारियों के अनुभव तथा अर्हता और प्रत्येक पद के लिए विशिष्ट अवेअरसो को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भरा जाता है । इन पदों को किसी विशेष सेवा के अधिकारियों के लिए आरक्षित नहीं किया जाता है ।

मैहर सीमेंट कारखाने द्वारा हरिजन आदि-वासियों की भूमि को खरीद

2966 श्री शरद यादव . क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मैहर सीमेंट कारखाने द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के सतना जिले में मैहर में हरिजन आदिवासियों की भूमि खरीदी जा रही है ,

(ख) क्या हरिजन आदिवासियों की भूमि बाजार मूल्य पर खरीदी जा रही है और उन्हें वही मूल्य दिया जा रहा है , और

(ग) क्या हरिजन आदिवासियों की भूमि की बिक्री के समय इस बात का ध्यान रखा जा रहा है कि उनके पास जो भूमि शेष बची है वह उनके जीवन यापन के लिये पर्याप्त है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा माईति) : (क) से (ग) मैसर्स मैहर सीमेंट कंपनी लिमिटेड, मैहर, जिला सतना, मध्य प्रदेश ने बताया है कि हरिजन आदिवासियों से ली जाने वाली भूमि के बदले में वे ज्यादा एकड़ भूमि दे रहे हैं, जिसकी उत्पादन क्षमता अच्छी है तथा जहाँ कुछ ब पम्पों से पानी निकालने की सुविधाएँ भी मौजूद हैं । इस कार्य में कुल 19 एकड़ भूमि अन्तर्ग्रन्थ है तथा हरिजन आदिवासियों को स्थान परिवर्तन में होने वाले व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए 3,000 रुपये भी दिए जा रहे हैं ।

डोमचाव (हजारी बाग) में एक एच.एम.टी. गरी कारखाना स्थापित करना

2967. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्नक क्षेत्र डोमचाव (हजारी बाग) हाई स्कूल के उत्तर पूर्व में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स फैक्टरी का शिलान्यास प्रापातकाल से पूर्व भूतपूर्व उद्योग मंत्री ने किया था और लोगों ने काफी जमीन दान में दी थी किन्तु उस पर अभी निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ नहीं किया गया है ,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस स्थान पर एक अस्पताल और आवासीय भवनों का निर्माण हो चुका है , और

(ग) क्या इसी स्थान पर एच० एम० टी० बड़ियों की फैक्टरी नहीं लगायी जा सकती जहाँ सस्ते मजदूर, शुष्क हवा और अनुकूल वातावरण उपलब्ध है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा भाईति) (क) से (ग). बिहार में एच० एम० टी० की सहायता प्राप्त एक बाबू असेम्बली यूनिट स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया है। राज्य सरकार का इसमें आवश्यक निवेश करना है। बड़ियों की बिक्री एच० एम० टी० करेगा और बड़ियों में एच० एम० टी० ब्रांड नाम अंकित होगा। वे असेम्बली यूनिट के कामगारों का प्रशिक्षण भी देगे और असेम्बली कार्य के लिए यूनिट को भुगतान करेगे। राज्य सरकार की भागीदारी को ध्यान में रखते हुए यूनिट के स्थापना स्थल का निश्चय एच० एम० टी० के परामर्श से राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाना है। हजारीबाग जिला सहित विभिन्न स्थान राज्य सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं। यूनिट के स्थापना स्थल के बारे में निर्णय लैते समय राज्य सरकार द्वारा श्रमिक, जलवायु, अवस्थापना सुविधाओं, औद्योगिक परियोजना सहित, के संबंध में हजारीबाग जिले में विभिन्न सुविधाओं को भी ध्यान में रखा जायेगा।

Production of Coir mats

2968 SHRI P. K KODIYAN:

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN
NAIR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has given permission to a private industrialist to start production of coir mats through mechanised production processes;

(b) whether Government are aware that the mechanisation of production of coir mats in the present conditions of the coir industry would result in large scale unemployment;

(c) whether the Kerala Government had requested the Centre not to give permission for mechanisation of the production of coir mats at the present stage; and

(d) if so, what were the special circumstances that prompted the Centre to allow mechanisation in this particular wing of the coir industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (d). A firm was issued with a licence as far back as 1973 for import of machinery for manufacture of coir products subject to an export obligation of 75 per cent of its production. Recently, on receipt of representations from the Government of Kerala and others the case was reviewed and, in order to ensure that there is no chance of such licensing having an adverse impact on domestic production, the export obligation was increased to 100 per cent of its production. Even so, the whole question of mechanisation is presently under review to determine what impact, if any, this will have on employment in the non-mechanized sector and Government will take a final decision after taking all relevant aspects into consideration.

Demands of Employees of BHEL

2969. SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal went on strike for four days during the month of August-September, 1977 in support of their demand regarding, promotion policy, residential accommodation, wage increase, DA as admissible to officers, inquiry into corruption charges against officers and if so, whether the management had promised in the agreement reached to call off the strike that the promotion policy will soon be decided after constituting and consulting the Committee of Employees;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even after the four months of the agreement neither any promotion policy has been decided nor any action has been taken to meet the other demands of the Employees; and

(c) whether the employees had to resort again to agitation in January, 1978, and to observe a token strike on 21st January, 1978 in support of the same demands and if so, the action taken so far to meet the demands of employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) There was no strike during the month of August-September, 1977, in BHEL, Bhopal. However, employees of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL), Bhopal went on a 14 days tool-down strike in July, 1977 on certain demands like:—

1. The promotion policy of BHEL should be revised and promotion should be given to all workers every 3 years.

2. Houses should be given to all employees.

3. Encashment of Leave Travel Concession.

4. Compensation to be given to the Ministerial and other Staff whose working hours have been increased from 41 to 48 per week in 1974.

5. Conveyance allowance should be given to all employees who possess a vehicle, at par with the officers. Further that conveyance subsidy should be paid to all employees whether they have been given houses in the township or not.

—The tool down strike was called off consequent upon an agreement reached with the Council of Trade Unions on the 20th July, 1977. On the parti-

cular demand of revision of promotion policy, without prejudice to the discussions on the general promotion policy, BHEL agreed, as a special case to give additional promotions to 1394 workers for that year on the understanding that it will not be quoted as a precedent. It was decided in the Agreement that changes in the promotion policy needed detailed examination for its repercussions on the other units of BHEL, as also the other Public Undertaking. This issue therefore, needed to be discussed at an appropriate forum at Delhi at a later date. The terms and conditions of the constitution of such a forum was to be finalised with the Joint Council. It was the desire of the Joint Council of Trade Unions that 6 of their representatives should be invited for the forum.

(b) Failure of an agreement among the workers' representatives to nominate six representatives to the forum, made it impossible to have discussions on review of the promotion policy. The convenor of the Joint Council of the Trade Union was requested to nominate 6 members commonly acceptable to all the constituents of the Unions of the Council, which he has not been able to do so far. However, the BHEL has an Apex level Joint Committee on which all issues raised by the workers are bilaterally discussed and decision taken for uniform application to all the employees. This Apex level body has been recently reconstituted as a result of secret ballot elections held in October, 1977. The demands which forms part of the settlement of July, 1977 strike at Bhopal will be discussed at this Forum. It may be mentioned that all the Unions which constituted the Council of Trade Unions in Bhopal and have a minimum of 10 per cent following are represented on this Forum.

(c) No token strike was observed by the employees together on 21st January, 1978.

पश्चिम बंगाल में बन्द पड़ी कपड़ा मिलें

2970. श्री उद्योग : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम बंगाल में अभी तक कितनी कपड़ा मिलें बन्द पड़ी हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के अधीन इन मिलों का अधिग्रहण करेगी ; और

(ग) देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिककरण के लिये लघु और भारी उद्योगों की योजनाओं का धीरा क्या है तथा वे कब तक क्रियान्वित की जाएंगी ।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती प्रभा साहू) : (क) इस समय पश्चिम बंगाल में श्रमिक, प्रबंध और वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण दो सूती कपड़ा मिल बंद पड़ी हैं ।

(ख) इन दोनों मिलों को चलाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम द्वारा उनका प्रबंध अपने हाथ में लिए जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है ?

विवरण

लघु उद्योग एककों की स्थापना और उनका संचालन निजी उद्यमियों द्वारा किया जाता है तथा सरकार अपेक्षित मार्गदर्शन और तकनीकी सहायता, ऋण, कच्चा माल और विपणन सहायता देकर ऐसे एककों को प्रोत्साहन देती है । लघु उद्योगों के विकास की गति और तेज करने के लिए प्रत्येक जिले में जिला उद्योग केन्द्र नामक एक माल एजेंसी स्थापित करने का विचार है जिससे लघु और ग्रामीण उद्योग एककों की सभी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया जा सके ।

इन केन्द्रों के माध्यम से किए जाने वाले सम्बर्धनात्मक प्रयासों में जिलों का श्रमिक भ्रमोत्थान करना, कच्चे माल और अन्य संसाधनों का पता लगाना, मशीनों और उपकरणों का संचरण करना, कच्चे माल की व्यवस्था करना, ऋण संबंधी सुविधाओं का प्रबंध करना और विपणन के लिए प्रभावी व्यवस्था करना, किस्म निर्माण के लिए एक प्रकोष्ठ स्थापित करना, अनुसंधान और विस्तार शामिल है । इन जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की स्थापना वित्तीय वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान हो जाने की संभावना है ।

2. जहां तक भारी उद्योगों का संबंध है, जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

3. पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिककरण की गति में तेजी लाने के लिए अचल पूंजी निवेश पर 15 प्रतिशत तक केन्द्रीय निवेश तथा कच्चे माल और तैयार माल पर समीप के रेल हेड से कुछ पहाड़ी और दूर के क्षेत्रों के नीचे लाने से जाने की परिवहन लागत पर 50 प्रतिशत तक की परिवहन संबंधी राजसहायता उपलब्ध है ।

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों के लिये अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को परमिट देना

2971. श्री रामजी लाल कुमन : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के अस्तंगत चलने वाली बसों के लिये अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को कितने परमिट देने का निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार के साथ विचारविमर्श करके सरकार का विचार उन्हें

यह अनुदेश देने का है कि वे अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को परमिट देने में प्राथमिकता दी जाये ?

नौबतपुर और परिवहन मंत्रालय में
प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) : (क) प्रतिदिन 250 कि० मी० की गारंटी के साथ दिल्ली परिवहन निगम ने किलो मीटर योजना के अधीन जिन 400 अतिरिक्त प्राइवेट बसों को भाड़े पर लेने का निर्णय किया है, उनमें से 60 बसे अनुसूचित जाति व अनुसूचित जन जाति के लिए नियत की गई हैं। इन 400 बसों में वे बसे शामिल नहीं हैं जो 1-8-77 को पहले ही किलोमीटर योजना के अधीन चल रही हैं और जो ए० ओ० सी० सी० योजना से किलोमीटर योजना में परिवर्तित की गई हैं।

(ख) अनुसूचित जाति व अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों को उसी अनुपात में, जैसा सरकारी सेवाओं के लिए सीधी भर्ती के संबंध में संबंधित राज्य सरकार ने निर्धारित किया है, परमिट देने के लिए धारक्षण की व्यवस्था करने हेतु मोटर गाड़ी, अधिनियम में संशोधन करने के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार कार्यवाही कर रही है।

Import of Mutton Tallow for Soap Production

2972. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have decided to stop the import of mutton tallow for the production of soaps; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Import of mutton tallow is allowed to soap manufacturers other than those in the organised sector.

This policy is followed in order to encourage use of non-edible and non-conventional oils in soap making.

शक्तिचालित टिलर का निर्माण

2973. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रताप वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या छोटे और सीमांत किसानों के लाभ के लिये एक ऐसा शक्ति चालित टिलर जिसका मूल्य दस हजार में अधिक न हो, बनाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा माईति) : कम कीमत के शक्तिचालित हल का विकास करने के लिए प्रयास बढ़ा दिये गये हैं। एक कम्पनी ने सादा डिजाइन का 5 अ० श० का लाइट डीजल इंजन लगा शक्तिचालित हल बनाया है तथा कुछ प्रोटोटाइप लगभग 8000 रुपये की दर में कम्पनी द्वारा बेचे भी गये हैं। इस शक्तिचालित हल का ट्रेक्टर ट्रेनिंग एंड टेस्टिंग स्टेशन, बूंदी में परीक्षण कराने तथा इसकी उपयुक्तता आकने के लिये कम्पनी से अनुरोध किया गया है। एक अन्य कम्पनी ने भी एक शक्ति चालित हल का विकास किया है जो कि लगभग 10,000 रुपये में बेचा जा रहा है। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद भी कम कीमत की उपयुक्त डिजाइन वाले शक्तिचालित हल का विकास करने में लगी हुई है।

Indo-Australian Joint Workshop on Solar Energy

2974. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether the Indo-Australian joint workshop on solar energy will soon begin to operate?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The Indo-Australian Workshop on Solar Energy was

held in New Delhi from the 12th to 14th January, 1978, which identified suitable projects for collaboration in the field of solar energy for consideration by both the Governments

Training to Retiring Servicemen in Public Sector Undertakings

2975 SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a scheme, Government are considering, a proposal to give job training in civil life in selected central and state public sector undertakings to the retiring servicemen, and

(b) if so, the full particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) A scheme to provide training to service personnel during the last year of their service in various Government and Central Public Sector Undertakings is at preliminary stage of consideration

हिन्दी में जारी किये गये परिपत्र

2976. श्री रामप्रसाद बेशमूय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों की धारा 3(3) उपबन्धों का पूरी तरह पालन किया जा रहा है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो वर्ष 1977 के गत 6 महीनों में कुल कितने सामान्य आदेश परिपत्र, नोटिस निविदाये तथा परमिट जारी किये गये और उनमें से कितने आदेश आदि हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में जारी किये गये , और

(ग) यदि उक्त धारा के उपबन्धों का पूरी तरह पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है तो

इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसका पालन कराने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण खड्गवाणी) : (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसको यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

जांच आयोगों के समझ पड़े मामलों से संबंधित फाइलों का कथित गुप्त होना

2977 चौधरी रामगोपाल सिंह क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वर्तमान सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त किये गये जांच आयोगों के विचाराधीन मामलों से संबंधित कुछ फाइलें गुप्त हो गयी हैं,

(ख) इस बारे में पूरा विवरण क्या है , और

(ग) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) में (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

कागज के मूल्य

2978. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उन मिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने 5 जनवरी 1978 से मनमाने ढंग से कागज के मूल्य बढ़ा दिये हैं ,

(ख) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है, और

(ग) कागज की कमी पूरी करने के लिये सरकार किन प्रस्तावों पर विचार कर रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा माईति) : (अ) सूचना मिली है कि कि मैसर्स आरिएन्ट पेपर मिल व टीटागढ़ पेपर मिल ने 31-12-1977 के बाद से कुछ किस्म के कागज के मूल्यों को बढ़ा दिया है ।

(ख) हालांकि कागज के मूल्यों पर कोई वैधानिक नियंत्रण नहीं है तो भी सरकार कागज उद्योग द्वारा पर्याप्त औचित्य के बिना एक तरफा कागज के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने की प्रवृत्ति को हतोत्साहित कर रही है । इन कागज मिलों द्वारा सरकार से परामर्श लिए बिना मूल्यों में की गई वृद्धि के बारे में कागज उद्योग को सरकार की नाराजगी की जानकारी दे दी गई है ।

(ग) 8 मार्च 1978 को जारी किए गए कागज (उत्पादन विनियमन) आदेश 1978 में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह भी निर्दिष्ट किया गया है कि प्रतिदिन 25 मी० टन या उससे अधिक की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता वाली कागज मिलों को कुल उत्पादन की 30 प्रतिशत सीमा तक छपाई का सफेद कागज तथा कुल उत्पादन की कम से कम 3.3 प्रतिशत मात्रा में पाच अन्य किस्मों के लिखाई व छपाई (क्रीम लेड या बोव पेपर, रंगीन छपाई कागज, डुप्लिकेटिंग पेपर, आफसेट या लियो पेपर और टाइपिंग मेपर) कागज का उत्पादन करना होगा जिसमें से कम से कम 20 प्रतिशत क्रीम लेड या बाव पेपर का उत्पादन होगा । प्राणा है कि ऐसा होने के फलस्वरूप आम प्रयोग में आने वाला कागज अधिक मात्रा में उपलब्ध हो सकेगा और परिणामस्वरूप मूल्य स्थिति भी सुधरेगी ।

Distribution of Control Cloth for Garhwal Division

2879 SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for the Textile Mills for allocation and distribution of control cloth for the Garhwal Division, and

(b) if so, what is the quota attributed to each Textile Mill to fulfil the requirements of backward areas of UP especially Garhwal Division?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) Allocations of controlled cloth produced by mills are made monthly to the different States pro-rata on basis of population, distribution to different regions within the State is the responsibility of the State Government,

(b) Does not arise

सब लोक सेवा आयोग के सदस्य

2980 श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सब लोक सेवा आयोग के कुल किन्ने सदस्य हैं और उनमें हरिजन, आदि-वासी महिलाएँ, तथा पिछड़ी जातियों के सदस्यों की संख्या कितनी है, और

(ख) यदि इन श्रेणियाँ व मध्यम नस्ली हैं तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन श्रेणियों के मध्य नियुक्त करने का है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) (क) और (ख) सब लोक सेवा आयोग की स्वीकृत सदस्य-संख्या 9 है । इस समय वहाँ 8 सदस्य हैं जिनमें से एक सदस्य अनुसूचित जाति का है । आयोग में नियुक्ति करने समय सर्वप्रथम इस बात को ध्यान में रखा जाता है कि व्यक्तियों के पास विभिन्न विषयों में विविध प्रकार के अनुभव तथा प्रतिभा अवश्य हो, जिसमें कि आयोग के सामने आने वाली विभिन्न समस्याओं को पर्याप्त रूप में निपटाया जा सके । इस शर्त के साथ,

प्रायोग की निवृत्तियों पर विचार करते समय, अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा ऐसे अन्य वर्गों, देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों तथा महिलाओं आदि के प्रतिनिधित्व की वाञ्छनीयता पर उपयुक्त ध्यान दिया जाता है ।

Indian Frontier Administrative Service

2981. SHRI PURNA SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are in a position to state that no further recruitment to Indian Frontier Administrative Service will be made or the present cadre of Indian Administrative Service is considered to be enough for services in the Border State of India;

(b) what is the number of officers in the I.F.A.S now serving in India and abroad and what are the nature of their duties and functions, if it is different from those performed by members of the I.A.S.; and

(c. what steps Government are taking to merge the I.F.A.S. with I.A.S. in case it does not propose to continue recruitment to I.F.A.S.?

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

(a) No further recruitment to the Indian Frontier Administrative Service is contemplated. The Indian Administrative Service is considered adequate for manning senior administrative posts in the Border States of India.

(b) At present there are 17 officers in the I.F.A.S. The posts held by them are not different from those ordinarily held by officers of the I.A.S.

(c) It is not proposed to merge the I.F.A.S. with the I.A.S.

4037 LS—5

Television Centres during Sixth Plan period

2982. SHRI AINTHU SAHOO:
SHRI PADMACHARAN
SAMANTASINHERA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) which are the places where the Television centres during the Sixth Plan period are going to be opened; and

(b) is there any consideration to open new Television centres in the State of Orissa, specially in the backward areas like Sambalpur and Koraput where Government have got broadcasting centres?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI). (a) and (b). Two TV transmitting centres at Sambalpur (Orissa) and Muzaffarpur (Bihar), a TV relay centre at Kanpur and a TV centre at Jullundur are expected to be commissioned during 1978. Certain proposals for the setting up of new TV centres in the country have been made for being included in the draft Sixth Plan, but decision regarding their implementation will depend upon availability of financial resources and priorities accorded by the Planning Commission.

The Radio network in Orissa includes *inter alia* two auxiliary centres, one at Sambalpur and another at Jeyapore in Koraput district.

हिन्दी कर्मचारियों के लिये संवर्ग

2983. श्री रामजीवन सिंह :

श्री रूपनाथ सिंह थावर :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) सरकार हिन्दी कर्मचारियों के लिये संवर्ग कब तक बनाना चाहती है; और

(ख) क्या ऐसा सबब बनाने के पूर्व सरकार एकरूपता लाने के उद्देश्य से उसके अन्तर्गत सभी मन्त्रालयों को लेना सुनिश्चित करेगी,

यह मन्त्रालय ने राज्य मंत्री (श्री छनिक लाल मण्डल) (क) सर्वग बनाने की कार्यवाही की जा रही है। उम्मीद है कि सर्वग जल्दी ही बन जाएगा।

(ख) एकरूपता लाने का दृष्टि से सब मन्त्रालयों से सबब में शामिल होने का अनुरोध किया गया था। केवल रेल मन्त्रालय और राजस्व विभाग को छोड़कर सभी मन्त्रालय/विभाग इस सर्वग में आने का राजी है।

Confidential Reports of Officers

2984 SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that secret files confidential letters and C.R.s are sent to various officers openly in various Ministries and Departments through their Personal Assistants or Private Secretaries, and

(b) whether it is also a fact that affected members of the staff are not allowed to see Secretary and Joint Secretary of their Ministry direct to represent their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) (a) According to the security instructions, all classified documents unless carried by an officer by hand should be sent in locked boxes or sealed covers. The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms has no information in regard to the violation of these instructions.

(b) Ordinarily senior officers should be accessible to their staff to be able to listen to their grievances. No case has come to the notice of this Department where staff experienced difficulty in this regard.

Import by M/s Kores

2985 SHRI RAMESHWAR PATI-DAR Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s Kores India have been importing materials from foreign countries,

(b) if so the value of imported goods in Indian currency and the countries from which imported during the last 3 years,

(c) whether all the imported materials are being used by them in their factories in this country,

(d) if so the value of the finished products in which imported material is used and

(e) if answer to (d) above be in the negative the way of disposal of the imported goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAIT) (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Increase in Freight and Passenger Fare by Andaman Mainland and Lakshadweep Shipping Service

2986 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of 25 per cent increase on freight and passenger fare by Andaman Mainland and Lakshadweep Shipping Service with 24 hours notice with effect from 22nd January, 1978,

(b) whether Government have received any information about the large scale protests about it and if so the reaction of Government

(c) whether Government apprehend rise of price of all essential commodities due to this freight increase and if so what is Government's reaction to this,

(d) whether Industries shall face serious crisis due to this freight hike and Government's proposal to save the industries; and

(e) whether the Development activities of the territory will be cut down substantially due to the increase of freight rate?

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

(b) No information about any large scale protests have come to the notice of Government

(c) No, Sir

(d) and (e) No serious crisis in industries nor cutting down of development activities is apprehended by Government. On the other hand, the increase in fares and freights will help the Shipping Corporation of India to make up a small portion of their huge losses on this service

Filling up of Reserved Vacancies

2987, DR BHAGWAN DAS RATHOR Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) which of the Departments and Ministries of the Government of India are found defaulters in implementing the decision by Government to fill up various categories of vacancies, particularly posts of higher grades by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and action being taken against them, and

(b) which of the Departments and Ministries have not absorbed candidates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to the percentage fixed for the various categories of the jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b) Figures of the total num-

ber of employees and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them as on 1st January 1977 in Groups A, B, C & D (Classes I, II III & IV) in the various Ministries/Departments, and their proportionate percentages are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1815/78]

Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes wherever provided, apply to vacancies filled from time to time, and not to the total strength of a service or cadre. Although the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the total strength might not have reached the prescribed percentages of reservation in the various categories, it would not necessarily mean that the order, issued from time to time regarding reservations have not been implemented by the Ministries or Departments concerned. Sufficient number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates are not available for all the reserved vacancies, particularly those in higher services requiring technical, special or professional qualifications, like Engineering etc.

Instructions issued from time to time providing for reservations and laying down the detailed procedures to be observed in that regard are required to be followed by all Ministries/Departments/Offices and there can be no question of any Ministry/Department/Office not observing them. Lapses, if any, on the part of the numerous subordinate appointing authorities in following the prescribed procedures or orders are, however, to be gone into by the respective Ministry/Department concerned. Instructions have also been issued to Ministries/Departments that cases of negligence or lapses found in the matter of following the reservations and other orders relating to representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, should be viewed seriously and should be brought to the notice of appropriate authorities and suitable action should be taken promptly.

Fixation of Pay of Assistants in Railway Board's Office

2988. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the case relating to proforma fixation of pay of certain affected Assistants working in Railway Board's office was considered and disagreement recorded by the Departmental Council under JCM long back;

(b) whether in accordance with the procedure laid down under the JCM Scheme it was decided to refer the case to the Arbitration consisting of three Ministers, viz. Home, Railways and Labour.

(c) whether any date has since been fixed by the Department of Personnel to consider the issue by the Arbitration; and

(d) if not, the reasons for abnormal delay in holding such arbitration to settle the issue?

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

(b) The matter is before a Committee of Ministers, viz. Home, Railways and Labour for a decision after giving an opportunity to the Staff side to explain their view-point

(c) and (d) Meetings of the Committee fixed earlier had been postponed due to pre-occupation of the concerned. A meeting of the Committee of Ministers is being arranged.

Construction of Kottapuram-Moothakunnam Bridge

2989. DR V A SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) to what stage the proposed Kottapuram-Moothakunnam bridge (on Highway No. 17) construction plan has advanced;

(b) what is the time table for the completion of the construction; and

(c) what is the estimated amount for the entire construction and how much has already been allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The project relating to construction of Kottapuram-Moothakunnam bridge on National Highway No 17 is at a very initial stage. After prolonged correspondence with the Government of Kerala the site of the proposed bridge has been finalised recently. The detailed hydraulic and sub-surface investigations of the bridge for the site selected are, however, still to be done

(b) The programme for construction of the bridge has not yet been determined. It will be determined after completing all the pre-requisites such as site investigations, preparation of the detailed design and estimate call of tenders, award of the work and also dependent upon availability of resources in different years

(c) Only after the detailed hydraulic and surface investigations are completed it will be possible for the State Government to prepare the design and estimate of the cost of the bridge at the moment it is very difficult to assess the likely cost of the project, although at a very rough estimation it is expected that the bridge proper would cost about Rs. 2 crores

Law and Order Situation at Calcutta Port

2990 SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards news item appearing in the *National Herald* dated the 2nd February, 1978 with the caption 'Shippers SOS to Centre' regarding dangerous law and order situation

created by the contractors' watchmen at the Calcutta port; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and steps being taken to avert the situation so created by the contractors?

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

(b) As the matter related to law and order situation, it was taken up with the Government of West Bengal, who stated that a few stray incidents of assault on some officers of shipping company had taken place and action in all such incidents was taken according to law. Necessary precautionary measures are reported to have been taken by the State Governments and peace restored.

Loss suffered by National Textile Corporation

2991. **SHRI A BALA PAJANOR** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the profits/losses of National Textile Corporation for the last three years,

(b) whether it is a fact that despite investment of more than Rs 12 crores, the modernisation achieved is

not commensurate with amount spent; and

(c) the results of any enquiry held regarding the proper utilisation of the amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) The losses suffered by NTC mills during the period April, 1975 to January, 1978 were as follows —

Year	Netloss (Provisional) (Rs in crores)
1975-76	62.28
1976-77	42.52 (This includes Rs 6.79 crores paid in Oct/Nov 1977 towards bonus for the year 1976-77)
1977-78 (upto Jan 1978)	27.05

(b) As on 31st December, 1977, NTC had approved sanctioned modernisation programmes involving a total outlay of Rs 105.00 crores. Against these programmes, machinery worth about Rs 65.00 crores had been received and installed in the mills. As a result of this partial modernisation, the operational efficiency of the mills has improved as may be observed from the figures for the last three years indicated below —

	1975-76	1976-77	April-Dec. 1977 (9 months)
Utilisation (%)			
Spindles	68.1	71.7	70.1
Looms x	64.6	68.8	66.3
Productivity in Spg (40s) (Gms)	52.6	53.6	54.9
Loom shed efficiency (%)	67.6	67.9	69.2
Yarn realisation (%)	82.2	85.0	87.8
Production :			
Market Yarn (M. Kgs)	49	57	42.5
Cloth (M. Mtrs.)	764	816	624

(c) Proper utilisation of the funds released for modernisation is watched by the Holding Company through periodical implementation reports from its subsidiaries. No enquiry as such has been held in the matter.

Number of Dry Docks

2992 SHRI AHMAD M PATEL Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the number of dry docks that are working in the country with location,

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish new dry dock, during the next five year Plan

(c) the amount earmarked, and

(d) what are the main functions of dry dock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) There are at present 3 dry docks catering to commercial shipping as per details given below

Bombay	3
Calcutta	5
Visakhapatnam	1

Another dry dock at Cochin Shipyard is under construction

(b) Yes Sir

(c) The Plan is yet to be finalised

(d) The main functions of the dry dock are

(i) underwater repairs bottom cleaning and painting,

(ii) guarantee repairs and pre-delivery docking,

(iii) Special surveys and inspections

Rise in Price of Components of Entertainment Electronics

2993 SHRI M KALYANASUNDARAM Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a multinational manufacturer of components of entertainment electronics has raised its prices,

(b) if so, the details thereof and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) and (b) Yes Sir The Federation of Association of Small Scale Industries have brought to Government's notice that there has been an increase in the prices of electronic components manufactured by a multinational company

(c) As electronic components have not been declared essential commodities Government have no control over their prices. However, sufficient industrial capacity has been licensed in this area, imports of these components are being arranged through Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ETTDC) to meet temporary shortages and as a buffer stock and suitable endorsements are being given on the Actual Users' licences of electronic equipment manufacturers. It is expected that with these steps by Government market forces will work effectively to maintain the price level of these components.

Articles published by 'Jaidesh', Varanasi inciting Communal Tension

2994 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH Will the Minister of HOME MINISTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that "Jaidesh", a newspaper brought out from Varanasi, published news items and articles during communal riots in 1977 which inflamed communal tension; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to check such publications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Government of Uttar Pradesh have reported that certain articles about the communal riots in 1977 published by "Jai-desh", a local newspaper of Varanasi, are being examined and appropriate action would be taken under law if the same is found necessary and feasible.

Functioning of Development Councils

2995. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any complaint from the study group headed by the Additional Secretary, Ministry of Industrial Development about the improper functioning of 18 development councils constituted in accordance with Industrial Regulation Act;

(b) whether any proposal has been made by the study group to activate these councils and to perform wide range of functions; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The Study group on Industrial Regulations and Procedures have found that the functioning of the Development Councils constituted under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 has not been uniformly satisfactory. The Study group have made a number of recommendations to activate the Development Councils so that these Councils could perform the entire range of functions assigned to them in the Second Schedule to the Industries (Development

and Regulation) Act. The main recommendations made by the Study Group are contained in the Press Note issued by Government on the 2nd February, 1978, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) The recommendations made by the Study Group are under consideration of the Government.

पतरातु ताप-विजली घर में विजली का उत्पादन

2996. श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में पतरातु ताप विजली घर को विजली उत्पादन की दैनिक क्षमता क्या है और वर्ष 1977 में कितनी विजली का दैनिक उत्पादन हुआ; और

(ख) क्या विजली का वास्तविक उत्पादन अधिष्ठापित क्षमता से बहुत कम हुआ है जिसके कारण बिहार में उद्योगों तथा कृषि को बहुत अधिक हानि हुई ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी. रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) पतरातु ताप-विद्युत् केन्द्र की विद्युत् उत्पादन क्षमता 510 मेगावाट है। अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 1977 के दौरान औसत मेगावाट विद्युत् उत्पादन क्षमता 239 मेगावाट थी। अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 1977 तक की अवधि के दौरान 6.51 मिलियन यूनिट प्रतिदिन संभव विद्युत् उत्पादन के मुकाबले औसत ऊर्जा उत्पादन 5.28 मिलियन यूनिट प्रतिदिन हुआ था।

(ख) वास्तविक विद्युत् उत्पादन प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता के अनुसार नहीं होता। अपेक्षाकृत कम विद्युत् उपलब्ध होने का प्रभाव औद्योगिक और कृषि उत्पादन पर पड़ता है परन्तु केवल इसी विद्युत् केन्द्र पर विजली का उत्पादन कम होने के कारण उत्पादन में हुई हानि की मात्रा का मूल्यांकन करना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि

कच्चे माल की कमी, प्रतिक प्रभाति, सामग्री का अभाव इत्यादि जैसी अन्य अनेक बातें हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप भ. औद्योगिकी/कृषि उत्पादन कम होता है ।

Representations from the Grasham and Cravan Employees' Union for Independent Identity of the concern

2998. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the Grasham and Cravan Employees' Union suggesting to keeping the independent identity of the concern and not to merge it under M/s Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.;

(b) the salient feature of their representation;

(c) whether Government have considered the representation; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereof?

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

(b) It has been represented that Grasham & Cravan Division of Braithwaite & Co. Ltd. may be formed into a separate Government Company.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Government have decided to vest this Division in a new Government Company.

Power Shortage

2999. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the almost perennial power shortage in the country is due to faulty planning and its execution; and

(b) how is it that the country's immense power potential has remained undeveloped and the installed capacity only partially utilized?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The reasons for the power shortage that the country has been facing since the later part of the 4th Plan are:

— inadequate additions to installed generating capacity mainly due to shortfalls in project implementation;

— poor performance of some of the thermal power stations;

— vagaries of monsoon affecting the output of some of the hydro power stations;

— inadequate transmission capacity in some of the state regional systems.

The shortfalls in targets of additions to generating capacity, which have been mainly responsible for the critical power supply position in several parts of the country, have been due to lack of preplanning, delays in deliveries of plant and equipment, non-sequential delivery of equipment, shortage of essential construction inputs, delays in construction of civil works, delays and inadequacies in project funding, etc.

(b) Any power development programme must take into account the demand for power at a particular point of time and select the most economic alternative for meeting that demand. The resources in India are mainly coal-based thermal and hydro and these have been developed over a space of time to meet the requirements of power subject to such constraints as have been indicated in the reply to part (a).

The installed generating capacity in the power system cannot be fully utilised for the following reasons:—

— shut down of thermal unit for regular statutory maintenance of boilers and repairs of main and auxiliary equipment;

— reduced head and water availability and shut down of generating

units for repairs at hydel power stations,

-partial outages due to shut down of auxiliaries for repairs,

-reduced load during off-peak hours on the systems requiring backing down of generation

This apart, any newly commissioned thermal generating unit, takes some-time to stabilise and gives reduced output at the initial period

Fee charged by Computers Maintenance Corporation from system users

3000 DR V A SEYID MUHAMMED Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state

(a) whether the statement in the 'Financial Express' dated the 7th February 1978 that the Computer Maintenance Corporation is charging the IBM system users a fee three hundred per cent higher than the IBM fee is true, and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remove the grievance of the users in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) No Sir, the basis of costing is different and is such not comparable

(b) Does not arise

Demolition in Campus of Shivaji College, Delhi

3001 SHRI C K CHANDRAPAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have ordered demolition of some buildings in the campus of Shivaji College, Delhi, where the 'Granth Sahib' was kept,

(b) whether it has led to agitation and arrest, and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) On 4-2-1978 some students, and staff members of the Shivaji College demolished boundary walls of the Gurdwara A case FIR No 144 u/s 147/148/427/379/295/34 IPC dated 4-2-1978 was registered at PS Punjabi Bagh and 5 persons were arrested. Another 9 persons were arrested in case FIR No 162 u/s 147/148/447/448/279/34 IPC dated 7-2-1978. Subsequently, 33 persons were arrested for violating prohibitory orders. A compromise was arrived at a joint meeting held on 9-2-1978 between the Principal, Shivaji College and members of the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee followed by allotment of another site for the Gurdwara

Rise in the prices of Paper, Tyrelene, etc.

3002 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the names of the firms and industries which have increased the prices of paper, tyrelene etc in the last 3 months,

(b) the details of the representations received by the Government in this connection,

(c) whether Government have found out the justification for the increase of prices such as paper, tyrelene etc, and

(d) why action has not been taken so far to force the industrialists not to increase the prices further?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b) There has been no appreciable increase in the price of polyester fibre (terylene is the trade name of ICI of U K for polyester fibre) in the last three months and no re-

presentation has been received in this regard As regards paper, it is reported that Orient Paper Mills & Titaghur Paper Mills have raised the prices of certain varieties of paper in January 1978 Representations have been received to the effect that publishers are having difficulties in obtaining paper at reasonable prices for the production of books

(c) and (d) Although there is no statutory control on the prices of paper, Government have been discouraging the industry from resorting to unilateral increase in price without adequate justification Government's unhappiness at the price increases effected by some mill without consulting Government has been conveyed to the Paper Industry Strivers are also being taken to increase the availability of common varieties of writing and printing papers to ease the position of supply and bring down prices So far as polyester fibre is concerned, there is no statutory control but the prevailing prices correspond closely to the fair prices worked out by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices

Reinstatement of Adivasis of BCCL driven out by Money-lenders

3003 SHRI A K ROY Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether 9 Adivasi workers of Tetumari colliery of BCCL were driven out of colliery by money-lenders and impersonated by money-lenders men in 1975 in Dhanbad Bihar,

(b) whether fact was proved by a magisterial enquiry and an Assistant Manager was arrested on the charge of conspiracy for that

(c) whether these 9 Adivasis have not still been reinstated to their service, and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to reinstate these adivasis?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN). (a) Nine Adivasi workmen of Tetumari colliery were unauthorisedly absenting themselves from work for periods ranging from 4 to 8 months and taking advantage of their long absence, some persons impersonated them and began to work in their place These persons were removed on detection

(b) On an FIR lodged by some persons alleging his involvement in induction of impersonators police had registered a case against the Assistant Manager of the Colliery The officer was not arrested and was later on discharged by the Sub Divisional Judicial Magistrate Baramata Dhanbad on submission of a final report by the Police

(c) and (d) These workmen have not been taken back as they had unauthorisedly absented themselves for long periods

बिहार में कोयला खानों की ओर भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

3004. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बनान की मा करेगे कि

(क) बिहार में सभी कोयला खानों की ओर वर्ष 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 की, भ्रलण-भ्रलण, भविष्य निधि की कितनी राशि बकाया है और इन कोयला खानों के नाम क्या हैं और इस राशि को वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ,

(ख) क्या बिहार में अनेक कोयला खानें बन्द हो गई हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बहुत से श्रमिक बेरोजगार हो गए हैं और कुछ खानों में श्रमिकों की छटनी कर दी गई है, और

(ग) क्या भविष्य निधि की राशि का भुगतान छटनी किए गए श्रमिकों को नहीं

किया गया और यदि हा, ता इस घनराशि का भुगतान उनको कब किया जायेगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (जी पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) बिहार में सरकारी क्षेत्र की कोयला खानों से भविष्य निधि की अद्यतन अदायगी हो चुकी है ।

(ख) और (ग) जिला संघाल परगना को छोड़कर सरकारी क्षेत्र की कोई कोयला खान बन्द नहीं की गई । संघाल परगना में कुछ बहुत खर्चीली अलाभकर कोयला खानों को बन्द किया गया था किन्तु इन खानों में किन्हीं नियमित कामगारों की दृष्टि नहीं की गई बल्कि उन्हें दूसरी खानों में खप लिया गया था ।

Declaration of rivers Ganga, Bhagirathi and Hooghly as National Waterways

3005. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to declare the rivers Ganga, Bhagirathi and Hooghly as 'National Waterways' as recommended by various Committees set up by Government;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). A proposal for enactment of a legislation for declaring certain waterways as National Waterways and to declare rivers Ganga, Bhagirathi & Hooghly as a National Waterways under that Act is under consideration. It is, however, not possible to indicate at this stage the time by which a final decision on, the proposal will be taken as

various financial, legal and administrative aspects need to be examined.

Length of National Highway in (M.P.)

3006. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware of the fact that in Madhya Pradesh State the length of National High Ways is only 5.0 K.M. per 1000 K.M. which is very low when compared to other States;

(b) whether it is a fact that during Fourth and Fifth Plan Periods not a single national highway has been declared in the State;

(c) whether Government have received proposals from the State Government of M.P. for declaration of certain routes as National Highways; and

(d) if so, what decision has been taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) National Highways in Madhya Pradesh aggregate to 2670 Kms. in length which is the second largest length of National Highways among the States. It works out to 6.01 Kms. per 1000 Sq. Kms. of area which is not low as compared to several States like Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur.

(b) and (e). Yes Sir, but nonetheless attention continued to be concentrated on the development of existing National Highways.

(d) Due to financial constraints and other priorities Government of India are unable presently to make any new additions to the existing National Highway System.

Allocation for Agriculture and Irrigation

3007. SHRI DHARMAVIR VAS-ISHT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 3287 on 13th July, 1977 regarding allocation for agriculture and irrigation and state:

(a) whether the allocations of additional outlays of the Budget for 1977-78 have since been worked out State-wise for Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details of each State?

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

(b) Allocations of additional outlay indicated in the Budget 1977-78 have been worked out State-wise, including for the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan in respect of (i) Major & Medium Irrigation (ii) Rural Water Supply (iii) Rural Roads (iv) Rural Electrification for energising pumpsets and (v) Handloom Industry and Sericulture. The details are given in the attached Statement.

As regards Minor Irrigation, State-wise details of actual lending during 1977-78 by Cooperative and Commercial Banks are not available.

For Rural Electrification Corporation, the additional amount of Rs. 20 crores is for system improvement and capacitor schemes. State-wise break-up is not available.

Statement

Allocation of additional outlays in the Budget 1977-78

I. Major & Medium Irrigation

Punjab	(Rs. lakhs)
A. Irrigation on-going Schemes	Amount
Shahnagar Feeder . . .	100.00
Lining of Canals* . . .	250.00

New Schemes

1. Extension & Improvement to Shahnagar Canal System	50.00
2. Thein Dam	300.00
	700.00

B. (Flood Control)

Scheme for improvement of irrigation Command area by removing Water Logging & drainage congestion in Fridkot District.	100.00
	100.00
TOTAL	800.00

*Unapproved schemes

Rajasthan

On-going Schemes

1. Mahi-Bajaj Sagar	200.00
2. Jakhm	150.00

New Schemes

1. Rajasthan Canal Stag. II	200.00*
-----------------------------	---------

Medium Schemes:

	(Rs lakhs)
1. Panchana	10.00
2. Somkamls Amba	60.00
3. Dala	10.00
4. Jadal	10.00
5. Wagon Diversion	65.00
6. Lassoria	25.00
TOTAL	730.00

Haryana

On-going Schemes

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru Lift Irrigation Scheme	500.00
---	--------

Modernisation Schemes

1. Lining of Channels* Augmentation Tubewells* }	100.00
TOTAL	600.00

*Unapproved Schemes.

Himachal Pradesh

Nil :

*The additional outlay under Rajasthan canal stage II is partly for surveys for 5 lift canals and partly for construction of main canal in stage II.

II. Rural Water Supply**Punjab**

(i) Rural Water Schemes .	100.00
(ii) Setting up of Monitoring cell	0.60
(iii) Investigation Units .	1.50

Rajasthan

(i) Rural Water Schemes .	200.00
(ii) Setting up of Monitoring cell	0.80
(iii) Investigation Unit .	1.50

Haryana

(i) Rural Water Schemes .	140.00
(ii) Setting up of Monitoring cell	0.60
(iii) Investigation Units .	1.50

Himachal Pradesh

(i) Rural Water Schemes .	150.00
(ii) Setting up of Monitoring cell	0.60
(iii) Investigation Unit .	2.00

III. Rural Electrification

Punjab	1210.00
Rajasthan	1225.00
Haryana	500.00
Himachal Pradesh . .	360.00

IV. Rural Roads

Punjab	45.00
Rajasthan	135.00
Haryana	30.00
Himachal Pradesh .	35.00

V. Handloom Industry and Sericulture

The scheme wise break up of outlays for the handloom industry and sericulture for 1977-78 has been worked out. Central assistance sanctioned by the Ministry of Industry for development of handloom industry is as under:—

State	Extension of co-operative coverage	Intensive Development Projects	Export Production Projects	Pre-loom and post loom processing facilities	Assistance to State Apex Societies and Handloom Development Corporation
(Rs. lakhs)					
1. Haryana . . . . .	..	22.50	..	..	..
2. Himachal Pradesh	2.50	..	..	..	..
3. Punjab	5.00	..	..	..	10.00
4. Rajasthan	5.00	22.50	..	..	5.00

VI. As regards sericulture, the Central Plan outlay of Rs. 4 crores for 1977-78 does not envisage Central Assistance to the above States.

Expenditure incurred on Tours performed by Chairman C.I.L. in B.C.C.L. and C.C.L.

3008, SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tours performed by the Chairman CIL (previously

CMAL) in the BCCL and CCL and the money spent on that during emergency;

(b) whether for the tours of the Chairman, CIL in Giddi colliery, Hazaribag, Bihar, during emergency the front walls of the quarters facing the route were painted making useless expenditure only for show; and

(c) whether Government propose to make a detailed enquiry of these extravagancies connected with the Chairman during emergency and take action on that?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a). The number of visits by the Chairman, Coal India Ltd during 1975-76 and 1976-77 to Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and Central Coal-fields Ltd. were 13 and 16 respectively. The approximate expenditure is estimated at about Rs. 1,11,000.

(b) Information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) Does not arise?

SC and ST in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and ECL

3009. **SHRI A. K ROY:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd and ECL (Nirsa Mugma Zone) in Dhanbad district of Bihar at the time of Nationalisation and the percentage now;

(b) whether during emergency large number of SC. and ST people were retrenched and in new recruitment, as regular employees or apprentices, their percentages have been ignored; and

(c) whether Government propose to make a thorough investigation of the anti-Harijan, anti-Adivasi policy of the nationalised collieries by C.I.L. to give justice to weaker section of the labour force?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Since the records maintained by private owners did not indicate figures of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, it is not possible to in-

dicate the percentage of such employees in the Bharat Coking Coal Limited and Nirsa-Mugma Zone of Eastern Coalfields Limited at the time of nationalisation. In the beginning of 1977 this figure stood at 44.7 per cent.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) No anti-Harijan or anti-Adivasi policies are being followed by the Coal India Limited.

Development of Fuel for Tarapur Atomic Power Station

3010. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether a mixed fuel of plutonium and natural uranium to run the Tarapur Atomic Power Station in the event of stoppage of enriched uranium of U.S.A has been developed in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Complaints against Drivers of Public Conveyance in Delhi

3011. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received during the last 9 months for misbehaviour of Autoriksha Drivers, Taxi Drivers and Mini Bus Drivers and Conductors in Delhi,

(b) the number of accidents, fatal and minor, reported on account of Autoriksha/Taxi and Mini Bus Drivers' negligence and rash driving during the last 9 months; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to prevent accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANI LAL MANDAL): (a) The number of complaints received during the last 9 months are as below:

Autoriksha Drivers	3296
Taxi Drivers	782
Mini Bus Drivers and Conductors	48

(b) The details of the nature of accidents during the last 9 months are as below:

Fatal	43
Injury	341
Non-Injury	16

(c) The following steps have been taken to prevent accidents:—

(i) Traffic Police is making surprise checks for over-speeding and negligent driving and prosecuting the offenders.

(ii) The number of Mobile Courts have been increased from 3 to 5 for conducting on the spot prosecution.

(iii) A massive road safety education drive has been launched. In the course of this drive, messages on road safety are conveyed through radio, television, cinema slides, lectures and distribution of pamphlets.

(iv) Restrictions are being imposed on certain roads for loading and un-loading and parking and making entry one way.

(v) Efforts are also being made to widen and improve roads and to construct more cycle tracks

Verghese Report on A.I.R.

3012. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Expert Com-

mittee appointed by Government to look into the question of converting AIR and Doordarshan into autonomous corporation;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations therein; and

(c) his reaction thereof?

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

(b) The recommendations are contained in the Report which has already been laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Government have yet to consider the report.

Plying of Private Buses on D.T.C. Routes

3013. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether to cope up with heavy rush of traffic on D.T.C. routes the management have allowed private owners to ply buses on all routes;

(b) if so, whether the private owners have not been allowed to ply buses on the routes where N.D.M.C. is running its own buses (routes: 40, 50, 52 and 630) on Ex-Regal to Lodi Colony, Sarojini Nagar Market, Nauroji Nagar-Kidwai Nagar and Nanakpura routes;

(c) the number of buses added by the D.T.C. and private owners with details during the last 9 months; and

(d) its impact on overall improvement in bus service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Buses of private operators have been engaged by DTC

under the kilometrage Scheme, to operate on some routes to meet the requirements of commuters.

(b) Routes 40, 50, 52 and 630 are jointly operated by DTC and NDMC. For all purposes, operation of services by NDMC is treated like operation by any other private operator.

(c) During the period from June, 1977 to February, 1978, DTC added 20 buses to its own fleet and 71 were deleted from the fleet. The number of private buses engaged by the Corporation under various schemes increased by 412 in that period.

(d) with the addition of buses, DTC is carrying more passengers and rendering more kilometres per day, which have eased the transportation problems of the city.

Demand for a new Route by the Commuters of Lawrence Road

3014. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUP-TA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.T.C. commuters of Lawrence Road, a Low Income Group D.D.A. colony have been demanding a new Route for Central Secretariat via Sarai Rohilla fly over Bridge and also for the restoration of their old Route No. 54-B; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No such demands have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Development of Lakshadweep

3015. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount has been budgetted in the last five years for

the industrial development in Union Territory of Lakshadeep;

(b) whether the said budget amount has been utilised if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal for small scale or cottage industries in the union territory of Lakshadeep; if so, what are they?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The relevant figures for the last five years are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Approved Expenditure				
1973-74	.	.	1.70	1.50
1974-75	.	.	1.70	2.87
1975-76	.	.	2.00	2.06
1976-77	.	.	2.75	2.54
1977-78	.	.	3.60	3.37
			(anticipated)	
			11.75	12.34

It would be seen from the figures given above that while the approved outlay for the financial years 1973-74 to 1977-78 was Rs. 11.75 lakhs, the estimated expenditure by 31-3-1978 would be of the order of Rs. 12.34 lakhs.

(c) Government's role in the development of small scale or cottage industries is mainly promotional. The entire Union Territory has been declared as industrially backward to qualify for concessional finance and central scheme of investment subsidy. The Annual Plan for the year 1978-79 includes schemes for the promotion of small scale industries, coir industry and development of handicrafts. An outlay of Rs. 5.14 lakhs has been proposed for the development of

small scale industries. Coir industry and handicrafts in the Annual Plan 1978-79 as against the estimated expenditure of the order of Rs. 3.37 lakhs in 1977-78.

Memorandum regarding Development of Lakshadweep

3016. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrator of Lakshadweep Union Territory has submitted any background papers and a memorandum regarding the future development of the said Territory;

(b) if so, when and what are its main features; and

(c) what action Government have taken or propose to take in regard to the said paper and memorandum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No, Sir.

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

Providing Municipalities in Lakshadweep Islands

3017. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HOME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to award a Municipality to Kavaratti and other local-self civil bodies to other islands of Union Territory of Lakshadweep in view of such a demand from the local people;

(b) if so, since when it is pending;

(c) what are the reasons for delay in taking the decision; and

(d) when the decision shall be taken in the matter?

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

There is no proposal to award a Municipality to Kavaratti. The proposal for constituting panchayats in all the inhabited islands in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep is however under consideration of the Government.

(b) to (c). In their meeting held in March 1976, the Home Minister's Advisory Committee for Lakshadweep recommended constitution of Panchayats in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. The draft Regulation since drawn up in consultation with the Lakshadweep Administration is, under circulation in the concerned Ministries/Departments.

Nathpa Jhanki Hydro Electric Project

3018. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISTH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh have agreed to collaborate in the Nathpa Jhanki Hydro Electric Project at the Sutlej River;

(b) if not, the nature of hitch in the negotiations; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken by Government to speed up the project?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Though some negotiations had taken place between the former Governments of Himachal Pradesh and Haryana in January/February, 1977 regarding collaboration in the Nathpa Jhanki H.E. Project no formal agreement has been executed so far.

(b) and (c). It is understood that the present Government of Himachal Pradesh are reviewing the entire matter of principles of collaboration in Hydro Electric Projects with other States and Central Government and would be discussing the matter with the Central Government as early as possible.

Manufacturing of 400 KV Class Transformers by BHEL

3019. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISTH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of 400-KV class Transformers manufactured by the BHEL during 1977-78 and for which Thermal Power Stations;

(b) whether the production would meet internal needs of the country; and

(c) have the BHEL received inquiries from abroad for their export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The details of 400 KV Class transformers manufactured by BHEL, during the year 1977-78 and for whom manufactured are as under:—

400 KV Class power transformer.—One number, for Obra thermal power station of U.P. State Electricity Board.

400 KV Class Instrument transformer.—17 Nos. Instrument transformers were manufactured of which 10 numbers were for Maharashtra State Electricity Board and the remaining 7 for U.P. State Electricity Board.

(b) The production capacity of BHEL together with the production capacity in other units, particularly the Transformers and Electricals Ltd. (TELK), a Kerala Government public sector unit can meet the country's current requirements.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Reduction in Annual Plan Outlay

3020. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAPPAN:

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to cut down by Rs. 280 crores the proposed annual plan outlay of Rs. 11,900 crores;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the axe has fallen mostly on the large scale industry in the Central sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Annual Plan Outlay has still to be placed before the National Development Council and will be as presented to Parliament in the Budget for 1978-79.

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

Cargo Shipment

3021. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the comparative figures of cargo shipment, loading and unloading on the major ports of the country during 1976-77; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange involved in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The estimated traffic handled during 1976-77 at the major ports:—

Port	Loading	Unloading	Total
(In lakh tonnes)			
Bombay	58.00	121.00	173.00
Calcutta	31.57	48.61	80.18
Madras	30.70	47.70	78.40
Cochin	11.98	35.70	47.68
Vizag	61.39	25.60	86.99*
Kandla	1.84	31.29	33.13
Paradip	31.49	151	33.00*
Mormugao	128.43	6.19	134.62
Tuticorin	3.05	3.25	6.30
Mangalore	1.27	3.03	4.30

*excluding transhipped cargo

(b) The statistics regarding amount of foreign exchange involved for the year 1976-77 in respect of major ports is not being compiled.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को हानि और लाभ

3022. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय . क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मन्त्री दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को हुई हानि और लाभ के बारे में 16 नवम्बर, 1977 के अतारोहित प्रश्न संख्या 564 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1974-75, 1975-76 तथा 1976-77 में 1242.99 लाख और 1040.04 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई, यदि हां, तो इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1974-75, 1975-76 और 1976-77 में दिसम्बर तक किस प्रकार का तथा कितना माल खरीदा गया

और क्या सरकार को इन खरीदों में और सामान के बारे में दुर्विनियोग किये जाने की रिपोर्ट मिली है; यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि का दुर्विनियोग हुआ;

(ग) सरकार ने इस हानि को कम करने तथा उसे पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि सामान की खरीद टेंडर प्रामाणित करके नहीं की जाती है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप घटिया किस्म का सामान अंजी दरो पर खरीदा जाता है ; और

(ङ) सरकार ने ऐसे कितने मामलों का पता लगाया है जिनमें व्यापारियों द्वारा पुराने और घटिया किस्म का माल सप्लाई किया गया ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) :
(क) सम्बन्धित वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली परिव

नियम द्वारा उठाई गई हानि निम्नलिखित है :

वर्ष	हानि (र० लाखों में)
1975-76	1242 99
1976-77	1040 04

हानियों का मुख्य कारण, नियम का मौजूदा भाड़ा ढाचा है जो कि परिचालनात्मक लागतों के स्तर से काफी कम है।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	खरीदे गए माल की किस्म	माल की लागत
1975-76	घाटो पुर्जे	1,46,18,852 13
	विविध भंडार	26,39,809 26
	पी ओ एल	1,14,43,326 58
	डीजल	4,10,99,000 00
	टायर तथा ट्यूब और रिट्रीडिंग सामग्री	1,99,20,397 15
		8,97,21,385 12
1976-77	घाटो पुर्जे	1,94,69,745 00
	विविध भंडार	25,75,823 07
	पी ओ एल	1,29,42,711 76
	डीजल	5,24,20,000 00
	टायर तथा ट्यूब और रिट्रीडिंग सामग्री	2,15,75,602 68
	कुल र०	10,89,83,882 51
1977-78 से 31-12-77 तक	घाटो पुर्जे और विविध भंडार	2,16,37,604 17
	पी ओ एल	1,27,17,168 33
	डीजल	3,84,30,000 00
	टायर तथा ट्यूब और रिट्रीडिंग सामग्री	2,31,16,181 21
	कुल र०	9,59,00,953 71

खरीदों के दौरान इन के पुनर्व्यवस्थापन की कोई विशेष शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) भविष्य में कार्य हानि को पूरा करने के लिए निगम से प्राप्त भाड़े बाबु के संगोपन का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है। परिचालनों को अधिकतम लाभकारी बनाने के लिए निगम ने अपने समस्त कार्यों में सुधार के लिए कदम उठाए हैं।

(घ) निगम द्वारा केवल आवश्यक वस्तुओं को ही नकद प्राप्त किया जा रहा है तथा निगम का ऐसी खरीदों को कम से कम करने का विचार है।

(ङ) कम्पनियों से प्राप्त सभी माल की जांच की जाती है। ऐसे मामलों की संख्या जहाँ कम्पनियों द्वारा किए गए माल की जांच के पश्चात रद्द कर दिया गया, निम्न-लिखित है:—

वर्ष	मामलों की संख्या		लागत
1975-76	625	रुपये	10,98,812.38
1976-77	579	"	5,36,423.11
1-4-77 से 31-12-77 तक	465	"	4,53,936.96

Transfer of Industries to Decentralised Sector .

3023. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what plan have Government formulated to ask large industries to vacate certain industries like soap, footwear and weaving in a ten year phased programme so that the entire capacity in these industries is transferred to the decentralised sector;

(b) how many large industries are functioning in the country which produce footwear, soap and cloth and what is the capital and labour employed in each; and

(c) what is the break up of the total sales controlled by large industries in soap, cloth and footwear and what is the share of foreign controlled large industries in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). The main thrust of the New Industrial Policy is on effective pro-

motion of cottage and small industries widely dispersed in rural areas and small towns. In pursuance of this objective a list of industries exclusively reserved for small scale sector has been significantly expanded and it includes more than 500 items. Where large scale units, whether belonging to large houses or not, are already engaged in manufacture of items since reserved for the small scale sector, there would be no expansion in their capacity. On the other hand, the share of these units in the total capacity for these items will be steadily reduced and that of the small scale and cottage sector increased. The policy also emphasises that no further expansion in the weaving capacity in the organised mill and power-loom sector will be permitted.

Information on the number of units, installed capacity and annual production during the years 1975 and 1976 of soap, leather and rubber footwear, is contained in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Industry for the year 1976-77, copies of which are available in the Parliament

Library. Information relation to the number of textile mills functioning and their production during years 1975-76 and 1976-77 are contained in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Commerce for the year 1976-77. The statistical details of capital and labour employed in each of the industrial units and the market share of total sales controlled by large industries and foreign controlled industries in these items are not centrally maintained.

Broadcasts in External Services

3024. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the number of channels and languages being used for radio broadcasts beamed outside India and how much time in one day do these broadcasts take place,

(b) what is the estimated listenership of A.I.R. External services in foreign countries and how many countries are covered by these broadcasts;

(c) what is the breakup of the different kinds of programmes broadcast in external services and what purpose they are intended to serve, and

(d) what are the details of external broadcasts designed to improve India's

commercial and industrial image in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) (i) Most of the programmes are broadcast on two or more Transmitters (that is, 3, 4 or 5) and the total number of transmitters used for all the services is 17. Sinhala and Punjabi are broadcast on one Transmitter each.

(ii) The programmes of External Services are broadcast in 16 foreign languages including English and eight Indian languages. The total time of all the broadcast in one day is 56 hours.

(b) In the absence of any systematic study, it is somewhat difficult to give an estimate of the size of listenership of External Broadcasts in foreign countries. However, the number of letters received from the listeners during 1976 and 1977 was 1,74,144 and 1,75,420 respectively. These figures include letters received for the Urdu Service from the entire sub-continent as well. It can be safely said that the actual number of listeners is much more than those who write letters to the External Service Division.

The following countries are covered by the External Broadcasts:

Sl. No. Language

Target Areas

1	G O S. (English)	East and South East Asia, North-East-Asia, Australia, New Zealand, U K., West Europe, East Africa, West and North Africa
2	French	East Asia, North & West Africa
3	Russian	U S S R
4	Urdu	Pakistan
5	Punjabi	Pakistan
6	Sindhi	Pakistan

S. No.	Language	Target Area
7	Baluchi	Pakistan
8	Nepali	Nepal and Nepali speaking areas of India.
9	Tibetan	Tibet, Bhutan and Tibetan speaking areas of India
10	Burmese	Burma
11	Sinhalese	Sri Lanka
12	Bengali	Bangladesh
13	Chinese	China
14	Indonesian	Indonesia
15	Arabic	Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, U.A.E., Qatar, Oman, Bahrain, Kuwait, Morocco, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Algeria, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sudan, Lebanon.
16	Persian	Iran
17	Pushto	Afghanistan
18	Dari	Afghanistan
19	Swahili	East Africa, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda.
20	Hindi (Eastern)	South East-Asia, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Bhutan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Bangladesh
21	Hindi (Western)	East Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Zambia, Mauritius.
22	Gujarati	East Africa
23	Tamil	South Asia (Malaya, Borneo, Sumatra, Indonesia, Singapore)
24	Konkani	East Africa

(c) The different kinds of programmes of External Services are as under:

Indian Music/Hindustani and Karnatak

(Classical, Light, Instrumental, devotional, Film and Folk)

Music of the target countries.

News Bulletin, Commentaries, Press Reviews.

Talks, Discussion and Interviews on Cultural, Historical, Scientific and Industrial topics.

Radio News-Reels/Radio Reports/Coverage of the visit of Foreign dignitaries to India and visit of Indian dignitaries to foreign countries.

Hindi lessons for Pushto and English listeners

Recitation of Quran and devotional music for listeners in Pakistan and Arab countries.

Plays and features, musical operas and features, items on Family Welfare Science Magazines and Sports Magazines.

The percentage of different kinds of programmes is roughly as under —

Music	50 %
Spoken-word	30 %
News & Current Affairs	10 %
Other	10 %

(d) In the daily commentaries and press reviews broadcast by various language Units of the External Services Division, whenever possible effort is made to project the commercial and industrial image of the country. In addition to these broadcasts other formats e.g. News-Casts, Features, Talks, Field based programmes, interviews, discussions etc. are also utilized to project Indian's Commercial and Industrial image in foreign countries.

Number of Employees attached to Inspection Unit of Directorate

3026 SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the number of employees attached to the Inspection Unit of the Directorate with designation and the annual amount of expenditure incurred for their establishment

(b) the total number of inspections conducted by the Unit during the financial years 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977, and

(c) the net gains to Government as a result of these inspections by way of administrative irregularities, financial irregularities etc.?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) A statement indicating the number of employees attached to the Inspection Unit of the Directorate, their designation and the annual expenditure incurred on their establishment is placed on the table of the House.

(b) Financial Year	Total No of inspections conducted
1974-75	11
1975-76	2
1976-77	12
1977-78	15

(c) During the Administrative Inspections, the administrative difficulties and irregularities noticed are brought to the notice of the Head of the Office in writing through action notes and remedial measures are suggested. Such inspections are a great check on the misuse of powers delegated to the Heads of Stations/Offices, restrict financial irregularities and administrative malpractices, thus resulting in administrative and financial efficiency. The programmes of the Station are also examined during the inspections and changes made, if considered necessary.

Statements

S No	Category of posts	Pay scale	No of posts	Expenditure incurred during 1977-78
				Rs
1	Deputy Director General	Group 'A' posts Rs 2000-125/2-2250	1	29,603.00
2	Assistant Station Director	Rs 900-40-1100-EB-50-1400	1	16,996.40

S. No	Category of Posts	Pay Scale	No. of Posts	Expenditure incurred during 1977-78
3.	Inspector of Accounts	Group 'B' posts Rs. 840-40-1000-EB-40-1200	3	Rs. 54,555.10
4.	Accountants	Group 'C' posts Rs. 425-15-500-EB-15-560-20-700	6	55,317.40
5.	Stenographers	Rs. 330-10-380-EB-12-500-EB-15-560	2	13,775.50
6.	Lower Division Clerks	Rs. 260-6-290-EB-6-326-8-360-EB-8-390-10-400	3	17,119.55
7.	Daftary	Group 'D' posts Rs 200-3-206-4-234-EB-4-250	1	4,868.60
				Rs. 1,91,637.55

Electric Consumption in Industrial Undertakings in Madhya Pradesh..

3027 SHRI PARMANAND GOVIND-JIWALA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total consumption of the electricity by the Industrial Undertakings of the Central Government in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) whether Madhya Pradesh Government is compelled to purchase dearer electricity from the other States in order to provide electricity to above Central undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) During April to September, 1977 the Central Government Industrial Undertakings in Madhya Pradesh consumed 791 millions units, representing about 35 per cent of the total sale.

(b) No, Sir, Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board purchases power from its neighbouring systems to meet the overall shortfall in meeting the demand

not only on account of Central Government Undertakings but also on account of other consumers

Supply of Power to U.P. and M.P.

3028 SHRI PARMANAND GOVIND-JIWALA Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of UP will get 42 per cent of the production of electricity from the proposed plant at Singrauli;

(b) whether the State of MP will get only 29 per cent thermal power from Korba Plant to be constructed by National Thermal Power Corporation; and

(c) what is the reason for this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) to (c) The large Thermal Power Stations being established near pit heads in the Central Sector are intended to benefit the Constituent States/Union territories in the region. Fifteen per cent

of the capacity has been kept unallocated to be released to the States on the basis of periodic assessment of needs. The remaining quantum of power has been firmly allocated to the States in the region keeping in view the Central assistance given to the State and its energy consumption.

On this basis, out of 2000 MW of ultimate capacity to be installed at Singrauli, U.P. has been allocated 850 MW Korba Project will be implemented in two stages. Of the first stage of 1000 MW Madhya Pradesh has been allotted 290 MW. When the subsequent stage of 1700 MW is taken up a similar further allocation for Madhya Pradesh would be made. There has been no discrimination of any kind against Madhya Pradesh and the same criteria for allocation of power has been used in both cases.

Appointment of Officers from Madhya Pradesh in Territorial Army

3029 SHRI NIHAR LASKAR Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of Labour and Employment officers from Madhya Pradesh called out for service in the Territorial Army since 1960, and

(b) the details about their protection in the service such as confirmation and promotion, increments in service, fixation of their salary on reversion to civil service?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) One

(b) Section 7-A of the Territorial Army Act, 1948, provides for protection in this respect for the civilian employees who serve in the Territorial Army

दूरदर्शन में सभी राज्यों के व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति

3030. श्री हयाराम साक्ष्य : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दूरदर्शन के अंशनिदेशक द्वारा नियुक्तियों के मामले में

फिल्म तथा टेलीविजन टेक्नोलॉजी इन्स्टीट्यूट, मद्रास के स्नातकों को प्राथमिकता दिये जाने से हिन्दी भाषी व्यक्तियों तथा उत्तरी भारत के लोगों की नियुक्ति नहीं हो पायेगी क्योंकि उन राज्यों में कोई फिल्म प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र नहीं है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयत्न करेगी कि दूरदर्शन विभाग में सभी राज्यों के व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति हो?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री नार कृष्ण धंडवाजी) : (क) और (ख) दूरदर्शन में नियुक्ति के लिए उम्मीदवारों के बारे में हम बात का विचार किये बिना कि वे किस राज्य से सम्बद्ध हैं विचार किया जाता है। तथापि कैमरामैन, फिल्म सम्पादक तथा साउण्ड रिकार्डिस्ट की नियुक्ति में भारतीय फिल्म और टेलीविजन मस्थान, पुणे तथा फिल्म और टेलीविजन टेक्नोलॉजी संस्थान, मद्रास से डिप्लोमा प्राप्त उम्मीदवारों का प्राथमिकता दी जाती है, इन संस्थानों में हिन्दी भाषी व्यक्तियों तथा उत्तर भारतीयों सहित सभी व्यक्ति दाखिला ले सकते हैं।

दूरदर्शन में कैमरामैनों की नियुक्ति

3034 श्री हयाराम साक्ष्य : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जनवरी, 1970 से जनवरी, 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान दूरदर्शन में कितने कैमरामैन नियुक्त किये गये, और

(ख) क्या सरकार उत्तरी भारत में फिल्म इन्स्टीट्यूट खुलने तक दूरदर्शन में नियुक्ति करने के सम्बन्ध में अनुभव की व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता देगी?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री नार कृष्ण धंडवाजी) : (क) जनवरी, 1970 से जनवरी, 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान

142 कैमरामैन ग्रेड-2 नियुक्त किए गए थे। इस अवधि के दौरान 12 कैमरामैन ग्रेड-2 को कैमरामैन ग्रेड-1 में पदोन्नत किया गया था।

(ख) कैमरामैन के पद पर सभी नियुक्तियाँ, इन पदों के भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार की जाती हैं जो इस प्रकार हैं—

अभिप्राय (1) मैट्रिक या समकक्ष परीक्षा पास।

(2) किसी मान्यता प्राप्त संस्थान से सिनेमाटोग्राफी में डिप्लोमा या डिग्री। निम्नलिखित संस्थानों से डिप्लोमा प्राप्त व्यक्तियों को तरजीह दी जायेगी :—

(क) भारतीय फिल्म और टेलीविजन संस्थान, पुणे।

(ख) फिल्म और टेलीविजन टेक्नालोजी संस्थान, भद्रास।

सभी नियुक्तियाँ आवेदकों के निवास स्थान का विचार किए बिना की जाती हैं। प्रादेशिक आधार पर कोई अपवाद करना उपयुक्त नहीं होगा।

गुजरात के लिये जनजातीय उप-आयोजना परियोजना के लिये छनराशि का आवंटन

3032. श्री छीतुभाई गावित : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में मांडवीसोनगढ़ और बासंडा जनजातीय उप-आयोजना परियोजना के लिये मार्च, 1978 तक कितनी छनराशि आवंटित की गई है ; और तत्सम्बन्धी ज्वीरा क्या है ;

(ख) अब तक कितना व्यय हुआ है और तत्सम्बन्धी ज्वीरा क्या है ; और

(ग) आदिवासी कृषि श्रमिकों और आदिवासियों में सबसे पिछड़ी जातियों के

अधिक सामाजिक उत्थान के लिये और उन्हें पूर्ण रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं अवका उठाये जाने हैं ;

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वलिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार ने सूचना मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होते ही सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूहों में विदेशी नाम

3033. श्री ज्योत प्रकाश त्वासी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में द्वीपों और सड़कों के नाम अश्लील विदेशियों के नामों पर हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उनके नाम बदलने और यहाँ पर जेलों में बन्दी स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के नामों पर उनका नाम रखने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वलिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूहों में कुछ द्वीपों के नाम विदेशियों के नामों पर हैं। तथापि, ऐसे नाम की कोई सड़क नहीं है।

(ख) मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Two Stage Fare of D.T.C.

3034. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of SHIP- PING AND TRANSPORT be please to state:

(a) the principles followed in determining the present two-stage fare of 30 paise and 60 paise for D.T.C. buses;

(b) whether the fare for buses operating on routes the terminal to terminal distance of which is within 20 K.M. is paise 30; and

(c) if so, the reasons why a fare of 60 paise is charged on route No. 920 from Lawrence Road to Regal terminal when the distance is within 20 KM as per the D.T.C. records on the basis of which they are making payment to private bus owners under K.M. Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) A uniform fare of 30 paise per head is charged on city routes for travel upto 16 K. M. and in exceptional cases, also on routes/services with a route length of over 16 Kms. but less than 20 K. M. In case of Mudrika Seva and on routes with a length of 20 Kms. or more, fare is charged at 30 paise per head for travel upto 16 Kms. and 60 paise beyond 16 Kms.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A fresh survey is being carried out by the Corporation to find out the exact distance of route No. 920, on the basis of which corrections will be made, if necessary.

Appointment of Second Press Commission

3035. **SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up the second Press Commission;

(b) whether the proposed Press Commission is likely to be invested with a wider terms of reference;

(c) whether the Press Commission is also intended to deal with the question of delinking newspaper ownership; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

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

(b) to (d). The terms of reference are being finalised.

Take over of Closed Industrial Plants at Howrah

3036 **SHRI K. A. RAJAN:**

SHRI SAUGATA ROY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal State Government have requested the Centre for the take over of the closed Industrial Plants Limited at Howrah by Hindustan Machine Tools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Centre has suggested the State Government to approach Guest Keen William Limited for its take over; and

(d) if so, the details and reasons therefor and the State Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (d). The Government of West Bengal wrote to the Central Government, in November 1977, suggesting an investigation, under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 into the affairs of Messrs Industrial Plants Limited, Howrah which has been under lock-out since December 1974. The State Government has been requested to advice on the financial and managerial responsibilities for running the undertaking. On the receipt of a reply from the State Government the further course of action will be decided upon.

Accumulation of Coal Stocks at Pit Heads

3037. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal stocks at pit heads have started accumulating recently;

(b) if so, the details of the stocks during the last three months; and

(c) what are the reasons therefor and remedial steps being taken?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There has been an increase in coal stock due to improvement in production of coal during the last three months.

(b) The details of the closing stocks at pit heads during the last three months are as below:

(provisional figures in million tonnes)	
December, 1977	9.79
January, 1978	10.30
February, 1978	11.59

(c) In view of the present level of demand for coal the stock of coal is well within reasonable limits.

Assistance to I.B.M. Employees to carry on the Business

3038. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of erstwhile I.B.M. have approached Government to assist them to carry on the business so far conducted by the International Business Machine in the matter of running computer centres and card manufac-

turing business in four computing centres in India;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that at a recent meeting held between him and the multinational group a suggestion was made to Government to allow the IBM to carry on the business without share dilution; and

(d) the facts thereof and steps being taken to protect the employment interest of a large number of Indian employees?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) In July 1977 IBM at their meeting with me outlined their proposals for continuing their business in India on the basis of no dilution of their equity. This was not acceptable to Government and IBM then decided to phase out their business operations in India. The Computer Maintenance Corporation, a public sector company, have offered employment to all staff of the Customer Engineering Department of IBM, and a very large number of these employees have already accepted the offer.

News Item "Computer Production held up"

3039. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated the 20th February, 1978 under the caption "Computer Production Held Up";

(b) if so, the reaction thereto; and

(c) the efforts being made to expedite the process of production of computers in India and also for action on the report submitted by an expert panel in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). One of the first initiatives the Department of Electronics took after the formation of the Electronics Commission in February 1971, was to provide substantial R&D finances to the public sector corporation M/s. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (ECIL) to develop the hardware and software for what have since become their TDC-312 and TDC-316 minicomputer programmes. Some 70 such minicomputers have been sold to date.

However, with a view to expanding and diversifying this base of mini-computers in the country, the Department of Electronics set up a Panel on Minicomputers in June, 1972. The basic tasks assigned to the Panel were: to identify the applications of mini-computers relevant to this country; to estimate, on that basis, the total demand for these machines and the peripheral units to go with them over the Fifth Plan period, and to design a strategy for their local manufacture. In their report submitted in September 1973, the Panel made two major recommendations relating to the approach which should be followed in launching and building up the mini-computer industry in the country. First, due to our present level of economic, and particularly industrial, development, and our overall socio-economic objectives, particularly with respect to employment generation, the type of mini-computers and their areas of application would need to be fundamentally different from those in the highly industrialised countries. Secondly, as computerisation in India was in its

early stages, full advantage should be taken of the major technological developments in mini-computers and microprocessors which were occurring in the highly industrialised countries particularly with reference to the type of manufacturing base which we set up.

However, at that time world technology relating to both processors and peripherals for mini-computers was in a state of flux. Therefore, the Department of Electronics felt that some stability in technology should emerge, before deciding the technological basic and industrial structure on which our mini computer industry should be built. Furthermore, September, 1973 was also just the time when the country was hit by the oil crisis. The Department of Economic Affairs of the Finance Ministry, therefore, directed that the foreign exchange position was so tight, that the greatest caution should be exercised before setting up new industries requiring large import content. The Panel on Mini-computers had estimated that the import content, covering both processors and peripherals, of a typical mini computer system, would be about Rs 2.5 lakhs on an average. This meant that even a modest mini-computer programme involving an annual production of 200 mini-computer system would have resulted in an annual foreign exchange drain of Rs 5 crores. The magnitude of this foreign exchange outflow made it essential to build up considerable indigenous content before launching the mini-computer industry. About 60-70 per cent of the total cost of a typical mini-computer system consists of the peripherals. It was, therefore, assessed, that indigenous production capacity for at least a minimum range of peripherals should be set up before industrial licensing of mini-computer systems was initiated. Otherwise, industrial approvals for mini-computer 'manufacture' would result only in 'Kit assembly' on the basis of imported sub-systems with all the deleterious effects that such kit assembly

involves e.g. high foreign exchange outflow, negligible local value added, lack of standardisation of processors and peripherals and an emphasis on hardware to the neglect of the software which is so important in that area.

About 2 years ago, the technology of mini-peripherals came to stabilise, at which time the Department of Electronics initiated and financed R&D projects on the minimum range of peripherals in leading public sector companies and government laboratories and promoted similar development in-house among private sector companies in both the large and small scale sectors. Industrial licences for the manufacture of these peripherals were also issued soon afterwards, with the result that by June 1977 some 10 companies were geared to meet at least the initial peripheral requirements of the mini computer industry. Thirdly, active promotional measures were taken by the Department to build up the software needed for the mini-computer industry. A fourth initiative to prepare industry to go into mini computers in a meaningful manner, was to approve companies licensed to make electronic calculators, to diversify into micro-processor-based programmable calculators, cash registers and accounting and invoicing machines, which constitute an inter-mediate type of product to the mini-computers. This has borne positive results with several manufacturers having introduced such products into the market in the last 12-18 months.

Having taken all these steps to prepare the ground for launching the mini-computer industry on a viable basis as recommended by the mini-computer Panel, the Department of Electronics has recently taken the approval of the Electronics Commission to a comprehensive policy framework and operational procedures for initiating mini-computer production. Based on this approval, the policy of Government for the development of

the mini-computer industry will be announced shortly.

It may be pointed out that applications for mini-computer manufacture received in the past have been rejected/closed as and when they came up for consideration, because of the need for great caution in launching this industry for the reasons set out above.

As regards the extent of mini-computer systems which have been imported in the last 5 years, only some 35 systems have been imported. Most of these systems have been meant for highly specialised applications involving special software packages and import has been resorted to only after detailed case by case scrutiny. What is more, they have been systems offering higher capabilities than even the TDC-312 and TDC-316 mini-computer made by our leading computer manufacturer ECIL. None of these imports could have been avoided if the general mini-computer industry had been launched earlier.

Loss of Indian Vessel near Bombay

3040. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made to secure appropriate compensations to the owners of Indian Vessel M. V. Radiant which had met a serious accident near Bombay Harbour recently; and

(b) the report of enquiries and investigations made in this regard and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Since this is an issue involving two private parties, there is no question of the Government making efforts to secure compensation in favour of the owners. It is, however, understood

from the Owners' agents (Collis Line Pvt. Ltd.) that they have filed a petition in the Bombay High Court for compensation to the extent of Rs. 9.8 million (inclusive of cost of removal of wreck). The owners will have to await judgement of the Court in the suit.

(b) A preliminary enquiry is under progress

कटिहार, पूर्णिया, महारसा, संचाल परगना में उद्योगों की स्थापना

3041 श्री मुबराज : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनके द्वारा 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 को लोक सभा में घोषित औद्योगिक नीति को कार्यान्वित करने के बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है,

(ख) क्या इस वर्ष बिहार के कटिहार, पूर्णिया, महारसा और संचाल परगना जैसे अत्यधिक पिछड़े जिलों में कुछ औद्योगिक एकक स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है और

(ग) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी व्योम क्या है और उनमें उत्पादन कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जगज्ज कर्माकर) :

(क) सगद् के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की गई औद्योगिक नीति में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों और छोटे कस्बों में विन्मूत रूप में फेले कुटीर और लघु उद्योगों के प्रभावी सर्वाधन पर प्रमुख रूप से बल दिया गया है। इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए औद्योगिक नीति विवरण में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ प्रत्येक जिले में जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने की कल्पना की गई है। जहां एक ही स्थान पर लघु और ग्रामीण उद्यमियों को मभी आबश्यक सेवाएं और समर्थन प्रदान किये जायेंगे। जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए एक कार्यक्रम तैयार करने हेतु राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों

के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया गया था तथा उन्होंने प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है। कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा विस्तृत योजनाएँ तैयार की जा रही हैं।

औद्योगिक नीति विवरण में उल्लेखित "नई खादी" संबंधी कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने के विचार से खादी और ग्रामीणोद्योग प्रधिनियम में संशोधन करने के लिए कार्यवाई की जा रही है। इस बारे में एक विधेयक ससद् के बजट प्रधिवेशन, 1978 में प्रस्तुत किये जाने की आशा है।

केवल लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में विकास के लिए आरक्षित उद्योगों की सर्वाधिक संदीक्षा करने के उद्देश्य से विभिन्न उद्योगों पर समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम के अनुसार स्थिति प्रलेखर (स्टेटस पेपर) तैयार करने हेतु विभिन्न अध्पयन दलों का गठन किया गया है।

जहां तक राज्य सरकारों/सच शासित क्षेत्रों का सम्बन्ध है राज्य सरकारों के मुख्य मन्त्रियों, सच क्षेत्र प्रशासनो के प्रशासकों से भी आद्योगिक नीति को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए अध्पुपाय करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

महानगरी और शहरी क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के बारे में राज्य सरकारों और सच शासित क्षेत्रों को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अलग से निदेश जारी किये गये हैं कि इन क्षेत्रों में उन नये उद्योगों को जिन्हें औद्योगिक लाइसेंस की जरूरत नहीं होती, समर्थन न दिया जाये।

मरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के प्रमुख प्रशासकों को भी विशेष रूप से नीति विवरण में परिकल्पित अनुषंगीकरण कार्यक्रम के सर्वप्रथम में अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही करने के लिए निदेश जारी किये गये हैं। मरकारी क्षेत्र में चुने हुए उपक्रमों के प्रबन्ध में कर्मचारियों की सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उपयुक्त रीतियाँ और प्रक्रियाएँ तैयार करने के लिए कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) और (ग). प्राक्तीजन और डिबाल्टड एसिटलीन गैस का उत्पादन करने के लिए सन्थारन परबन्ना जिले में एक एकक स्थापित करने हेतु 1977 में एक आशयपत्र जारी किया गया था और अभी यह बता सकता कि उपक्रम में किम तिथि तक उत्पादन शुरू हो जायेगा समय से बहुत पूर्व होगा।

Employment of Retrenched Staff of Ex. C.R.T.C. Ltd., Assam

3042. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government assured the retrenched staff of the Ex. C.R.T.C. Ltd in Assam for preference in employment in any new job created;

(b) whether a paper mill is going to be set up at Panchgram in Assam with the help of the Central Government; and

(c) whether Government propose to take up the case of these retrenched employees at the time of employment in this new projects?

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

No. Sir

(b) Ministry of Shipping and Transport has no information about this.

(c) Government will make a request to the new project, if it comes up, to absorb the ex-employees of the C R. T. C., to the extent possible.

बिलासपुर जिले में बांगो बांध का निर्माण

3043. श्री छबिराम अग्रवाल : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जिला बिलासपुर में सिंचाई और बिजली की सप्लाई के लिये बांगो बांध 4013 LS—

का निर्माण कार्य 4-5 वर्षों की अवधि के भीतर पूरा किया जायेगा; और

(ख) क्या बांगो बांध के पूरा होने तक पानी के अभाव में राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम को 2000 मेगावाट बिजली और कोरबा में हमदेव नदी के पश्चिमी तट पर निर्माणाधीन मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत बोर्ड को ताप बिजली परियोजना को 1000/1200 मेगावाट बिजली गम्भीर रूप से प्रभावित होगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) परियोजना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, इस बाध पर काम शुरू होने के समय से सात वर्षों की अवधि में काम पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की कोरबा परियोजना के 1100 मेगावाट के पहले चरण की प्रतिष्ठापना का तथा कोरबा में मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को अब तक मजूर की गयी 420 मेगावाट की प्रतिष्ठापना का अनुमोदन, बांगो बांध के बिना ही जल की उपलब्धता के आधार पर, कर दिया है।

इन स्थलों पर आगे विस्तार करने के लिए प्रतिप्रवाह में अनुपूरक भण्डार व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता होगी जोकि प्रस्तावित बांगो बाध द्वारा की जायेगी।

कोरबा ताप बिजली घर से मध्य प्रदेश को बिजली की सप्लाई

3044. श्री छबिराम अग्रवाल : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश ने सरकार से निवेदन किया है कि कम से कम 500 मेगावाट बिजली राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम के कोरबा ताप बिजली घर के प्रथम चरण में 1000 मेगावाट की कुल स्थापित क्षमता का 50 प्रतिशत उस राज्य को दी जाये; और

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

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री वी० रामलखन) :
(क) जी, हा।

(ख) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में स्थापित किया जा रहा कोरबा मुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र एक क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र है। उद्देश्य यह है कि इस स्टेशन में उस क्षेत्र के राज्य और सघ शासित क्षेत्र मुख्यतः लाभ प्राप्त करे। बिजली का आबंटन राज्या को केन्द्रीय सहायता और ऊर्जा के वास्तविक उपयोग को ध्यान में रखकर किया गया है। इस समय किया गया आबंटन प्रथम चरण की 1000 मेगावाट क्षमता के लिए है। पन्द्रह प्रतिशत क्षमता अनावटित रखी गई है ताकि आवश्यकताओं के आकस्मिक मूल्यांकन के बाद राज्या को दी जा सके और 100 मेगावाट क्षमता सघ शासित क्षेत्र गोवा, जिसकी अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता नहीं है, के लिये नियत की गई है। शेष 750 मेगावाट में से मध्य प्रदेश को 290 मेगावाट का आबंटन किया जा रहा है।

Nomination of Electronics Corporation of India by the Research and Development Organisation

3045 SHRI KISHORE LAL Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Research and Development Organisation has nominated Electronics Corporation of India Limited their agency for production of Micro Phone grids at Rs 140/- per piece,

(b) whether it is a fact that this microphone grid can be manufactured by small manufacturers and whether any person has offered at Rs 90 per piece,

(c) whether it is a fact that this comes under cottage industry and can be started with a capital of Rs. 40 000/- and Government are spending much more on it, and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the work was entrusted to Electronics

Corporation of India Limited in 1976 and till now no production has started?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) Yes Sir The price is being negotiated between Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) and the procurement agency

(b) and (c) It can be produced by small scale manufacturers It is estimated that the investment needed to take this up for production is Rs One lakh for a production capacity of 1000 grids per year No small scale manufacturer has offered a price for it the only offer at Rs 100/- 5 per cent is from an employee of Defence Research & Development Organisation working on this project However ECIL have all the necessary infrastructure

(d) The production of this item was referred to ECIL in May 1976 ECIL is all set up for manufacture The only formalities to be finalised relate to packing and forwarding instructions

Charter of Demands of Employees in Shipping Corporation of India

3046 SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED Will the Minister of SHIPPING & TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Charter of Demands pertaining to wage revision dearness allowances and other service conditions is pending with the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd for its consideration and decision ever since 1st January, 1975,

(b) whether it is also a fact that the service conditions prevailing in the private sector are far better and superior to those prevailing in the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd

(c) whether Supreme Court had given assurance to settle the disputes on or before 31st October 1978, and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir, in senior levels only.

(c) Government is not aware of any such assurance.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

The decision of the Government on the Charter of Demands of the employees of the Shipping Corporation of India (other than officers) was communicated to the SCI on 26th August, 1976. The offer of an agreement by the Management on the basis of these decisions was not accepted by the Employees' Union. The statement continues.

2 The real bone of contention is the revised D.A. formula approved by the Government which is being applied in all cases of revision of pay scales and other service conditions of various public sector undertakings. According to this formula, D.A. is worked out on the basis of All-India Consumer Price Index (Simla) and increase in each point is neutralised at the rate of Rs 130 from a negotiated cut off date. The existing D.A. formula of the SCI is linked to the Consumer Price Index (Maharashtra) (base 1934) as well as to the level of basic wage. Under this formula, as on 1-1-1978, the lowest paid employee of SCI got a D.A. of Rs. 560/- and all employees drawing a basic pay of Rs 300/- and above got a D.A. of Rs. 1130/- SCI is a high wage island undertaking. If the present formula of D.A. is continued, the disparity in wages between this undertaking and other public sector undertakings will further widen.

Bridge over the Jamuna in Delhi.

3047. **SHRI KISHORE LAL:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bridge over Jamuna river in Delhi near Inter State Bus Terminus has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, what, is the amount to be spent;

(c) when is the work likely to start; and

(d) when it is scheduled to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) to (d). According to an estimate prepared by the Delhi Administration, P.W.D. the work is estimated to cost Rs. 11.689 crores covering the bridge, guide bunds and the proposed flyover over Ring Road near inter-State bus terminal. This estimate, however, requires some recasting and accordingly the estimate has been returned to the Delhi Admn. for necessary modifications. Work can commence after the sanction to the estimate is issued and tenders invited and finalised. The bridge is likely to be completed in about 4 years after commencement of the work.

Facilities to Government Employees to take up Foreign Jobs

3048. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Government of Kerala are granting all facilities to their employees including leave without allowances for 5 years for taking up jobs abroad; and

(b) if so, whether Government will consider the question of permitting the Central Government employees by granting similar facilities to take up foreign jobs for a specified term?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The Government of Kerala have informed that leave can be granted to the State Government employees for taking up jobs abroad subject to certain conditions.

(b) Central Government employees nominated by the Government and selected for assignments abroad are allowed to take up such assignments with the lien on their posts being maintained for a period of three to five years

राजमार्ग को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने का आधार

3049. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) किसी भी राजमार्ग को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने के क्या आधार हैं

(ख) क्या बिहार, खासकर उत्तर बिहार में परिवहन की असुविधा को देखते हुए सरकार का राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास का कोई प्रस्ताव है

(ग) क्या बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से किसी राजमार्गों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने के लिए अनुरोध किया है और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उन राजमार्गों के नाम क्या हैं और उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) :
(क) सड़कों का राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने की कमीटिया नीचे दी गई है —

- 1—वे मुख्य राजमार्ग होने चाहिए जो देश के आधार पर जाते हों,
- 2—वे इतर राजमार्गों को जोड़ते हों,
- 3—वे राज्यों की राजधानियों को जोड़ते हों,
- 4—वे बड़े पत्तनों और बड़े औद्योगिक अथवा पर्यटन केन्द्रों को जोड़ते हों,

5—वे सामरिक महत्व की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करते हों।

इन कमीटियों पर विचार करने समय आर्थिक स्थिति पर भी समुचित विचार किया जाता है।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का विकास एक निरन्तर चलने वाला प्रक्रिया है और उपलब्ध ससाधनों के भीतर बिहार में मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास और रखरखाव पर समुचित ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान (1973-74 से 1977-78 तक) बिहार में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए क्रमशः कुल 29.37 करोड़ रुपये और 12.84 करोड़ रु० दिए गये।

(ग) और (घ) जी हा। बिहार सरकार ने पांचवी योजना में निम्नलिखित सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने का प्रस्ताव दिया —

- (1) पटना—मुजफ्फरपुर—मीनामढी—मान-वर्सा सड़क।
- (2) मोकामेह—फर्रुखा मटक।
- (3) राबो—चेवामा—उडीमा सीमा।
- (4) राबो—गुमला—रायदान से मध्य प्रदेश सीमा तक।
- (5) बेलहार—मुलतानगज—महेशकुठ—गन्स-लवा—सोनबसागज—पिपरा—मोतीपुर—प्रतापगज मार्ग।

परन्तु, वित्तीय कठिनाइयों तथा अन्य प्राथमिकताओं के कारण उक्त अनुरोध को स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सका है।

Export by Small Scale Industry Firms

3050 SHRI NATHU SINGH Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 1137 dated 1-3-78 in which it has been

stated that there were 3456 units registered with DGTD on 1-1-78 while the DGTD annual report for 1975-76 mentions (page 25 para 2a) 6000 and odd units on rolls of DGTD filing monthly returns, what and why is the difference, and state:

(a) format of monthly production returns being filed by 6000 units (Appendix XIII of Guidelines for Industries 1976-77) shows that these returns also contain export production—how many of the units sending returns were actually engaged in export production as on 1-1-78, and what is the estimated (approximate) number of such units producing for export at the end of the first and the third five year plans respectively; and

(b) on what basis has the DGTD annual report 1975-76 stated on page 40 para 2 that 90 per cent export of engineering units and 70 per cent of chemical sector was due to DGTD units and what are these estimated percentages in respect of the last year of the first and the third five year plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): On the rolls of the DGTD are borne units licensed under the 1(D&R) Act as well as units exempted from the licensing provisions and registered with them. The figure of 6000 and odd units on rolls of DGTD includes those registered also

(a) The new format for monthly production returns as per Appendix XIII of the Guidelines for Industries 1976-77 was introduced in 1976 only and only for those industries which were to be selectively brought on computerised data system progressively in a phase-wise manner. Out of these industries, 190 units have shown varying exports in their returns. There are a number of other units also engaged in export activity.

Prior to 1976, the production returns did not provide for reporting produc-

tion for exports separately. As such, the estimated (approximate) number of such units producing for exports at the end of the First and the Third Five Year Plans is not available.

(b) The relative contributions of the small scale sector and the organised units have been based on the All India Report on the Census of Small Scale Industries carried out by DCSSI, data compiled by various Export Promotion Councils and Industry Associations. No such specific studies have been made of relative contribution of various sectors for the earlier years under reference

Functioning of State Electricity Boards

3051. **SHRI S R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister and the Minister of Energy have recently expressed dissatisfaction about the functioning of the State Electricity Boards,

(b) if so, what are the causes leading to the inefficiency and what remedial measures Government have asked them to take;

(c) whether most of the losses are due to shortage of funds with the Boards, and

(d) if so, whether in this connection also the Central Government have made any suggestions to the State Governments and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The causes for the unsatisfactory working of the State Electricity Boards are attributable to constraints on the Boards to revise the tariff from time to time, inadequate capacity utilisation, high system losses, absence of modern management techniques in planning operation, inventory control,

recovery of dues, personnel management, budgeting. Arising out of the recommendations of the Conference of State Power Ministers held at New Delhi in January, 1978, it has been decided to set up an All-India Committee of Experts to make practical recommendations for rationalising the tariff-structure and improving the working of the State Electricity Boards. The States have been advised to set up machinery for the objective selection of Chairman and Members of the State Electricity Boards to meet their functions requirements and thus improve the management of the State Electricity Boards.

(c) and (d) It is not correct to state that most of the losses are due to shortage of funds with the Boards. While shortage of funds is one of the reasons for slippage in the commissioning of power projects the main reasons for the losses and the remedial measures suggested are as already conveyed in reply to part (b).

AIR Station at Sholapur

3052 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the proposal formulated to set up an AIR station at Sholapur has since been considered for implementation,

(b) whether it is proposed to be included in the development plans under preparation and

(c) if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) and (b) Proposal for the setting up of a Radio Station at Sholapur in Maharashtra State has been included in the Draft Sixth Plan implementation of which will however, depend upon the approval of the Plan by the Planning Commission, the availability of financial allocations and relative priorities.

(c) Does not arise

Re-opening of the River-Route through Bangladesh

3053 SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have been requested by the State Government of Assam to examine the possibility of re-opening the river-route through Bangladesh because the closure of the river-route has adversely affected the economic movement of bulky low value goods and affecting the price situation in Assam and

(b) what action has been taken/proposed to be taken to re-open the river-route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) and (b) The river route between Calcutta and Assam via Bangladesh was opened for river services in November 1972 under the Protocol on Indian Water Transit and Trade signed by the Governments of India and Bangladesh. The question of opening of this route now does not arise nor has the Government of Assam written to the Central Government in this regard. The services on this route operated by Central Inland Water Transport Corporation were however, closed in 1977 for want of adequate cargo. The Corporation is exploring the possibility of resuming these services in consultation with the Government of Assam if adequate cargo is available.

Ban on Small Scale Industries in Assam

3054 SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of India have imposed a ban on establishment of certain categories of small scale industries like steel re-rolling, wire drawing plastics etc in the State of Assam, and

(b) will the Government consider to withdraw the ban to encourage small scale industries at least for such units based on local requirements and product demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No ban has been imposed specifically for the State of Assam. However, there is a ban on creation of additional capacity in steel re-rolling. But in States where no such units exist, the ban does not apply.

In the case of wire drawing in gauges thicker than 18 s.w.g. no new units are allowed except in backward districts and RIP areas.

In the case of plastics there is no ban on setting up of new units for manufacturing items based on Low Density Polyethylene and Poly Vinyl Chloride (LDP and PVC). However, for the manufacture of items based on High Density Polyethylene (HDP) no new units are allowed except in backward districts and RIP areas.

Therefore, the ban for wire drawing in gauges thicker than 18 s.w.g. and for manufacture of items based on HDP stands relaxed in respect of backward districts and RIP areas in Assam.

(b) There is a system of periodic review and the bans are imposed or relaxed according to requirement.

National Highway System in Assam

3055. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds provided by his Ministry for maintenance of National Highway system in the State is worked out on the basis of a "General norm" fixed on All India basis without given due consideration to the special type of geological geographical and climatic condition of any State, particularly of Assam;

(b) whether it is also a fact that funds as admissible on the basis of these norms have not been provided to the State on a number of occasions;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether his Ministry propose to give due consideration to the special type of geological, geographical and climatic condition while allocating funds for Assam in the future; and

(e) how Government propose to develop/assist the road condition of Assam in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (d). For assessment of the requirement of funds for maintenance of National Highways guiding norms formulated in 1968 had duly taken into consideration the terrain, climatic and traffic consideration, and since that year funds for maintenance of National Highways in various States including Assam were allocated according to the total available allocations with due regard to those norms and the price situation for materials, labour-wages, etc. from year to year. The availability of funds has been the overall governing factor. Thus, the geological, geographical and climatic aspects of National Highways in Assam are already being taken care of and shall continue to receive due consideration in future also in allotment of funds for maintenance along with the requirements of other States within the total funds to be available each year for the entire National Highway System.

(e) Since the beginning of the Fourth Plan about 200 road and bridge works costing about Rs. 1900.00 lakhs have been sanctioned. These works cover widening/strengthening of carriage-way, construction/re-construction of bridges/culverts, approaches to bridges, bypasses etc. Upto March, 1977 approximately Rs. 1535.00 lakhs

have already been spent and an amount of Rs 400.00 lakhs is expected to be spent during this year. Improvements of the highways in the State will also continue to be undertaken during the next Five Year Plan period depending on the scope and the outlay that may be fixed for that Plan and the financial allocations to be available from year to year.

Central Subsidies to States for Development of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries

3056 SHRI SUKHDÉV PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government has increased the rate of subsidies for development of handicrafts and cottage industries to various States,

(b) if so the facts thereof and subsidies given during 1975-76 1976-77 and during the year 1977-78 to the States of Uttar Pradesh Bihar and Madhya Pradesh,

(c) whether these States have not properly utilised the subsidies so given by improperly outlaying capital for such sector of development irregular scales and supplies through its outlets and by other means of diversion of funds so given by Central Government, and

(d) if so what regulatory measures have been taken against these States and also steps being contemplated to be taken to ensure that the Central subsidies are not wasted any further?

THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a)
No Sir

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(c) Nothing adverse has come to our notice

(d) Does not arise

Manufacturing of Turbo-Generator Sets by BHEL.

3057 SHRI ROBIN SEN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the agreement signed by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd with the West German Firm Kraft Work Union for rendering technical know-how for manufacturing turbo-generator sets ranging from 200 MW to 1000 MW capacity,

(b) if so, what is the price, the period for and the manner in which the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd shall pay to Kraft Work Union

(c) whether the whole units shall be manufactured indigenously, and

(d) if not, what is the extent of imported components and the period over which indigenization shall be completed?

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

(b) The following are the terms of agreement—

Period 15 years

Charges—DM 7.3 million to be paid by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd (BHEL)

Manner of Payment DM 4 million to be paid in Cash to M/s Kraft Work Union (KWU) in four instalments as under:

1/3 within 30 days of signing the agreement

1/3 on completion of supply of documentation but not earlier than one year from the date the agreement has been approved

24 per cent on completion of 3248 working mandays of training and the balance of DM 4.0 million, about 10 per cent on the commencement of commercial production of the 1st substantial part of the T G set.

The balance amount of DM 33 million would be paid in the form of equipment manufactured and sold by BHEL to KWU

In addition to the above payments, BHEL will also pay royalty at the following rates —

4 per cent of the net invoiced value of the 1st 5 T G sets to KWU design ; per cent of the net invoiced value of the next 5 TG sets.

2 per cent of the net invoiced value all the TG sets produced beyond the 10th set

For components and parts of TG sets sold by BHEL royalty will be paid @ 4 per cent For components used and sold in TG sets of other ratings to be manufactured by BHEL a royalty of 2 1/2 per cent will be paid On export a royalty of 5 per cent of the net invoiced value of TG sets and/or components will be paid In addition BHEL shall pay to KWU 5 per cent of value of windings used in other products of BHEL which incorporate the insulation system technology of KWU

The entire amount of royalty other than that payable on account of export and use of the KWU insulation system is to be paid in the form of components being manufactured by BHEL to be supplied to KWU

(c) and (d) BHEL will manufacture TG sets to KWU design indigenous-ly importing only such of those materials and components which will not be available in the country The pace of indigenous and extent of import will depend on a number of factors like the number of sets being ordered and requirements, delivery, absorption of technology etc The indigenisation is expected to be completed over a period of 5 years

गुजरात में रेडियो स्टेशन

3058. श्री ओमप्रकाश गावित क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गुजरात में मूरत में रेडियो स्टेशन की स्थापना करने का विचार है

(ख) यदि हा तो तत्सम्बन्धी श्रुति क्या है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और

(ग) इस उद्देश्य के लिए क्या बजट उठाया जा रहे है और उक्त स्टेशन कब तक चालू किया जायगा।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्माजी) (क) म (ग) गुजरात राज्य में मूरत में रेडियो स्टेशन की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना 1978-83 के प्रारूप में शामिल किया गया है। तथापि इसका कार्यान्वयन योजना प्रायाग की स्वीकृति, वित्तीय आवंटन की उपरब्धि तथा मापेय प्राथमिकताओं पर निर्भर करेगा।

50 लाख रुपये की राशि के फ्यूज खरीदना

3059 श्री हयराज शास्त्र क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 1973-74 में एक मेजर जनरल ने 50 लाख रुपये की राशि के फ्यूज टेक्निकल अधिकारियों द्वारा शस्त्रीकरण किए जाने के बावजूद एक बिस्ला फर्म से खरीदे थे और

(ख) क्या इस मामले की केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग द्वारा जांच की गई थी और यदि हा तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) (क) रक्षा पूर्ति विभाग ने 1972 में बिस्ला ग्रुप की एक फर्म को कुछ

फ्यूजों की मार्च, 1974 तक सप्लाई करने का आर्डर दिया था। रक्षा पूर्ति विभाग ने भारत सरकार के लिए तथा भारत सरकार की ओर से फ्यूज खरीदे थे। तकनीकी अधिकारियों ने तकनीकी मूल्यांकन के बाद कुछ परिवर्तन करके लगभग 30 लाख रुपये के फ्यूजों की कुछ खेपें स्वीकार कर ली थीं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

Charges against Son-in-law of Former Karnataka Chief Minister

3660. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Police Establishment of the Government of India has registered cases on charges of involving all those connected with the grant of 20 acres of land to the former Karnataka Chief Minister Shri Devraj Urs's Son-in-law, as indicated in the first report of the Grover Commission of Inquiry;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) whether Shri Devraj Urs also will be included in the follow-up action?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c): After examining the First Report submitted by the Grover Commission of Inquiry, which was remitted to the Government of Karnataka for considering the follow-up action on the findings contained therein, the State Government, having regard to the legal opinions received by it, made a request for investigation by the CBI into one of the allegations covered by the said report which relates to the grant of 20 acres of land to Dr. M. D. Nataraj, son-in-law of Shri D. Devaraj Urs.

The CBI has since registered, for investigation, a regular case against Shri D. Devaraj Urs, Dr. M. D. Nataraj and others, for offences punishable under section 120-B IPC, r/w section 5(2) r/w section 5(1)(d) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947.

जाम टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, बम्बई द्वारा पूर्वी लम्बाई के थानों और कटपीसों की गांठों की

बिक्री

3061. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री जाम टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, बम्बई द्वारा पूरी लम्बाई के थानों और कटपीसों की गांठों की खरीद के बारे में 1 दिसम्बर, 1977 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2251 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जाम टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, बम्बई द्वारा निर्मित कपड़ों पर जो लम्बाई और मूल्य छापे जाते हैं उनकी बाजार में बिकने पर लम्बाई कम पाई जाती है और मूल्य बढ़े पाये जाते हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उक्त मिल द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क से बचने के उद्देश्य से लम्बे लम्बे थानों के टुकड़े कर कपड़े की हजारों गांठों को कटपीस के नाम से बेचा जाता है और यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में इस प्रकार की कितनी गांठें बेची गईं और पूरी लम्बाई के थानों की कितनी गांठें बेची गईं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा माईति) : (क) और (ख). आवश्यक सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर शीघ्र रख दी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश वस्त्र निगम द्वारा रंगाई के रंगों (डाईंग कलर्स) और रसायनों की खरीद

3062. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश वस्त्र निगम ने मशीनों के प्रयोग के लिए व्यापारियों से प्रत्येक मिल के लिए कितने रसायन, रंगाई की सामग्री और विभिन्न प्रकार की अन्य सामग्री की खरीद की ;

(ख) क्या खरीदी गई सामग्री का भुगतान शीघ्र नहीं किया जाता है और जब भुगतान किया जाता है तो कमीशन काट कर किया जाता है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में क्या नीति है और सामान्यतया कितनी अवधि के भीतर भुगतान करना होता है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा माईति) : (क) सम्भवतः राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (मध्य प्रदेश) का उल्लेख किया गया है। रसायन, रंगाई का सामान तथा अन्य सामग्री जैसा कि संलग्न विवरण में बताया गया है को मिलाकर 24 वस्तुओं की खरीदारी राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (मध्य प्रदेश) में केन्द्रित कर दी गयी है। अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुयें मिलों द्वारा सीधे खरीदी जाती हैं।

(ख) और (ग) : भुगतान संभरणकर्ताओं के साथ निश्चित की गई शर्तों के अनुसार किया जाता है। भुगतान की सामान्य शर्त निम्नलिखित है :—

1. नाजुक तथा स्वामित्व प्राप्त वस्तुओं के लिए पूरा नकद भुगतान करना,
2. 30 से 60 दिन का उधार हो जाने के बाद 100 प्रतिशत भुगतान करना, और

3. सप्लाई के बदले 75 प्रतिशत का भुगतान और 30 से 60 दिन का उधार हो जाने के बाद 25 प्रतिशत भुगतान करना।

संभरणकर्ताओं के साथ सहमत शर्तों पर वस्तुओं के लिए भुगतान सीधे मिलों द्वारा किया जाता है। भुगतान करते समय किसी प्रकार का कमीशन नहीं काटा जाता है।

विवरण

1. बल्ब तथा ट्यूबें।
2. प्लास्टिक की अटरनें (बाबिन्स)
3. लकड़ी की अटरनें (बाबिन्स)
4. चमड़े की पट्टियां।
5. सूती ताना।
6. इस्पाती रीड।
7. शटल।
8. पिंकिंग बैंड
9. पिंकिंग स्टिक्स
10. स्ट्र बोर्डिंग बोर्ड
11. फ्रेंच चाक
12. चीनी मिट्टी
13. सफेदी करने के पदार्थ (ब्लाइटिंग एजेंट)
14. ऐसिटिक अम्ल
15. पोलिथीन रोल तथा बैग
16. गोंद
17. चिकनाई के तेल तथा ग्रीस
18. भेड़ बकरी की चर्बी
19. मक्के का मांड
20. टी० एस्० पाउडर
21. टाट
22. लैडर प्लास्टिक, 4 बी पिकर्स

23 नेप्थोल ब्रेसेज, लखा

24 मल्फर ब्लैक।

Downward Trends in GNP

3063 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH. Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether due to shortfalls in the industrial production on account of power shortages in the country, the GNP is showing downward trends

(b) if so, comparative figures for the last two years and

(c) the steps that are proposed to increase its percentage?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) to (c) There has been no downward trend in the Gross National Product (GNP) nor has there been any shortfall in industrial production. GNP has increased by 16 per cent in 1976-77 and is expected to rise further by 5 per cent in 1977-78.

Industrial production is expected to increase between 5 to 6 per cent in 1977-78 as compared to 10.4 per cent in 1976-77. Shortage of power was one of the factors for the lower growth of industrial production in 1977-78.

Accelerated programme of power generating capacity is being planned. Captive power capacity is also being enhanced in certain industries in order to insulate them from fluctuations in power availability. These measures are expected to show results in an improvement in industrial production in 1978-79.

Agricultural production has a large share in the Gross National Product. The growth in GNP is, therefore, susceptible to the trends in agricultural production which, to some extent, is subject to fluctuations due to weather conditions.

Collaboration Agreements with Foreign Firms

3064 SHRI SARAT KAR Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state,

(a) how many collaboration agreements have been entered into by Government with foreign firms, for importing technology during last six months and

(b) how many of them envisage financial participation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) 14 proposals in collaboration with foreign firms were approved in favour of Public Sector Undertakings under the Central Government for import of technology during the last 6 months viz, September 1977 to February 1978.

(b) No proposal envisages foreign financial participation.

Young Women put to Death by Parents-in-Law

3065 SHRI SARAT KAR Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of incidents of young women put to death by the parent-in-law on account of the parent's inability to fulfil the demand for dowry in Delhi during the current year,

(b) whether there has been an increase as compared to the figure during last two years, and

(c) if so the number of persons arrested and prosecuted for such offences?

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

(a) No such case has been reported during the current year upto 28th February, 1978.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Penalty for not testifying before a Commission

3066. **SHRI O. P. TYAGI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Sri Lanka has enacted a law to the effect that those who do not testify before a Commission would be liable to loss of civil rights, including the right to stand for election to Parliament,

(b) whether it is proposed to enact a law on similar lines in respect of persons who refuse to testify before the Enquiry Commissions established by law; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL): (a) to (c): The relevant information is being obtained.

Appointment of a Relation of the present FA and CAO of Calcutta Port Trust

3067. **SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a near relation of the present FA & CAO of Calcutta Port Trust had joined M/s. Jessops & Co. in their officers cadre and M/s Jessops & Co. is a big contracting firm working for Haldia Dock;

(b) whether the present FA & CAO was dealing directly with the Haldia accounts matter as Additional Accounts Officer of C.P.T.;

(c) whether any inquiry has been made to ascertain the undue pressure which has been created on M/s. Jessops & Co. for employing the above mentioned relation of the present FA & CAO of C.P.T.; and

(d) whether in the matter of payment of Sales-tax to M/s. Jessops

& Co. the Chairman, Calcutta Port Trust and Shri R. N. Roy the FA & CAO connived and passed orders for making the payment which subsequently was found to be legally not payable by the Accounts Officer at Haldia who resisted this payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The son of Shri R. N. Roy, the present FA&CAO, joined Messrs. Jessops & Co. as a qualified Chartered Accountant in their Management cadre on the 18th March, 1977 and left their service on the 31st October, 1977. Messrs. Jessops & Co., a Government of India Undertaking, are a Contracting Firm for the Haldia Dock Project.

(b) Deputy Manager (Finance), Haldia is the officer who is directly incharge of Haldia Accounts matter. Before this post was filled, the Senior Accounts Officer, Haldia Accounts held by the same officer who is now Deputy Manager (Finance) was the officer directly in-charge. Shri R. N. Roy, the present FA&CAO assisted the then FA&CAO in matters concerning Haldia Finance and Accounts among other accounting and administrative responsibilities.

(c) Messrs. Jessops & Co., were not contacted for employing Shri R. N. Roy's son. He was recruited through usual process of selection of the Company. Shri R. N. Roy's son was a fully qualified Chartered Accountant when he joined Messrs. Jessops & Co. He is also an Honours Graduate in Commerce. He had obtained over 60 per cent marks (with over 70 per cent marks in some of the important papers) both in the Intermediate and Final C.A. examination with ranking in the Intermediate examination in order of merit of All India basis. He qualified as a full-fledged Chartered Accountant on 30th July, 1976.

(d) At the meeting of Steering Committee on Haldia Dock Project held on 27th April 1977, in the Minis-

try of Shipping and Transport, representative of Department of Heavy Industry raised the question about reimbursement of sales-tax to M/s Jessops and Company Calcutta Port Trust raised objection that sales-tax may not be payable in respect of turn-key jobs and this was in pursuance of legal advice obtained by the port authorities. The Deptt of Heavy Industry however contended that sales-tax is payable in respect of bought out items as per legal advice obtained by M/s Jessops. It was explained in this meeting that M/s Jessops had already paid Rs 12 lakhs sales-tax and the delay in reimbursement was seriously affecting the finances of the Co. It was decided that the contractors and the Port Trust will sit together and arrive at a solution. Pursuant to the above decision taken at the Steering Committee meeting, orders were issued to the FA&CAO for payment of sales-tax to M/s Jessops & Co who were simultaneously advised to fulfil certain audit requirements. On audit scrutiny of such documents and information a legal point arose. The final decision on the question of payment of sales-tax will be taken on receipt of the remarks of the Legal Adviser.

Iranian Students under orders of Deportation

3068 SHRI HARI VISHNU
KAMATH

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Iranian students in India are under orders of deportation from this country,

(b) if so how many and

(c) the reasons for the action taken or being taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Complaints received by Shah Commission from Punjab

3069 DR BALDEV PRAKASH
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the total number of the complaints of the emergency excesses received by the Home Department and Shah Commission of the enquiry from Punjab,

(b) the name of the complainant and whether one complainant sought for protection if so whether it was given,

(c) whether it is a fact that the Shah Commission is sending the 27 complaints to the Punjab Government and

(d) whether it is a fact that the serial No 13 of the list of complaints is hushed up by the State Government and if so the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) 1210 complaints from Punjab were received by the Shah Commission of Inquiry as well as the Ministry of Home Affairs

(b) Complaint of one Shri Kishan Chand Gupta regarding harassment by the local police has come to notice. The complaint was sent to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Punjab for necessary action.

(c) and (d) The Shah Commission have sent 969 complaints to the Punjab Government. The Complaint of one Shri Hari Singh Thakur figures at Sl No 13 in one of the lists containing 27 complaints. Shri Thakur had subsequently alleged that he was being harassed by local Officers. It has since been decided by the Shah

Commission that the complaint will be investigated by the Commission themselves

Annual Plan for Haryana for 1978-79

3070 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) whether the annual plan for the year 1978-79 for the State of Haryana has since been approved by the Planning Commission

(b) if so the amount approved for each project of that State

(c) whether any amount has been fixed for the flood control measures and

(d) if so what are the main features of the Plan?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) Yes Sir An outlay of Rs 210 crores has been approved for the State's Annual Plan 1978-79

(b) Plan outlays are approved sector-wise. A statement showing the sectoral distribution of the approved outlay is attached

(c) Yes Sir

(d) The approved Plan provides Rs. 1882 crores for flood control measures for the following schemes -

	(Rs. crores)
(i) Ujjana Diversion of Drain	8.50
(ii) Mahanadi Barrage	3.00
(iii) Other Schemes	7.32
TOTAL	18.82

Statement

Annual Plan 1978-79—Haryana

(Rs lakhs)

Sector/Head of Development	Approved outlay
I	A
Agriculture	
(a) Research & Education	132
(b) Crop Husbandry	503
(c)(i) Marketing	.
(ii) Storage & Warehousing	.
(d) Special Programme for Rural Development	229
Total(a + b + c + d)	864
Land Reforms	12
Minor Irrigation	430
Soil Conservation	82
Area Development	35
Animal Husbandry	124
Dairy Development	54
Fisheries	25
Forests	100
Investment in Agri Financial Institutions	200
Development and Panchayat	40
I Agriculture and Allied Services	1936
II Cooperation	132
Irrigation	6004
Flood Control	1082
Power	6523
III Water and Power Development	14409
Industries	100
Village and Small Industries	191
Mining and Metallurgical Industries	7
IV Industry and Mining	298
Civil Aviation	4
Roads and Bridges	745
Road Transport	670
Tourism	59

I	2
V. Transport & Communications	1478
General Education (excluding Art & Culture)	757
Art & Culture	
Technical Education	32
Medical excluding ESI	464
Employers State Insurance Scheme	
Public Health & Sanitation	
Sewerage & Water Supply	550
Housing, excluding Police Housing	
Police Housing	220
Urban Development	
(a) Financial aid to local bodies	30
(b) Harina Urban Development Authority	275(a)
Information & Publicity	10
Labour & Labour Welfare	25
Welfare of SC Castes and other Backward Classes	38
Social Welfare	7
Nutrition	14
VI Social & Community Services	2424
Secretariat Economic Services	7
Other General Economic Services	6
(excluding Economic Advice & Statistics)	
Economic Advice and Statistics	6
VII Economic Services	17
Stationery and Printing	6
Public Works	104
VIII General Services	110
GRAND TOTAL	21000

Paper Famine for Books

3071 SHRI MUKHTIAR SANGH MALIK.

SHRI K A RAJAN

SHRI G M BANATWALLA

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether experts on books publishing had warned the Government of India that if urgent steps are not taken to discipline the paper industry there shall be paper famine in the country and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to meet the paper famine in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a)

Representations have been received from Publishers to the effect that Paper Manufacturers had increased prices of their products and that publishers are having difficulties in obtaining paper at reasonable price for the production of books

(b) Steps have been taken to increase the quantum of supply of concessional paper for the educational sector. The paper (Regulation of Production) Order, 1978 has been issued on 8th March, 1978, which stipulates, *inter-alia* that paper mills with an installed capacity of 25 tonnes per day or more are to produce white printing paper to the extent of 30 per cent of total production and five other varieties of writing and printing paper (cream laid or wove paper coloured printing paper, duplicating paper, offset or litho paper and typing paper) to the extent of at least 33 per cent of total production, of which not less than 20 per cent shall be cream laid or wove paper. This is expected to lead to increased availability of commonly used varieties of paper and consequent easing of the price situation.

**Publications brought out by
the Publications Division**

3072. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state:

(a) the names of the publications
brought out by the Publications Divi-
sion during the last 3 years; and

(b) the expenditure and the loss in-
curred on each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR
INFORMATION AND BROADCAST-
ING (SHRI JAGBIR SINGH): (a)
and (b). A statement is laid on the
Table of the House. [Placed in Li-
brary See No. LT-1816/78]. Losses,
if any, incurred in the sale of books
brought out during last three years
are being worked out and will be laid
on the Table of the House.

Losses in the sale of Journals have
been mainly caused by low-pricing of
these Journals and free distribution
of a sizeable number of their copies
to popularise Governmental policies
and programmes.

**Amount paid to correspondents who
covered "Today in Parliament"**

3073. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state:

(a) the names of correspondents
who have covered 'Today in Parliam-
ent' and 'Sansad Sameeksha' in
1977; and

(b) the total remuneration paid to
each of them?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMA-
TION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI
L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). A
statement is placed on the Table of
the House.

4037 LS-8

Statement

*Names of Journalists who wrote script for
today in Parliament in 1977 and the
Remuneration paid.*

Sl. No.	Name of Journalist	Amount paid
1	Shri J. M. Deb	525.00
2	Shri J. D. Singh	825.00
3	Shri D. Sen	300.00
4	Shri Sunil Roy	1,050.00
5	Shri Ashim Chowdhury	1,200.00
6	Shri D. V. Desai	750.00
7	Shri M. M. George	975.00
8	Shri M. K. Dharma Raja	750.00
9	Shri H. N. Kaul	825.00
10	Shri H. K. Dua	375.00
11	Shri M. L. Kotru	525.00
12	Shri Gopinathan Nair	825.00
13	Shri V. V. Easwaran	1,200.00
14	Shri R. P. Chadha	675.00
15	Shri T. V. Venkataswalam	525.00
16	Shri P. N. Laxman	300.00

*Names of Journalists who wrote scripts
for "Sansad Sameeksha" in 1977 and
Remuneration paid to them.*

S. No.	Name	Amount paid
1	Shri N. K. Trikha	1,125.00
2	Shri Satish Jugran	900.00
3	Shri L. P. Singh Srivastava	1,050.00
4	Shri Ram Shankar Agnihotri	750.00
5	Shri Chaturbhuj Mishra	450.00
6	Shri G. S. Indurkar	825.00
7	Shri Anand Jain	375.00
8	Shri Diwan Singh Mehta	975.00
9	Shri J. P. Chaturvedi	900.00
10	Shri I. B. Bajpai	300.00
11	Shri Sharrad Dwivedi	825.00
12	Shri Ramji Prasad Singh	825.00
13	Shri R. P. Sood	375.00
14	Shri M. K. Sathe	375.00
15	Shri Satya Suman	975.00
16	Shri K. Vikram Rao	225.00
17	Shri R. C. Pandit	375.00

Criterion of Economic Backwardness for Reservation in Services

3074 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for following the criterion of economic backwardness for giving reservation in Government service and providing other facilities to certain communities,

(b) if so, what are the details thereof, and

(c) by when it will be put into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) to (c) There is no proposal for following the criterion of economic backwardness for reservations in Central Government services. An income criterion of Rs 9000 per annum is already in vogue in regard to the grant of post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for admission of candidates belonging to these categories to the pre-examination training centres for IAS and other Class I services. Similarly an income criterion of Rs 1000 per month and Rs 500 per month has also been prescribed for grant of Overseas Scholarships to Denotified Nomadic and semi-Nomadic Tribes and the Other Economically Backward Classes respectively.

Report of the Committee on Backward Areas

3075 SHRI DURGA CHAND. Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Committee appointed to define the backward areas has submitted its report,

(b) if so, what are the recommendations of the Committee;

(c) what action Government are taking thereon, and

(d) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table of the House?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Survey of Socio-Economic Conditions of S.C. & S.T. as a result of Welfare Programmes

3076 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have made any survey of the socio-economic conditions of the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as a result of welfare programmes and other facilities extended to these persons by the Central and State Governments during the last five years,

(b) if so the details thereof and

(c) the amount spent by the Central Government and the State Governments, on the Welfare of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last five years, year wise?

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

(a) and (b) Studies are conducted by the State and Central Governments from time to time for assessing the impact of welfare schemes such as education, economic development and health, housing and other schemes.

(c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Non-combatant Defence Personnel
for Civil Works**

3077. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to deploy non-combatant defence personnel for civil works;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what is the number of non-combatant defence personnel who are not engaged in any work; and

(d) whether such personnel are proposed to be deployed in engineering and medical services?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Nil.

(d) Does not arise.

प्रोड्यूसरों और प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिवों के कृत्य

3078. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 16 दिसम्बर, 1977 को हुई मंत्रालय की बैठक में विभाग द्वारा मद संख्या 49 के संदर्भ में यह बताया गया था कि केन्द्रों में प्रोड्यूसरों और प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिवों की संख्या भलग-भलग दर्शायी जाती है और इन दोनों श्रेणियों के कमचारियों के कृत्य भी पृथक् पृथक् है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रोड्यूसरों और प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिवों के कृत्य क्या है ;

(ग) प्रोड्यूसरों और प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिवों की संख्या किसी केन्द्र विशेष के लिए निर्धारित करने के आधार क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या प्रोड्यूसर को विशेषज्ञ माना जाता है जबकि प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिवों में ऐसे लोग भी होते हैं जिन्हें पुस्तकाध्यक्षों, प्रोग्राम सेक्रेटरी आदि से पदोन्नति किया जाता है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) और (ख). 16 दिसम्बर, 1977 को हुई सलाहकार समिति की बैठक के कार्यवृत्त के पैरा संख्या 12, मद संख्या 49 के अन्तिम वाक्य को निम्नानुसार संशोधित करने का प्रस्ताव है :—

“प्रोड्यूसरों और प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिवों की संख्या भलग-भलग दी जाती है। दोनों श्रेणियाँ कार्यक्रमों की योजना बनाने और उन्हें तैयार करने के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं”।

(ग) प्रोड्यूसरों और प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिवों की संख्या के बीच कोई अनुपात निश्चित नहीं किया गया है। प्रोड्यूसरों के पद कार्यक्रमों के कुछ विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र की आवश्यकताओं का पुनर्विलोकन करने के बाद मंजूर किए जाते हैं। प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिवों की संख्या केन्द्र पर मंजूर नियमित सिविल पदों की संख्या पर आधारित होती है। कार्यक्रम अधिकारियों के पद—

जिसमें प्रोड्यूसर और प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिव दोनों आते हैं—कमचारी निरीक्षण एकक के मानकों के आधार पर मंजूर किये जाते हैं।

(घ) प्रोड्यूसरों और प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिवों दोनों से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे कार्यक्रमों की योजना बनाने और उनको तैयार करने में विशेषज्ञ हों और किसी एक क्षेत्र में व्यापक जानकारी रखते हों।

प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिवों के 75 प्रतिशत पद संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से सीधी भर्ती द्वारा तथा 25 प्रतिशत पद पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाते हैं। प्रोड्यूसरों के पद शत प्रतिशत आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न श्रेणियों

के स्टाफ घाटिस्टो में से सीमित चयन 174, इसके न हो सकने पर सीधी भर्ती द्वारा, भरे जाते हैं ।

बुलन्दशहर जिले में रबूपुरा कस्बे के व्यापारियों की कथित नरजबन्दी

3079. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या गृह मंत्री 22 जून, 1977 के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 1380 के उत्तर के सबंध में दिये गये आश्वासन और उसके अनुसरण में 18 जुलाई, 1977 को मभा पटल पर रखी गयी जानकारी के सबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या युवा कांग्रेस कमेटी, रबूपुरा के अध्यक्ष ने गोविन्द प्रकाश पुत्र शंकर लाल महेश्वरी के विरुद्ध झूठी रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई थी, ।

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने मामले की जांच पूरी कर ली है, ।

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसका परिणाम क्या निकला और अनियमित तथा गैर-कानूनी कार्य के लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है, और

(घ) युवा कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष के व्यवहार और इस संबंध में अधिकारियों द्वारा की गयी कार्यवाही के प्रति वर्तमान सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) में (घ) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 211 के अधीन श्री गिरजेन कुमार भारद्वाज के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने के लिए दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 की धारा 195 (1) (ख) (1) के अधीन न्यायालय में जाने की कार्यवाही कर रही है क्योंकि जांच से प्रकट हुआ है कि उसने रबूपुरा के श्री गोविन्द प्रसाद के विरुद्ध एक झूठी रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई थी ।

पुलिस उपनिरीक्षक के विरुद्ध भी जिसने श्री गोविन्द प्रसाद के विरुद्ध इस मामले में जांच पड़ताल की थी, भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 342/220/218 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया जा रहा है ।

Number of Cameramen working in T.V Station in Delhi

3080 SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the number of Cameramen working on regular and Staff Artistes basis in the local T.V Offices in Delhi including satellite station;

(b) the duties performed by the Chief Cameraman, and

(c) the number of actual spot assignments handled by the Chief Cameraman during 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L K ADVANI) : (a) The total number of Cameramen working in TV Centre, Delhi, Amritsar TV Centre operating from Delhi and the Base Production Centre, Delhi is 40 They are all staff artistes

(b) There is no post with the designation as Chief Cameraman

(c) Does not arise

Provision of Telephone connections by S.C.I in Bombay

3081 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the total number of residential telephone connections provided by the Shipping Corporation of India in Bombay, and

(b) the total amount of telephone bills for the officers telephones for residence during the years 1974-1975, 1975-76 and 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) 161

	Rs
(b) 1974-75 .	2,68,450 78
1975-76	1 35 757 79
1976-77	3.43,268 83

Common Car Pool for Shipping Corporation of India

3082 DR VASANT KUMAR PAN DIT Will the Minister of SHIPPING and TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a common car pool for use of Shipping Corporation of India at Bombay and Calcutta, if

so, the expenses incurred for petrol-diesel, repairs, maintenance and other matters for the car pools at Bombay and Calcutta during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77, and

(b) whether S C I gives car allowances to their officers, if so whether the officers making use of cars from the pool simultaneously receive the car allowance?

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

Expenditure on petrol-diesel, repairs maintenance etc on entire car fleet during the past three years is given below (for both Bombay and Calcutta together) —

	74-75	75-76	76-77
Petrol and Diesel	6 24 384	6,12,092	6 41,692
Repairs Maintenance etc	5 33 768	6,13,163	4,29,671

(b) SCI pays car allowance to officers who maintain their own cars and use them for official purpose also in accordance with the service conditions. These officers do not make use of office cars as a Rule

Re-settlement of Ex-Servicemen

3083 DR VASANT KUMAR PAN DIT Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the organisation called Directorate General of Re-settlement is an effective organisation and has formulated any schemes for the resettlement of ex-servicemen during the past two years, and

(b) if so, number of ex-servicemen settled during the past two years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) During the past two years the Direc-

torate General Resettlement assisted the following number of ex-servicemen in their resettlement in various fields

(i) Allotment of Industrial plots	84
(ii) Establishing Agro-Industries and Small Enterprises	67
(iii) Allotment of Tractors	1983
(iv) Allotment of agencies and distributionship of various items	375
(v) Transportation business	300
(vi) Induction to Great Nicobar for permanent settlement	49
(vii) Imparted vocational (pre-release) training	3605
(viii) Employment	6649

These figures speak for themselves

Criteria for assigning work of comperes and Interviewer in Delhi TV. Programmes

3084 SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISTH Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the criterion about inviting a person as compere, interviewer and expert on the Krishi Darshan Programme of the Delhi TV,

(b) the exact date of monthly appearance of each compere/expert during 1977,

(c) whether a system of rotation from one programme to another is being followed, and

(d) the number of comperes/experts dropped from programmes during the same period with reasons?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L K ADVANI) (a) (i) A compere is booked primarily to provide continuity. He is therefore expected to have preliminary knowledge of the subject and ability to communicate

(ii) An Interviewer should have knowledge of the subject in which the interview is to take place

(iii) An expert should have specialised knowledge in the particular subject

(b) A list of the comperes who are on the approved panel showing the dates of their bookings during 1977 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1817/78]. Similar information in respect of experts is being collected

(c) The comperes are booked by rotation keeping in view their suitability for a particular programme. Experts are booked according to programme requirement and field of specialisation

(d) As stated at (b) above there is a panel of approved comperes. So far as experts are concerned, their

booking depends on the subject that has to be discussed. No compere or expert has been dropped as such.

कैज्युअल स्टाफ घाटिस्टो को नियमित करना

3085. श्री बयाराम शास्त्र : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दूरदर्शन (टेलीविजन) में 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 तक नियुक्त कैज्युअल स्टाफ घाटिस्टो का पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है और उनकी अब तक कितनी बार बुकिंग की गई,

(ख) दूरदर्शन में 31 मार्च 1976 के बाद कितने कैज्युअल स्टाफ घाटिस्टो की नियुक्ति की गई और नई बुकिंग समाप्त कर दी गई थी और यदि हा तो उनकी नियुक्ति के क्या कारण हैं और

(ग) दूरदर्शन में 31 मार्च 1977 तक नियुक्त किये गये कैज्युअल स्टाफ घाटिस्टो को कब तक नियमित किया जायेगा और उनको नियमित करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसको सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Confirmation of Government Employees

3086 SHRI K LAKKAPPA
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR
MALHOTRA

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether he made a statement that Government servants should not remain 'temporary' for an unduly long period but must be confirmed in service which appeared in the *Indian Express* of 31st March, 1977,

(b) if so, what is the minimum period of service after which a Govern-

ment servant is normally considered for confirmation at present;

(c) the number of persons holding posts of Private Secretaries, Personal Assistants and Senior Personal Assistants in the various Ministries, Subordinate Offices or attached Offices and all the Independent Officers of the Government of India who have put in more than two years of service and have not been confirmed, and what is the criteria with regard to their confirmation; and

(d) if so, whether the Government will confirm the persons falling in the category of part (c) above, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) It is correct that such a news report appeared in the Indian Express of 31st March, 1977.

(b) If persons are recruited against permanent posts with definite conditions of probation, they can be confirmed after successful completion of the period of probation which is normally two years. In other cases, confirmation depends on various factors such as availability of permanent posts, eligibility of persons concerned, their seniority and suitability.

(c) These cadres are de-centralised cadres and confirmation is made by the respective Cadre Controlling Authority. The information about the number of persons holding posts in these cadres and who have not been confirmed is not available with us. The criteria with regard to the confirmation for these officials is the same as indicated in reply to part (b) of the Question.

(d) It will not be possible to give an assurance that all such persons will be confirmed since confirmation depends on the availability of permanent vacancies in the respective Departments and the suitability of the persons to be determined by the concerned D.P.C.

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO USQ NO. 1306 DATED 1-3-1978 Re. SALARY AND ALLOWANCES DRAWN BY THE PRIME MINISTER AND OTHER MINISTERS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Cabinet Ministers (including the Prime Minister) and Ministers of State are entitled to draw a salary of Rs. 2250/- per mensem. They are also granted a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 500/- per mensem.

The word "They" occurring in the above answer may be substituted by the words "Cabinet Minister".

12.02 hrs.

[RE. SALLING ATTENTION
(Query)]

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Yesterday you were pleased to say, about the discussion on the controversial appointment of the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, that you would examine it. It was discussed in the Rajya Sabha on a call-attention motion. I have given notice of a call-attention motion. I humbly submit to you, sir, that such an important issue should not be lost sight of; it should be discussed in the Lok Sabha. You must give some time for discussion of this I appeal to you, Sir, that some time may be given to discuss it either as a call-attention motion or as any other motion. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record. Nothing is being recorded.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore):**

MR. SPEAKER: Call-attention, I select one per day depending upon the most important subject of the matters. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record. (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kamath.

12.5 hrs.

RE: QUESTIONS

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): I am on a point of order. My question No. 309 which figures in today's list has been transferred to a distant date, the 31st March. On that, I am raising a point of order. Since I came into this House last year, after winning the ballot outside, I am sorry to say that the ballot on questions has been uniformly unkind to me. I am not lodging a complaint; nor am I ventilating a grievance. But I am making a plain, unvarnished statement of fact. Today, for the first time in one year, I have got a fairly high place in the ballot, i.e., No. 5—for the first time in twelve months—and now I was told on Friday that . . . (Interruptions)

I was told last Friday that...

MR. SPEAKER: It is because the Minister requested for further time that it was postponed.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I was told last Friday that this question would be transferred....

MR. SPEAKER: The question has been transferred to the Commerce Ministry.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I enquired why it could not be transferred to the day after tomorrow, i.e., the very next Commerce Ministry day. I was told that the list for day after tomorrow had already gone to the press.

Under the directions given by you, we give notice of a question three weeks before it is due for answer. Therefore, it is the Ministries which are either lethargic or lackadaisical, and they did not notice in time which Ministry was responsible for answering this question. I would request you and our young old Prime Minister to ginger up the Ministries. This question would not have been trans-

ferred so late to the Commerce Ministry, but for the fact that the Minister had discovered too late that it was not for him but for some other Minister to answer. I would urge you to take action to see that the Ministries are not lackadaisical and lethargic, but are ginged up properly... (Interruptions)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, there are two important points arising out of what Shri Kamath has just now said.

MR. SPEAKER: Should we have a debate on every matter?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: We are working on the basis of certain established rules and procedures, but we find that we are being denied our rights and privileges. When we give a notice, we give it minimum twenty days ahead of time and we select the days on which we expect to be on duty in the House. If a question is transferred to some other day without finding out from the Member who has asked the question, whether on that particular day, the Member is going to remain present or not merely transferring the question means that the Member is deprived of the opportunity to ask supplementaries if the question gets priority in the first twenty questions.

MR. SPEAKER: To remove the misconception, Mr Kamath was informed before transfer.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I know, but in my case, I was not informed.

MR. SPEAKER: That question is not here.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My question was transferred to some other date without finding out my convenience. If you transfer a question to a particular date without finding out the convenience of the Member, how can you find fault with the Member?

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Secondly, arising out of this, when a question is transferred to another day another problem comes. We are entitled to ask only five questions every day. Naturally, we ask not less than five questions. But three times it happened in this session that my questions were transferred to some other date and I was told later on by the Secretariat that this is a question in excess of five, and therefore, this is disallowed. How can this be printed?

MR. SPEAKER: We are reconsidering the rules and we shall take this aspect also into account.

12.13 hrs.

RE. SITUATION IN BIHAR

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura): Sir, the situation in Bihar is most explosive and unless we take notice of it and take timely action. it may turn into caste riots. The situation is very grave. In view of this, I have given a notice of adjournment motion, but I will be glad if you kindly convert it into a call-attention (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, we cannot discuss a law and order problem concerning a State on the floor of the House. This is against the rules and it cannot be done.... (Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Sir, casteism is raising its ugly head in Bihar. It is a matter of great concern for all of us and that should be allowed to be discussed in this House. On Monday also, I had given a notice of an adjournment motion on this and today we lend full support to it. The situation in Bihar arising out of caste politics may be discussed in this House.. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We cannot discuss this on the floor of this House. Law and order is a State subject.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I have given a call attention on the situation of growing violence in the country. Benaras Hindu University is directly under the control of the Centre. Aligarh University also is under the control of the Centre. This riotous and violent situation which is growing in the country is a matter of concern to all. I would beg of you, if a call attention is not allowed, to allow us a discussion. It is a matter of equal concern even to the government. Let the situation not go out of hand. It will not be in the interests of anybody. So, what objection should you have to having a discussion on this subject in this House, when on both sides a discussion is asked for?....

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: We support the adjournment motion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is it not the practice in this House....

MR. SPEAKER: You would not even give me an opportunity to consider it?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will give you an opportunity. But I want to know....

MR. SPEAKER: What a kindness on your part!

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am saying that the House on both sides are agreed on this.. (Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: What is all this? All the time he is speaking.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot go on like this. Everytime some of you want to monopolise the whole House.... (Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Every time....**

MR. SPEAKER: It will not go on record ..(Interruptions)

You give a call attention. I will see.

Papers to be laid.

1217 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIAN MOTION PICTURES EXPORT CORPORATION LTD., BOMBAY AND FILM FINANCE CORPORATION LTD., BOMBAY FOR 1976-77 AND TWO STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L K ADVANI) I beg to lay on the Table,

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 —

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Limited Bombay for the year 1976-77

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Limited Bombay for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments on the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

[Placed in Library See No LT-1791/78]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Film Finance Corporation Limited Bombay for the year 1976-77

(ii) Annual Report of Film Finance Corporation Limited Bombay for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above documents

[Placed in Library See No LT-1792/78]

IMPORTED CEMENT CONTROL ORDER, 1978, REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF SCOOTERS INDIA LTD, LUCKNOW AND CEMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD, NEW DELHI, FOR 1976-77 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) I beg to lay on the Table —

(1) A copy of the Imported Cement Control Order, 1973, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No SO 7(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th January 1978 under sub-section (8) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955

[Placed in Library See No LT-1793/78]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) (under sub-section 1) of section 619A of the Companies Act 1956 —

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Scooters India Limited Lucknow for the year 1976-77

(ii) Annual Report of the Scooters India Limited Lucknow 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-1794/78]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cement Corporation of India Limited New Delhi for the year 1976-77

(ii) Annual Report of the Cement Corporation of India, Limited New Delhi for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (2) (ab) above

[Placed in Library. See No LT-1795/78]

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR 1976-77 ETC OF VISAKHAPATNAM PORT TRUST

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust for the year 1976-77 and the Audit Report thereon under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act 1963

[Placed in Library. See No LT-1796/78]

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF BHARAT HEAVY PLATE AND VESSELS LTD VISAKHAPATNAM, TUNGABHADRA STEEL PRODUCTS LTD AND TRIVENI STRUCTURAL LTD NAINI ALLAHABAD FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act 1956 —

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited Visakhapatnam for the year 1976-77

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat heavy Plate and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam 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-1797/78]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tungabhadra Steel products Limited, 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-1798/78]

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Triveni Structural Limited, Naini Allahabad for the year 1976-77

(ii) Annual Report of the Triveni Structural Limited, Naini, Allahabad, 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-1799/78]

ANNUAL REPORT OF BHARAT EARTH MOVERS LTD, BANGALORE FOR 1976-77 AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF SHER SINGH) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 —

(1) Annual Report of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited Bangalore, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

(2) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Company is being laid

[Placed in Library. See No LT-1800/78]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GOLD CONTROL ACT, 1968 AND CUSTOMS ACT, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZUL-FUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 114 of the Gold Control Act, 1968:—

(i) The Gold Control (Grant of Certificates) Amendment Rules, 1978 published in Notification No S. O. 93 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th February 1978.

(ii) The Gold Control (Forms, Fees and Miscellaneous Matters) Amendment Rules, 1978 published in Notification No. S. O. 94 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th February, 1978

[Placed in Library. See No LT-1801/78]

(2) A copy of notification No G S. R. 314 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 1978 under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library See No LT-1802/78]

12.19 hrs.

RE SITUATION IN BIHAR—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Call attention—Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): A call attention on a non-issue Tobacco is a vital issue. But on the explosive situation of growth of violence in the country you will not allow (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is all this? I have called the call attention (Interruptions) So far as the Bihar situation is concerned, the matter .

SHRI VASANT SATHE Not only in Bihar,...

MR. SPEAKER: Each one of you has got a problem which is important. But so far as the Bihar situation is concerned.... (Interruptions) Mr. Sathe, if you are intervening, I am not going to say anything.

I wanted to tell you that so far as the Bihar situation is concerned, a number of motions have come.

I am for a call attention. I am not going to allow the adjournment motion, for the simple reason that it is a law and order matter and once you start the practice of interfering in the State administration, there will be no end. Therefore, other occasions will be found for a discussion of the matter. I do consider that it is an important matter. Either call attention or other methods will be found for discussing the matter. But if you do not even allow me to tell you what procedure I am going to adopt then it is difficult and all the time I will have to hear your voice and my voice will not be heard.

We now go to the next item

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): Protection of Scheduled Castes and Harijans is a matter for the Centre. It is not a matter of law and order. It is a matter under the Union Home Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu—call attention

12.2 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SERIOUS CRISIS FACED BY THE TOBACCO GROWERS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I call the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Civil Supplies and Cooperation to the reported serious crisis faced by the tobacco growers due to failure on the

part of buyers, exporters, cigarette makes etc. and Government to maintain economic price for the grower. I request him to make a statement thereon.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): Mr. Speaker, Sir, The Tobacco Board and the Central Government are fully conscious of the need to protect the interests of tobacco growers. I will briefly indicate some of the important measures taken recently in this direction.

The minimum export prices for tobacco crop of 1978 year were increased by the Government on the recommendation of the Tobacco Board. The increase made in flue cured virginia tobacco prices was 5 per cent in top grades, 10 per cent in medium grades and 2 per cent in low grades over the minimum export prices fixed last year. In Sun Cured varieties, the increase made was 20 per cent over last year's prices.

In order to reduce delays in the receipt of purchase consideration by the tobacco growers, the Tobacco Board introduced, during the current tobacco marketing season, a scheme known as the tobacco leaf purchase voucher system. This system was adopted by the Board in pursuance of the recommendation made by a Committee which had been appointed by the Reserve Bank of India to go into the question of delayed payments to the tobacco growers. The system is basically designed to ensure a down payment of 50 per cent of the purchase consideration to the growers by the purchasers on delivery of the goods and the balance amount with interest within a reasonable period thereafter. All payment under this system were intended to be allowed through cheques.

Because of resistance from the trade there was some delay in com-

mencement of marketing. The difficulties pointed out by the trade in implementing this new payment system were discussed by the Commerce Minister at a meeting with the representatives of the trade, the growers and others, on 1st February, 1978. After some persuasion and assurance of our help through Reserve Bank of India in regard to increase credit facilities, the market finally opened on 8th Feb., 1978. However, the purchase operations were on a low key and in the meanwhile the voucher system was also challenged through two writ petitions filed in the Andhra Pradesh High Court at Hyderabad.

The slow pace of marketing and accompanying hardship felt by the growers led to a review of the situation by the Tobacco Board which met at a special meeting held on the 26th February, 1978. After a careful consideration of the situation and in order to accelerate the pace of marketing in the interest of the growers, the Board made two modifications in the implementation of this scheme during the current season. It decided to permit payments in cash also and the period for payment of the balance purchase consideration, after the initial down payment of not less than 50 per cent, was extended from 90 days to 150 days.

After these modifications in the scheme the writ petitions were withdrawn and the pace of marketing has also picked up. Uptil now, a quantity of about 50,000 tonnes of virginia tobacco has been purchased during the current season. The present rate of purchase is considered satisfactory and the market is functioning normally.

The State Trading Corporation of India is also progressively increasing its involvement in the tobacco export trade and they have been in the market from the very beginning of the season for purchasing a quantity of about 5,000 metric tonnes through co-operatives and others. This pur-

[Shri Arif Beg]

chase by STC is according to their assessment of what they can export.

An attempt was made by the Tobacco Board to standardise grading at farmers' level and indicative prices were announced for three important farm grades for the guidance of the growers. These prices were higher by about 4 per cent over the indicative prices announced last year by the Tobacco Board.

Virginia tobacco crop in an area of about 80,000 hectares was severely damaged during the cyclone which had hit Andhra Pradesh in November, 1977. More than 10,000 tobacco curing barns were also damaged by the cyclone. Through the Tobacco Board, we rushed immediate financial aid to the tobacco growers so as to enable them to undertake replantation of the crop and to reconstruct the barns. The total amount disbursed was about Rs. 3.5 crores. The replantation assistance was given at the rate of Rs. 1250 per hectare for fully damaged crop and Rs. 625 per hectare for partially damaged crop. In the case of small and marginal farmers, 25 to 33-1/3 per cent of this assistance was disbursed as outright subsidy and balance as recoverable loans. Similarly, in the case of barns the assistance was partly in the form of a subsidy of Rs. 500 per barn and the balance as loans.

Because of the timely assistance provided by us for replantation of the crop, the current crop is estimated to be fairly good and the production of Virginia tobacco this year is expected to be around 1,30,000 tonnes. While we are faced with surplus production, the export demand from our two major markets—UK and USSR is comparatively weak this year. Besides, the proportion of top grade tobacco in the current crop is estimated to be lower and those of medium and lower grades higher. These three factors, namely larger crop, weaker export demand, and larger content of

medium and lower grades has naturally led to some depression in the prices, though it will not be correct to say that the prices being realised by the growers are below economic level. The Tobacco Board and the Government are, however, keeping the situation under constant watch.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I was a little shocked to hear this, coming from the mouth of my hon. friend sitting on my right, that this is an unimportant issue.

Sir, this is an issue which vitally concerns millions of people in Andhra and Karnataka and the central exchequer also. I will give certain figures

Sir, the total production of tobacco in this country is around 110 million K.G. Tobacco purchase season starts from the second week of December. It is the peak season. It extends from second week of December upto the third week of January. This year, by the middle of February, 90,000 metric tonnes of tobacco had piled up. By end of February, only 10,000 metric tonnes could be purchased. Sir, the traders, the middlemen, the cigarette-makers, all of them ganged up together. They are threatening that there will be a decline in quality of the tobacco if kept in storage although there are some eminent tobacco scientists who dispute this. The STC has taken so far only 4 million K.G. from middle-men and not from the growers. Now, the tobacco growers have unsold stocks around 50 to 60 million K.G. on the whole. The cost of production calculated by the Agricultural Prices Commission, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics and the ICAR is far below the true cost of production of tobacco. Two major items have been excluded from the costing process. They are, interest on the cost of land and interest on the cost of barn depreciation and maintenance of the barn. These major items have been left out from the cost of production. What is

being shown is afflictious thing to benefit the traders, middlemen, cigarette-packers, everybody. Sir., This is daylight robbery.

In the U.S.A. they are selling tobacco to Britain, the same stuff, the same flue-cured Virginia tobacco, at Rs. 23 a kilo. I have got this literature, this Foreign Agricultural Department Circular. This is from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington D.C. Here the rates are given. In USA it is Rs. 23 for the same British buyer. In Italy it is Rs. 26 a kilo and in Japan it is between Rs 40 to Rs. 60.

And what about India? In India, till last year, the average price given to the grower was not more than Rs. 8 a kilo. Just imagine this, Sir -this is just Rs. 8 a kilo! The same British blender the cigarette-maker, is paying Rs. 23 to the affluent American grower and only Rs. 8 to the Indian grower and this year the amount will be much lower. Middlemen, especially monopolists, exporters, packers, and cigarette-makers are exploiting the situation. Multinationals like the Indian Tobacco Company have been given a customs exemption of Rs. 90 lakhs on the 19th March, 1977 by the erstwhile Government, just one day before this Government practically came into power. Now this time they are having their 'pound of flesh' from growers of Andhra and Karnataka. In Karnataka I am told, there are two areas near Hansur. In Andhra six districts at least are there.

Prices have come down upto Rs 500/-. The unit that was available for Rs. 1200/- last year, this year, it has been sold as much lower upto Rs. 700/-. I have got a trunk call from Guntur to-day that the peasants have given up plucking of leaves because the cost of plucking, bundling and curing will not cover the price they get. So, the leaves are being allowed to perish in the plants. I have been there myself only the other day. (Interruptions). We are talking about flue-cured Virginia tobacco.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): You have said about tobacco growers. Gujarat is very seriously affected.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am glad to see Mr. Desai after a long time. If he had given a notice on Call Attention, his name would have come up. But, he has not done so.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: We are not so fortunate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On the one hand the people in the coastal regions of Andhra Pradesh, tobacco growing districts, have lost much because of the natural calamity.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question. You have taken so long.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Chief Justice can wait. But the tobacco growers cannot wait, (Interruptions). It is a daylight robbery. The Commerce Ministry and the S.T.C. are silent spectators.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): What does he know about tobacco?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, the Commerce Ministry and the S.T.C. are only silent spectators. I made repeated requests. But that has gone in vain. The Janata Government has pledged to help the rural economy and the peasantry. This is an opportunity when it is being put to test. Sir, cigarette lobby, particularly, the Indian tobacco lobby and the Guntur lobby are very resourceful and active in Udhog Bhawan—we all know it.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, please put your question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will put it. Why was the Tobacco Board constituted? The Tobacco Board is full of vested interests. In the Act, under Sec. 8(2)(b), it has been clearly stated as below:

"keeping a constant watch on the Virginia tobacco market, both in

[Shri Jyothirmoy Bosu]

India and abroad, and ensuring that the growers get a fair and remunerative price for the same and that there are no wide fluctuations in the prices of the commodity

Further it has also been stated under Sec 8(2)(g).

"purchasing virginia tobacco from growers when the same is considered necessary or expedient for protecting the interests of the growers and disposal of the same in India or abroad as and when considered appropriate, etc, etc"

What is the Tobacco Board doing? I would like to know that from him I am a Member but I have a minority voice in the Board. There was an election of Vice-Chairman the other day on the Indian Tobacco Company (Interruptions). Their representative was offering some money to some member to vote for a particular candidate who is trying to look after their interests. It has gone to that extent (Interruptions). The Tobacco Board is so bad as that (Interruptions). We condemn all lobbies, we condemn all monopolists.

MR SPEAKER Mr Bosu, please come to the question. You have taken a long time. Now, you have only four minutes. You look at the rule.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I will do so in obedience to your wishes.

MR SPEAKER Please put your question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Sir, they are resisting for the first time in thirtyone years the progressive measures which are being contemplated, namely, the voucher system to ensure fifty per cent prompt payment and the rest in 150 days and in establishing 8 farm grades so as to prevent malpractice in invoice manipulation, downgrading of tobacco etc and for an indicative minimum price as also

our decision to set up auction platforms so that the growers get a fair price.

This multi-national company, the monopoly tobacco company, the cigarette makers, are killing two birds with one stone, one in procuring tobacco for their own use and the other they are making an effort to scuttle the progressive measures that are talked about. So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government would buy right now at least ten million KG of tobacco by paying the price from the growers only directly even if it means a loss of Rs 4 crores. This is nothing because the excise earning out of this would be Rs 35 crores and the average excise earnings in the country out of tobacco this year is Rs 463.6 crores. Last year the actual was Rs 437.23 crores. Therefore let us not mind spending Rs 4 or 5 crores for helping the millions of tobacco growers. It will be the right job to do that. And it should be done.

This is my first question. My second question is this. Like many countries such as Japan, Turkey and several other countries, where tobacco is handled by State monopoly, would the Minister consider that, in this country, the tobacco is also handled by State Monopoly so that thereby the private enterprises are rooted out from here?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) Sir, my colleague has made the position very clear. I do share the concern of the hon'ble Member and at the outset I must say because of the cooperation from the hon'ble Member it has been possible for us to re-structure the whole approach of the Tobacco Board. This House will be happy to know that it is for the first time that we have introduced the voucher system. We have also impressed on the purchasers to pay 50 per cent of the amount immediately. According to the previous deci-

sion it was to be paid in cheques but there were certain difficulties this season. Therefore, we have decided to allow them even to pay in cash for this season. Simultaneously a decision has been taken by the Government to set-up auction platforms. I am happy to inform the House that yesterday only the Cabinet has cleared my Bill and I shall be coming before the House early with this Bill. Accordingly platforms for the purchase of Virginia tobacco in auction will be created all over the country—including Gujarat.

There will be auction system so that the present mal-practices do not continue and the growers get fair justice. Sir, immediately after the cyclone the Tobacco Board rushed to the help of the farmers giving them all possible help and cooperation in re-plantation and as such there is good production. So far as the present market is concerned we believe that because of these new modified decisions it will be possible for the growers to get a fair price but we have already asked the S.T.C. to purchase 5,000 tonnes. My friend has suggested that S.T.C. should purchase 10,000 tonnes of tobacco more. Now, the purchases which have been made by S.T.C. are for export purpose. Even then I have already taken up the matter with the Finance Minister and to the extent possible if we could purchase more tobacco through S.T.C., it shall be our endeavour. I can assure the House that we very much stand by the growers. The various decisions taken by the Tobacco Board this year do reflect the approach of the Government.

Regarding election of Vice-Chairman it has been stated by the hon'ble Member that there were instances of even providing some money and all that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is in ITC.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I am not aware of it. I would request the
4037 LS—

hon'ble Member to give me the facts and I can assure him that such persons cannot have any place on the Tobacco Board.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about my question regarding State monopoly?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We shall create these auction platforms and we shall have effective purchase through S.T.C. and other bodies so that these monopolies do not take undue advantage and squeeze the growers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, this 10,000 tonne purchase by S.T.C. is an assurance given by the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever assurance he has given is on record. He has said he will talk to the Finance Minister.

(Interruptions)

12.40 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

SECOND REPORT

श्री हरि बिष्णु कावत (होशंगाबाद) :
प्रज्यल महोदय, मैं याचिका समिति का
द्वितीय प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करता हूँ ।

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FOURTEENTH REPORT

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): Sir, I beg to present the Fourteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.41 hrs.

RE SUPPLY OF INFERIOR QUALITY RICE IN DELHI RATION SHOPS

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) Sir, I want to make a submission. Yesterday I put a question to the hon Minister of Food regarding the supply of bad quality of rice in Delhi. In his reply, the hon Minister said that he had received the complaints. But nothing has been done so far. Yesterday I checked in most of the ration shops and I have found that the same quality of rice is being supplied throughout Delhi. It is a very serious matter. At least five million people are adversely affected. This quality of rice has been supplied for the last five or six months and not for the last two months. Therefore I would request through you the hon Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to convey our feelings to the concerned Minister. Otherwise there may be a serious trouble. The people will fall sick. There was already a meeting in this connection held by the Delhi Women. They wanted to gherao the Minister concerned. This kind of thing should not be allowed in the Capital. I would therefore request through you Sir the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to convey our feeling to the Minister concerned.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) I will convey this to the Minister concerned.

12.43 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**(1) REPORTED CHEATING OF POLICY HOLDERS BY LIC**

श्री सुधाचंद्र झाड़ा (बैतूल) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत 13 मार्च के नवभारत टाइम्स के एक समाचार की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ तथा नवन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करता हूँ। 13 मार्च के नवभारत टाइम्स में

“नागरिकों के साथ जीवन बीमा निगम की धोखाधड़ी” नामक समाचार छपा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को यह जानकारी देना चाहूंगा कि जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा 1974 के बाद अपनी नीतियों को बदल कर और छद्म नीति अपना कर हजारों लाखों बीमा कराने वाले लोगों के साथ अन्याय किया गया है और उनके साथ धोखाधड़ी की गई है। 1974 तक जीवन बीमा निगम की यह योजना थी कि यदि कोई बीमा करने वाला व्यक्ति लगातार 3 वर्ष तक अपना प्रीमियम जमा करने के बाद पैसा जमा नहीं कराता है, तो जितनी भी राशि उमम जमा की है, उस में से उसे एक ही पैसा वापस नहीं मिलेगा। सन् 1974 के अचानक जीवन बीमा निगम ने अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करके इस अवधि को 3 वर्ष से बढ़ा कर 5 वर्ष कर दिया और इस शर्त के बदलने की किसी का भी सूचना नहीं दी। इसका तात्पर्य यह हुआ कि इस नीति के बनने के बाद जिस किसी ने साढ़े चार बष या पौने पाच वर्ष तक पैसा जमा किया हो और उसके बाद वह पैसा जमा करने में असमर्थ रहा हो, तो उसको उसके द्वारा जमा किया गया प्रीमियम वापस नहीं लौटाया जाएगा। इसका तात्पर्य यह हुआ कि यदि किसी व्यक्ति ने 15 साल का 20 हजार रुपये का बीमा कराया हो और उसने तीन बार बष तर् 7,500 या 8,000 रुपये जमा किये हों, तो नीति में परिवर्तन होने के कारण जिसका उसको पता नहीं है, उसका वह पैसा दूब जाएगा। इस तरह से जीवन बीमा निगम को लाखों रुपये का फायदा केवल दिल्ली में ही हुआ है और पूरे देश में तो करोड़ों रुपये का फायदा हो सकता है। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार उन बीमा ग्राहकों को उनकी रकम वापस करेगी जिन्होंने 1974 से पहले बीमा कराया हो और लगातार तीन वर्ष तक प्रीमियम भरते रहे हैं। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार उन जीवन बीमा निगम के उच्च अधिकारियों के खिलाफ

कोई कार्रवाई करेगी जिन्होंने अपने बीमा एजेंटों को इस शर्त को बताने से रोक दिया जिसके कारण हवाई कोनों का नुकसान हुआ। यह शर्त पूर्व सरकार के समय में बदली गई थी और हो सकता है कि सरकार ने जीवन बीमा निगम के उच्च अधिकारियों के ऊपर दबाव डाला हो कि वे इस तरह के आरोपों को एजेंटों को न बताने को कहें, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारी सरकार ने भी जीवन बीमा निगम के अधिकारियों पर ऐसा दबाव तो नहीं डाला है और यदि हमारी सरकार ने ऐसे आरोप नही दिये हैं तो क्या सरकार उन उच्च अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेगी जिन्होंने अपने एजेंटों को इस शर्त को न बताने के लिए कहा हो।

तीसरे क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जनता सरकार को बदनाम करने की कोशिश की गयी है और गलत समाचार दिया गया है? यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार बीमा डेवलपमेंट अधिकारियों के नेता के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेगी अगर यह खबर गलत हो?

(ii) REPORTED LEAKAGE OF ALVA COMMISSION REPORT

SHRI BHAGAT RAM (Phillaur):

With your permission, I am raising this matter of urgent public importance under rule 377: the statement of Shri Raj Narain hon. Health Minister in the Lok Sabha on 2nd March 1978 that the report of the Alva Commission has come as a "shocking revelation" on the treatment meted out to Shri Jayaprakash Narain during his detention in the PGI and the news item in the Indian Express, March 4, 1978 'PGI doctors indicated' is causing grave doubts among the people of the country about the PGI, Chandigarh. The entire nation was looking forward to see the real contents of the report which the hon. Minister promised to place on the Table of the House. But the subsequent decision of the Minister not to disclose the so-called 'interim report' to spread dissatisfaction and suspicion amongst the people. Now a news report from the Tribune,

Chandigarh dated 12-3-1978 under the heading of 'Mystery of JP's Digoxin Toxicity, not solved' has disclosed really the shocking revelations which must be probed through a judicial enquiry to clear the doubts and suspicion. The demand for a judicial enquiry as put forth by PGI doctors has a general support from all walks of life and must be conceded to so that justice prevails and the public is made aware of the facts. Only in judicial enquiry the realities can be brought to book where everybody shall have the right to say and the right to defence. In view of the above, I would like to request the hon. Minister to make a categorical statement about the leakage of report to the Press before it is presented to the Parliament and I also strongly demand a judicial enquiry into the whole incident.

(iii) SITUATION IN ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

श्री कन्नोकर सिंह (बाराणसी) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत मैं अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय में आजमगढ़ी और गैराजमगढ़ी स्थिति से उत्पन्न अशांत और उपद्रवग्रस्त वातावरण की ओर सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ।

वहाँ के वाइस चांसलर ने विश्वविद्यालय को दो भागों में विभक्त कर दिया है— एक तो आजमगढ़ी और दूसरा गैराजमगढ़ी। आजमगढ़ी से उनका मतलब यह है कि अलीगढ़ से पूर्व के जो भी बिद्यार्थी हैं वे आजमगढ़ी हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में वहाँ के एक बिद्यार्थी, श्री अमजदख़ां को जिसे मुलेमान हाल में रहते हैं, ने जब वाइस चांसलर से इस बारे में पूछा तो उन्होंने भी यह बताया कि आजमगढ़ी मीस अलीगढ़ यूनीवर्सिटी से पूर्व और बिहार के बाँकेर तक का क्षेत्र। इस स्थिति के चलते वहाँ के बिद्यार्थियों के संगठन ने, अध्यापक संगठन ने, कर्मचारियों के संगठन ने वहाँ के वाइस चांसलर को वहाँ से हटाने की मांग की है। स्थिति इतनी बदतर हो गई है कि इस भ्रष्टाचार,

[श्री चण्डीश्वर सिंह]

अनाचार और दुराचार के खिलाफ वहाँ एक जेहाद-ना छिड़ गया है। आजमगढ़ी और और आजमगढ़ी की तिकड़म करके वहाँ के बाइस चासलर ने आजमगढ़ी लडकों को पिटाया, जिसके कारण लडकों के सिर टूटे, पैर टूटे और हाथ टूटे। स्थिति बहुत भयंकर बनती चली जा रही है। भलीबड से पूर्व के जो बिगर्नी हैं उन में से 28 को निष्कासन कर दिया गया है और यह निष्कासन बिना अनुशासन समिति की सिफारिश के किया गया है। यह हालत वहाँ बनती चली जा रही है। आज विश्वविद्यालय दो गुटों में पूरा का पूरा विभक्त हो चुका है। लखनऊ, आजमगढ़, बाराणसी, गोरखपुर, बस्ती यह सब तो आजमगढ़िया इलाका है, जो बिहार के बोर्डर से मटा हुआ है, यहाँ के लोग आजमगढ़ी इलाके के हैं और उनके साथ वहाँ का बाइस चासलर तीतेला व्यवहार कर रहा है। इस तरह के व्यवहार के चलते वहाँ के विार्थियों के लिए वहाँ रहना दुभर हो गया है। अस्त व्यस्त, अस्त, और आपदा अस्त और उपद्रवग्रस्त, ऐसी स्थिति में वहाँ बाइस चासलर के रहते बनती चली जा रही है। स्थिति बंद से बदतर होती जा रही है। वहाँ विार्थियों की मांग है कि बाइस चासलर को तुरन्त हटाया जाए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस और ध्यान दे और तत्काल कोई प्रभावकारी कार्य करे।

(iv) LIKELIHOOD OF LOCUST INVASION

श्री माधू सिंह (दीसा) नियम 377 के तहत मैं इस मामले को उठा रहा हूँ। विश्व खाद्य एवं कृषि संगठन के अनुसार अफ्रीका, अरब देशों और भारतीय उपमहादीप में भारी टिड्डी दलों के हमले की आशंका उत्पन्न हो गई है। पता चला है कि अरबों की सख्या में टिड्डियों के दल अफ्रीकी देशों में प्रविष्ट हो रहे हैं। टिड्डियों की सख्या एक किलोमीटर में चालीस हजार लाख से से क आठ हजार लाख तक होती है। 1958 में

टिड्डियों के इन दलों ने हमारे वहाँ 1.67 लाख टन अनाज नष्ट कर दिया था।

स्वतन्त्रता के बाद चीन और पाकिस्तान ने ही हमारे देश पर हमला नहीं किया। कई बार इन टिड्डी दलों ने भी किया जिससे लाखों टन अनाज की क्षति हुई। इसके बारे में मैं सरकार को सतर्क करना चाहता हूँ, मंत्री महोदय को सतर्क करना चाहता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि वह ऐसी व्यवस्था करे ताकि ये टिड्डी दल हमारे देश की सीमाओं में प्रविष्ट न हो मक और उनके द्वारा नष्ट होने वाले अनाज को बचाया जा सके। यदि ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो देश की ज भागी क्षति होगी उससे बचा नहीं जा सकेगा।

(v) SERIOUS SITUATION IN PATNA

श्री मनोहर लाल (कानपुर) 377 के अधीन मैं आपका तथा इस माननीय मदन का ध्यान दिलाने हुए पटना में जो विस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा होनी जा रही है उसकी ओर ध्यान खीचना चाहता हूँ। कांग्रेस ने शुभ से ही डिवाइड एंड रूल की नीति का अवलम्बन किया था। इस नीति का अवलम्बन करने में उसने 30 साल तक जरा भी सकोच नहीं किया। गद्दी से हटने के बाद भी वह खूबेआम इसी नीति पर चल रही है। आपने जैसा अखबारों में देखा होगा कि श्री जयप्रकाश नागायण के अमृत महोत्सव पर भी जानिवाद का नाग लगाया गया और कुछ अशासनीय घटनाएँ की गईं। श्री जगजीवन राम के साथ वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर के साथ भी इसी तरह का अशुभ व्यवहार किया गया है। अराजक तत्वों के साथ इन लोगों ने मिल कर इस तरह की घटनाएँ वहाँ पर कराई हैं। काका कालेलकर की अध्यक्षता में बने कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी जिसमें बैंकवर्ड क्लासिस के लोगों के लिए तरह तरह की सुविधाएँ देने की सिफारिश की गई थी। लेकिन आज तक हमारी कांग्रेस की सरकार ने जब तक यह सत्ता में रही इस रिपोर्ट को कार्यरूप में परिणत नहीं किया। आज जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार

बन गई है और पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए रिजर्वेशन का सवाल उसने तय कर दिया है जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में पन्ध्रहू परसेंट किया गया है और बिहार में 26 परसेंट कर दिया है, इसको लेकर इन शराजक तत्वों के साथ मिल कर कांग्रेस ने डिवाइड एंड रूल की पालिसी अक्षय्यार करके एक सकट की स्थिति पैदा कर दी है। पटना में जो कुछ भी हुआ है और कल जो कुछ हुआ है, इसमें पहले लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण के अमृत महोत्सव के अवसर पर जो कुछ हुआ था, वह इसका सबूत है। पिछले तीस साल के अपने शासन काल में कांग्रेस के लोगों ने पिछड़े लोगों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया और अगर दिया होता तो इस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा न हुई होती। पिछड़े वर्गों की तरफ जनता सरकार ने ध्यान दिया है उसको लेकर कांग्रेस के लोगों में योजनाबद्ध तरीके से आन्दोलन करना शुरू कर दिया है और शराजक तत्वों के साथ मिल कर वह ऐसा कर रही है और जनता सरकार को बदनाम करने की कोशिश कर रही है और डिवाइड एंड रूल की पालिसी अक्षय्यार किए हुए है उनके विरुद्ध जनता ने बहुत बड़ा फैसला दे दिया था लेकिन फिर भी वे अपनी इन हरकतों से बाध नहीं आ रहे हैं। तो जनता उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेगी ही, लेकिन सरकार भी ला ऐंड आर्डर बनाये रखने की तरफ ध्यान दे, और जो लोग गलत काम कर रहे हैं

उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही करे। बैंकबर्ब लोगों को उकसा कर जो डिवाइड एंड रूल की पालिसी चला रहे हैं उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जायेगी, ऐसी हमारी मांग है।

12.55 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1978-79--

GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, further discussion on the Budget (General) for 1978-79. Mr. S. S. Das may continue his speech. He has already taken 12 minutes. So, he may please be brief.

श्री ए.एस. सुन्दर बास (सीतामढ़ी)

अध्यक्ष जी, कल मैं बता रहा था कि किस प्रकार उ. वि. देशवादिता के समाप्त हो जाने के बावजूद भी देश में पिछले 30 साल से जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था चल रही थी वह उम्मी प्रकार की अर्थ-व्यवस्था थी जिसमें कि देश का अधिकांश हिस्सा उपनिवेशवाद का तरह हो रहा था, और इस माने में गांधी जी ने जो चेतावनी दी थी कि जब अंग्रेज छंड कर चले जायेंगे तो अंग्रेजी शासकों का स्थान इस देश में अर्बन सेक्टर ले लेगा। गांधी जी की यह भाषणा शत प्रतिशत सही निकली।

मुख्यतः दो प्रकार की वृद्धि अभी तक अर्थ-व्यवस्था में रही है पिछले शासन में। एक तो थी आर्थिक योजना का कंसेप्ट, मोडल था उसकी वृद्धि थी और दूसरी वृद्धि उसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की थी। अब जहाँ तक इस नये वजट का सवाल है, जनता पार्टी की आर्थिक नीति का सवाल है उसने आयोजना के मद में जो वृद्धि थी उनको दूर करके नहीं दिखा दी है। इस वजट में भी, जिसका स्वागत प्रतिपक्ष के भी अधिकांश सदस्यों ने किया है, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, कड़ी उद्योग में, लघु उद्योगों में काफ़ी बड़ी राशि का प्रावधान किया गया है। तो यह एक शुभ लक्षण है जो कि समूचे एकोनामिक पैटर्न को एक नया मोड़ देना। अर्थ व्यवस्था के

[श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास]

साथ साथ एक पोलिटिकल स्ट्रक्चर जो हमने इम्प्लेमेंट किया था, कल माननीय पाई साहब ने उद्धरण दिया था गुप्तार मिर्दल के बेलेंज आफ वर्ल्ड पावर्टी किताब का, उसके माथ साथ बेलेंज आफ वर्ल्ड पावर्टी में एक और बीस्टर भी है सोफ्ट स्टेट का जिस प्रश्न को एशियन ड्रामा में हो पहले भी गुप्तार मिर्दल ने रेख किया था। जनतांत्रिक पद्धति का यह मतलब नहीं होता कि राज्य इतना सोफ्ट हो जाये कि सब तरह के काले कारनामों को पनपने की छूट मिले। दुर्भाग्य से न सिर्फ कांग्रेस शासन ने एक गलत इकोनामिक मोडल दिया, बल्कि टेन्टायर इंडियन पोलिटिक्स को, पौलिटी को एक सोफ्ट स्टेट बना दिया था जिम्फ कार्ग प्लानिंग जो हुआ भी उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक तरह से नहीं हो सका। समूची योजना को हम कह सकते हैं, जो पहली सरकार की योजना थी

Planning was not mean for economic growth Rather Planning was meant for perpetuation of dynastic rule and political power

तो इस तरह से वह एक गड़बड़ी थी। जो कसेबुझल ऐरर था उसको हमने रैक्टीफाई करने की कोशिश की है। जहां तक इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का सवाल है हाचा वही हाचा है और हम बजट में या इकोनामिक सब में तमाम क्या क्या प्रशासनिक स्तर पर क्या बेंजेज किये है, इन्स्टीट्यूशनल बेंजेज और समूचे फ्रेम वर्क में वह सारी चर्चा इसमें दी हुई है कि किस तरह पचायतो को ज्यादा पावर देगे। श्री अशोक मेहता की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनाई गई है जिसकी रिपोर्ट की हम प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं। उसी तरह से कमांड डेवलपमेंट एरिया लोकेट किये गये हैं। इसी तरह से हम समूचे प्लान को उसकी इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए भी, जो ट्रेडीशनल थ्योरेटिसी है, उसके बदले एक पैरेलल एजेन्सी, बालेन्टियरी एजेन्सी और स्टेट की को-

ऑपरेशन में इस प्रकार की पद्धति का विकास करने जा रहे हैं। अब सवाल उठता है कि सरल सेक्टर का जो इतना बड़ा ज्यादा खर्चा हो रहा है, जिम पर पाई साहब ने और सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब ने भी आशंका प्रकट की है कि इन्कीज्ड घाउट ले का धर्थ इन्कीज्ड प्रोडक्शन ही नहीं है,

MR SPEAKER How much more time will you take?

SHRI S S DAS Hardly 7 or 8 minutes more

MR SPEAKER You have already taken 17 minutes Many Members will lose their chance

SHRI S S DAS I will take 5 more minutes

MR SPEAKER I will give you 2 more minutes Please finish

श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास तो वह आशंका भी ड्य माने में गलत है। प्लानिंग कमीशन के प्रोस्पेक्टिव डिवाजन ने जो रिपोर्ट दी था, उस समय हमारी सरकार नहीं थी बल्कि पूर्ववर्ती सरकार थी उसमें भी जो कैपिटल घाउट-गुट रेजियो दिया है वह 1974-75 में बंद कर 41 हो गया। सब से ज्यादा हाइड्रेंट रेजियो एग्नीक्लर में है।

जहां तक एम्प्लायमेंट का सवाल है, बकि कृषि में विकास में हमने दूसरे माडल को अपनाया है, सैकंड प्लान के सम्बन्ध में उस समय जो माडल एग्नीक्लरल डेवलपमेंट में भी अपनाया गया था, उसमें भी यह था कि अब हम एग्नीक्लर का दूसरा माडल अपना रहे हैं, उसमें साइटिफिक, टेक्निकल नोन्-ऊ, इनपुट्स और बेंटर मैनेजमेंट दे रहे हैं। तो माइक्रोइजेशन और एग्नीक्लर के आधुनिकीकरण की दूसरी पद्धति होती है और इस दूसरी पद्धति से एम्प्लायमेंट बहुत ज्यादा होती है। जैसे एक स्टेडी की गई थी कि बेस्ट बमाल में एक भाव और आपान के एक गांव की, जिसमें यह देखा गया

कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक एकड़ में हम जितने आदमियों को एम्प्लाय करते हैं, अगर इस तरह से हम माइक्रनाइजेशन करने हैं, इनपुट्स, टैक्निकल नोहाऊ और इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चर देकर, तो एक एकड़ में चार गुना अधिक आदमियों की एम्प्लायमेंट होती है। इस तरह से एम्प्लायमेंट में भी जैनेट होगी, आउटपुट भी बढ़ेगा और टैक्सेशन का बेस भी एनलार्ज्ड होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का स्वागत करना हूँ उसके इसमें दो प्रावधान किये गये हैं, एक कोयले और दूसरा बिजली पर कर प्रावधान किया गया है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री से आग्रह करूंगा कि इस पर पूर्वाधार करे क्योंकि एक्साइज इयूटी में ज्यादा नजर इस ब्राइट पर है, लेकिन कम-से-कम 15 ऐसे ब्राइट 3 जो कि कामन मैन को इफेक्ट करने हैं और ये दोनों प्रोडक्शन के स्ट्रक्चर को डिस्टर्ब नरेगे।

PROF R K. AMIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir

MR SPEAKER: Prof. Amin, you will continue after lunch. The House stands adjourned for lunch and will reassemble at 2 o'clock.

13 05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

GENERAL BUDGET, 1978-79—
GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

PROF. R. K. AMIN (Surendra-nagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I know the Budget has been variously commented in both in the press as well as in this House. I am also aware of the fact that some people have

described it as an inflationary one or it has been said that the Finance Minister has missed his bus or an excellent chance has been missed. Some people have described it as mixed budget or an accountant's budget. Some people have termed it imaginative and growth-oriented. But I would like to set this Budget for the examination of the Members in the right perspective. This Budget is full of very good intentions. There are a number of points about which one can say that the Budget is full of good intentions. And fortunately, the Budget is not so rigid that it cannot be amended on the basis of various criticisms. It is flexible enough and it has good intentions. Therefore, Sir, I would like to highlight the salient features of the Budget and make certain constructive suggestions for the consideration of the Finance Minister so that by the end of April when he comes finally before the House, if he likes, he can make amendments.

Normally, the Budget is judged by three considerations—economy, equity and stability. But in times like this, I would like to utilise the talisman used by Mahatma Gandhi 'what benefits does it bring to the poor?' I have a variety of reasons for taking this view. The Janata Party in the last election by seeking the mandate of the people have pinpointed this problem as the problem number one of India. If we see the trend in the per capita income of agricultural population which constitute 72 per cent of the population, it is downward. Now there is a need to arrest and reverse it. We must see that the per capita income of the 72 per cent of the population who are depending on agriculture, must rise and that is the criterion which should be applied to the present Budget while judging it. Even all other problems—the problems of social tensions, strikes, gherao, unrest, even the problem of urban poor and slums in the urban areas—are due to the downward trend in the per capita income of the agricultural population. That is why, I would like to judge the Budget from that point of view. The

[Prof. R. K. Amín]

important question to be asked is how do we increase the income of this sector? New to my surprise, Mr. T. A. Pai and Mr. Subramaniam and others have referred to the poverty problem. They were dealing with it for the last six or seven years. I find from the Economic Survey that even the per capita consumption of essential commodities like edible oil, cereals, kerosene and things like that has been coming down since 1971. Although they were aware, as he said, Mr. Subramaniam put forth some facts that it was he who defined what was poverty, it was he who said that poverty should be accepted as a main objective or main problem in the Fifth Five Year Plan. All these things he said. But if you see the Economic Survey, you will find that so far as poor people are concerned, so far as their goods and services are concerned, there was a fall throughout six years period and that is why it is very necessary to examine it from that point of view. In order to do that I find that there are four factors of the economy which are problem sectors. The first is the agricultural sector which is badly hit. Unless and until budget does something in order to bring more and more capital and more and more income to the agricultural sector the injustice done during the last 30 years to this sector cannot be rectified. The second is the mammoth growth of the public sector which takes away about 60-65 per cent of the investible resources of the country and yet does not contribute commensurate to their use of the investible resources. The third is the sick and unviable industrial sector. The fourth is the corrupt sector where black money or the paralysed economy let me put it, as has been described by many people, is working.

The budget must examine these four problem sectors and should deal with them in the Indian economy. Let me take the agricultural sector. There

are two difficulties with the agricultural sector. One is that there is shortage of capital. The per capita investment in agricultural sector is the lowest. Now the budget should see that it is rectified. I am happy to note one thing which the budget has done for which the Finance Minister's name will go down in history and that is allocation that he has made for the dairy development. That is exactly the field in which the investment in agricultural sector has increased, that is exactly the field in which the employment will increase considerably and that, is exactly the field in which the production will be increased and the income of those poor people will also be increased and the allocation is so sufficient and so big that it is bound to make an impact on the rural economy. For this alone, I would say that the Finance Minister should be congratulated.

I would like to draw his attention to the agricultural sector and say that the agricultural sector is subjected to various penalties the penalty being that its own products are not allowed to be exported. Now if at all any impediments are created they are created in the field of agriculture. May be the essentiality bogey may be coming in the way. Onion is most essential, therefore let us stop sending them abroad. Otherwise the price will go up. But we do not realise this fact that when onions and potatoes will be stopped from going abroad, the prices will fall down and nobody will grow onions and potatoes next year. As you know there is always a time lag in the production of all agricultural commodities. The crop has come in the market. You can say that you will not allow it for export. The prices will go down. The commodity will be available at a cheaper price. Now you will be happy that the prices have come down. But the result will be that next year nobody will grow that commodity and Government does not ensure simul-

taneously while it is banning the export of it that how the production of that commodity will be increased? Therefore, on sugar, on gur, on potatoes, on onions and other things whatever impediments have been created must go away.

In order to accelerate the agricultural production, in the budget three things are very important—irrigation, power and extension services. Now on these three things, I would request the Finance Minister to reconsider his proposals. You take the irrigation first. There has been only 13 per cent increase in the allocation of resources, although he has said that the irrigation potential which will be available next year will be increased by about 40 to 45 per cent. I fail to understand how, by allocating only 13 per cent more of the resources, you could have the supply increased by 40 to 45 per cent. Therefore, the allocation should be increased....

AN HON. MEMBER: Continuing schemes.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: If you only concentrate on schemes which are just fructifying this year and do not spread them out evenly as is necessary, then there may be some lopsidedness; next year, he will have to face this problem; that is why, to avoid that lopsidedness, the allocation should be increased.

He should also increase the allocation for power. He should also make one thing clear. Whatever may be the additional generation of power, fifty per cent of that must be utilised for agriculture; rather, fifty per cent of that should be made available for utilisation in agriculture. Otherwise, what will happen is this, i.e. What happened in the case of cement? During the last 30 years, the cement production has increased five times, yet, cement is not available to the rural people. Now, generation of power will increase that much, but it may not be available to the rural people. I

would, therefore, suggest to the Finance Minister that he must see that, whatever additional power comes into existence, a good deal of that, about fifty per cent of that, must go necessarily for the use of agriculture.

As regards public sector, I would like to make a hint to the Finance Minister. For the last several years, we have talked about it. We allocate 60 to 65 per cent of our investible resources for public sector. But we do not get adequate return from it, may be due to mismanagement or wrong allocation of resources or whatever it is. Is it not worthwhile for the Finance Minister to consider winding up some of the public sector units like the STC and MMTC or at least consider restricting their activities? Is it not possible for the Finance Minister to raise some portion of these investible resources from the public and get them registered with the stock market, so that by quotation the signal is given to the Government right in time? Today what happens is that evil grows there so much that by the time the attention is drawn, it becomes too late to mend it. If it is on the stock market, then immediately the attention is drawn because the quotation may come down and in time, amendment can take place in the public sector. This is a suggestion which I would like to make to the Finance Minister for his due consideration.

In regard to several industries, I have to make some suggestions when I come to the taxation part.

One aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister is the sale of gold which he has accepted. Here I must congratulate him because, so far, the Morarjibhai's effect was working. It was Morarjibhai who was responsible for introducing the Gold Control Order. It was based on the Keynesian theory that gold is a barbaric relic of the past; it is unproductive investment and therefore should not be encouraged. Now, the world over, it has

[Prof. R. K. Amin]

been accepted that it is an investment instrument. It has also been accepted as a device or hedge against inflation—as a non-depreciating asset. Now it is controlled by the whims and caprices of the managers of the monetary aspects of the economy. Now that the Finance Minister has accepted importing gold and selling it from whatever stock he has, it has removed the Morarji's effect. It has been accepted that it is not the Reserve Bank which will decide everything in this matter, not even the Finance Minister, the other factors will also play their part. Although it is an unproductive investment, because the people have preferred it, this concession has been allowed. That is a great departure from the earlier policy decision which had been taken for which I must congratulate the Finance Minister. I must say that the Finance Minister could do this job also simultaneously. Silver is being demanded at a higher price abroad. He can export silver. Whatever silver he exports, he can import gold of that value so that our gold stock, a valuable commodity, is not affected in our country. And the difference between the international price and domestic price is so big. I would suggest that, by indulging in this trade, probably the Finance Minister will be able to make good some portion of deficit financing—the gap of deficit in the budget—by having transactions in gold. I propose that he should start from the very next day. It is not difficult to do it. The Reserve Bank can invite tenders say of 'Five thousand tolas of gold'. The moment tenders are received, immediately a cable could be sent to the London Market "Buy on our behalf 5000 tolas of gold". Why should he waste any time in order to do this? He should do it from the very next day. He knows very well that the day on which he announced this policy the gold prices started coming down in the market. Now it is returning to the same level because an impression

has been created that Government will take a long time or will do it in such a manner that its effect will be wiped out. So, may I request the Finance Minister to take action as early as possible?

Now, regarding deficit financing, my friends opposite had talked about ten times more of deficit financing and some people have said 'Simply because it is deficit financing, inflation will take place'. Let me tell you that last year also it was Rs 884 crores of deficit financing. When he said, 'I will draw it on my foreign exchange reserves with the Reserve Bank' does not necessarily nullify the true deficit financing of the Government. It was 885 crores and has turned out to be 975 crores but the gap is not as much as it used to be when the Congress was in power. There if we take a five years' average deficit financing as estimated was Rs 175 crores but the actual deficit financing turned out to be on an average Rs 800 crores. The estimated figure was 175 and the actual was 800. But here if you examine the statistics, it was 884 last year and it has now turned out to be 975 and it is going to be 1050. Now from that please don't conclude that inflation is going to take place. I would not even like the Government to think that although the deficit financing was Rs 884 crores and Rs 975 crores, the prices are stable. No, nothing of the sort. Prices are stable because the weather was very good and agricultural production has increased. Moreover, those two or three lakhs of people working in the Middle East had sent during last year, Rs 2400 crores to us. These figures are not available, but I learnt from these people that it was Rs 2400 crores. Now that has kept your prices down, that has kept your inflationary effect down, although there were many other forces which might have led to inflation. This year also, you must notice that your deposit credit ratio is lower. There is a possibility of increasing credit by the commercial

banks, but they have not been able to do so because of the industrial situation. Money is sifting; money is not on-wing. The velocity of its circulation is lower. But it is likely to be higher at any time. So, the potential is there, if there is good management on the part of the Government—and there is likely to be good management on the part of the Government because there are so many slips between the cup and the lip e.g. foreign aid might be increased and still those people—our Indian friends working in the Middle East—might come to our rescue and might send Rs. 3000 crores this year. Then your problems are over. It may be 1050 crores or 1100 crores or 1200 crores of deficit financing; it will make no difference. But may I make a request to the Finance Minister—I did it last year in the Budget as well as in the Consultative Committee when I said “Why do you bother about such index numbers, wholesale, retail and consumers? What you should be concerned with is the index number of poor people”. Evolve, by sitting with other Members of the Opposition, an index number of goods and services which poor people require or poor people use and see that this index number is stabilised. Don't bother about anything else because prices, on the one hand, and income, on the other, are closely related; prices alone are not to be taken into account.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already taken twenty minutes, please conclude now.

PROF. P K AMIN: About unemployment, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister that here in this House we have discussed the problem of unemployment many times. The idea of work-places has been suggested by no less a person than the Prime Minister. I thought that it will come in the budget this year; it has not come in the budget. It must be started. In so far as the unemployment is concerned, the scheme of work-places can act as a lender of the last resort. If you go to the work place at 9.00 in the morning, it will

ensure that you will be given employment and you will be given Rs. 5 as wages. It will help and increase the income of seventy two per cent people who are considered to be the poor people depending on agriculture. This should have been started right now without any delay.

I also congratulate the Government on a beginning for a cheap money policy. The interest rate policy followed so far was encouraging the financial investment, not industrial investment. Everybody was eager to put in the savings account and not invest in the industries. Now that the cheap money policy will be adopted—still more and still further he should do it—it would encourage industrial development and the savings put in the banks and not being used would be discouraged.

Before I sit down, I would like to say a few things more. As far as the direct taxes are concerned, the Finance Minister could have straightway given exemption for income-tax purposes upto Rs. 10,000. Whatever woolliness was there last year could have been avoided this time. He should have reduced the Corporation tax also. Only the rich people are the share-holders of the Corporations. If that tax is removed or lowered down, the middle income group people also could be the share-holders and can participate in this and whatever ills are there in the Company Law could have been avoided. Further, he could have dispensed with the wealth-tax, estate duty and gift tax and instead imposed the death duty. At the time of death, take away whatever amount of wealth you want. Let the man earn and spend but at the time of death when the wealth passes on to somebody else, you take the greater portion of it. Probably, that will give greater incentives.

I have a lot to say, but as you are hurrying me up, I would say one more thing about the indirect taxes. To tackle the corrupt sector, the de-

[Prof R K. Amun]

monetisation is not the way Sweden allowed investment of money in the housing and they said, We will not ask a single question from where you get the money You are very eager to increase the rural development Why don't you say these are the areas, the rural areas, where if you start such industries, we will not ask you from where you got the money You will see that very soon, the rural development will take place With all the incentives being given to the corporate sector, the rural development will not come Even if you demonetise hundred-rupee notes, you will not be able to do it But this is the thing which you can do it

The Finance Minister has appointed two or three committees Quite recently he has appointed Dagli Committee He could have done it twelve months ago Why should he wait for 12 months? This Committee also consists of those people who are not committed to a particular ideology or particular direction which the public wants us to take In the Committee, you could have put some suitable people

In the end I would like to give five or six suggestions You should appoint an Income and Price Board There should be a Protection Board for deciding what level of protection should be given to the industries There should be a Tripartite Commission of Labour Management and Government to decide the wage and income policy A Rural Development Ministry should be constituted separately as also an Economic Co-ordination Ministry

Lastly I would say that the Finance Minister has got a golden opportunity to put the economy on the right keel I would request him to rise to the occasion, take guts in his hands, make an imaginative bold effort and change the structure of the taxation expenditure and the economy in such a way that the aspirations of the people

which have been depicted in the last elections are achieved and the course of the last thirty years would be reversed He should give a new turn to the economy so that his name goes down in the history in golden letters.

SHRI S R DAMANI (Sholapur):
I rise to speak on the Budget for 1978-79

This is a Budget which has not come up to our expectations It was expected that there will be some concrete proposals for checking inflation but we find that all the proposals of the Finance Minister will only add to the inflation

As my colleagues, Shri Subramaniam and Shri Pai have already spoken about the taxation proposals, I will not like to deal with them But it is a fact borne out by the Economic Survey presented to the House

"The most notable feature of the economic situation in 1977-78 was the absence of any serious constraint on economic growth In the past shortages of food and foreign exchange have been the two major factors which have acted as a brake on economic growth"

An experienced economist and administrator as Mr Patel is it was expected that the economy will be strengthened by his budget and there will be a further growth and prices will go down But I am sorry to say that things have not come upto expectation

The Finance Minister feels that a 5 per cent growth which has been achieved during this year is satisfactory According to me, in the circumstances when our food production has reached the target of 120 million tonnes as it was in 1975-76, if you compare the performance, I think it is lacking in many directions In 1975-76 when the foodgrain production was 121 million tonnes, what was the rate of growth? It was 8.5 per cent but here it is only 5 per cent

Increase in industrial production—11.4 per cent whereas this year it is only 4 per cent. I doubt whether by the end of the year even this 4 per cent will be maintained or not. Secondly, electricity generation—an increase of 13.5 per cent in 1975-76 over the previous year increase of 5.2 per cent. Now in 1976-77 the increase was 11.8 per cent and this year it is only a 2.5 per cent increase. So from 11.8 per cent it has come down to 2.5 per cent. Take the wholesale prices. In 1975-76 when the Congress Government achieved a production of 121 million tonnes, there was a minus growth of 1.1 per cent and in 1976-77 there was a nominal rise of 2.1 per cent. But this year it has gone up by 6.6 per cent more than 3 times. When the production was lower by 10 million tonnes, the rise was only 2.1 per cent but when the production has gone up by 20 million tonnes, the rise is 6.6 per cent.

Now, coming to exports, in 1972-73 it went up by 20 per cent. In 1974-75 it increased by 21 per cent and in 1975-76 there was an increase of 27.2 per cent and this year the increase is only 9.3 per cent. In 1976 imports were down by 3.6 per cent. This year they have risen by 3.8 per cent.

Cement which was being exported, we have to import.

Aluminium, we have to import. All the items which were in surplus were being exported. This year we have to import them. The result is that our import has gone up by 3.8 per cent. It was previously down by 3.6 per cent.

Circulation of notes has increased by Rs. 950 crores. I am surprised that in the last para of his speech the Finance Minister has said:

"The economic situation of the country is exceptionally favourable at present for a bold step forward. This Budget is such a step".

I do not understand how it is a bold step when in every respect there is

a decline. Therefore, something has not gone well. It requires re-thinking.

I would like to know from the Finance Minister—how many people are below poverty line? How many have been upgraded and taken above the poverty line? How many jobs have been created? How many have been given gainful employment in industries?

It has been mentioned in the Economic Survey that there is lack of demand and, therefore, production has not increased. May I know why is the lack of demand there? I think it requires re-thinking otherwise the situation will become difficult.

I would like to point out regarding compulsory deposit. Compulsory deposit was introduced in 1974 when there was inflation. Prices were going up. This step was taken to have a check on prices. At that time there was lack of production. Now, we thought that the Government was going to withdraw compulsory deposit scheme because this will not help. I thought because of lack of demand production was going down. I think Government will reconsider the measures that have been taken in this connection. This Budget is neither production-oriented nor is it employment-oriented. It is an inflationary budget, and it is not up to the expectations. And, therefore, I think, the hon. Finance Minister should reconsider these proposals, and give some relief so that production can increase and saving can be effected.

With these words, I once again request him to reconsider these proposals. I oppose the Budget.

श्री एच० एल० पटवारी (मंगलवाड़ी):

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने वित्त मंत्री का भाषण देखा और माननीय सदस्यों के भाषण भी मैंने सुने। मेरे कुछ बिचार हैं। पहला मेरा बिचार यह है कि सदन को ऐसा एक कनेक्टिव मुनाष देना चाहिए वित्त मंत्री को कि हम

[एब० एल० पटवारी]

कितना रुपया तक देशवासियों में कर के रूप में इकट्ठा करेंगे। यह एक राष्ट्रीय नीति होनी चाहिए, वरना एक बिल मंत्री आएंगे, टैक्स लगाएंगे, फिर दूसरे बिल मंत्री आएंगे, उन के अपने अलग विचार होंगे। इस से देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था अस्थिर हो जाती है इसीलिए, उस को स्थिर करने के लिए हम कितना रुपया इकट्ठा करेंगे वरों में और उसका वितरण कैसे होगा उस की कुछ नीति निर्धारित कर दें। उस को कैसे खर्च करेंगे यह बिल मंत्री का काम होगा।

इस बजट में हम ने देखा है कि 15 हजार करोड़ तक की आयदनी टैक्स और दूसरी चीजों से खींची गई है। मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि इन में से कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत पैसा अलग रख देना चाहिए और उस को ऐसी चीजों पर खर्च करना चाहिए जो हमें वापसी दें, अर्थात् प्रॉडक्टिव स्कीम्स में वह 50 प्रतिशत खर्च होना चाहिए। दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि 5 प्रतिशत रिजर्व फंड में जमा कर दें। बाकी 45 प्रतिशत में से ऐग्रीकल्चर पर जो बिल मंत्री ने बढ़ाया है यह तो ठीक है लेकिन ऐग्रीकल्चर की मद पर अगर हम देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को निर्भर करेंगे तो हमारा देश बनने वाला नहीं है। ऐग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर पर देश के 40 प्रतिशत लोगों का एम्प्लायमेंट होना चाहिए जो अभी 74 प्रतिशत इस में लगे हुए हैं। ममार के जितने बड़े बड़े देश हैं सब ने इसी प्रकार किया है। यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स में 1890 में 43 प्रतिशत लोग ऐग्रीकल्चर में एम्प्लायड थे। उस को घटा कर उन्होंने 5 प्रतिशत किया। आस्ट्रेलिया में 26 प्रतिशत थे, उस को घटा कर उन्होंने 8.1 किया। ग्रेट ब्रिटेन में 15 प्रतिशत लोग ऐग्रीकल्चर में एम्प्लायड थे, उस को कम कर के 2 प्रतिशत किया। इसी तरह से बेल्जियम में 18 परसेंट से

घटा कर 4 परसेंट किया। संसार के सारे देशों में ऐग्रीकल्चर से कम्बर्ट किया दूसरे कामों में। हमारे देश में पहले 1800 सेनचुरी में 74 परसेंट एम्प्लायमेंट ऐग्रीकल्चर में था। आज करीब 72 परसेंट है। करीब करीब एक ही है। उस से पहले 1700 शताब्दी में 40 परसेंट था। उस समय देश सुखी था। लेकिन जब ऐग्रीकल्चर में बढ़ाया तो देश गरीब हो गया। तो मेरा यह सुझाव है कि ऐग्रीकल्चर पर ज्यादा बोझा न पड़े और उस की जगह पर बोकेशनल और दूसरी मदों में हमारे बजट का पैसा खर्च हो। बिल मंत्री इस पर सोचेंगे ताकि देश के लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा रोजगार मिल सके।

मेरा दूसरा प्वाइंट यह है कि आज हम जो पैसा खर्च करेंगे उसका फायदा 31 परसेंट या 34 परसेंट लोगों को मिलेगा—यह परसेंटज का आधार नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि देश के सभी लोगों को उसका फायदा मिलना चाहिए। मेरा तीसरा सुझाव है सबसे पहले कि आप जब तक देश के ग्रामीणों को पुनर्निर्माण नहीं करेंगे, रिआयेंनाइजेशन आफ बिलिजेंज नहीं करेंगे तब तक हमारे देश की आर्थिक अवस्था सुधर ही सकती है। वर्तमान में जो 6 लाख गांव इस देश में हैं उनको घटा करके आप 20-20 या 15-15 हजार की आबादी के बड़े बड़े गांव बनायें। इस प्रकार घरों को बनाने में जो खर्चा आयेगा उसके लिए आपको योजना बनानी चाहिए। आज जो भी सुविधाएं शहरों में मिलती हैं वही सुविधाएं देहातों को भी उपलब्ध करानी चाहिए। इस प्रकार में ही हम एक यूनि-फार्म सोसायटी इस देश में बना सकेंगे। इसके करने में एक और तो हमारा खर्चा लगेगा लेकिन दूसरी ओर स्कूलों, रास्तों और दूसरे मामलों में रेकरिंग खर्चा हम बचा सकेंगे। आज राज्यों में जो स्कैटर्ड गांव बसते हैं उसका कोई बेनिफिट किसी को नहीं होता है। यदि गांवों का सही रूप रहेगा तो कभी भी

आप गांव वसतों को कोई सुविधा नहीं दे पायेंगे।

मेरा तीसरा प्वाइंट यह है कि हमारे देश की सामाजिक व्यवस्था में पहले जो पोलिटिकल किंग थे जिनका बोल वाला था उनको हम ने मिटाया। जिनको हम क्षेत्रीय कहते हैं, जिन्होंने सामंतशाही के नाम के हरिजन आदिवासी लोगों के पोलिटिकल राइट छीन लिए थे उसको हमने मिटाया, यह तो ठीक है लेकिन हम देश में हमने एकोनामिक किंग बना दिए। पोलिटिकल किंग की जगह पर हमने एकोनामिक किंग बना दिए जोकि ज्यादा डेजरम है। इस देश के आदिवासी के दिल में यह डर पैदा हो गया है कि उनका भक्षण करने के लिए एकोनामिक किंग बना दिया गया है। एकोनामिक किंग जो है वे पोलिटिकल किंग या सोशल किंग से भी ज्यादा डेजरम है। इसलिए मेरी माननीय पत्र बहोद जो से प्रार्थना है कि जब तक आप इन एकोनामिक किंग को सस्पेंड नहीं करेंगे तब तक इस देश की एकोनामिक व्यवस्था सुधर नहीं सकती है। मेरा मुझाब है कि आज से और अभी से, जिनसे भी एकोनामिक किंग है उनको सस्पेंड कर देना चाहिए। उनके रहने का जो तरीका है उसको सीमित करना चाहिए। उनको इस तरह की छूट नहीं देनी चाहिए कि एक लैटिन बनवाने पर 25,000 रुपए खर्च करे और चार-चार गादिया रखें। इस प्रकार की सामाजिक व्यवस्था नहीं रहने देनी चाहिए। अगर आप तुरंत एकोनामिक किंग पर अंकुश ना पड़ेंगे तब तो इन वजह का फायदा गरीब किसानों तक पहुंच सकेगा।

इसके प्रतिरिक्त जो हमारी शिक्षा नीति है उसमें भी सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। इस समय जो देश में शिक्षा व्यवस्था है उसके नाम पर हम देश में विघ्नित शातावरण पैदा कर रहे हैं। एक तरफ हम पैसा खर्च करके कुछ लोगों को पढ़ाते हैं, एक के ऊपर तीन चार लाख रुपया खर्च करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ जब उनको एम्प्लॉय करके

हम एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बनाते हैं तो वे हमारा भक्षण करते हैं और फिर ब्यूरोक्रेट्स के नाम पर हम उनको भक्षण करते हैं। फिर हम उनको पढ़ाते ही क्यों हैं और इस प्रकार की शिक्षा ही क्यों देते हैं? इस प्रकार की शिक्षा व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जिससे ब्यूरोक्रेसी पैदा ही न हो। हम ऐसे लोगों को एम्प्लॉय करें कि उनको ब्यूरोक्रेट कहना ही न पड़े। देश के डेवलपमेंट में उनका भी हिस्सा हो। केवल इस सदन में ब्यूरोक्रेट्स के खिलाफ बातें कह कर हम उनको मिटा नहीं सकते हैं। जब हम अपराधी एम्प्लॉय करते हैं तो क्वालीफिकेशन फिक्स करने हैं, जब क्लर्क एम्प्लॉय करते हैं, तो क्वालीफिकेशन फिक्स करने हैं और जब अक्सर बनाते हैं, तो क्वालीफिकेशन फिक्स करने हैं लेकिन इन अक्सरों को चलाने वाले जो पोलिटिशियन हैं, उनकी कोई एज-लिमिट नहीं है। 35 साल का तो वह आएगा लेकिन 100 वर्ष का भी वह हो सकता है चाहे वह एकीशियेन्ट हो या नहीं। इस वषट 100 वर्ष वाले पोलिटिशियन भी हुकम देने वाले बन सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं यह चाहूंगा कि उन के लिए भी कोई एज लिमिट होनी चाहिए और क्वालीफिकेशन भी निर्धारित करनी चाहिए। जो अक्सरों को चलाएंगे, वे एकीशियेन्ट हों और सही गाइडेंस उन से मिले, इस के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि उनके लिए भी क्वालीफिकेशन निर्धारित होनी चाहिए। इस के अलावा ज्यादा एज वाले लोग भी पार्लियामेंट में न आए और शासक न बनें। मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी बनें उन का पहले एग्जामिनेशन होना चाहिए कि वे एकीशियेन्ट है या नहीं। अगर वे एकीशियेन्ट नहीं हैं, तो ब्यूरोक्रेट को क्या हुकम देंगे। मैं चाहूंगा कि जिस मंत्री जी इस तरह की व्यवस्था करें कि जो सिस्टम इस समय है उस में चेंज आए ताकि हमारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन एकीशियेन्ट हो जाए।

अब प्रश्न यह है कि कुछ लोग तो हमें गा ही शासन में बुराई देखने हैं। कुछ लोग

[जी एच० एल० पटवारी]

अच्छाई भी देखते हैं और अच्छे सुझाव देते हैं लेकिन जो लोग हमेशा झुगड़ीं देखते हैं, इस से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। हम अच्छे सुझाव क्या दे सकते हैं, इस के लिए हमें काम करना चाहिए।

एक बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में सब से बड़ी बेकरी आज यह पैदा हो रही है कि एक तरफ तो हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी 6 लाख आधमियों की नसबन्दी करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ 12 लाख मान-इन्डियन्स भारत में आते हैं। जब बाहर से इतने आधमी यहां आएंगे और यहां के आधमियों की नसबन्दी करेंगे तो बैलेंस धाक पापुलेशन कैसे होगा। यह कितनी गम्भीर बात है, इस को सारे सबन को सोचना होगा। जब हम जनसंख्या को कम करने की नीति को मानते हैं तो गहर से जो मान-इन्डियन्स आते हैं, उन की भी हम देखें। मैं जाति के आधार पर या धर्म के आधार पर यह बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। उगान्डा से आधमी निकाले गये। सीलोन में भी ऐसा ही हुआ। बर्मा से भी लोग आए और पाकिस्तान से भी बंगाली निकाले गये। इस तरह से इन्डिया में आप मान-इन्डियन्स को कैसे एलाज करते हैं? किस लिए? इस पर भी गम्भीरता से विचार होना चाहिए।

आज हमारी शिक्षा नीति में कोई कोम्पार्टीमेशन नहीं है। प्राइमरी से बुनियादी काम करने की बात सिखाते हैं, सैकेन्डरी में सिखाते हैं क्लेरीकल काम और फिर कालेज में जा कर अपनी ओरियन्ट के मुताबिक सबजेक्ट्स चुनते हैं। इस तरह से आपस में कोई कोम्पार्टीमेशन नहीं है। प्राइमरी में एक किस्म का काम सिखाएंगे। सैकेन्डरी में दूसरे किस्म का और कालेज में अपनी ओरियन्ट के मुताबिक चलेंगे। इस तरह से तीनों में कोम्पार्टीमेशन कैसे होगा।

कही नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए शिक्षा का प्राइमरी से ले कर आखीर तक एक सामंजस्य होना चाहिए ताकि शिक्षा में अन्तर लक्ष्य हो सके। शिक्षा जिनकी का एक साधन है, शिक्षा से मनुष्य अपना जीवन बना सकता है लेकिन आज की जो शिक्षा है, वह विद्यार्थियों में एक बेकरी पैदा कर रही है।

श्री कबचलाल हेमराज जैन (बाला-वाट): हर साल नई किताबें बनती हैं।

जी एच० एल० पटवारी : जी हां। हर साल नई किताबें बदली जाती हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप तो टीचर्स की संस्था के प्रेसीडेंट हैं?

श्री एच० एल० पटवारी : मैं प्रेसीडेंट हूँ। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि शिक्षा की एक स्थिर नीति होनी चाहिए। अभी मैं गाजियाबाद में भावग दे कर आया हूँ। 26 लाख टीचर्स सरकार के साथ हैं। देश के निर्माण के लिए 26 लाख अध्यापक और 10 करोड़ बच्चे हमारे साथ हैं लेकिन हमारी नीति सही होनी चाहिए कि कितने हमें जाना है। इसीलिए हम चाहते हैं कि शिक्षा के मद में एक स्थिर नीति होनी चाहिए। मुझे खुशी है कि हमारी सरकार ने शायद मान लिया है कि शिक्षा को कान-करेंट लिस्ट में रखेंगे। इस से देश के अध्यापकों में बड़ा संतोष है कि जनता की सरकार ने जनता का ध्यान रखा है। एक व्यवस्था ऐसी होनी चाहिए जिससे कि शिक्षा एक नेशनल पालिसी के अन्तर्गत बी जाए। अध्यापकों के लिए एक बेज बोर्ड होना चाहिए। प्राइमरी शिक्षा के लिए एक प्राइमरी ग्रांट्स कमीशन होना चाहिए। प्रशासन में नियुक्तियों के लिए ग्यापपालिका की तरह एक शिक्षा-पालिका बने जिससे नियुक्तियों में राजनीति का प्रभाव खत्म हो। जब हम ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे तभी शिक्षा में सुधार होगा।

हमारे देश में कर लगाने की व्यवस्था मंत्रीजी ने बुरा की थी। इससे पहले हमारे देश में कर लगाने की व्यवस्था नहीं थी। (व्यंग्यपूर्ण) अब कर लगावें या न लगावें यह तो सदन की बात है लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितना भी पैसा हम कर रूप में लेते हैं वह सब जनता की भलाई के लिए खर्च होना चाहिए। आज एक सरकारी कर्मचारी का खर्च तीस घादमियों को बहल करना होता है। मेरा सरकारी कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में यह भी सुझाव है कि कम से कम तीस प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों को बन विभाग में लगाया जाए। इसके लिए सरकार को एक योजना बनानी चाहिए ताकि उन लोगों में कुछ-न-कुछ काम लिया जाए। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी लिखा है। हमने उनको लिखा है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को काम पर लगाना चाहिए। यह न हो कि एम्प्लॉयमेंट फार एम्प्लॉयमेंट लेक हो। अब इन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को कौन काम पर लगाया जाए इसकी जिम्मेवारी वित्त मंत्री जी पर है।

गावों में ग्रनएम्प्लॉयमेंट है। मेरा सुझाव है कि गावों में एक-एक यूथ को दो-दा गावों में देनी चाहिए जिसमें वे दूध का उत्पादन कर सकें। इससे दूध भी अधिक पैदा होगा और उन लोगों को काम भी मिल जाएगा।

रास्ते या सड़क बनायी जाती है, मेरा सुझाव है कि हमारे रोड्स कम फिशरी परम्पेक्टिबल होने चाहिए। इससे हमें लाभ होगा।

हम चास लगाते हैं, पेड लगाते हैं। इन पर काफी पैसा खर्च करते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि हमें थोड़ा कम फूट्स ट्रीज लगाने चाहिए।

हम काटेज इन्स्ट्रोज का जो धर्म लगाते हैं मरे बिचार में वह सही धर्म नहीं है। हाथ से जो भी काम होता है उसको हमें काटेज 4037LS—10

इन्स्ट्रोज मान लेना चाहिए। यहाँ जो क्या होगा, बनिये लोग उसका फायदा उठाते हैं। देश में जो भी काम हाथ से किया जाता है उसे काटेज इन्स्ट्रोज मान लिया जाना चाहिए।

मैं अब प्राइस सिस्टम के हक में नहीं हूँ। इससे बलक मनी पैदा होती है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमें अब प्राइस सिस्टम को बिल्कुल हटाना चाहिए। विद यू रेस्पेक्ट टु दी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर, मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि अगर यह नहीं किया गया तो हम अनशन करेंगे।

हमारे कालेजों और यूनिवर्सिटियों में एपीकल्चरल रिसर्च की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जिससे कि हमारे देश की पैदावार बढ़े।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे पूर्वी अंचल में पिछले तीस सालों में कोई विकास नहीं हुआ। वह खेत बिल्कुल अचिकित्सित रहा है। हमारे यहाँ पानी है, नदिया है लेकिन वहाँ के पानी को जमा करके 12 महीने किसानों को देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। भालुवा नगल हीराकुण्ड आदि आपने बनाए हैं। इसमें से इतनी नदिया है लेकिन फिर भी उनका पानी जमा करने की कोशिश नहीं की गई है। अगर ऐसा किया जाए तो सारे भारत के लिए हम वहाँ अनाज पैदा करके दे सकते हैं।

15 hrs.

श्रीदयलू कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स का हमारे यहाँ कोई प्राबलैम नहीं है। यह एक फिनेट किया हुआ प्राबलैम है। सब लोग हमारे यहाँ भाई भाई की तरह रहते थे। लेकिन राजनीति के चक्कर में इस प्राबलैम को बढ़ावा दिया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि प्यार और मुहब्बत से इस समस्या को हल किया जा सकता है।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के जमाने में जो जो फिगर्ज दी गई थी उनके आधार पर मैं

[जी एच० एच० पत्रकारी]

कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में एक करोड़ के करीब बेगार हैं जिनकी धामदानी एक सप्ताह तक चलेगी होती है। वैगरी देश के लिए महापाप है। इस पाप को मिटा देना चाहिये, एक दम मिटा देना चाहिये। शिक्षा मांगना सबसे बड़ा पाप है। इस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया जाना चाहिये।

जो पेंशनर हैं, उनकी सविस्तर की भी आपकी मुट्ठीसाइज करना चाहिये, यही अन्तिम बात कह कर मैं अपने भाषण को समाप्त करता हूँ।

जी कल्याण जैन (इंदौर) : मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ और आने वाले पांच सालों तक वोट से समर्थन करता रहूंगा यद्यपि वह बजट इंदौर और नेहरू की सीक पर चलते हुए चौधरी चरण सिंह और जनता पार्टी के बोधना पत्र की छाप मात्र है।

यह खुशी की बात है कि जनता पार्टी ने सारे देश में एक ऐसा आलापरवण जो अच्छा है पैदा कर दिया है कि जनता पार्टी कृषि, कुटीर उद्योगों, ग्रामीण उद्योगों के ऊपर जोर देगी। मेरा सभी माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन है कि भारत में क्या टेक्नोलॉजी होनी चाहिये उसके बारे में कम से कम वे अपनी दृष्टि बनाएं। रूस और अमरीका के समान भारत में टेक्नोलॉजी नहीं हो सकती है। रूस में एक वर्ग धूल में मुकिल से सात व्यक्ति रहते हैं, अमरीका में बीस बाईस रहते हैं लेकिन भारत में चार सौ रहते हैं। साथ ही हमारे यहां पूंजी की कमी है जबकि उन देशों में इसकी बहुतायत है। इस वास्ते उनके समान भारत में तकनीकी को नहीं अपनाया जा सकता है। यह सबसे बड़ा दुष्परिणाम जनता पार्टी को पिछली हकूमत से जो तीस साल तक राज्य करती रही हैं, बिरासत में मिला है। उसी का यह परिणाम है कि भारत

में चार करोड़ के करीब लोग बेकार हैं। भर्त-बेकार हैं, मुंजावर्दी हैं, सट्टा है, बेरोजगारी है, ला एण्ड आर्बर की समस्या है। इन सब का हमें मुकाबला करना है। बजट के द्वारा जो एक आशा लोगों में जगी थी वह बोझी निराशा में परिवर्तित हो गई है। हजार, दस हजार, पांच हजार के नोटों का आपने प्र सन बन्द कर दिया था और उससे भारत की जनता को आशा बची थी और वह बड़ी आशा जनता पार्टी की सरकार से लगाए बैठी थी लेकिन उस आशा के अन्दर निराशा का भाव पैदा हुआ है।

हमने बोधना कर रखी है कि दस साल के अन्दर बेकारी और बेरोजगारी हम खत्म कर देंगे। लेकिन बजट को देखने से निराशा ही हाथ लगती है। इसमें बर बराबरी को खत्म करने के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है, किसानों को उनकी उपज का उचित मूल्य मिल सके इसका कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है, मूल्यों में स्थिरता बनी रह सके इसका कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। किसान द्वारा पैदा की गई चीजों के मूल्यों की स्थिरता की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। घाटे का बजट होने के कारण जो कारखानों में चीजें बनती हैं उनके मूल्यों में वृद्धि होगी। घाटे का बजट बड़ा अच्छा होता है जहां औद्योगिक मंदी होती है और साथ ही जो औजार प्रधान होता है, जहां टेक्नोलॉजी उन्नत होती है। भारत एक कृषि प्रधान विकासशील देश है और साथ ही मनुष्य प्रधान देश भी है। कृषि और मनुष्य प्रधान देश में घाटे की ग्रथ व्यवस्था कल्याणकारी नहीं हो सकती है। दुर्भाग्य से बीस पच्चीस वर्षों से जिस नीति पर सरकार चलती आ रही है उसको अब भी अपना लिया गया है और यह भी उसी का एक दुष्परिणाम है।

आप देखें कि किस प्रकार से गैर बराबरी को खत्म किया जा सकता है और साथ ही जो भारत में आज प्युब्लिक मीटेमिटी है उस पर

रोक लगाई जा सकती है। सभी पूँजीवाद तो पूर भारत में सामन्ती व्यवस्था तक को खत्म नहीं किया गया है। सबसे पहले सामन्ती व्यवस्था को खत्म करना होता है उसके बाद पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था को समाप्त करने की बारी आती है और उसके बाद ही समाजवाद आता है। पब्लिस एसीमेट्स को खत्म करने के बारे में आशा बंधी थी वह भी पूरी नहीं हुई है। आप कम से कम यह तो कहें कि एक व्यक्ति की, एक सरकारी अधिकारी की, कर्मचारी की कम से कम और ज्यादा से ज्यादा कितनी तनकाह होनी चाहिये। मेरी राय में 2,000 रु० से ज्यादा मासिक किसी को नहीं देना चाहिये। एक वर्ष में 24,000 रु० होते हैं। आज एक व्यक्ति को औसत आय एक वर्ष की हिन्दुस्तान में 1,000 रु० साल है। आपने अपने घोषणा पत्र में कहा है कि 1 और 20 का अन्तर होना चाहिये। आज आप अगर ऐसा करते तो जनता पार्टी के ऊपर गरीब लोगों की आशा बधती। इनलिये आप आय की सीमा बाधें और माथ साथ खर्च की सीमा भी बाधें। हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत है आज खर्च पर रोक और उपभोग पर रोक। लेकिन जनता पार्टी न उम पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मेरा सुझाव है कि 24,000 रु० साल से ज्यादा जो खर्च करते हैं उन पर खर्च टैक्स लगाया जाय। उन पर 100 प्रतिशत टैक्स लगाया जाय ताकि सामन्ती प्रवृत्ति समाप्त हो सके। आज सारी सम्पत्ति का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, उसको रोकने की जरूरत है। आय और खर्च की सीमा में कोई तालमेल नहीं है। एक व्यक्ति के पास 10 मकान रहें और एक के पास रहने के लिये एक हजार स्वचायर फीट की जगह न रहे। इस उपभोग पर रोक होनी चाहिये। एक व्यक्ति के पास में मलिकयत् 10 लाख की हो सकती है लेकिन उसके पास में 10 या 20 जोड़े से ज्यादा कपड़े नहीं हो सकते हैं। इसलिये उपभोग पर रोक होनी चाहिये। खर्च पर रोक सामन्ती पर रोक लायेगी। और जिस तरह से दूसरे देशों में सरकारों की है उस और इस बजट में कोई जिक्र नहीं है।

आज कृषि से जो आय होती है उस पर इन्कम टैक्स नहीं लगाया गया है। आज हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े बड़े पैसै वाले कृषि पर आय कर न होने के कारण क्या कर रहे हैं? वह मुश्किल से 100 बिजटस अपनाय पैसा करते हैं, लेकिन बिबाते हैं एक हजार बिजटस और इस प्रकार ब्लैक मनी को व्हाइट करते हैं। जिस दिन यह घोषित कर दिया जायगा कि कृषि से और अन्य व्यापार से जो आय होती है उसको जोड़ कर इन्कम टैक्स लगेगा उस दिन वह खत्म हो जायगा। साथ ही यह लक्ष्य होना चाहिये जनता पार्टी का कि एक व्यक्ति और एक व्यवसाय। अगर यह लक्ष्य रखते हुए तात्कालिक रूप से यह घोषणा कर दी जाय कि वह व्यक्ति जिसकी आय 20,000 रु० किसी एक व्यवसाय से है उसको दूसरे व्यवसाय के अन्दर काम नहीं करने दिया जायगा तो उससे करोड़ों लोगों को देश के अन्दर रोजगार मिलेगा और सामन्ती मिटेगी, पूँजीवादी मिटेगी और और बराबरी खत्म होगी।

मान्यवर, कर वह घटते होते हैं जो सीधे होते हैं, मतलब सीधे लगते हैं। अप्रत्यक्ष करों की भरमार है। सब लोग आलोचना करते हैं। मैं वित्त मन्त्री जी को सुझाव देता हूँ कि वह कर लगाये जो कि सी में से एक या हजार में से एक के ऊपर हो सकता है। लगाये उस पर जिनके पास मोटर है। उस पर मोटर के उपभोग का कर लगाये। जिस प्रकार से रेडियो का लाइसेंस लेना पड़ता है उसी तरह से मोटर रखने वाले को 1,000 रु० उपभोग लाइसेंस का देना पड़ेगा। जो रेक्रीजरेटर रखता है उसको 200 रु० उपभोग का लाइसेंस लेना पड़ेगा। इसी प्रकार गीज़र, रेडियोग्राम, टेप रिकार्डर रखने वालों पर उपभोग कर लगाये। इन पर कर लगाये तो मुश्किल से एक हजार में से एक व्यक्ति को उपभोग लाइसेंस लेना पड़ेगा और सरकार को कम से कम 500, 600 करोड़ रु० की आय होगी। टी० बी० का लाइसेंस 50 रु० का है। क्यों नहीं 150 रु० करते हैं। टी० बी० कौन लोग रखते हैं? मुश्किल से एक हजार में

[भी कल्याण जैन]

से 5 या 10 व्यक्ति रखते होंगे। लेकिन उसको नही छूभा गया है। इसलिये आप जनता पार्टी के दिये हुए वायवों को कि 10 साल से गरीबी और बेरोजगारी खत्म करना चाहते हैं, इस प्रकार वह 50 साल में भी पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे। इस पर आपको गम्भीरता से सोचना है।

मान्यवर, इसी तरह से स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों को 35 करोड़ 80 पेशन के रूप में दिया जाता है, उसी प्रकार भूतपूर्व ससद् सदस्यों को भी पेशन दी जाती है। यह आपको बन्द करना चाहिये। इसी तरह से सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु 55 वर्ष रखी जाये और किसी का एक्स्टेंशन न दिया जाय। आज राजस्व के अन्दर जो वृद्धि हो रही है वह किस में हो रही है? आज सारा राजस्व जो खर्च हो रहा है वह पबो की पूर्ति करने के अन्दर खर्च हो रहा है। अर्थात् अनुत्पादक नौकरी करने वालों को सख्या बढ़ायी जा रही है। आज देश की ऐसी अर्थ व्यवस्था है कि किसी एक व्यक्ति का अनुत्पादक नौकरी में लगाने का मतलब होगा हिन्दुस्तान को पीछे ढकेलना। आज उत्पादन कामों में लोगों को लगाये। इस बात की चिन्ता न कीजिये कि उत्पादन कम हुआ है या ज्यादा हुआ है। हम बात का ध्यान रखिये कि उत्पादन कितने लोगों के द्वारा हुआ है। 5 प्रतिशत की जगह 3 प्रतिशत उत्पादन की वृद्धि हुई कोई बात नहीं है। हम को तो इस बात का ध्यान रखना है कि उत्पादन के अन्दर कितने लोगों को लगाया गया है। कैपिटल इंटेंसिव इंडस्ट्री हमें नहीं चाहिये, बल्कि लेबर इंटेंसिव इंडस्ट्री चाहिये हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर।

आज हिन्दुस्तान में छठी कक्षा से 3 भाषा का फार्मूला लागू किया गया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि दुनिया के किसी भी मुल्क में 3 भाषा का फार्मूला नहीं है। कम से कम इसे छठी कक्षा के से बन्द करके आठवीं कक्षा से किया जाये। इससे हिन्दुस्तान के राज्यों में 100

करोड़ रुपये की बचत होगी और इससे नये मास्टर्स से अन्य अतिरिक्त लोगों को शिक्षा दिलाई जा सकती। पब्लिक स्कूलों को भी समाप्त करने से करोड़ों रुपये की बचत हो सकती है।

राज्यों के द्वारा भी भयंकर रूप से घाटे के बजट बनाये जा रहे हैं। भाष में अष्टबार में पडा। बिहार की सरकार का घाटे का बजट 1 अरब 18 करोड़ रुपये का है। ऐसा शायद ही कहीं सुनने को मिला हो। तमाम प्रान्तों के घाटे के बजट हैं, यह कोई अच्छी चीज नहीं है। मध्यम और अल्प-मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों पर टैक्स लगाया जाये और छोटा पर खर्च किया जाये। अगर इस पर रोक नहीं लगेगी तो यह प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती रहेगी और जनता पार्टी की सरकार और गैर जनता सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

आज सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात की है कि उद्योगों की सीमा बाध दे। कि कौनसा उद्योग कुटीर उद्योग और स्माल स्केल में आयेगा और कौनसा उद्योग बड़े उद्योग में आयेगा। आज बीड़ी कुटीर उद्योग में बनती है, उससे 50 लाख लोगों को रोजगार मिलता है। जिस दिन बीड़ी स्माल स्केल में मशीन से बनने लगेगी, मुश्किल से लाख दो लाख व्यक्ति उससे रोजगार पा सकेंगे। इसलिये दियासलाई और बीड़ी के उद्योगों के बारे में घोषणा करनी चाहिये कि 4, 5 साल में इन्हें कुटीर उद्योगों में ला देंगे। मैं तो यहाँ तक कहना चाहता हूँ कि दियासलाई का कारखाना जो कि बिमको मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनी है, जहाँ मुश्किल से हजार दो हजार आधमी काम करते हैं, उसको भाग लगा देनी चाहिये। जब तक इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा, तब तक लाखों लोग रोजगार नहीं पा सकेंगे। आज कुटीर उद्योग और छोटे उद्योगों की ओर ध्यान नहीं है।

आज आप सनलाइट, लाइफसाय, रेक्सोना साबुन की तुलना बाजार में कर सकते हैं। आपको इन पर एक्साइज बढ़ाना

चाहिये प्राज भी साबुन, तेल, मजदूर और सौन्दर्य प्रसाधन की वस्तुएं बड़े उद्योगों के द्वारा, मल्टी नेशनल्स के द्वारा बनाई जाती हैं। इन पर एक्साइज शुल्क ज्यादा होना चाहिये। जो चीजें कुटीर उद्योगों स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज के द्वारा बनाई जाती हैं, उन पर एक्साइज शुल्क माफ होना चाहिये तब ही वह कपीटेशन में आ सकेंगे। जब मनलाइट एक रूप में मिलेगा और हाथ से बना दूसरा 90 पैसे में मिलेगा तो सादा साबुन जनता नहीं लेगी, मनलाइट ही खरीदेगी। उसमें 1 और डेढ़ गुना का डिफरेंस होना चाहिये। साबुन में न किमी क्वालिफिकेशन की जरूरत है और न क्वालिटी की। इसलिये कुटीर उद्योग को प्रोटेक्शन देने के लिये जरूरी हो जायेगा कि तैबो इंडस्ट्रीज के अन्दर मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनीज द्वारा निर्मित वस्तुओं पर एक्साइज बढ़ावे।

प्राज वनस्पति भी बनाने वाले साबुन बनाने हैं। इनको क्यों न बढ़ा दिया जाये अगर साबुन को स्माल स्केल में कर देते हैं तो हममें लाखों लोगों को धन्य मिलेगा।

शुगर, गन्ने, गुड़ की भी बहुत ज्यादा बात हुई है। प्राज जरूरत हम बात की है कि किसान को गन्ने की क्या कीमत मिलती है, इस बात की नहीं कि शुगर किस भाव पर मिलती है। जो शुगर बाजार में विकती है उसके दामों में और कंट्रोल रेट की शुगर के दामों में सामंजस्य किया जाये। मैंने सुझाव दिया था कि इससे 140 करोड़ बल्कि 180 करोड़ रुपये की एक्साइज में बढ़ि होगी, अगर प्राय एक्साइज 80 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल शुगर पर कर देते हैं। दोहरी मूल्य प्रणाली को खत्म कर दिया जाये। 180 करोड़ रुपये एक्साइज में ज्यादा मिलेगा और गुड़ 2 रुपये किलो मिलेगा और शुगर 3 रुपये के प्रासपास मिलेगी। हिन्दुस्तान के 8 करोड़ किसान जो खेती करते हैं, उससे उनकी फायदा मिलेगा।

इसी प्रकार से कपड़ा उद्योग में भी निश्चित मात्रा में कंट्रोल का कपड़ा बनाने के लिये

मजबूर किया जाता है, वह बन्द किया जाना चाहिये। कंट्रोल का कपड़ा किसी को भी सस्ते भाव पर नहीं मिलता है, वह कुछ सोसाइटी लेती है और ब्लैंक में बेच लेती है। श्री पटवारी ने ठीक ही कहा कि कंट्रोल और दोहरी मूल्य प्रणालियों को खत्म किया जाये। मैं वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि कंट्रोल क्लास को खत्म करें और साथ ही मिल प्राइस और उपभोक्ता प्राइस में 20, 25 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिये, प्राज यह 40, 45 प्रतिशत का अन्तर है।

इसी प्रकार से दवाईयों की बात बराबर इस सदन में कही गई है। दवाईयों में मल्टी-नेशनल कम्पनीज और बड़ी इण्डस्ट्रीज करोड़ों रुपये कमा रही हैं। जनता पार्टी की सरकार को बने एक साल हो गया है, लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। इसमें मुझे शक होने लगी है कि कहीं वह लाठी तो काम नहीं कर रही है, जिस से मिनिस्टर और अधिकारी भ्रष्ट होते हैं। आखिर हाथी कमेटी की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित क्यों नहीं किया जाता है, ताकि दवाओं के पेटेन्ट्स के बजाये उन के कन्टेन्ट्स बिकें। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि हाथी कमेटी की सिफारिशों को तुरन्त कार्यान्वित किया जाये। श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र इस समय मदन में बैठे हुए हैं। मेरा आग्रह है कि वह इस ओर ध्यान दें।

मेरा सुझाव है कि वाहनों की खरीद के लिये सरकार और बैंकों के द्वारा कर्ज नहीं दिये जाने चाहिये।

जनता पार्टी की पार्लियामेन्टरी पार्टी ने सभी संसद सदस्यों को एक परिपत्र भेज कर अपनी सम्पत्ति की घोषणा करने के लिए कहा था। वास्तव में जनता पार्टी ने इस विषय में शुक्लात की है। हम ने अपनी सम्पत्ति का विवरण दे दिया है, लेकिन सार्वजनिक रूप से उस का प्रकाशन नहीं हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा नियम या कानून बनाया जाये

[श्री कल्याण जैन]

कि संसद सदस्य, विधायक, और यहाँ तक कि सरपंच, स्थानीय स्तर पर अपनी अपनी सम्पत्ति की घोषणा करें, ताकि जनता को उस की जानकारी हो सके।

जिस व्यक्ति की सम्पत्ति पाँच लाख रुपये से ज्यादा है, उस का भी प्रकाशन होना चाहिए। इसके प्रतिरिक्त जो व्यक्ति दस हजार रुपये आयकर दे रहा है, उस की सम्पत्ति का भी प्रकाशन होना चाहिए।

मेरा सुझाव है—इस सम्बन्ध में बनी एक कमेटी ने भी यही सुझाव दिया था—कि इस समय जो चौदह, पंद्रह बैंक हैं, उन्हें एमलगेमेट कर के चार पाँच बैंकों में परिवर्तित कर दिया जाये।

एक व्यक्ति या एक कनसर्न का एक ही बैंक से सम्बन्ध होना चाहिए। आज एक एक व्यक्ति पाँच छः बैंकों से सम्बंधित है, जिससे लाखों करोड़ों रुपयों की बदमाशी होती है।

यह खुशी की बात है कि आज हमारे देश में सहर्षाई नहीं बढ़ रही है। इसका एकमात्र कारण यह है कि हमारे पास रिजर्व क्रोरेन एक्सचेंज और अनाज का भारी स्टॉक है। अगर हमारे पास रिजर्व क्रोरेन एक्सचेंज और अनाज का स्टॉक न होता, तो बाटे का बजट पेश करने पर 10 प्रतिशत मूल्य वृद्धि हो जाती। लेकिन यह जरूरी है कि रिजर्व क्रोरेन एक्सचेंज का सदुपयोग किया जाये। सीमेंट प्लांट, धर्मल प्लांट और पेपर प्लांट आदि का इमपोर्ट किया जाये, ताकि जिन चीजों की हमारे देश में कमी है, देश में उनका उत्पादन किया जा सके और इन उद्योगों में लोगों को काम भी मिल सके।

कैपिटल मन्ड का लाभ केवल बड़े लोगों को मिला है, छोटे लोगों को नहीं। सोना, चांदी और मकान को छोड़ कर बल सम्पत्ति

पर जो कैपिटल बेन दिया जा रहा है, उसे बन्ध करना चाहिए। उस का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। माननीय सदस्य, श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम का यह सुझाव अच्छा है कि इस बात की जांच होनी चाहिए कि अब तक कैपिटल गेन्स से किन लोगों को फायदा हुआ है। पूंजी विनियोजन का फायदा बड़े लोगों को ही मिला है। काले धन के बारे में माननीय सदस्य, श्री धर्मीन, ने सुझाव दिया है। यह घोषणा कर दी जाये कि जो लोग मकान बनाने, रेल की पटरी बिछाने और गंगा या कावेरी की सिंचाई योजनाओं पर रुपया लगायेंगे उन से यह नहीं पूछा जायेगा कि उन्होंने वह रुपया कहाँ से प्राप्त किया है। इस प्रकार दस हजार करोड़ रुपये को निर्माण और प्रगति के लिए काम में लाया जा सकता है। इस से लोगों को रोजगार भी मिलेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may kindly conclude now.

श्री कल्याण जैन: एक्साइज इयूटी को जो 2 प्रतिशत से 5 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है, उसे वात्स किया जाये। पंद्रह लाख रुपये से ऊपर प्राइमेशन करने वालों पर एक्साइज इयूटी लगाई गई है। यह अच्छा नहीं है। इस तरह सरकार स्माल स्केल सेक्टर को फायदा नहीं पहुंचायेगी और इस से करपान भी बढ़ेगा।

अगर हिन्दुस्तान में कम्यूटर, हारवेस्टर और बड़े ट्रैक्टर का उपयोग होगा, तो हिन्दुस्तान में गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वालों की संख्या बढ़ती जायेगी, और दूसरी तरफ़ धनी लोग भी संख्या में बढ़ती जायेगी। इससे मध्यम तथा निम्न-मध्यम वर्गों के बीच लड़ाई होगी, जैसाकि इस समय बिहार में हो रहा है। बड़े लोग तमाशा देख रहे हैं और बड़े लोगों के अखबार इस की खबरें छाप रहे हैं। हमारे देश में गरीब बोल नहीं सकता है, पढ़ लिख नहीं सकता है। उस में जान नहीं है। बड़े लोग मिडल क्लास और लोअर मिडल क्लास को धांपस में लड़ाते रहेंगे। इसलिए

देश में कम्यूटर हाइवेस्टर और बड़े ट्रैक्टर का उपयोग बन्द होना चाहिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am calling the next speaker now.

श्री कल्याण जैन : स्वर्ण नियंत्रण कानून को वापस लेना चाहिए । कारों में डीजल इंजनों का प्रयोग करने की इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिए और पेट्रोल इंजनों को ही बनाये रखना चाहिए । एस० टी० सी० और एम० एम० टी० सी० आदि कार्पोरेशन का प्रजातंत्रीकरण होना चाहिए । हिन्दुस्तान के पब्लिक सेक्टर में करोड़ों रुपये लगे हुए हैं । इसलिए उन के प्रबन्ध को घट्टा बनाकर उनकी आय बढ़ानी चाहिए ताकि वह पूना देश के निर्माण में लग सके ।

न्यायालयों के बारे में श्री शान्ति भूषण ने कहा है, जो घबराव में घाया है कि किसी भी केस का छोटी कोर्ट से बड़ी कोर्ट तक एक साल में फैमला हो जाना चाहिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kalyan Jain please take your seat now. I now call Mr. Balakrishniah.

श्री कल्याण जैन : मुझे आशा है कि वित्त मंत्री मेरे सुझावों पर ध्यान देंगे ।

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH (Tirupathi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the present budget is an *ad hoc* budget. There is no rational thinking in it, nor is any special philosophy involved in the budget. It is said that the budget is disappointing and it has failed to solve the economic problems of the country in general and the problems of the economically backward areas in particular. Just like there are backward people, similarly, there are backward areas also in the country and this budget does not seem to worry about the backward areas in the country. I am referring particularly to the Rayalaseema area of Andhra Pradesh, which is very much backward economically as it is a rain-fed area. The normal rainfall in Rayalaseema is far below the

average; rather it is scanty and so there is very little of agriculture and industries. The result is that a large number of people, both educated and uneducated, are unemployed because there is no scope for employment for them. Even though that area is full of natural and mineral resources, Government have not taken any initiative to exploit them. Even when some industries are sponsored, they are started mostly in urban areas like Hyderabad, Bangalore or Jubbalpore. If this is the attitude of the Government, how can they solve the problem of unemployment or improve the condition in the rural areas of the country? The rural areas can be improved only when there is decentralisation of industries. More industries should be set up in rural areas than in urban areas.

This budget has been criticised even by the industrialists. They are afraid that even though the production may increase, there will be no purchasing power in the hands of the people. Government have not taken the initiative to create purchasing power among the people. Further, the massive increase in the rate of general excise duty from 2 to 5 per cent on unspecified items, coupled with the uncovered deficit in the budget, may lead to a general increase in prices and may accentuate the inflationary pressure.

I would say that one of the reasons for the increase in prices is the check-posts. Dal, which costs Rs. 250 per quintal in Rajasthan, by the time it reaches Madras or some other place costs Rs. 550 per quintal, because the traders have to pay so many unauthorised payments to so many people at the check-posts. So, the traders are forced to pass on this burden to the poor consumers by increasing the prices. That is why even when the wholesale price is low, the consumer price is very much higher. The result is that the common man is suffering. What steps have the Government taken to check this type of unauthorised price rise

[Shri T. Balakrishniah]

with regard to essential commodities like wheat, rice, sugar, oil and dal, which are articles of daily use?

Here I would like to read a quotation of a Roman philosopher, who was a great economist. I am tempted to quote it because this is an unbalanced budget. He says:

"The budget should be balanced; the treasury should be replenished, public debt should be reduced, the arrogance of officialdom should be tempered and controlled and the assistance of foreign loans should be reduced, lest the State becomes bankrupt; the people should be forced to work and not to depend upon Government for sustenance."

What steps have been taken to see that the people are given work? How are they going to provide work to the people? If people have work, there will be no starvation. As long as there is no work, there will be unemployment and there will be starvation and there will be agitation and both educated and uneducated youths will join the agitation.

AN HON. MEMBER: In that quotation there is a suggestion that the people should be forced to work.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH: Yes, that is true. If you create opportunities for them to get employment, they will work. If you do not create opportunities, there will be no work for them.

The overall deficit in the Budget of 1977-78 has gone up to Rs. 975 crores and it may go upto 1050 crores. What I submit is that there are a number of expenses which the Ministry has to cut down. Very recently, I read in the newspapers that the Ministers who have been pleading all these days that they have come from humble middle class families, that they will improve the economic conditions of the people and will look after the welfare of the people, are now asking

for more amenities and lakhs of rupees have been spent for providing additional amenities for them. Crores of rupees are being spent on foreign tours. During the election time, all these Janata Ministers have been going by helicopters, spending a lot of money. This is unnecessary expenditure which costs much to the State Exchequer. This unnecessary expenditure must be stopped. Delhi Airport is already a first-class airport. They are going to spend another Rs. 4 crores in order to improve it further. They are spending crores of rupees in order to beautify all the cosmopolitan cities. When there are villages in the country where even after 30 years of Independence there is no drinking water, no roads, no schools and health facilities, why should they spend money to beautify the cities of this country? This is what I call a wasteful expenditure and this expenditure is responsible for this deficit.

The Department has no programme by which they can tap the rich people in order to get more money. The deficit is record breaking in the history of Indian Budgets. The rich people are spending money lavishly on their luxurious living.

The other day, our Prime Minister said in Coimbatore that Minority Commission would be appointed. I read in the newspapers that a minorities Commission had already been appointed. He said that it would be appointed. If this is the Minorities Commission, is it to abolish the reservations given to backward and other minorities? Or will this Government continue the reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes after 1980? My fear is that they may stop giving reservations to SC&STs after 1980 in view of the appointment of these commissions and all that.

The atrocities on Harijans have been increasing particularly after the advent of the Janata Party rule at the Centre. Some rich people in the rural areas are under the impression

that the Government at the Centre is ruled by the rural rich persons. This wrong impression has to be erased. The Prime Minister while speaking in Coimbatore said that atrocities committed on Harijans were more in the days when Congress was in power than at present. The Home Minister, Mr. Charan Singh, while replying to the discussion on the Report of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the last session also gave the same statement. Mr. Karpuri Thakur, Chief Minister of Bihar, who has failed to maintain law and order in his State, during his election tour in Andhra Pradesh also uttered the same words. I want to know whether all these people are comparing the number of atrocities committed on Harijans during these 30 years to that of the number of atrocities committed during these 11 months as a defence for these people or they are going to take effective steps to put an end to these atrocities. There should be an end to these atrocities. The Janata Government committed to special opportunities for backward classes and the reservation from 25 per cent to 36 per cent for those classes in Government jobs.

Now there is a demonstration, a counter demonstration in certain classes, in certain States. What steps they are going to take to see that these reservations are given for the backward classes and other minorities in this country.

There is a wide discussion on Centre State relationships and much has appeared in the press. Many States are pressing for more powers. There is a suggestion for revival of the Zonal Council. The Zonal Council would provide a forum for meeting the representatives of the States as well as Centre at a periodical interval for a discussion on common problems. A great deal has to be done to bring about closer cooperation between the two. One is not merely

referring to irrigation and power plants, but more important are industrial and fiscal measures for removing vexatious imbalances in wealth tax rates and others. The Zonal Council could be a useful instrument for promoting this kind of Centre-State co-operation. They have failed to live upto the expectations because the States would not take it seriously enough. The Council needs to be activated to meet and discuss wider range of issues.

Sir, I conclude by saying that people will ultimately measure the performance of both Centre and State Governments only by one yardstick and that is whether or not the policies they have followed, the plans they have drawn and the schemes they have implemented are going to better their living conditions, living conditions of the common people in the country. I want that this should be kept in mind by the Janata Government and they should try to improve the conditions of the common people in this country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan.

श्री डी० जी० गर्ग (बुलढाना) :
उत्तमापत्ति महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई व्यवस्था की बात नहीं है।

श्री डी० जी० गर्ग **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You expunge the whole thing.

श्री डी० जी० गर्ग : वाक ब्राउट करते हैं और सदन से उठ जाते हैं।

Shri D. G. Gargai along with Shri Kacharulal Hemraj Jain then left the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You expunge the whole thing. It is very

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

unfortunate that the Member should have made such a statement. There has been no partiality. Every group is being given time here. In spite of it, if some Members or some small group want precedence over bigger groups, I cannot help it.

Yes, Mr. Paswan

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज कुछ नीति का मामला सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। पहला नीति का मामला यह है कि

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I must make one thing very clear that those individuals or Independent Members who might have spoken on the Railway Budget and also Motion of Thanks, want to speak again on this they will not be permitted now

श्री राम बिलास पासवान पहली चीज यह है कि भारत की जनता अपनी गरीबी से इतनी त्रस्त नहीं है जितना कि दूसरों की अमीरी से त्रस्त है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। मैं उनसे एक ही आग्रह करूंगा कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनने के एक साल के बाद वे कम से कम इस सदन में यह घोषणा कर दें कि हम एक-दूसरे का रेशो नहीं, एक-बीस का रेशो नहीं, एक-सौ का रेशो इस देश में रखेंगे। आज टाटा और बिरला की आमदनी एवं तरफ है और दूसरी तरफ गरीब की प्रतिदिन की आमदनी है। इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे कम से कम एक और सौ का अन्तर रख दें। अगर यह भी संभव न हो तो एक और हजार का अन्तर रख दें। लेकिन एक तरफ तो एक व्यक्ति की प्रतिदिन की आमदनी साठे तीन लाख रुपया और एक गरीब की आमदनी प्रतिदिन तीन और डेढ़ रुपया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह लाख और बी लाख का प्रतिदिन का अन्तर है।

सरकार ने एक वृत्तियोग कमेटी बनाई थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस समिति की रिपोर्ट कब तक सदन के सामने आयेगी? कब उनकी रिपोर्ट पर आप प्रश्न करेंगे? हम लोगों को यह चीज अभी तक मालूम नहीं हो सकी है।

आज दाम बाढ़ने की बात कही जाती है। बहुत में माननीय सदस्यों ने इस चीज को यहाँ पर उठाया है। लेकिन यह बात तो दूर रही आपने कर किन चीजों पर लगाये हैं? जो जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुएँ हैं उन पर लगाये हैं। कोयले बिजली, गैस कैरोसीन आयात सबकी कीमतें बढ़ने जा रही हैं। देहात में लोगों के खाना बनाने का एक मात्र साधन कोयला है और वही लोगों को महुँगा मिलेगा। एक साधन गरीबों के लिए बिजली और वही महुँगी हो जायेगी। शहर के लोगों के लिए गैस है, कैरोसीन आयात और उन सब की कीमतें बढ़ जायेंगी। क्या आप यह कह सकते हैं कि यह सब काम आप गरीबों के लिए कर रहे हैं? जब किसान द्वारा पैदा की गई चीज का दाम बढ़ता है तो बहुत हल्ला होता है। लेकिन आज आप गन्ने के दाम को देखें और चीनी के दाम को देखें। मैंने सदन में प्रश्न उठाया था और मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना की थी कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनने के एक साल के बाद आप जितनी भी जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुएँ हैं उनकी कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन मालूम करके हमें दे दें और साथ ही साथ गन्ने आदि खेती की जो चीजें हैं उनका उत्पादन का खर्च क्या पढ़ना है इसका हिसाब लगा कर दे दें, चीनी के उत्पादन का कितना खर्च पढ़ना है, एक दवाई जो टेरासाइसीन है या कोई और जीवनोपयोगी वस्तु है उन सब-वस्तुओं की कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन आप हमें बता दें तो माननीय सदस्य खुद मालूम कर लेंगे कि बड़े बड़े उद्योग धंधे चलाने वाले जो लोग हैं, जो कैपिटलिस्ट लोग हैं वे कितना मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं और किसान को कितना मुनाफा या बाटा हो रहा है। तब आपके

अफसरों से हिस्सा लगवाने की जरूरत नहीं रह जायेगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जानकारी हमें आप एकत्र करके दे दें।

आपने कहा है कि चालीस परसेंट आप ग्रामीण विकास के लिये खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। कहां यह चालीस परसेंट बनता है। 20, 22 या 23 परसेंट ही आपने इस काम के लिए रखा है जो गांवों के एम्बुलेंस विकास में लगेगा। इस बात को मैं मानता हूँ कि विगत सरकार द्वारा जितना खर्च किया जाता था उससे यह अधिक है। लेकिन जिस नारे को दे कर हम जीत कर आये हैं, जो बाते हम गांव वालों को कह कर आये हैं उनकी इससे पूर्ति नहीं होती है। आज तक हम उनको यही कहते रहे हैं कि आप हमारे बजट को देखना। लेकिन इससे निराशा हुई है।

हमारे साथी ने कहा है कि एक हजार करोड़ का घाटा इसमें दिखाया गया है। क्यों नहीं आप इस घाटे की पूर्ति बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों पर, टाटा, बिड़ला आदि जो बड़े बड़े परिवार हैं उनसे करते हैं। यह चीज हाउस में आ जानी चाहिये और तब पता चल जायेगा कि कौन इसका विरोध करता है और कौन समर्थन करता है। एक बार घाटे को आप पूरा करने के लिए इस प्रकार का कदम उठाएं तो सारी चीज साफ हो जायेगी। इसके लिए आपको निश्चित रूप से अपना मन बनाना होगा, कोई न कोई क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाना होगा। अभीर भी खुश, गरीब भी खुश, मध्यम श्रेणी भी खुश और अफसर और चपड़ासी भी खुश इस तरह से सरकार नहीं चलेगी। स्पष्ट नीति आपकी होनी चाहिये। किसके लिए हम सब काम कर रहे हैं यह स्पष्ट हो जाना चाहिये।

भाषा नीति को आप लें। धारिया साहब बैठे हुए हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरी इस बात को वह शिक्षा मंत्री तक अवश्य पहुंचा दें। हम लोग जीवन भर रटते रहे हैं, जो कोई भी

डा० लोहिया का चेला या शिष्य रहा है, वह रटता रहा है, हमेशा से नारा लगाता रहा है कि राष्ट्रपति का बेटा या चपड़ासी की हो संतान, बामन या गंधी का बेटा, सब को शिक्षा एक समान। हमेशा कहते रहे हैं कि शिक्षा एक समान होनी चाहिये। कुछ राज्यों की सरकारों ने इसको लागू कर दिया है। बिहार की सरकार ने लागू कर दिया है। गंगोत्री जहां से गंगा का पानी निकलता है यहां हम कहते हैं कि पब्लिक स्कूलों को रहने देंगे, अंग्रेजी को रहने देंगे। डर के मारे कब तक आप भायेंगे? मैं भाषा विवाद में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैंने और मेरे साथियों ने हजार बार कहा कि दो भाषायें कम्पलसरी कर दी जायें, एक दक्षिण की और एक उत्तर की भाषा। दोनों को कम्पलसरी करके एक धारा बहाई जाये। उसमें हमको घाटा नहीं है। जो दक्षिण के साथी हैं उनको स्वयं घाटा है। दक्षिण में एक से एक बढ़ कर लोग पैदा हुए हैं, एक से एक बढ़ कर इंटेलिजेंट लोग पैदा हुए हैं। समाज सेवी पैदा हुए लेकिन वह पूरे देश के नेता नहीं बन पाये भाषा की वजह से क्योंकि उनकी भाषा सीमित क्षेत्र में रह जाती है। इसलिये देश में सच्ची गंगा बहनी चाहिये, इसके लिये आवश्यक है कि दो भाषाओं को कम्पलसरी कीजिये—एक उत्तर की भाषा और एक भाषा दक्षिण की। और अंग्रेजी को वक्तवा दीजिये, उसके मोह में न पड़िये। आप हिन्दी को अपना दुश्मन न समझें और हम आपकी भाषा को अपना दुश्मन न समझें।

बेरोजगारी के बारे में सरकार ने घोषणा की है कि 10 साल में बेरोजगारी हटायेगे, गरीबी हटायेगे। एक साल पूरा हो गया क्या जितने बेरोजगार थे उसमें से 10वें हिस्से को आप रोजगार दे सके? नहीं दे पाये। जो आपका बजट है उसके तहत आप 10 साल तो क्या 100 साल में भी बेरोजगारी को नहीं हटा सकते हैं। यह सरकार के बलबूते के बाहर की चीज है। क्या आपने कभी

[श्री राम बिलास पासवान]

सोचा कि जितना रुपया खर्च होता है लड़कों की पढ़ाई पर 26 साल के बाद 27 साल में वह बूढ़े हो गये। उसके बाद उसको नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। तो या तो आप नौजवान को रोजगार दें, नहीं तो बेरोजगारी का भसा दें। यह सरकार का दायित्व हो जाता है। इसी प्रकार हमारा कहना है कि आयु की सीमा को आप खत्म कर दीजिये। जब हमको 55 या 58 वर्ष की आयु तक नौकरी करने का अधिकार है तो हम 54 वर्ष या 57 वर्ष तक नौकरी पा सकते हैं, भले ही हम एक साल नौकरी करे। आप क्यों रोक लगाते हैं। हम 26 साल के बाद बूढ़े हो जायेंगे और आप 70 साल तक जवान रहें। तो या तो 27 साल के पहले सब को नौकरी दीजिये, नहीं तो 57 वर्ष तक नौकरी पाने का हमको अधिकार होना चाहिये। आप आयु की सीमा को समाप्त कीजिये।

जाति नीति के बारे में हमने शुरू से कहा है, आज बिहार की स्थिति को जो रूप दिया जा रहा है वह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। बिहार में दुखद स्थिति हो गई है। इसी को रोकने के लिये हमने शुरू में नारा नगाया था पिछड़ा पावे ली में माठ। और उसमें हमने हरिजन, आदिवासी और नमाम औरत समाज को रखा था। उसमें कहीं कोई कटुता की बात नहीं थी। ऊँची जाति की भी जितनी औरतें थीं उन सबको हमने पिछड़ी श्रेणी में रखा था। यह डा० लोहिया की दृष्टि थी। और यह लोग जानते थे कि आने वाली पीढ़ी को आप नहीं रोक सकते हैं, उसको कभी भी बरगलाया जा सकता है। इसलिए जाति नीति का मामला स्पष्ट रूप से वेस के सामने रखना चाहिए और विचार कर के एक स्पष्ट नीति तय करनी चाहिए।

बहुत बंद होता है कि हरिजन का सवाल उठता है। मैं बजट को देख रहा था कि आपने हरिजनों के लिए कितना खपा रखा है, पिछड़े वर्गों के ब्यापार के लिये कितना

रखा है। प्रतिभात। आज भी जब कि दिन रात हरिजन, आदिवासी की दुहाई देते हैं लेकिन बजट में उनके लिए रखते हैं। प्रतिभात। हमारे कांग्रेस के लोग जब इधर से मामला उठता है तो बहुत चुग होते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप 9 मार्च के प्रचार को देखें। कर्नाटक में आपकी सरकार है, और वहाँ पर हरिजनों को कुएं पर चढ़ने नहीं दिया जाता है। घोषणा की जाती है कि यह कुआ है जहाँ हरिजन नहीं जा सकता है। और जब हरिजन जाता है पानी भरने के लिए तो पुलिस के सामने उसको कोड़े से पीटा जाता है और पुलिस अफसर वहाँ चुपचाप खड़ा देखता है। हमने काल भटेशन दिया है, पता नहीं स्वीकार होगा कि नहीं, लेकिन मैं कहना हूँ कि आगे हम ही क्यों कहते हैं? जहाँ आपका राज्य है वहाँ भी तो देखिए कि उनके साथ आपकी सरकार क्या व्यवहार कर रही है।

जो अफसरमाही है इसके लिए सरकार को एक स्पष्ट नीति बनानी पड़ेगी। मैं तो जब भी टेलीफोन करता हूँ सेक्रेटेरियट में तो मुन कर दग रह जाता हूँ कि 75 प्रतिशत लोग हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं। मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि आप हिन्दी जानते हैं कि नहीं? तो जवाब आता है कि नहीं मैं हिन्दी नहीं जानता। और मैं लोग कहते हैं कि हिन्दी में भी काम करो, और अंग्रेजी में भी काम करो। यहाँ आई० ए० एस० अफसरों का ए गिरौह बना हुआ है। हम लोग जब किसी चीज के विषय में मंत्री महोदय को लिखकर देते हैं तो जवाब आता है कि मैंने स्वयं इसका निरीक्षण किया, मैंने स्वयं कागजात देखे और यह तथ्य पाया है। मैं कहता हूँ कि रायच ही कोई मंत्री ऐसे होंगे जो एम० पी० के लिखे पत्र को और जो अफसर ने जवाब बनाया है, उसको पढ़ते होंगे। सिर्फ वह दस्तखत ही करते हैं। जो जवाब अफसर बनाकर देते हैं वह हम लोगों के पास आ जाता है।

वह बड़े बड़े अफसर, आई० ए० एस० अफसर होते हैं, उनसे बड़ा कोई अधिकारी नहीं

होता। आई०ए०एस० के बिफुल्लमोन इन्क्वायरी करे? इनका एक विसेडू बना हुआ है और उसमें ऐसा है कि अगर किसी आई० ए० एस० अफसर के बिफुल्ल इन्क्वायरी हो तो उसके खिलाफ एडवर्स रिपोर्ट नहीं देनी है।

भ्राज सरकार के फैल्योर का मामला हो रहा है। सरकार का फैल्योर नहीं होगा, इन्होंने कौन से अफसर को हटाया है? जितने भी एमर्जेंसी के समय अफसर थे वह भ्राज वही पर बैठे हुए हैं।

यहां इस समय आवास मंत्री श्री सिकन्दर बख्त नहीं हैं और श्री राम किकर भी नहीं हैं। 18 मई को यहाँ की विकास मीनार में मेरा भाषण हुआ था। 19 मई को वहाँ एक कमल कान्त चड्ढा नाम के जूनियर स्टैनोपाफर, जा कि अग्रेल में मीनियर स्टैनोपाफर हो गया था, ने 18 मई का एक महीने की छुट्टी ली, चूँकि उसे रिलीव नहीं किया गया था, इसलिए उसने छुट्टी ली। वह कहने के लिए गया कि हमको रिलीव किया जाए, लेकिन उसको रिलीव नहीं किया गया। 19 मई को सबेरे वह गया और उसने फिर कहा कि हमको रिलीव कीजिए, नहीं तो मरे 5 बच्चे भूखे मर जायेंगे, बाप मेरा अकेला है। लेकिन उसको कहा कि मर जाओ। वह बैचारा 17 मजिल की विकास मीनार से कूदकर मर गया, उसने 19 मई को आत्महत्या कर ली। उसके बाद उसी दिन हमको टेलीफोन आया, श्री सिकन्दर बख्त घर पर थे, मैंने उनको लिया और वहाँ पर गया। वहाँ के सेक्रेटरी ने कहा कि यह अफसर इंदिरा गांधी और सजय गांधी का भेजा हुआ एक पी० एस० मदान है जो कि एबीशनल एडवाइजर था, जो प्रोवरएज हो चुका था, लेकिन फिर भी उसको पैसा कमाने के लिए रखा हुआ था। लोगों ने कहा कि पी०एस० मदान की बजह में ही इसकी हत्या हुई है। उसके पास से एक चिट भी निकली जिसमें लिखा हुआ था कि इसी अफसर के कारण उसको आत्महत्या करनी पड़ रही है। वह

चिट भी सी० एड० सी०-आ पुलिस अधि-कारी को दिया गया।

मिनिस्टर ने मोनफ की कि प्रधानमंत्री काब से 5 हजार रुपए उसके परिवार के लिए दिए जाते हैं। मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि कहा है पी० एस० मदान, उसको पकड़ो और जेल के बन्द करो। मालूम हुआ कि पी० एस० मदान लिफ्ट से निकलकर चला गया है। तीन दिन के बाद जब अखबार में खेजने को मिला तो पुलिस रिपोर्ट में यह कहा था कि पी० एस० मदान उस दिन छुट्टी पर थे।

आप समझ सकते हैं कि जहाँ भारत सरकार का मंत्री जाता है, एम०पी० जाता है, बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री श्री कार्पूरी ठाकुर वहाँ गए और सारे आफिसर्स और एम्पलाइज ने कहा कि उसी के कारण आत्महत्या की, वह कम में कहीं बैठा हुआ होगा, और तीन दिन के बाद जब मामला आता है तो मालूम हुआ कि वह अफसर तो उस दिन आया ही नहीं था। यह अफसरशाही का नया नाच है। इसलिए इस अफसरशाही के चलते, मैं यह आपसे कहता हूँ कि हरिजनो और छोटे वर्ग के लोगों का भला होने वाला नहीं है।

भ्राज वेलछी कांड पर आप लोग सस रहे हैं, लेकिन आप भूल रहे हैं कि आपके शासन काल में बिहार में रुपसपुर में कितना बमबिस् कांड हुआ था? 200 आदिवासियों के घरों को ज़िन्दा जला दिया गया था और बाद में रिपोर्ट आई कि 14 लोग मरे हैं। एक कांग्रेस के नेता थे उस समय जो कि बिहार के स्पीकर रह चुके हैं, उन्होंने और उनके भाई ने अपने हाथों से जलाया था। उसके बाद मामले को दबा दिया गया। एमर्जेंसी के दौरान क्या हुआ?

आज हमको इस बात की खुशी है कि भारत सरकार की इतनी उदारता तो जरूर है कि कम-से-कम बीड़ी सी भी कहीं घटना होती है, तो पार्लियामेंट में उसकी गूज होती

[श्री राम बिजाल पासवान]

हैं और हम उसको रख लेते हैं, हमको खुशी है कि आप भी उसने साथ लेते हैं। लेकिन मैं आपसे यह कहूंगा कि आपके यहां भी यदि कोई बटना घड़े, तो उसकी चर्चा होनी चाहिए। मैं तीन दिन के देखा रहा था कि हमारे कर्नाटक के कोई साथी नहीं जो पार्लियामेंट में हरिजनो का सवाल उठाये, ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव लायें, लेकिन आप नहीं ला सके हैं। आप अभी भी अपनी सरकार को देखते हैं और बोलते नहीं कि कहीं इन्दिरा गांधी हम पर नाराज न हो जाये। अगर हम कहीं बोलें तो हमारी सरकार के विरुद्ध पड़ जायेगा।

आज कहीं भी हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों पर अगर भ्रष्टाचार होता है, जुल्म होता है तो उसको इस सदन में उठाते हैं और दिल्ली के साथ अपनी बात कहते हैं। लेकिन आप लोग इस तरह ध्यान नहीं देते हैं।

हमें एक बात और बहुत अफसोस के साथ कहनी पड़ती है। हम लोग जिस गुरु के चेले हैं, आप दिल्ली शहर में कहीं भी चले जाएँ, मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि क्या लैंग्वेज में इस्तेमाल करूँ, प्रायः और सब लोगों का कहीं न कहीं स्टेचु लगा हुआ है, लेकिन डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया और डा० श्यामा-प्रसाद मुखर्जी, श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस, डा० अम्बेडकर जैसे आदमियों का जिनका देश में व्यापक स्थान है, उनका स्टेचु कहीं नहीं है। खास तौर पर डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया और डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी का तो बिल्कुल ही नहीं है।

जब सार्वजनिक छुट्टी का मामला आता है तो जनता पार्टी की सरकार को सार्वजनिक छुट्टी की घोषणा करनी चाहिए कि इन माननीय नेताओं के जन्म दिवस को यह आनसी थी।

मैंने जो मामला उठाया है, वह नीति का मामला है—जाति नीति, भाषा नीति, शिक्षा नीति, विदेश नीति, सेना नीति, दाम बांधो नीति। अगर हम इन नीतियों का अनुसरण करेंगे, तो हमें सफलता मिल सकती है। लेकिन जो हमारा स्तम्भ है, अगर हमने उसे छोड़ दिया, तो लाख बजट बनाने से भी कुछ नहीं होगा। इस बजट की प्रतिया एक ट्रक में लद कर पार्लियामेंट हाउस में आती है। लेकिन हम लोगों के एक साधारण से कार्यकर्ता से जाकर पूछिये—सारा बजट उसको रटा हुआ है। सरकार इस आधार पर काम करे, इसमें मुल्क की भलाई है, हमारी और आपकी भलाई है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे अवसर दिया।

SHRI R KOLANTHAIVELU (Tiruchengode) Respected Deputy-Speaker, Sir in welcoming this budget, let me say that this first budget of 1978-79, to me it appears, is an excellent budget after the Janata Party's Government coming to power. But, inherently, this is an unhealthy one because the Finance Minister's speech and the budget for 1978-79, of course, have its merits and demerits also. But, I do not say anything about the unnecessary remarks.

15 53 hrs

[SHRI M SATYANARAYAN RAO in the Chair]

Here, our Finance Minister has miserably failed to consider the matter of Ganga-Cauvery Scheme. At least he ought to have uttered a word about it but he has not. If you want to eradicate the food problem, water problem etc Ganga-Cauvery scheme must be taken into consideration.

The Finance Minister's budget speech had no doubt caused many eyebrows to be raised. He has no doubt stated that if poverty and unemployment are to be eliminated, the agriculture, small industries and rural industries must play an important role. Of course, I welcome this suggestion. If it is so, the first step would be to eradicate the problem of scarcity of food. If the Ganga-Cauvery Scheme is taken up, the unemployment problem will be done away with and the whole soil of our country will be made into a green field. Now only the northern part of our country has sufficient water for its storage, but the southern part has not. The budget is very much silent about the fast improvement of agricultural production and the allocation of fund is very low. This could have been much more, then only we can say that it is somehow better than the previous Government in this particular aspect.

The budget had a serious impact on the progress and future of the industries especially on the engineering side. After the budget, to-day, the engineering industry has to face a grave situation because of taking away some of the clauses such as 'incentives'. In the budget, the imported machinery had been made cheaper by reduction of duty and the Indian product had been made more costly because of enhancement of the excise duty on the unspecified products from 2 per cent to 5 per cent. The increase is also due to the cost of power and coal. The curbs on publicity and advertisement expenses and the discontinuance of export market development allowance, that permitted deduction of the amount of expenditure, it would have a big impact on the promotion of engineering exports.

As stated above, the harsh impact of power levy created serious problems for many States and industries because their selling price of aluminium has already been raised; the

producers of caustic soda and other chemicals are also likely to raise their prices. The price of fertilisers and cement that are the common-man's needs, of course, will have to be raised due to the levy on electricity.

Though several incentives were offered by Janata Government soon after it came to power to induce and encourage the private sector to participate in the rural development, yet nothing of that sort is encouraged upto the expectation of the common-man in the budget.

More than that the poor record of collection of income tax and corporation tax during the current year which has fallen below the budget estimate instead of progressive growth, the cause of it has not been explained in the budget.

The sale of gold at the international price is a main feature of the economy of our country and this has to be observed very seriously.

Though the Janata Government has taken very serious steps with regard to the price situation of our country—in spite of conflicting views in the higher level—the prices were not brought under control. We can very well see that the whole-sale price index is coming down but the retail and consumer prices are shooting up simultaneously. Why is this happening? This is happening because the Ministers are dancing to the tune of big traders. It becomes clear from the Budget that the Finance Minister has aimed to take away the financial powers of the States so that the States may approach the Centre for more aid and thus the Centre is able to exercise its influence. On the other hand the Finance Minister should have attempted to improve the purchasing power of the individual or a family which he has failed to do so through this budget. He tries to ride two horses at a time, where in this respect one cannot.

[Shri R. Kolanthalavelu]

Sir, as a Member from Tamil Nadu and on behalf of my party, namely, All India Anna-DMK I want to lodge protest on the Floor of this House about the miseries and sufferings experienced by the people I also would like to lodge protest against the levy on electricity.

I would conclude by saying that the Janata Government has miserably failed to redress the grievances of the poor classes. When a common man goes to purchase something, he cannot get the things as he desires even though he spends a lot of money to purchase it. This should be improved. We have mainly to take into consideration the difficulties of the poor class people.

Further, Sir, if you want to eradicate the poverty and food problem in our country, then you have to pay sufficient attention to the Ganga-Cauvery scheme in the budget. Sir, the Cauvery River runs in my constituency also, but I know how much difficulty there was because of non-availability of water. In Tamil Nadu some parts are well irrigated whereas in some parts there is non-availability of water. Water problem should be given serious consideration in the budget, then only the food problem will get solved. In the rural areas also, there is a positive demand from every society including the labour class for uninterrupted drinking water supply. There is a perennial water difficulty faced by the rural masses in most parts of the country. Though our country is not financially sound to take up huge schemes in every sector, the Government's primary function is to see that every individual, particularly in the rural areas, is assured of perennial drinking water supply. Of course, the Janata Government is faced with a lot of problems. It is just like a new born baby but it has to grow steadily and it should become a healthy child. Then only our country will prosper. Sir, with these words, I conclude.

16 hrs.

श्री रामकृष्ण (बरेली) : सभापति महोदय, 1978-79 का जो बजट पेश हुआ है, मैं उसका ससर्जन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। समाज के जो भिन्न भिन्न अंग हैं, मैं देख रहा हूँ, सभी में इस बजट का आह्वान भी किया गया है और वित्त मंत्री जी की प्रशंसा भी की गई है। प्रशंसा इसलिए की गई है कि लोगों को जब किसी चीज से आराम मिलता है तो वे उसकी चर्चा करते हैं। आज बाबजूद इतना डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग होने से, करीब 800-900 करोड़ की डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग हुई उनके बाव भी कीमतें रुकी ही नहीं हैं बल्कि गिरने लग गई हैं। इससे हर घर में बड़ा इत्मीनान और सतोष होने लगा है।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि इस बजट में जो प्रायदीक्ष फिक्स की गई है उनसे लोगों को सतोष हुआ है और हालात सुधरने की आशा बघने लगी है। बजट में इस बात की कोशिश की गई है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के 85-90 प्रतिशत आदमी जो गरीबी और अज्ञानता की हालत में खूबे हुए थे उनको ऊपर उठाया जाए। बैकवर्ड, हरिजन, आदिवासी, पढ़े-लिखे और बेपढ़े-लिखे सभी लोगों के लिए इस बात की कोशिश की गई है कि उनको ऊपर उठाया जाए और उनकी गरीबी को दूर किया जाए। जिन लोगों पर आज तक कभी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया था उन पर ध्यान दिया गया है, बजट में उनके लिए निर्देशन दिया गया है। इस से भी लोगों में खुशी हुई है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूँ जो यह कहें कि इस बजट में सारी बातें अच्छी हैं। हमारे जो अपोजीशन के लोग हैं वे इस बजट में कोई भी अच्छी चीज देख ही नहीं पाते हैं। जैसे किसी को कैंटरबट हो जाता है तो उसे कुछ दिखाई नहीं देता कुछ बैसी ही कैफियत उनकी भी हो गई है। मैं करीब करीब 32 साल से सेजिस्ट्रार में बैठता आया हूँ मैंने कभी ऐसा नहीं पाया कि बजट पेश किया गया हो तो सारे हाऊस में उसकी तारीफ की गई हो।

जो मूखालिफ लोग हैं वे अन्धकारियों के बाबजूद बुराई ही करते हैं। कुछ ऐसी अवत और परम्परा सी बन गई है और उसी परम्परा को हमारे अर्थव्यवस्था के जो लोग हैं, निभा रहे हैं। वे उनमें से नहीं हैं जो यह कहें कि तीस साल के कांग्रेस के राज में कोई भी अन्धकार की बात नहीं हुई। देश में इण्डस्ट्रियल लगी, तिजारत बढ़ी, खेती अच्छी हुई और उसके साथ-साथ अल्पताएं खुले, नहरें बनाई गईं, स्कूल, कालेज और यूनिवर्सिटीज खुलीं, चार हजार करोड़ का फारेन एक्सचेंज का रिजर्व बना लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ इस मुद्रा में 65 फीसदी लोग पाबंदी लाइन से नीचे चले गए। गरीबी ही नहीं, दरिद्रता की हालत में था यह। 109 यूनिवर्सिटीज खोली गईं लेकिन एम० ए० पास लड़के 100 रुपए की नौकरी के लिए मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं। जो बेपढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं जैसे कारपेंटर, मैनन, वायरमैन या मजदूर—उनसे आप तिरछी नजर से कुछ कह दीजिए तो वे उसी वक्त छोड़ कर चले जाते हैं। उनमें एक तरह की करेज भी है लेकिन बेकारे पढ़े-लिखे लोगों में करेज भी नहीं है—इस तरह की तालीम है। ऐसा राज रहा, ऐसी तालीम रही। इस बजट में कोशिश की जा रही है कि सभी को पहले एलीमेंटरी एजुकेशन मिले। जिसकी जानकारी भी दी गई है। कोई भी बच्चा जिना पढ़ा-लिखा नहीं होना चाहिए। जो लोग 40-50 साल की उम्र के हैं, उनकी भी थोड़ी बहुत तालीम होनी चाहिए। इस बात की तरफ उस सरकार ने ध्यान ही नहीं दिया। उसी की वजह से आज देश में भारी अज्ञानता है, गरीबी है। यह तीस साल का राज हुआ। जहाँ इसकी कुछ अन्धकारियां थीं उन्हीं के साथ ये बुराईयां भी उस राज की रहीं हैं जिससे हमारा मुल्क खरिब बन गया है। इस बजट में इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है कि हम गरीबी और बेकारी की जो बड़ी भारी समस्या है उससे लोगों को बाहर निकाल कर लायेंगे, लोगों को रोजगार देंगे, अज्ञानता को दूर करेंगे।

जब 1950 में हमारा संविधान बना

तो उसके अन्दर कुछ निर्देशन सिद्धांत रहे मगर वे ज़िक्क भी पिछड़ी सरकार ने पालन नहीं किया। उन निर्देशन सिद्धांतों के इस्तेमाल में हैं कि एक दो बातों का ही जिक्र करवा चक्का है। संविधान में पहला प्रावर्कटिव क्लॉस था कि केन्द्र और राज्यों में ऐसी वृद्धि को बढ़ावा जाए जिससे सभापति कारपोरों को प्राप्त हो और ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार मिले ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को बिन्दगी की सुविधाओं मिले। दूसरा प्रावर्कटिव यह था कि जो हमारी मौलिक वस्तुएं हैं, रोजगार की जरूरत की वस्तुएं हैं, हमारे सामान हैं, उन सामानों के ऊपर सत्ता का कंट्रोल होगा। उन सामानों के जरिए से ज्यादा से ज्यादा आदिमियों को फायदा पहुंचाया जाएगा। ग्रेटेस्ट गुड आफ दि ग्रेटेस्ट नम्बर। सेक्रेन इस तरफ भी उस सरकार ने ध्यान नहीं दिया। तीसरी बात यह है कि समाज की जो सम्पत्ति है, वह थोड़े से लोगों के हाथों में सीमित हो कर न रह जाए जिससे समूह को क्षति पहुंचे। सभापति महोदय, आप देखेंगे कि जो नीति अपनाई गई, उसी की वजह से तीसरे प्लान से लेकर बाद वाले प्लानों तक हजारों करोड़ रुपया सबाज के अन्दर इन्वर्ट किया गया। उसका फायदा मुश्किल से दस फीसदी लोगों को ही मिला। 90 फीसदी आदमी उससे वंचित रह गए। जो डाक्टर्स हैं, वकील हैं, कान्ट्रेक्टर्स हैं, बड़े बिजनेस वाले हैं, मिडिल क्लास वाले हैं। दुकानदार लोग हैं, उन्हीं की तरफकी हुई बाकी गरीब लोग और गरीब होते गए। 85 फीसदी आदमी देहातो में रहते हैं, खेती बाड़ी करते हैं। उनके अधिक बच्चे पैदा हो रहे हैं, जमीन पर बोझ बढ़ता चला जा रहा है, खेती का माइनस सिस्टम उन तक पहुंच नहीं पा रहा है जिससे कि उनकी पैदावार बढ़ती। इसी कारण से गरीब और गरीब होते गए। जिनके पास तिजारत है, कारखाने हैं, स्माल इन्डस्ट्रीज हैं, जो पैसा कमा सकते हैं, वे अपने पैसे को रिप्लेसाए करते चले गए और धनी हो रहे हैं।

[श्री रामभूति]

बोतीन साल पहले फ्रन्चियर गांधी बावसाहू खा यहा आए थे। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं हिन्दुस्तान का स्वराज्य दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, अहमदाबाद और बैंगलूर में देख रहा हूँ लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के जो बाकी देहाती क्षेत्र हैं उनमें बैसी ही कोपडिया हैं, बैसी ही सबकें हैं। गरीब आदमी जैसे के जैसे ही दिखाई दे रहे हैं। उन आदमियों के पैरो में जूते नहीं हैं, उनकी खेती बाड़ी पुराने किस्म की है। ये विचार उस आदमी के थे जिसने इस मुल्क के लिए अपना खून पसीना बहाया था। उसे यह सब देख कर दर्द हुआ। यह हालत हिन्दुस्तान में कांग्रेस पार्टी ने पैदा कर दी है।

बजट कोई खर्च और आमदनी का बेलेंसशीट ही नहीं होता है। यह एक डायनेमिक इस्टीमेट है, इसके जरिए से गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी का पता लगता है। यह उसकी पालिसी का मिरर है। किस तरह से गवर्नमेंट इसके जरिए प्रगति की ओर देश को ले जाना चाहती है, कितनी तेजी में प्रगति करना चाहती है। इससे यह भी पता लगता है कि हमारे समाज का जो विकास हो रहा है वह सही ढंग से, समुचित ढंग से हो रहा है या नहीं। यह देखने की जरूरत है। इस माने में यह बजट सराहनीय है। वित्त मंत्री की लोग इसीलिए प्रशंसा और तारीफ कर रहे हैं।

बजट में बड़ी भारी रकम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को बेहतरी और बहवृद्धि के लिए रखी गई है। लेकिन मैं समझना हूँ कि रुपया दे देना ही काम नहीं चलेगा, हमारे यहाँ वह इनका स्ट्रक्चर नहीं है जिससे हम काटेज इंडस्ट्री को सढावा दे सकें। किस तरह से उसको मुल्क में आगे आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं इसको आप देखें। पांच लाख स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज इकाइया देना में हैं। करीब 55 लाख लोगों को रोजी भी देती हैं। 39 परसेंट प्रोडक्शन भी देश का बड़ा होता है। लेकिन इन में से साढे चार लाख इंडस्ट्रीज महुरो में हैं और करल एरियाज में कुल पचास हजार हैं। अगर इनका स्ट्रक्चर

नहीं बनाया गया तो किसी ग्लास से काटेज इंडस्ट्री को लधा देने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। शक्कर बैसी चीज के कारखाने जब मुल्क में लगने लगे तो उस वक़्त इसको भी प्रोटेक्शन दिया गया था क्योंकि बाहर की शक्कर सस्ती होती थी। जिस तरह से तब सरकार ने शक्कर के कारखानों को प्रोटेक्शन दिया था उसी तरह से चरलू गन्धों के लिए भी आपको इनका स्ट्रक्चर बनाना होगा और इस कार्य में आपको ब्यारेबार जाना पड़ेगा। कौन सी व्यवस्था इसके बारे में हो इसको आपको देखना पड़ेगा। कर्मिशन में प्लानिंग के काम को जो देखते हैं उन्होंने मुझे बताया है कि कोई इनका स्ट्रक्चर अभी नहीं बना है। जो मौजूदा ग्लास डिबेलेपमेंट के कार्यकर्ता हैं, अधिकारी हैं, कर्मचारी हैं वे इस काम को पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं। उसके लिए बर्कशाप खोलने पड़ेंगे। बजट सेशन के खर्च होते ही सैमिनार करने पड़ेंगे। खाली सरकारी नौकरो से काम नहीं हागा। जो पब्लिक वर्कर हैं उनको भी एसो-सिएट करना होगा आन्तरेरियम में कर। पता लगाना हागा किसे जगह जो चीज पैदा होती हैं वहा उस पर आध्यात कौन सी काटेज इंडस्ट्री बन सकती है, मजदूर कहा मिलेगे बाजार किस तरह से मिलेगा, प्रोटेक्शन किन प्रकार दी जाएगी। टाटा का साप चल रहा है। हम लोग उसका मुकाबले में सोप निकाल कर चल सके, यह मुम्किन नहीं है ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में बना सोप उस सोप का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता है। सरकार ही उसका मुकाबला कर सकती है। इस माने में जो सबसे बड़ी जरूरत है वह इस बात की है कि ऐसा इनका स्ट्रक्चर बने ताकि काटेज इंडस्ट्री आसानी से स्थापित हो सक और चल सके। इसमें थोडा समय भी लग जाए सब भी कोई आपत्ति की बात नहीं है। रोजगार अगर हम चाहें कि एक दिन में मिन जाए तो वह नष्टी मिल सकता है। कडिशज एक दिन में खराब नहीं होती हैं। 25-30 साल का बैकलाग है जो जनता सरकार के सिर पर आया है। एक दिन में कडिशज बिगडती भी नहीं है और सम्भवतः

भी नहीं है। जब नवीनरी तैयार हो जाएगी, लोगों के रुपये बन जायेंगे तो काम आसान हो जाएगा। रोजी सब एक एक साल में सब सब और बीस बीस और तीस तीस लाख लोगों को मिलने लगेगी।

आप अमरीका और रूस की बात करते हैं। उनकी बीस बार्डस करोड़ की आबादी है। वहाँ बच्चे ज्यादा पैदा करने पर इनाम दिया जाता है। हमारी साठ करोड़ की आबादी है। तीन गुना है। अमरीका की भूमि हम से तीन गुना है, रशिया की आठ गुना है, आस्ट्रेलिया की तीन गुना ज्यादा है और आबादी सात करोड़ है। उनका मुकाबला हम नहीं कर सकते हैं।

यहाँ जिक्र हुआ है कि एक कारखाना अभी लगा है, हमारे देश में जिस पर 23 करोड़ लागत आई है और उसमें आठ लाख-मियों से ही काम होता है। कम्प्यूटरों की मदद से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स के जरिये सारा काम चलता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस तरह के कारखानों की भारत को जरूरत है? क्या इनको आप रोकेंगे नहीं? इस तरह की योजनायें हमारी जनता की आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति नहीं कर सकती हैं, उसकी आकांक्षा की तर्जुमानी नहीं कर सकती है। सरकार को कदम कदम पर ध्यान देना होगा कि नीतियों का सम्पादन ठीक हो रहा है।

देश की हालत क्या हो गई है? प्रशोक होटल में चार ली रुपये रोज कमरे का देना पड़ता है, इसमें रोटी, खाना पीना कुछ शामिल नहीं है। क्या सरकार इस तरह की चीजों को रोकेंगी नहीं? एक दिन मैं अपने दोस्त के साथ 'ग्रेवराय गैरेटन' में चाय पीने के लिये चला गया। दो प्याले चाय ली और सोलह रुपये का बिल आ गया। यह बातें मैं मिसाल के तौर पर कह रहा हूँ। यह हालात हवा का रुख बताते हैं। मुस्क किछर जा रहा है इससे इसका पता चलता है। बीलत कोई कारखानेदार भकेले पैदा नहीं करता है। हजारों लोग

मिल कर बून पसीना बहाते हैं तब पैदा होती है। आपको देखना होगा कि उस बीलत का बटवारा भी ठीक हो रहा है या नहीं। इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं उनकी तरफ आप ध्यान दें। अगर इस पोलिसी का परिणाम ठीक नहीं हुआ और पुनर्जीवन ठीक नहीं हुआ इसके माने यह हैं कि जिसनी भी हमारी अच्छी बातें हैं वह साउथ बिफिन बन कर रह जायेंगी, कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ सब के के लिये और सरकार के लिये भी, कि आपकी कचनी और करनी में अन्तर नहीं रहना चाहिये। एक साल पहले गांधीजी की समाधी पर हम सब लोग राजघाट गये थे और तपस ली थी कि सरकार के तरीके, हमारे रहन सहन और अपने व्यवसाय ऐसे रखेंगे जो कोई ऊंगली न उठाये। मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेता, लेकिन हम सब उसके लिये जिम्मेदार हैं। हम इकोनामी की बात तो करते हैं पर सही माने में अगर देखा जाये इकोनामी सब तक नहीं हो सकती है जब तक हमारा इण्टिक्वॉन्ट न बदले। सरकारी कर्मचारियों का जीवन का एक तरीका बन गया है। कंजर्वेटिव लोग हैं उस दायरे से नहीं निकल सकते हैं। यह तभी निकल सकते हैं जब हर विभाग में एक कमेटी हो जिसमें सरकारी प्रकसर हों, और जनता के प्रतिनिधि भी हों और वह एक एक प्रॉब्लम को देखें कि कहां फिजूल खर्ची है। इत्फाक की बात है मैं पिछीरागढ़ गया वहाँ नेहरू सेन्टर है सोचा कि कुछ अच्छा काम होता होगा। पता लगा कि वहाँ फुटबाल होता है, कैरम वगैरह होता है। और जब उनका फर्नीचर देखा तो दंग रह गया। सारा टीक का फर्नीचर, कालीन और गलीचे बिछे हुए थे। इकोनामी इस तरह से हो सकती है? गांव में सरल बैंक खुला और सारा फर्नीचर उसका लखनऊ से गया, जबकि बरेली में खुद लकड़ी का ही बड़ा काम होता है। हजारों फैमिली यही लकड़ी का काम करती हैं। लेकिन फर्नीचर लखनऊ से गया। तो जिस

[श्री राममूर्ति]

मन्त्री जी को इन बातों का नोटिस लेना चाहिये और उनके जरिये से जो नौकरशाही है उसके दिमाग के अन्दर भी इस विचार को बैठाना है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि नौकरशाही को देश से प्रेम नहीं है, पर एक लाइफ का तरीका बन गया है जिससे वह हट नहीं पाते हैं। और यह बात कोई नाराजगी के साथ नहीं बल्कि सद्भावना के साथ करनी चाहिये कि कहां खर्च कम कर सकते हैं। इस तरह से करोड़ों रु० बच सकते हैं जिससे मुल्क को काफी लाभ पहुंचाया जा सकता है।

एक बात और है, यद्यपि उसका जिक्र कम हुआ है, लेकिन मैं करना चाहता हूं। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि आज जो हमारे पड़ोसी देश हैं उन सबसे हमारे अच्छे ताल्लुकात बन रहे हैं। आपसी टेंशन कम हो रही है, फीजों का खर्चा भी कम हो जायेगा। और इसके लिये हमें सहायता करनी चाहिये अपने विदेश मन्त्री श्री वाजपेयी जी की और उसके ऊपर अपने प्रधान मन्त्री की जिन्होंने इस एटामिक और न्यूक्लीयर सवालों पर जो कि अमरीका की तरफ से उठे, प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने एक मजबूत कदम उठाया और इंकार किया इस तरह की बातों में पड़ने से, और कहा कि आगे चल कर भविष्य में भारतवर्ष में ही नहीं बल्कि सारे संसार में न्यूक्लीयर स्टाक पाइल्स को खत्म कर देना चाहिये। ऐसी नीति प्रगतिशील है।

दो, तीन छोटी छोटी बातें और कहना चाहता हूं सोना बेचने के बारे में जिक्र किया गया है। सरकार अपने खजाने में से 500 करोड़ का गोल्ड बेचेगी और उसके जेवरात बना कर बाहर के मुल्कों को भेजे जायेंगे। कोई ज्यादा गोल्ड हमारे यहां नहीं है, वह तो अमरीका, वेस्ट जर्मनी, फ्रांस और इटली में है। लेकिन इस तिजारत को किया जाये क्योंकि

मिडिल ईस्ट और यूरोपियन मुल्कों में भारतीय जेवरात की बहुत मांग है। इटली में 2, 3 साल के अन्दर मिडिल ईस्ट कन्ट्रीज के अन्दर 1,000 करोड़ रु० के जेवर बेचे। तो हमें भी इंटरनेशनल प्राइस पर गोल्ड खरीदना चाहिये, क्योंकि हमारे यहां 10 ग्राम सोने के दाम हैं और जो इंटरनेशनल मार्केट प्राइस है उसमें 233 रु० का फ्रॉक है, सरकार रजिस्टर्ड इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स के जरिये से जेवरात बनवा सकती है और इन कन्ट्रीज को बेच कर जहां जेवरात की काफी मांग है, हजारों करोड़ रु० सरकार पैदा कर सकती है जिससे हम अपने डेफिसिट की भी पूर्ति कर सकते हैं। इतना बड़ा फील्ड और इतना बड़ा स्कोप इस मुनाफे के लिये है। हमें उससे फायदा उठाना चाहिये।

हमारी एजुकेशन का मामला बड़ा अहम है। हमारे साथी ने जो कुछ कहा है, मैं उनके समर्थन के लिये यह बात कह रहा हूं कि हम बराबर इस बात की कोशिश करते हैं कि अपने मुल्क से अंग्रेजी हटने न पावे। जब तक यह प्रवृत्ति बनी रहेगी, इस मुल्क के लोगों और सरकारी अधिकारियों के बीच खासा हाइट्स बना रहेगा। जिस प्रकार से अंग्रेज समाज के लोगों को दूर रहने देता था, पास नहीं आने देता था कि छूत न लग जाये, वही स्प्रिट आज भी बनी हुई है। बड़े अधिकारी रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स को अपने पास बैठाना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। जो सैरेमोनियल्स हुआ करते हैं, उनमें गैर सरकारी लोगों के साथ कैसा बर्ताव होता है यह वहां देखा जा सकता है। इससे लोगों में नाराजगी की फीलिंग पैदा हुआ करती है, सद्भावना पैदा नहीं हुआ करती। हम एक देश के रहने वालों में जब अन्तर नहीं है तो फिर इस तरह की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। हमारे मन में ऐसी फीलिंग नहीं आने देना चाहिये कि सरकारी अधिकारियों और हमारे बीच में अन्तर है। उनको यह महसूस करना चाहिये कि गरीब लोगों को, और कमजोर लोगों को कैसे ऊपर उठाया जाये। वह अफसर सिर्फ दफ्तर में बैठ कर 200, 400 फाइल

निबटा लेते हैं लेकिन आज फील्ड वर्क की भी ज्यादा जरूरत है।

आज रैवेन्यू, पुलिस और ला एण्ड आर्डर का काम किस तरह से बिगड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन किसी अफसर या डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट को अपने दफ्तर में इसे देखने की फुरसत ही नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है तालीम की तरफ जरूर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये। जब तक शिक्षा पद्धति बदली नहीं जायेगी, तब तक इस देश में जो उत्थान हम करना चाहते हैं जिससे गरीबी, बेकारी, अज्ञानता और बीमारी दूर हो, कार्य पूरा ही नहीं पायेगा। आज बेकार की तालीम दी जा रही है। एक एक आदमी 4, 4 सब-जैक्ट्स में एम० ए० पास कर लेता है लेकिन जानता कुछ नहीं है। उसकी यूटिलिटी नहीं है। अंग्रेजों के लिये तो यह ठीक था क्योंकि उनको क्लर्क्स की जरूरत थी, लेकिन हमें क्लर्क्स की जरूरत नहीं है। हमें तो उन लोगों की जरूरत है जिनकी देश की रचना में दिल-चस्पी हो, जो यहां की आर्थिक नीतियों को समझ सके और उसके अनुसार कार्यवाही कर सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I take this opportunity to congratulate the Government for having sanctioned the Upper Indravati project at a cost of Rs. 220 crores. It is going to benefit the Kalahandi constituency. It will generate 600 megawatts of hydro-power and irrigate 5 lakh acres of chronically drought-affected and backward area of this country. Had this been taken up in 1969, it would have cost Rs. 89 crores. Now, it is going to cost Rs. 220 crores. It is a good thing that the Prime Minister is visiting my constituency on the 9th April and inaugurating this project. On behalf of the people, I express my sincere gratitude to him. It is a good

thing that it has found a place in the 6th five-year plan.

In this regard, I beg to submit that it should be completed according to the time-schedule. It has to be completed within a period of 9 years. It should be completed in time. Otherwise, the estimate is likely to escalate and it will completely upset the planning.

This budget is conspicuous in the absence of any suggestion to remove the regional imbalances. In spite of 25 years of planning, there has been no impact in certain regions in this country. A study will reveal that the regional disparities have been aggravated. As the saying goes, the strength of the chain lies in the weakest link. A study of the past performance makes a very sad commentary.

A study of the State *per capita* income which constitutes a dependable composite indication of relative prosperity or backwardness of different States, shows that Orissa is one of the States having a very low *per capita* income. The gap between national *per capita* income and State *per capita* income, which was Rs1 80 in 1950-51, increased to Rs. 96.3 in 1974-75 and Rs. 87.3 in 1975-76. In 1976-77 the *per capita* income in Orissa is likely to decline on account of unfavourable weather conditions prevailing in the State.

If you make a study of the Plan-outlays State-wise, you will be surprised to find that the allocation is always more for affluent States. For an affluent State like Punjab the *per capita* outlay in the First Plan was Rs. 175 while for Orissa it was only Rs. 56. Similarly, in the Second Plan it was Rs. 146 for Punjab and Rs. 54 for Orissa. In the Third Plan, it was Rs. 212 for Punjab and Rs. 120 for Orissa. During the Fourth Plan period, Punjab was split into Punjab and Haryana. The Plan *per capita* allocation during the Fourth Plan was

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Punjab Rs. 316, Haryana Rs. 358 and Orissa Rs. 113. In the Fifth Plan the same story has been repeated—Punjab Rs. 748, Haryana Rs. 599 and Orissa Rs. 267, and an affluent State like Maharashtra Rs. 460. Increased outlay for more affluent States simply widens the gulf of disparity between the advanced and backward States. I am stressing this point now because the Sixth Plan is on the anvil. I would request that there should be no repetition of the old mistake. In fact, this is one of the promises in the Janata Party Manifesto I hope there will be no inconsistency between precept and practice.

Even within the State there are regions within are much more undeveloped. Even though those areas are rich in natural resources, they have remained untapped and so those areas remained backward always. That is the reason why during the discussion on the President's Address, my friend, Dr. Basant Narayan Singh pleaded for a separate State of Chottanagpur. Like Chottanagpur and Eastern U.P. Western Orissa is also comparatively much more backward. In spite of the natural resources, the standard of living of the people of that area is much below the poverty line.

That is why the previous Government taking expert advice from Messrs. Kuljeans and M. N. Dastur; suggested the establishment of the second steel plant at Nayagarh in Keonjhar district. But I am surprised to hear that it is going to be shifted to the Minister's constituency at Paradip. It should not be done. Similarly, for the aluminium plant the more suitable place is Jaipatna in Kalahandi district, so that the electricity from the Indravati power house in Kalahandi can be used for this plant, because for an aluminium plant electricity is the raw material and it should be cheaply available. Since we would be generating

600 hw of hydel power, this is the ideal place. Further, 15 miles away, from that place, in Bafalimali, we have mineral resources, about 196 million tonnes of established high grade bauxite ore, according to the Geological Survey of India. Yet, instead of putting up an aluminium plant there, now it has been suggested that it should be shifted to Koraput.

Similarly, there is the Rangali dam project which will submerge large areas of alluvial tracts and displace 80,000 people. Now there is a talk that a project will be taken up at Tikarpara, at the cost of the people of West Orissa. I would, suggest that this project should be considered on humanitarian consideration. If the Government want all round development of Orissa, every part of Orissa should be simultaneously developed, not one part at the cost of the underprivileged people of another part where the people are below the starvation line. So, I strongly oppose this Rangoli project and proposal for Tikarpara project.

Coming to the hard realities of Budget, I would be failing in my duty if I do not speak unpalatable truth. This Budget is highly inflationary Rs. 1050 crores deficit is unprecedented and unthinkable. Experts say that the prices will shoot up by 11 per cent. But I believe that the prices will shoot up by 15 per cent. The purchasing power of the rupee will also go down. I was listening with rapt attention to the speech of my friend, Prof. R. K. Amin. He was expecting a moon that the balance of trade may improve, that there may be remittances from the Gulf countries and we will be able to make up the deficit. But, I think, he is in the midst of a mid summer night dream.

Further imposition of excise duty will lead to industrial recession. The prices of every consumer item will go up and all those items will be

available in plenty in the shops but there will be no purchasing power of the people to buy them. The Finance Minister has cast his net of indirect taxation on every conceivable item. In this regard, I beg to submit that since these duties fall on either crucial production inputs or almost on all commodities, there is bound to be upward push to the prices of most manufactured products. It is well known that excise duties impinge more harshly on small scale units vis-a-vis large scale units. Since in industry large scale production is generally cheaper than small scale production, the ability of the large scale firms to bear the burden of additional duties is greater than that of small scale firms.

Then the entire economic thinking behind the Budget does not appear to be in favour of promotion of lower capital intensification.

Sir, while this country has been passing through power crisis and non-availability of power and as a result of that so many working days of the industry are being lost, I am surprised to find that the Finance Minister comes with the proposal to put a duty of Rs. 5/- per ton on coal and two paise per unit on electricity generated. Power is the most important means of production. Even for raising coal, we need electrical gadgets and for using those electrical gadgets, we will be needing power. So, we are creating a more vicious circle. So far as electricity is concerned, it is in the Concurrent List and I find that various State Governments also have put duty on electricity. So, I would like to be assured that there should be no double duty on electricity generated or consumed from the Central side and from the State side.

My next feeling is that it will stagnate industrial development. Though the purpose is to lay emphasis on rural industries and it seems to me a very noble objective, I do not think

it would be so easy to achieve it. What is rural industry? How can a rural industry be started with an amount of Rs. 10,000 on which the concession given is only 50 per cent? Even this concession is being given for the new equity shares of new companies. I can hardly understand how they will be able to get any dividend because gestation period would not have passed by that time. So, in this respect, I beg to submit that if the intention is rapid industrial growth, incentives should be given for larger investments in the new corporate sectors.

An attempt has been made in this regard. Although it is a laudable attempt, it is not an adequate attempt. Last year, some concession was given on capital gains and it has been withdrawn before the objective could be achieved.

Another big problem is how to utilize the black money. By demonetization of one thousand rupee note, no problem has been solved. Only the tip of the iceberg has been touched. There is plenty of black money in this country. We have seen how money flows in the elections. Even in the post-election period, there is horse trading of the MLAs. How this money is being utilized? The other day, in reply to a question, the Government gave a list of nearly 200 companies who subscribed more than Rs. 1 lakh to the souvenirs of the various political parties. If the Government wants that this black money could be utilised for nation building purposes, they can take a leaf from Belgium. In the post-war period, in Belgium, they gave full authority to all those possessing money to go in for tenements, and nobody was going to ask them from which source they got the money and the entire Belgium was rebuilt within a short time, even though Belgium was totally destroyed in the Second World War.

If you want to put an end to the effect of black money, I beg to submit that all the political parties should

[Shri P. K. Deo]

be registered under the Registration of Society Act of 1860, and they should submit their annual audited accounts for public scrutiny. Then only you can stop this black money.

I would like to draw your attention to another constitutional issue and that is Article 269 of the Constitution. In Article 269 of the Constitution, it has been very clearly stated that any collection from advertisements or newspapers should be fully assigned to the States. But, I think, there has been a deliberate infringement of the Constitution by taking away the fiscal power, from the States and Centre is arrogating that power. I think some thought should be given to this aspect.

There has been no indication of curbing wasteful expenditure, administrative waste specially on Defence. In the context of our present better relations with our neighbours, we can reduce our Defence expenditure. The administrative machinery should tighten their belt and public sector undertakings should ensure better capacity utilization. They should compete with the private sector. I cannot understand why any price preference or purchase preference should be given. The prices should be decided according to the normal law of supply and demand and consumer is after all the king; he has to pay every pie through his nose. All permits and quota system should go away and the creative initiative of the man should be utilized fully so that we can march on the road to progress. If any preference has to be given, it should be given to small scale sector. In this respect, I would submit only one instance. In so far as PCC railway sleepers are concerned if the small scale industry can produce concrete sleepers according to ISI standard and if they can stand vigorous test, then the preference should be given to them instead of asking the monopoly houses or public sector undertakings to start manufacturing these sleepers.

I take my hat off and give my congratulations to the Finance Minister for the outlay of Rs. 500 crores for the dairy development in the country—Operation Flood. He comes from the Kaira district which famous milk project "AMUL" we all know. I sincerely hope that all the districts will be converted like Kaira six years from 197-777.

Lastly I conclude with the remark that while the public debt has increased from 16,000 crores of rupees in 1973-74 to Rs. 29,000 crores in 1978-79, an increase of nearly 70 per cent in 5 years while the increase in national income is only 20 per cent. So this aspect has to be borne in mind.

On the whole, without raising the purchasing power of the rural people this Budget will drain the rural purchasing power and their saving capacity.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): The budget of any government is a key document which briefly ruminates on the past, surveys the present and affords us a peep into the future, the prospects of progress and achievement in the future. As such the general discussion on the Budget is an important event in Parliament and, therefore, I had thought and expected that it would be allotted more time than had been done. I have got before me figures for the last few years from 1970 and I have found that in all these years the time allotted or utilized has been from 18 to 20 hours. Even in the moribund Lok Sabha of the emergency in 1976, the time actually spent and utilised was 17 hours, and last year, the first year of the Janata government, the time spent was 20 hours 26 minutes. I hope the time will be increased so that more members can participated..... (Interruptions).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Time must be increased.

AN HON. MEMBER: The Minister can reply on Monday.

MR CHAIRMAN You can represent it to your Whip

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH
Last year it was 20 hours 26 minutes

Yesterday my hon friend on the opposite side Shri T A Pai waxed loud and eloquent and said—these were his very words—that politics in this country had a vested interest in poverty. No Member of the Congress Party could have made a more candid confession. I think it will rank as the most candid confession of the year, if not of the decade, by the Congress because that was the slogan, *Garibi Hatao*, which swept him, his leader whom he followed meekly and timidly for six years and then exposed her and repudiated her before the Shah Commission very recently, to power. He and his Party and his leader came to power in 1971, exploiting power *Garibi Hatao*, a hollow and hypocritical slogan with which they bamboozled the gullible people in our country. Actually, the result was *Gariban Ko Muta* and not *Garibi Hatao* during six years from 1971–77.

Here I have some tell-tale figures as to what they did what the Congress Party did since 1952. The second Five Year Plan stated that the number of unemployed was 55 lakhs in 1955. The Third Five Year Plan said that in 1961 the number of unemployed had increased to 90 lakhs. At the end of the Third Plan, in 1966 the unemployed numbered 150 lakhs. After three years of the Plan holiday 1966–69 the number increased to about 200 lakhs or 2 crores. By the end of 1976 the total number of those unemployed stood at 35 crores approximately. Unemployment in India is about 8 per cent. It is possibly the highest proportion all over the world. Under-employment is endemic and wide-spread.

The growth of population has con-

tributed only marginally to this phenomenon. Population has grown 1-1/2 times during the last 25 years but unemployment has grown seven times between 1952 and 1976. The then Government's policy of large scale industrialisation resulted in a situation that in 30 years only 55 lakhs jobs were found in the large industrial sector. Emphasis was laid on large industrial sector and the urbanisation of India by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru but towards the end of 1963, during the mid term appraisal of the then Plan, he confessed (I was then a Member of the House) that the Plans had gone awry, had gone haywire, because over-emphasis had been laid on gigantism, giantism—I am not sure what word he used,—and more attention should have been paid to small industries, cottage industries, village industries and small irrigation tanks and to agriculture. But that was too late. He passed away a few months later—in 1964.

In the 1961 census the proportion of agricultural workers among all the cultivators was 16.9 per cent. In 1971 census it grew upto 25.4 per cent. By 1976 it had increased further and now it stands at 30 per cent approximately. In physical terms it means that about 2 crores, 20 million petty cultivators have been reduced to the status of landless workers during 1961 to 1976, in fifteen years time.

Concentration of our resources on big industries, and urbanisation had resulted in the stultification of our countryside, and consequently no new dynamism has been generated which could absorb the unemployed.

I am glad that the Finance Minister has tried to make a frontal attack on this basic malaise of our country—poverty and unemployment. This was the note on which he ended his speech on the 28th of February. I quote the last sentence.

"The economic situation of the country is exceptionally favourable

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

at present for a bold step forward. This Budget is such a step." This is the gilded hope. But there is a leaden anxiety—contract between the gold and lead—and the Minister has stated perhaps outside the House. I am not sure where, that much depends upon the implementation, efficient implementation, of the projects by State Administration, by the State Governments. He has tried to pump in funds naturally because the policy of the Janata Government in conformity with the policy of the Janata Party, more allocations have been made for the rural sector, for the countryside. for developing the rural people and the countryside. But, here again the kingpin or the linchpin of the entire operation is land reforms

What is needed is expeditious and efficient implementation of land reforms, so that the landless cultivators, the landless labourers, will be given some little homestead of their own, some little huts of their own, some wherewithal to cultivate their lands. Collectivism may not suit us, but we should encourage the service cooperatives and I think—if I may make that suggestion—the Government should make out a definite plan to see that cooperatives of agricultural workers are given all facilities for starting cottage industries and for the cultivation of reclaimed waste lands.

Coming to the same sector of rural industries, cottage industries, village industries and so on, I must say, due emphasis must be laid on these, which will generate employment. Why? Because, this is what has been calculated by an economist regarding the assessment of the employment potential involved in large-scale industry, small-scale industry and the cottage industry.

Sir, it has been calculated that in respect of the Large-scale industry,

for the purpose of creating one job, the scale of investment required is of the order of Rs. 30,000.

Sir, in respect of the Small-scale industry, for the purpose of securing one job, the investment would be of the order of Rs. 30,000.

Now, in respect of the cottage industry, for securing the same job, the investment needed is only Rs. 2,000.

Therefore, Sir, in our country, where capital is so scarce, cottage industries can give employment to fifteen times more number of persons for the same investment as in a large-scale industry. This is my point. In conformity with our Economic Policy Statements, Government should declare these cottage industries as priority sectors for bank finance. Rural industries in each district should be helped by banks in respect of their raw materials and so on. Basic village industries should be established there with financial assistance from the commercial banks and other financial institutions. The Reserve Bank of India and other commercial banks should immediately be directed to help these village industries in every way. Each of our Nationalised Banks should be asked to specialise in one particular industry.

Sir, the least that the Government can do, is to prepare a list of luxury goods and services, and they should declare that no Bank Credit shall be made available hereafter to the production of those luxury goods and services.

I will come to another cognate question, Sir, and that is, Agricultural Income-tax. I am of the view personally, that there should be an Agricultural Income-tax. You may introduce Agricultural Income-tax with a ceiling a limit, of income of, say, Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 20,000. At present ordinary income-tax limit is Rs. 10,000, I think.

AN. HON. MEMBER: It is a State subject.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: But we can give a lead or advise to the States from here. We can do that. Make it Rs. 20,000 in respect of the Agricultural Income-tax and that will take care of the question of the Sales-tax.

16.54 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair.]

I say this because, as you know, there is a certain allergy to the abolition of Sales-tax by the State Government. If the Agricultural Income-tax is introduced, this problem could be solved.

Sir, I would like the Government to give thought to this question of imposing agricultural income-tax.

Now, coming to the land reforms question, the Congress Government, for thirty years, had only mouthed the slogan of landreforms but they had not undertaken any serious effort to introduce expeditiously and efficiently the landreforms which they had talked much about. It is hightime for the Janata Government to take it up soon and see to it that it is efficiently enforced, because, without that, all this money is not likely to benefit and reach the poor peasants. Therefore, there is a fear in my mind—I hope, it won't come true—that if this is not done or if the landreforms are not taken up seriously, the green revolution may turn into a red revolution—God forbid, I do not wish that it happens. This is an apprehension in my mind if it is not taken up earnestly, vigorously and expeditiously.

Then, Sir, the related *sine qua non* for the implementation of the projects outlined in the budget is the overhaul in administration. The Prime Minister was the presiding deity of that Commission—the Administrative Reforms Commission; that was some

years ago and he presided over the Commission for a year or two and then he became the Deputy Prime Minister. But, he was in touch with the Commission all-through and, therefore, I would like to know how many reports of the Commission have been implemented. I was on that Commission and I know we submitted about 20 reports. The Leader of the Opposition knows about this Commission's reports. He has seen some of the reports in his capacity as the Home Minister at that time. The Commission submitted 20 reports and till 1976, if my memory serves me aright, only 8 or 9 of the reports have been processed or dealt with adequately. The other reports were gathering dust in the shelf, in the almirahs and in the cupboards of the Home Ministry or some other ministries of the Central Government. I would like to know about it. The Prime Minister naturally should be interested in this matter. I hope he will give early thought to this matter of the implementation of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission. In case they are not to be implemented, the reason should be given as to why they are not to be implemented. That is a very important matter so far as administration is concerned because, what we want in this country is an administrative meritocracy if I may put it that way. And that is the only instrument which can make the Parliamentary democracy work efficiently and effectively. In an administrative meritocracy, the generalists and specialists and all the services work harmoniously and smoothly, and merit is recognised so that there is a smooth symbiosis, that is, living together and working together of the generalists and the specialists and the different services of the administration.

The problem that has bedevilled good administration in this country—apart from inefficiency—has been cor-

[Shri N. K. Shewalker]

ruption also, which I am sorry to say the Congress Government promoted and connived at during thirty years of their mis-rule. It was with great effort that in the Third Lok Sabha, and earlier also we tried to raise so many issues with regard to corruption which bedevilled the administration but the then Prime Minister at times—unfortunately for the country—put personal friendship above national interest. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru turned a blind eye and did not take action until in the Third Lok Sabha we succeeded in driving home our charges and get enquiries instituted into the charges against the then Punjab Chief Minister and also a Cabinet Minister here at the Centre.

17 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the fount of corruption has been at the top. It seeps from top to bottom. Big bosses in politics, big bureaucrats, big businessmen and big farmers were in collusion and were helping one another during those thirty years of Congress misrule.

The Janata Government has started well. The Home Minister and the Prime Minister have been emphasising with all the strength at their command that this political corruption and administrative corruption should end and I do hope that vigorous steps will be taken to see that this disease and this malaise which bedevils the administration is eradicated. If it cannot be eradicated, it should be minimised very quickly, because otherwise all administration will go to pieces if that is not tackled at the earliest opportunity and ended.

The Finance Minister has made various allocations and has been patting himself on the back that he has fulfilled the promises of the Janata Government made during the elections for various things such as electrification, agricultural and allied services, irrigation, flood control, fertilisers, rural electrification, rural roads, etc etc. It

is good, Sir, electrification also has been included in this. I remember it was Lenin who had said, who coined an epigram or equation, when he was asked about the need for electrification, that Communism is equal to Soviet Russia plus electrification. That is the importance he gave to electrification. In 1917 Russia was a backward country. It was as backward as India is today or perhaps a little more so. Therefore, Sir, I am glad this has been given high priority in the Budget.

Sir, I would like to refer to another matter and that is the Finance Minister has expressed anxiety with regard to the implementation of projects by State administrations and therefore he proposes to have monitoring cell to watch and keep track of the implementation of the projects by State administrations. I do hope that this monitoring cell is not a purely bureaucratic cell. Sir, we have established in this country unfortunately a sort of pseudo-socialisation through nationalisation. Nationalisation during the Congress regime had led to Governmentalisation and bureaucratisation. It should be, in reality, socialisation. Otherwise, it only leads to worse happenings and worse developments, if it is only bureaucratisation and Governmentalisation. Then, there is decentralisation. That is one of the promises we have made, the Janata Party has made, in our election manifesto. I am not for that half-hearted, half-way-house of examining, scrutinising or having a dialogue of, Centre-State relations. A demand has been raised in some quarters to examine Centre-State relations and what that demand means, in effect is that the State Governments should have more powers. State Governments should have more financial powers, more administrative powers become very powerful themselves and the Centre should part with its powers. But what I am interested in, what I want to emphasise is that this Demand, I will not say a bogus demand is a half-hearted demand, it is a quasi-demand, it is a pseudo demand. What is wanted today is decentralisation of

all powers—political, economic, administrative, financial, right from the Centre to the Gram Panchayats, all these levels to the various levels from the Centre. And for that, I would be happy if the Government does appoint an Expert Committee or takes all parties into confidence or the Janata Party itself which constitutes the Government, today has an all-party conference to discuss this matter at leisure, not at too great a leisure but speedily, so that this controversy, unseemly controversy of Centre-State relations, this and that, is not carried on ad nauseum in public. Let us go about it, let us have decentralisation, Mahatma Gandhi himself was for decentralisation. I remember during his last days, in 1944 also, when he was interviewed by an American publicist, John Gunther or somebody else—he was asked “what, Mahatmaji, is your concept of an ideal of a model system for India?” He said in his inimitable style: “I would vest powers in the Gram Panchayat. Let the Village Panchayat have a District Panchayat, the District Panchayat have the Provincial Panchayat or a State Panchayat and then let us have the national Panchayat, what is called the Panchayati Raj”. Then the American publicist asked him “Well, Mahatmaji, it sounds very much like the Soviet System. It is very much like Soviet system”. And Gandhiji said with his characteristic humility “I do not know much about foreign politics. I have not read about Soviet Russia. I have not read about other foreign countries, but from my own experience, I feel that this is a good system for India, and if it does resemble the Soviet system. Why should we not take something good from whether it is Soviet Russia, whether it is America or whether it is some other country? Why should we not take something good from other countries of the world?” And so it is that he recommended the Panchayati Raj system that has fallen into desuetude or fallen into the doldrums in the last few years. But I am glad that the Janata Government

has appointed a Committee recently headed by Shri Ashoka Mehta to scrutinise and examine the achievements or failures of Panchayati Raj institutions in India, and I hope that that enquiry would lead to strengthening the Village Panchayat system as adumbrated in our Constitution. In the Constitution, one of the Directive Principle is to strengthen the Village Panchayat as an organ of our republican system of Government.

Therefore, it is the bounden duty of the government to proceed about this matter also.

Before I close I should like to touch one subject; I do so with considerable trepidation; I do it with some hesitation and that is the issue of prohibition. It has been before the public and it has been in the minds of the nation, of the country during the last so many months. It is true that there is a Directive Principle in the Constitution to that effect, that except for medicinal purposes, intoxicating drinks and drugs should be prohibited. There are so many other Directive Principles also; we have forgotten them. Free compulsory primary education—that has fallen completely into oblivion—and government after government had been the victim of amnesia with regard to that Directive Principle of education.

Be that as it may, even if prohibition is taken up as an issue to be implemented, as a project to be implemented, I for one would not be sorry if Prohibition could be effectively and successfully implemented. The loss of revenue and the heavy expenditure incurred on its implementation would be more than amply compensated by the improvement in the condition of life of the millions addicted to the evil of drink. But the question of question is: can it be effectively and successfully implemented? Here is the Leader of the Opposition; he knew what happened in Bombay during those years of Prohibition. The Prime Minister was himself the Chief Minister of Bombay during those years. I remember, if my memory does not betray me, it came as a shock that in the servant's quarters

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

of Dr Gilder the then Health Minister in Bombay an illicit distillation plant was discovered.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA (Tumkur)

There is no such surprise in the quarters of Shri Raj Narain

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH It came in the papers, it came as a big shock I remember that Turkey tried to introduce Prohibition many years ago and then it was discovered that the Inspector General of Police was himself involved, he was implicated in bootlegging, not himself but through him it was going on and he was involved in the racket of illicit liquor therefore prohibition was given up in hot haste It happened many years ago in the United States also (An hon Member Flourishing cottage industry)

The Government have a four year phased programme, that is what they are doing But will this total prohibition do? Some States have not agreed, Jammu and Kashmir Nagaland have not agreed to introduce Prohibition There is a programme of partial prohibition in some states and in some areas and complete prohibition in other areas It is a complex pattern of wet days, dry days, partially wet days, etc I do not know what the pattern is going to be in Delhi That will lead, I am afraid to more difficulties and more complications to the police and the enforcement staff And the only people who will say Prohibition Zindabad Janata Government Zindabad will be the bootleggers and the enforcement staff Even now I pray to God that prohibition may succeed But if it does not, I do hope that the government will have the moral courage to review the whole thing and see to it that the Bombay farcical, fraud is not repeated on a larger scale through the Central government also I am glad the Leader of the Opposition is smiling; perhaps, it shows his tacit consent He knows the story, inside out of Bombay, Maharashtra of those years, unfortunate years.

Therefore, now, one last word about controls. I know that in a scarce economy there should be controls and you cannot do without control. But it is also necessary to free the people from the red tape of the bureaucracy and also unnecessary controls And, therefore, I would suggest that the Government should appoint what I may call a Controls Commission, to which the Government should approach every three months or six months or one year and convince them of the need for retaining control in any particular commodity, in any particular area or sector because with the experience of the last thirty years that wherever control has been introduced, has been enforced, corruption has become decontrolled That has been our unfortunate experience in the last thirty years

With that I would close for the present I would only like to say in the end that we stand for socialism, Gandhian socialism or democratic socialism firmly founded on moral and spiritual values, which the previous Government completely ignored and cast into the dust We do not want that Our democracy, our socialism must, should, be founded on moral and spiritual values But at the same time let us not try to bamboozle the people by saying that we want socialism, because democracy should be the infrastructure, the base should be democracy Otherwise, Sir,—may I crave your indulgence and the indulgence of the House for repeating an equation which I formulated some years ago—and I still stand by it—and that is a political equation—socialism minus democracy plus violence is equal to either fascism or communism Socialism minus democracy plus violence organised or unorganised leads us to fascism or communism and that was what Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her cohorts tried to foist on this country

But last year the people successfully resurrected democracy And now Congressmen are repenting, I do not

know whether it is real repentance or crocodile tears, but now they are repenting. Let us leave them to their penitence; let us leave them, I won't say to let them stew in their own juice, but leave them to their own tears, to their own grief and sorrow and let us hope that they will resolve never to repeat that thing again. To my mind, Sir, fascism and communism are the obverse and reverse of the same coin. That is why I said socialism minus democracy plus violence will lead us to either fascism or communism and therefore, we must avoid both and therefore, we must have democracy, let us first strengthen the base of democracy. Ours is a sovereign democratic republic and we must strengthen our democracy first and see to it that it is founded firmly on moral and spiritual values. If we pay heed to that, all will be well with us. Otherwise, I am afraid, worse may befall us.

I, therefore, extend to the Budget my critical support and do hope that the expectations of the Finance Minister will be fulfilled by implementing, by expeditiously implementing all the Plan projects and also by over-hauling the administration, so that the administration is carried on by people who have got a sense of duty and dedication. One last word and that is, let the fanatical loyalists—of course, every serviceman is loyal to the Government but there are occasions when one should draw the line—let the fanatical loyalists of the old administration, fanatical loyalists of the old regime, who showed a zeal worthy of a better cause, let them not continue in service. The Government have got powers to retire them, they have got the powers to retire them after 25 years of service. They can retire any serviceman if he does not come up to their expectations. And so also the business bosses, the big businessmen who are haunting the corridors of power in Delhi now. Many of them were head over heels in love with the old regime and they tried to derive advantage from that regime. And they now want the same thing

from this regime. Let this Government beware of this, lest worse befall this country.

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा (रायपुर) :
वित्त मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत बजट पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस बजट के लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ। पिछले तीस वर्षों में जहाँ इस राष्ट्र को कोई दिशा नहीं दी गई थी वहाँ उन्होंने अपने इस बजट में एक नई दिशा देने का प्रयत्न और प्रयास किया है जिसके लिए वह हादिक बधाई के पात्र हैं।

देश में करोड़ों व्यक्ति ग्रामीण श्रमकों में अपना जीवन यापन कर रहे हैं। उनकी दृष्टि इस बजट पर भी और वे उत्सुकतापूर्वक देख रहे थे कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए वित्त मंत्री बजट में क्या व्यवस्था करते हैं। इस बजट में उसकी झलक दिखाई पड़ती है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो बातें मैं उठाने जा रहा हूँ उनको इस बजट में जोड़ने का प्रयास और प्रयत्न होना चाहिये।

राष्ट्र के सामने आज सबसे भयंकर समस्या बिद्युत् का सकट है। यह सकट नहीं है। इस सकट के निपटने के लिए बजट में 22 अरब रुपये का प्रायोजन किया गया है। यह बहुत ही कम है। यदि वास्तव में हम अपने देश का कन्याण और भला चाहते हैं तो हमें बार फुटिंग पर इसके बारे में निर्णय लेने होंगे। यदि हम बगला देश का बर्तन उठा सकते हैं तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि बिद्युत् की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए उसी प्रकार का एक और बर्तन न उठा सकें। इसके लिए चालीस अरब रुपये की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। अपने बाले वर्षों में आप देश को एक नई दिशा देने की बात सोच रहे हैं। तब शायद उसमें आपकी सफलता मिल सकती है। अन्यथा इस 22 अरब रुपये से हम उस दिशा में सफल हो सकेंगे, इसमें मुझे शक है।

कृषि, उद्योग, सिंचाई, व्यापार, रक्षा, जहाजरानी आदि सभी जगहों पर बिद्युत् की

[श्री राजेंद्र कुमार शर्मा]

आवश्यकता पड़ती है। विद्युत् हर स्थान पर उपलब्ध है। स्थिति यह है कि यदि कुम्बि के लिए विद्युत् की आवश्यकता पड़ती है तो सर्वोत्तम एरियाइज के अन्दर कट लगाना हम को पड़ जाता है। इससे सारी इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर हो जाती है। आब उद्योगों की स्थिति बहुत भर्त्सक है। लघु उद्योग धंधे अंदर में अटके हुए हैं। कोई नया आवसी लघु उद्योग धंधा लगाने की बात सोच भी नहीं सकता है क्योंकि जो स्थिति है वह प्रत्यक्षपूर्ण है जिसका मुकाबला उसको भविष्य में करना पड़ सकता है। इसके इतर के बारे में उसके पैर इमनगा जावे हैं। और अनुरोध है कि इसकी प्रोर प्राप विवेक रूप से ध्यात हैं।

एक और बात को प्राप देखें। भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स के द्वारा विद्युतीकरण के लिए टरबाइज बनाए जा रहे हैं। उनकी स्थिति भी बहुत खराब है। उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर बारह पावर प्राजैक्ट्स चल रही हैं। उनमें से नौ में भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स के टरबाइज हैं। उन 9 में से अधिकतर रोज बिगड़े रहते हैं। जितनी राज्य सरकार घोषणा करती है उतनी बिजली देने में वह समर्थ नहीं है। इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि इम्पोर्ट किया जाये वह तमाम सामान जो विद्युतीकरण बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक है। प्राज हमारे पास विदेशी मुद्रा है इसलिये टरबाइज को और विद्युतीकरण से सम्बन्धित साज सामान को इम्पोर्ट किया जाय ताकि इस संकट को जो कि बिजली का है, दूर किया जा सके। यदि हमने ऐसा कर दिया तो हम अपने देश का कल्याण कर सकेंगे। अन्यथा ईश्वर के भरोसे रह कर अपने देश का कल्याण नहीं कर सकते हैं। पिछले 30 सालों की जो जिम्मेदारी हमारे ऊपर धायी है उसको निपटाने के लिये बहुत मेहनत की जरूरत है। लेकिन यदि हमदे उतना साज सामान नहीं जुटाया तो हमारी सारी मेहनत बेकार जायेगी।

भूमि की आर्थिक समस्याओं ने बहुत ऊँचे धरते धरते विचार रखे हैं। लेकिन मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के दृष्टिकोण से अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि पिछले 30 सालों में उत्तर प्रदेश इसमा पिछड़ गया है जिसका मूल कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार की धक्केलना है। मैं कुछ आंकड़ों के द्वारा बिना झुकी की को बताना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश संसार के राष्ट्रों में सातवें नम्बर पर आता है जिसकी जनसंख्या 10 करोड़ है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश को यहाँ पर एक साधारण प्रदेश की तरह से देखा जाता है, जैसे पंजाब और हरियाणा जो हमारे प्रदेश के सामने केवल 10 वां प्राय हैं जो हमारी एक कमिश्नरी में ही समा जायें। और जब अनुदान दिया जाता है तो उसको पंजाब, हरियाणा, वेस्ट बंगाल और महाराष्ट्र की तुलना में घाट दी जाती है। प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो हमारे देश के आंकड़े बताते हैं यू० पी० की 87 करोड़ रु० दिया गया जो कि प्रति व्यक्ति पीछे 14 रु० पड़ा। और उस के मुकाबले में पंजाब में 141 करोड़, वेस्ट बंगाल में 113 करोड़ रु० दिया गया। दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में यू० पी० को 121 करोड़ रु० दिया गया जो प्रति व्यक्ति पीछे खर्चा पड़ा 18 रु०। पंजाब में 88 करोड़ दिया गया और एक व्यक्ति के पीछे 48 रु० पड़े। इसी तरह से वेस्ट बंगाल को 73 करोड़ रु० दिया गया और वहाँ एक व्यक्ति पीछे 24 रु० पड़े। परकैपिटला इन्कम जो 1964-65 के अन्दर यू० पी० में 374 रु०, पंजाब में 575 रु०, महाराष्ट्र में 526 रु०, वेस्ट बंगाल में 498 रु० थी। 1975-76 में यू० पी० में 781 रु०, महाराष्ट्र में 1,330 रु०, पंजाब में 1,580 रु०, वेस्ट बंगाल में 1,046 रु० थी। भारत की पर कैपिटला इन्कम 366 रु० और यू० पी० की 250 रु०। यह आंकड़े स्वयं बताते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितना हमोर किया गया। अभी कुछ वास्तविक व्यवस्था कर रहे थे कि यू० पी० के प्रधान मंत्री थे। यदि यू० पी० के प्रधान मंत्री थे तो यू० पी० की जनता ने बता दिया कि

कुछबै 30 वर्ष तक जो हमारे साथ व्यवहार किया उससे वहाँ की जनता सन्तुष्ट नहीं है और इसीलिये इस बार वह चुन कर नहीं आयी ।

पशुधन का विषय भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है । 500 करोड़ रु० का आयोजन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बजट में किया है । यह विषय बहुत साधारण मा मालूम पड़ता है और रुपया बहुत मालूम पड़ता है । जब कि मेरी दृष्टि में यह रुपया बहुत नगण्य है । आज संसार के अन्य देशों के मुकाबले में हमारे देश का दुधार जानवर डेढ़ किलो एबरेज दूध देता है, जब कि डेनमार्क, अमरीका, इंग्लैंड आदि अन्य देशों के जानवर 20 किलो एबरेज दूध दे रहे हैं । इसी कारण हमारे यहाँ दुर्गीति है । इसकी रोक के लिये हमारे पास कोई पर्याप्त साधन नहीं है । आज देहात में दुधार जानवरों का अभाव हो चुका है । यदि हम वास्तव में ग्रामीण अंचल, पिछड़े वर्ग, दरिद्र वर्ग और हरिजनो का कल्याण करना चाहते हैं तो हमें चाहिये कि दरबाजे पर दुधार जानवर बांध दिये जायें जिससे इन लोगों के जीवन में एक नई सहज देखने को मिलेगी और कायापलट हो जायगी । दुधार जानवर केवल इनके परिवार की समस्या का ही समाधान नहीं करेगे बल्कि अनाज, सब्जी, दाल और तेल वगैरा की समस्या का भी समाधान करेगे । यदि इस पर विस्तार से गहराई से विचार किया जायें तो यह बात बहुत गंभीर है ।"

सचार्ह प्रश्निये तो भौलैमिक की हार के बाव पालियामेंट की कमेटी नियुक्त की जाती हैं यह जानने के लिये कि हमारी हाकी की हार का क्या कारण है ? उसकी हार का कारण है हमारी फिजीकल बीकनैस, शारीरिक रूप से हम गिरते जा रहे हैं । हमारे भाने वाले बच्चे और पीढी के लिय पर्याप्त भोजन उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

सचार्ह यह है कि भौलैमिक में अन्य देश जो हमारी प्रतिस्पर्धा में आते थे जब तक

वह हमारी टैक्नीक नहीं जानते थे हमसे हार खाते थे । जैसे ही उन्होंने हमारी टैक्नीक सीख ली, जहाँ हम उन पर पहले 20, 20 गोल करते थे बाद में 15, 10, 5 और 1 पर आ गये । अब उन्होंने हमारे ऊपर गोल करने की बौछार करनी शुरू कर दी है । कारण कि हम फिजीकली बीक हो रहे हैं । हमारे देश में आज खाने, पीने के सामान का अभाव है । हमारे 80 फीसदी भाई गांव में रहते हैं, उनको देने के लिये हमारे पास कुछ नहीं है ।

हमारा कहना है कि 500 करोड़ रुपये के स्थान पर हमें इससे दुगुनी राशि मिलनी चाहिये और खाने वाले 5 वर्षों में जनसा सरकार को यह घोषणा करनी चाहिये कि हर घर में हम दुधार गाय बंधवा देंगे ।

इसके साथ-साथ अगर 5 वर्षों में हाई ईलंड बैराइट देश में काया पलट सकती है, अगर 10 साल पूर्व की स्थिति पर विचार करे तो एक एकड़ में 5 क्विंटल गेहूँ देने वाली बैराइट होती थी जिससे देश में भुखमरी हो सकती थी लेकिन दुनिया के साइटिस्टो ने हाई ईलंड बैराइट की खोज की जिससे 5 क्विंटल के स्थान पर 20 क्विंटल गेहूँ पैदा होने लगी और अनाज के मामले में बहुत कुछ आत्मविभरता हो गई । इसी तरह अगर हम जगह जगह न्यूक्लियस सेंटर खोल दे तो उनमें रिसर्च कर के डेढ़ किलो दूध देने वाले जानवरों के स्थान पर अधिक दूध देने वाले जानवर तैयार कर सकते हैं और 2, 4 वर्षों में धीरे-धीरे भारी मात्रा में परिवर्तन देखने को मिल सकता है ।

भारत में साक्षरता 1951 में 16.6 थी और उत्तर प्रदेश में 10.8 थी । 1972 में भारत में 29.5 हो गई और उत्तर प्रदेश में यह 21.7 हो गई । इसका मूल कारण उत्तर प्रदेश के पास धन का अभाव था जिससे वह जूझ नहीं सकता था । जब तक उसके पास धन की व्यवस्था नहीं कराई जायेगी, यह कार्य

[श्री राजेंद्र कुमार शर्मा]

हो नहीं सकता। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में केवल प्राइमरी स्कूलों में 1 करोड़ 12 लाख 42 हजार छात्र पढ़ रहे हैं, इससे पूरा एक देश बन जाता है। जो हमारे बच्चे प्राइमरी में एजुकेशन पा रहे हैं उस पर 1 अरब 9 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो रहा है, लेकिन हायर एजुकेशन के लिये हमारे पास कुछ नहीं है। प्राइमरी एजुकेशन की जहा व्यवस्था है, स्कूल बिल्डिंग नहीं है, टीचर्स नहीं हैं तो ऐसी स्थिति में इस देश का भविष्य क्या होगा, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

अगर हमारी एजुकेशन की यही स्थिति हुई तो मेरा अनुरोध है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की इन समस्याओं की ओर केन्द्रीय सरकार तुरन्त ध्यान दे और स्पेशल ग्रांट की व्यवस्था कर प्रदेश की समस्याओं का समाधान करे।

अब मैं विद्युत की दृष्टि से उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति बताना चाहता हूँ। भारत की जनसंख्या का 16 फीसदी भाग उत्तर प्रदेश में है, लेकिन वहाँ विद्युत का उत्पादन भारत के कुल विद्युत-उत्पादन का 10 फीसदी हो रहा है। महाराष्ट्र, केरल और पंजाब हम से कहीं आगे हैं। मध्य प्रदेश भी हम से आगे है। इस का दुष्परिणाम यह देखने में आ रहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश से औद्योगीकरण प्रायः नवम्ब सा है। इसकी पुष्टि में आकड़ों द्वारा करना चाहता हूँ।

हमारे प्रदेश में, जो सड़क में सातवा स्थान रखता है, केवल 5,438 कारखाने हैं। इस का मूल कारण है पैसे का अभाव। पिछले तीन वर्षों में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा पब्लिक सेक्टर के उद्योगों की स्थापना पोलिटिकल ग्राउण्ड पर की गई। कुछ महाराष्ट्र में लगाये गये, तो कुछ कर्नाटक और तामिलनाडु में लगाये गये। उत्तर प्रदेश में सफ़ाया ही सफ़ाया नज़र आता है। वहाँ कोई भी भारी उद्योग धधा देखने को नहीं मिलता है। यह पिछले तीन वर्षों की उत्तर प्रदेश की

कहानी है। अगर कहा जाता है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर उत्तर प्रदेश का था, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने सारे देश में अपनी साख बनाने की कोशिश की और उत्तर प्रदेश में उसने सदा "दीपक तले घघेरा" वाली स्थिति बना कर रखी।

हम लोगों ने अपने चुनाव घोषणापत्र में कहा था कि यदि केन्द्र में हमारी सरकार बनेगी, तो सेलज टैक्स को स्टेट लेबल पर निश्चित रूप से समाप्त कर दिया जायेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ दिन पहले प्रधान मंत्री और फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर दोनों ने जो उत्तर दिये, उनसे मैं सन्तुष्ट नहीं हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई कारण नहीं है कि प्रदेश सरकारें केन्द्र सरकार के कथनानुसार न चले। आज केन्द्र सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि वह राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों और वित्त मंत्रियों को बुलाये और पिछले पांच वर्षों का सेलज टैक्स का लेखाजोखा मगा कर देखे कि राज्यों को सेलज टैक्स के द्वारा कितनी आय होती है। केन्द्र सरकार यह निर्णय ले कि वह इनबायरेक्ट टैक्सिज को खत्म कर के डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज में वृद्धि करे—चाहे एक्साइज ब्यूटी कह कर बढ़ाये और चाहे मैन्युफैक्चरिंग टैक्स कह कर बढ़ाये, और जिस प्रदेश का जितना भाग बनता हो, वह उसे दिया जाये। कोई भी प्रदेश इस में अनाकानी करने का प्रयास नहीं करेगा।

सेलज टैक्स के कारण जितना भारी गोलमाल और भ्रष्टाचार देश में हो रहा है, उतना शायद ही किसी अन्य विभाग में हो। ईमानदार से ईमानदार श्रावमी भी अगर दुकान खोल कर बैठता है, तो सेलज टैक्स अधिकारी उसको बंधाते नहीं हैं। अगर वह ईमानदार बना रहता है, तो दो वर्षों में उसे दवान बन्द करनी पड़ती है या वह बेईमान हो जाता है। बेईमान तो अधिकतर है, उन्हें हम छोड़ दें लेकिन ईमानदार भी हमारे देश में बसते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि

इन्डायरेक्ट टैक्स को खत्म कर के इम्परेक्ट टैक्स लगाने से करणान खत्म हो जायेगी ।

फिनांस मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि आन्ध्रप्रदेश को समाप्त कर दिया जायेगा । उन्हें यह घोषणा करनी चाहिए कि आन्ध्रप्रदेश को कब समाप्त किया जायेगा । उस के द्वारा कितनी करणान खत्म फाली हुई है । वित्त मंत्री इतनी एक्साइटड ड्यूटी लगा दें कि सब टैक्स को जोड़ कर उस की वही मात्रा हो जाये । आज स्थिति यह है कि दिल्ली से मेल्व टैक्स की चोरी कर के माल बाहर नेजाया जाता है । यू० पी० बार्डर पर मेल्व टैक्स भ्रमरों के साथ रोख हज़ारों लाखों रुपये का गोलमाल हो रहा है । अगर एक आइटम दो रुपये में बिकता है, तो जो सैलज टैक्स की चोरी कर के ले जाता है, वह पीने दो रुपये में बेचता है । इस करणान को खत्म करना केन्द्र सरकार का कर्तव्य है ।

जहाँ तक इनकम टैक्स का सम्बन्ध है, अमरीका और कनेडा आदि संसार के अन्य राष्ट्र को सामने रखिये । मेरी दृष्टि में शापद वहाँ की कुल नेशनल इनकम में मक्सिमम योगदान इनकम टैक्स का है, जो इम्परेक्ट जनता से लिया जाता है । हमारे देश में पिछले तीस सालों में जनता ने एक काम सीखा है कि इनकम टैक्स किस तरह वचाया जाये, कैसे उस की चोरी की जाये । इस में जनता मफल रही है और हमारे फिनांस मिनिस्टर टोटल फ्रैन्चर है । इस समय इनकम टैक्स के माध्यम से तीन प्वाइंट कुछ प्रतिशत टोटल इनकम हो रही है । मेरा निश्चित मत है कि यदि डिपार्टमेंट इस के ऊपर जुट जाए, अपने अधिकारियों के ऊपर लगाम लगाए, उन के ऊपर बिजिलेंस बैठाए तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि हमारी यह इनकम बढ़ कर दुगुनी, तिगुनी न हो जाये । आज इनकम टैक्स इसपेक्टर से लेकर हायर से हायर कमिश्नर तक सब गोलमाल कर रहे हैं और लाखों, करोड़ों की सम्पत्ति बना

रहे हैं, राष्ट्र के साथ गद्दारी कर रहे हैं । मैं भिन्ना के अन्दर जेल में बन्द था । उस समय रामपुर के अन्दर बिजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट रेड करने के लिए गया । वह एक धर्मशाला में बैठ गया । जो वहाँ के बड़े बड़े व्यापारी थे उन सब को बुला लिया गया और उन सब से शेयर मनी कलेक्ट कर के वह चला गया । बिजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट का काम हो गया । यह स्थिति रही है कांग्रेस रिजिम के अन्दर हमारे इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट की । आज नाम को है पान वाले, सब्जी वाले, फल वाले और इनकम है लाखों रुपये । कोठियाँ वाले बना कर खड़ी कर रखी हैं, कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है । कोल्ड ड्रिक्स आज भी एक रुपये में बिक रहा है । कोका कोला या अन्य जो पेय जल है उन की कीमत तब बढ़ा कर एक रुपया की गई थी जब चीनी 6 रुपये किलो बिक रही थी । आज चीनी का रेट 3 रुपये किलो हो गया है लेकिन फिर भी कम्पा कोला और दूसरे कोल्ड ड्रिक्स उसी भाव पर बिक रहे हैं । कोका कोला एक करोड़ या सवा करोड़ रुपया गुडविल दिया करता था अमेरिकन कम्पनी को, उस पर भी वह एक रुपये में बिकता था । आज वह भी देने का सवाल नहीं है और चीनी का भाव भी कम हो गया है फिर भी कोल्ड ड्रिक्स वाले दाम घटाने को तैयार नहीं हैं और वह आज भी एक रुपये में बिक रहा है । तो इन सब बुराइयों को दूर करने की तरफ ध्यान देना होगा ।

टाफी, बिस्कुट, कन्फेक्शनरी वाले कितने परसेंट का मार्जिन ले रहे हैं इस की कल्पना करते हैं तो रोंगटे खड़े हो जाते हैं लेकिन इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट चुप बैठा है । कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है । मिठाई वाले 18 रुपये, 20 रुपये किलो मिठाई बेच कर लाखों रुपये का गोलमाल कर रहे हैं और राष्ट्र के साथ भ्रष्टाचार कर रहे हैं । उन को भी कोई देखने वाला नहीं है ।

सेविंग डिपॉजिट्स पर जो इंटररेस्ट घटा दिया है वह छोटे व्यक्ति के साथ भ्रष्टाचार

[श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा]

किया गया है। उस के अन्दर अभी तक हमारे समाज का छोटा और गरीब व्यक्ति ही अपना डिपॉजिट करता था। यदि उस के साथ न्याय करना चाहते हैं तो उस का इंटरेस्ट न घटाएं। बड़ी बड़ी मालदार पार्टियां तो बड़ी बड़ी कंपनियों के अन्दर ही अपना इन्वेस्टमेंट करती हैं, स्माल सेविंग्स में उन का इन्वेस्टमेंट बहुत कम होता है।

हमारी सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि हम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की जनता का भला करेंगे। लेकिन आज हालत क्या है? अरबन एरियाज के अन्दर हर चीज की व्यवस्था है। कोई रिस्क नहीं है। इंश्योरेंस के माध्यम से हर व्यक्ति सुरक्षित है। रूल एरियाज में कोई सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं है। क्राप इंश्योरेंस नहीं है। इस के साथ साथ देशव्यापी सूखा और बाढ़ आती है। देहात भाग की लपटों में जल जाते हैं, कोई उन को बचाने वाला नहीं है। वे दर दर की ठोकरें खाते हैं। प्रदेश सरकार बहुत काम करती है तो मालगुजारी माफ कर देती है। मैं चाहूंगा कि बित्त मंत्री महोदय इसपर गहराई से चिंतन करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम लोगों को इन सस्याओं से जूझने के लिए अलग से एक फंड बनाना चाहिए जिस में से जो भी परिवार इस प्रकार की कठिनाई में पड़े उन की सहायता की जा सके। उस के लिए चाहे छोटी मोटी मात्रा में टैक्स भी लगाना पड़े तो वह भी लगाया जाय ताकि उन लोगों के परिवारों को कुछ बचाया जा सके। जैसे इस साल साइक्लोन्स से आंध्र और महाराष्ट्र में करोड़ों और अरबों रुपये का नुकसान हुआ, अगर उस प्रकार का एक फंड हो तो उसमें से उन की सहायता कर सकते हैं। इस को चाहे क्लेमिटी टैक्स कर के लगाया जाय या किसी और नाम से लगाया जाय लेकिन बहुत कम मात्रा में लगाया जाय। अगर इस तरह का एक फंड

होना चाहिए जिस से उन की समस्या का समाधान किया जा सके। मैं बित्त मंत्री को पुनः बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक नयी दिशा देने की कोशिश की है। तीस साल तक जो एक अन्धकारमय आतावरण था उस को दूर करने में समय लगेगा। मैंने जो विचार दिए हैं मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय उन को इस में जोड़ने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री पायस ठिकी (अलीपुरद्वार) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बजट जो मंत्री महोदय ने सदन में रखा है उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं उन का ध्यान कुछ बातों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। देश के बजट का एक फेमिली के बजट के साथ संतुलन है या नहीं, इस को साधारण मनुष्य अनुभव करता है। मुझे संदेह होता है कि इस बजट के द्वारा साधारण मनुष्य विशेष कर हमारे ग्रामों के फेमिली बजट के अंदर एक असंतुलन पैदा हो जायगा। साधारण मनुष्य को क्या चाहिये? देश की सारी जनता की यही आशा है और वह यही चाहती है कि साधारण मनुष्य को रोटी, कपड़ा, मकान, शिक्षा और दवा दारु ये पांच चीजें आसानी से मिलें इन पांचों का होना मनुष्य मात्र के लिए आवश्यक है। यह हर इन्सान का मौलिक अधिकार है। हमारी जनता सरकार से यह पूरी उम्मीद है कि ये सारी चीजें संविधान की मौलिक अधिकार की संज्ञा पावें। परन्तु दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि इस बजट के अन्दर इसकी कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। मुझे मन्देह है कि इस बजट के द्वारा साधारण मनुष्य के पास तक मनुष्य की तरह जीवित रहने जैसी मौलिक वस्तुयें पट्टे पर पायेंगी। ग्रामों में कुटीर उद्योग खोलने की बात कही गई है किन्तु यह बात नहीं कही गई है कि इन कुटीर उद्योगों के मालिक कौन होंगे? मुझे मन्देह है कि जो जोतदार, जमीनदार, और धनी वर्ग साधारण ग्रामीण लोगों का आज तक शोषण करते आये हैं, उन्होंने को दूसरी बार फिर शोषण करने का मौका दिया जा रहा है।

कि वे अपना पैसा खर्च करने उद्योग खोलें और शोषण करें। इसलिए हमें देखना होगा कि कुटीर उद्योग के मालिक कौन होंगे ? यह एक बड़ा प्रश्न चिन्ह है। क्या सरकार अपने अधीन में इन उद्योगों की परिचालना करेगी।

ये बात कही जाती है कि हमारे देश में धन का इतना उत्पादन हुआ है कि उसको गोदाम में रखने के लिए जगह नहीं है। किन्तु आपको मालूम होगा कि अभी भी हमारे देश में 70 परसेन्ट लोग गरीबी की सीमा के नीचे हैं क्योंकि मुछमरी के कारण इधर उधर घम रहे हैं। उनके पाम पहनने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं है खाने के लिए धन्न नहीं है, रहने के लिए मकान नहीं है और शिक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। जानवरों की तो चिन्ता उनसे मानिकों के जग्ये होती है लेकिन इन मनष्यों की चिकित्सा को भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। हम नहीं समझते आत्मादी में इन्हें कौन सी वस्तु प्राप्त है।

वर्तमान आर्थिक व्यवस्था में जितने भी उद्योग-धंधे लगाये गए हैं या अभी तक लगाये जा रहे हैं वे मुनाफे के लिए ही लगाये जाते हैं। दग की जल्दत का कोई ध्यान न रखकर किम वस्तु में कितना लाभ होगा इसी को देखते हुए उद्योग धंधे खोले जाते हैं। चाहे सरकार की ओर से हो या निजी व्यवसायी की ओर से हो। पहले खयाल यही किया जाता है कि उसमें कितना लाभ होगा। यदि सरकार की भी यही नीति रही तो मैं समझता हूँ जो बजट पस्तुत किया गया है वह भी विफल रहेगा। कई दफा हमने सुना है कि करीब-करीब बीस हजार करोड़ रुपए का काला धन हमारी धर्र नीति के सगाम स्तर रहा है। उसके सबध में इस बजट में कुछ भी नहीं कहा गया है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह बात नहीं बतलाई है इस काल धन को किम प्रकार बाहर लाया जाये।

मैं धन में कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहा गया है कि सुरक्षित सोना बेच कर बजट के घाटे को पूरा किया जायेगा। मैं आपको स्मरण दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मोहम्मद तुगलक ने ऐसा किया था। वह इसलिये कि सभी को खुश करना चाहता था। अगर बड़े लोग नाराज हो गए तो उनको भी खुश करने की गुंजाईश थी और अगर छोटे लोग नाराज हो गए तो उनको भी खुश करने की व्यवस्था थी। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि मोहम्मद तुगलक की अवस्था में हम भी न पहुँच जायें। और सारा देश ही उजाड़ हो जायें। जो पूँजीपति और व्यवसायी मुनाफे के आधार पर उद्योग चला रहे हैं उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की कोई गुंजायिश इस बजट में नहीं है। इस बजट पर बहुत आशा रखते हुए भी मुझे कुछ निराशा की झनक दिखाई दे रही है और सन्देह बढ़ रहा है कि इस बजट के द्वारा सम्पन्न लोग और भी सम्पन्न बनेंगे और गरीबों की हालत और भी बदतर हो जायेगी। देश में मुद्रास्फीति यहाँ तक बढ़ सकती है कि मर्चास मकना मुश्किल हो जायेगा। यह तो आगे चल कर ही मालूम होगा कि इस बजट में हर मनुष्य को रोजी, रोटी, मकान, शिक्षा और दवा-दारू मिली है या नहीं। अगर नहीं होती है तो जनता सरकार सफल नहीं होगी।

हमारे देश में पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था है और इस व्यवस्था के चलने मालिकान लोग दूसरों का शोषण करते हैं। इस व्यवस्था में लाभ के लिए मनुष्य का शोषण किया जाता है। गरीब आदमी का शोषण करके ही लाभान्वित निकाला जाता है। जब सरकार किसी चीज पर टेक्स लगाती है तो बड़े कहलाने वाले लोग उसका भार नहीं सहते हैं, उसका सारा भार साधारण मनुष्य पर चला जाता है। इसके कारण हमारा फेमिली बजट गिरता जा रहा है। साधारण मनुष्य के पास उतना धन नहीं है कि वह अपने फेमिली बजट को संभाल सके। उसके पास जमा पूँजी नहीं है और

[श्री पायस टिकी]

दूसरे साधन नहीं है। इस बजट में फेमिली बजट में संतुलन रखने की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। इसीलिए आज साधारण मनुष्य की दशा दिन-ब-दिन गिरती जा रही है। साधारण मनुष्य की दशा को सुधारने के लिए हमें वर्तमान व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन करना जरूरी है।

आज मनुष्य शारीरिक इलाकों में चौकीदार से लेकर आफिस में बड़े अफसर तक दुर्नीति से ग्रस्त है। कोई भी व्यक्ति सरकारी नौकरी करने से पहले सोचता है कि उसे तलब के अलावा ऊपर की आमदनी कितनी होगी। जबकि गांव के निरक्षर व्यक्ति यह सोचते हैं कि हम देश की सेवा कैसे करें। वे देश की सेवा करना चाहते हैं। उन्हीं का शोषण किया जाता रहा है। उन्हीं के ऊपर टेक्सों का भार पड़ता है। आज देश में अपना देखो, अपनी गरीबी हटाओ, जिस तरीके से हो वाली नीति चल रही है। जीयो और जीने दो केवल कहावत ही रह गया है। निजी तरक्की ही देश की तरक्की समझी जा रही है। साधारण मनुष्य की स्वायत्तता के न अब तक कोई कानून बने हैं और न ही उनकी सुनवाई की व्यवस्था की गई है। साधारण लोगों के ऊपर जो संकट चला आ रहा है उसका हल इस बजट में नहीं है।

उदाहरण के लिये चाय बागानों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। हम चाय बागानों से तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करते हैं लेकिन वहां के मजदूरों को कौनसा अधिकार मिला है। वहां के मजदूरों की क्या हालत है, इसकी किसी को चिंता नहीं है। इस विषय पर सरकार भी निश्चिन्त है। जो लोग देश के लिये इतना लाभ कमा कर देते हैं उनकी हमारी सरकार अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं है। उन्हें शिक्षा-दिया, रहन-सहन के, यों कहें कि मनुष्य की तरह से जीने

का भी दिये गये हैं। यदि सरकार घोषणा करती कि मनुष्य को जीने का, भोजन का, मकान का, शिक्षा का, दवा-दारू का मौलिक अधिकार है, फिर सरकार यह घोषणा करती कि अगर कोई भी आदमी भूखा, बेकार, अशिक्षित, गंगा, बेकार, अस्वस्थ है तो याने में जा कर रिपोर्ट कर सकता है और उसकी सुनवाहो होगी तो हर भारतवासी स्वाधीनता का भोग कर पाता। आज उसके लिए याना, अदालत, स्कूल, कालेज, हॉस्पिटल सभी के दरवाजे बंद हैं। जिसको पैसा है उसको आजादी है। इसलिए कहता हूं कि इस बजट में साधारण आदमी के लिए कोई गुंजाइश नहीं रखी गयी है।

सरकार की नीति है कि देश में पंचायती राज होगा। वैसे तो यह अच्छा प्रतीत होता है। लेकिन मुझे संदेह है कि इस पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था में पंचायती राज कहां तक सफल हो सकेगा। ऐसा न हो कि ग्राम पंचायत घनी वर्ग का गुट बन कर आ जाये और गरीबों के सर्वनाश का कारण बन जाएं।

बस मुझे इतना ही कहना था।

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Mr. Chairman, Sir. I must first of all thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Budget.

These Budget proposals do not re-first of all thank you for giving me the objectives of the Government. The Budget proposals lack direction in this regard. The Budget proposals will undoubtedly delay the revival of industries, lead to inflation, and slow down investments and decrease the export markets.

The Janata Party in their election manifesto have told us time and again about this. The hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Home Minister, the hon. Finance Minister and other Ministers

have explained this in so many public meetings. They have said that the rural sector will be given a better deal. They have said that the common people will be given a better deal. But you will be surprised to see that. The general excise duties have been increased from 2 per cent to 5 per cent. There has been a levy on basic excise duties at five per cent, which means, there will be inflation in the market; not only inflation, but the producers will be compelled to increase their prices to a great extent, not to the extent of increased taxes, but due to their cascading effect, the price increases will be quite substantial, as a result of which the people of the country will suffer. There will be less of purchasing power in the hands of the people. Sir, in the Budget, the deficit amount has been increased to Rs. 1050 crores. The public debt has also increased by 15 per cent. This is surprising. There is no well-thought-out plan in the Budget. There are no clear cut objectives. There is no indication of setting up of industries in the rural sector. Unless there are some basic objectives and well-thought-out plans to help the rural sector to grow, nothing can be done. How can the Budget be implemented? I ask the Finance Minister. The hon. Minister of State for Finance is here. Some amount is earmarked for the growth of industries in the rural sector. But there is no proper policy. The last year of the Fifth Five Year Plan has been cancelled.

Sir, they are now depending upon what is called 'The Rolling Plan' which itself is rolling here and there, without any objectives, without any specific proposals, which could be carried on by the people.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, Sir, the increase in Excise Duties will push up prices of more than 140 commodities. I can cite the names of those commodities which have been published in the newspapers. The hon. Energy Minister is here and I would

like to point out to him that at least Rs. 1,000 crores should be provided for electricity generation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member will continue tomorrow.

18 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION EXPANSION OF FOREIGN DRUG COMPANIES.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Prasannabhai Mehta will raise Half-an-Hour Discussion.

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is not the first time that I am dealing with the subject 'Expansion of Foreign Drug Companies'. I dealt with this subject during the tenure of the Fifth Lok Sabha several times through different means, methods and procedure. I fail to understand why the concerned ministry and its officials who are in this particular section since 10 to 15 years keep a soft corner for the foreign dominated companies who exploit this country by various underhand methods, making fabulous profits and boosting their dividends and reserves on a narrow capital basis.

It is very interesting to know the abnormal rise of the assets within a period of less than two decades. The *Economic Times* New Delhi dated 21st January 1977 has made a mention about the growth of capital reserves and surplus. According to this issue, the assets of twentyfive foreign companies have risen from Rs. 9 crores to more than Rs. 200 crores.

Now the basic question is: how this abnormal and extra-ordinary rise in the assets of foreign companies took place. The principal factor is the connivance of the concerned authorities in allowing them to carry on their commercial activities, that is, their production, in an unlawful manner.

Even at present, the companies like Pfizer, May and Baker, Glaxo, Sandoz,

[Shri Prasannbhai]

and Hoescht and others are producing bulk drugs and formulations in excess against their licenced capacity and in an unauthorised manner contravening ID and R Act, 1956, Import and Export Trade Control Act, 1947 Essential Commodities Act and FERA, 1973

Now, Sir, I shall give you some concrete examples and bring it to the notice of the hon Minister. As the hon Minister is aware, Messrs Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India is producing a number of items on loan licences and without any valid and approved industry licence.

Now your ministry after giving permission letter which is also illegal has invented a novel sector. They call it "non-organised". We have heard about public sector, private sector, cooperative sector, organised sector but we have yet to know about this non-organised sector. This non-organised sector means companies carrying on their commercial activities in drug industry unlawfully and illegally. I would like to give some names of such non-organised sector under which the companies are working. They are —

1 Messrs Nicholas of India Limited

2 M/s C E Fulford

3 M/s G W Carnrick Co (Asia) Limited

4 M/s Cooper Labs

5 M/s John Wyeth and Bros

6 M/s Grove Products

7 M/s May and Baker (I) Limited

8 M/s Wyeth (I) Limited

9 India Shering, and

10 M/s Ethnor

Now I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister what is this non-organised sector. Is it recognised under any statute, rules and notifica-

tions of the Government? If it is not so why these companies are allowed to repatriate huge amounts and thus drain our valuable foreign exchange. These companies are required to obtain industrial licences under the statutory provision Notification dated 16th February, 1973 Schedule II of Industry Ministry clearly states about this. I would like to quote this notification.

SCHEDULE II

(Categories of undertakings not eligible for exemption)

'Undertakings owned by foreign companies, their branches or subsidiaries or by companies in respect of which more than 50 per cent of the paid-up equity share capital is held directly or indirectly by foreign companies, their branches or subsidiaries, or by foreign nationals or non-resident Indians'

Sir this provision is made irrespective of labour employed by the foreign companies and these companies are required to obtain industrial licences according to the notification of 1960 also.

Now, Sir I would like to quote answer given to part (a) of Unstarred Question No 2845 dated 6th December 1977. I quote

"(a) Yes Sir. M/s Pfizer have been found producing Protimex without a specific licence under I (D&R) Act and marketing as a drug item without obtaining price approval under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order. They were issued two show-cause notices under I (D&R) Act and DPCO 1970. Replies received from them are under consideration in consultation with Ministry of Law."

I do not know whether the consideration and consultation with the Law Ministry is over but I know and I have heard that the foreign companies have a long hand and the Law Ministry is changing its

opinion now and then under some pressure. I would like the hon'ble Minister to verify this information. I will stand corrected and will feel happy if my information goes wrong. A number of formations marketed by this company under registration certificate are also without due licences. I can quote forty-seven items which are marketed by this company and their total sale value comes to Rs. 30 crores.

Therefore, Sir, I would like the hon'ble Minister to reply to my specific questions. One; Whether Government propose to regularise production of foreign dominated companies upto 31st December, 1977 who have violated various provisions of all the four Acts mentioned by me earlier under the guise of Hathi Committee report. The point is whether the executive can take such action... which is contrary and against the Acts passed by the Parliament?

2. Is it a fact that Indian firms have been subjected to the ratio of 1:10 regarding bulk dropped formulation and 1:2 regarding import and indigenous utilisation of raw materials which is not recommended by Hathi Committee?

3. Is it also a fact that for foreign firms, Hathi Committee has not indicated 1.5 bulk drug and formation ratio and 1:2 regarding raw material imported and indigenous and your Ministry proposes this ratio? Now, as mentioned by me earlier, there is a non-organised sector. Is it a fact that these companies in the non-organised sector have obtained loan-licence without having the principal industrial licence contravening the law of the land? If so, what action Government proposes to take?

Lastly I would like to know further according to the recommendation of Hathi Committee, will your Ministry declare permission letter and C.O.B. licence unauthorisedly? If not, the reasons thereof may be given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before the Minister replies, Shri Ravindra Varma will present the report of the Business Advisory Committee.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FOURTEENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, I beg to present the Fourteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.12 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION—
Contd.

EXPANSION OF FOREIGN DRUG COMPANIES—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the hon. Minister.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) :
महापति महोदय, पहले मवाल पृष्ठने दीजिये।
[महापति महोदय पहले प्रानलेबल
मिनिस्टर को जवाब देने दीजिये। आप
मवाल बाद में पृष्ठें।]

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर)
महापति महोदय, पहले प्रक्रिया यह रही है कि पहले सदस्य मवाल पूछ लेते हैं और फिर मंत्री महोदय सब बातों का एक साथ उत्तर देते हैं। अतः प्रचलित परम्परा व प्रक्रिया के अनुसार कार्यवाही चले।

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमबन्दी नन्वन बहुगुणा) यह बहिया रहेगा।

श्री ज्योतिर्देव शर्मा (डायमंड हार्बर) :
यह बहिया नहीं रहेगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अब तक यह परम्परा रही है कि जिस सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछे

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

को चर्चा का नोटिस दिया है, पहले वह बोलते हैं, फिर जित सदस्यों को प्रश्न पूछने हैं, वे प्रश्न पूछते हैं और सभी महोदय सब बातों का उत्तर एक साथ देते हैं।

सभापति महोदय माननीय सदस्य का कहना सही है और अभी तक यही कनवेन्शन रही है। लेकिन मेरे मत से नियम इससे थोड़ा भिन्न है। नियम 55(5) इस प्रकार है :—

"55(5). There shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister concerned shall reply shortly. Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to ask a question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of act."

इसका मतलब वही होता है, जो मैंने अभी बताया है। बने भी जाजबिली में यह उचित समझता हूँ कि सभी महोदय अपना उत्तर दें। उनके बाद अगर कोई प्रश्न रहता है, तो माननीय सदस्य उसको रखें।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु श्री कछवाय बहुत पुराने मेम्बर हैं, लेकिन वह जो इतना बड़ा सिद्धर का टीका लगाते हैं, उसमें कैमिकल एक्शन हो जाता है।

सभापति महोदय शकधर की किताब में कनवेन्शन वही है, जो उन्होंने बनाई है।

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am quite in agreement with the hon. Member's concern about the dear, if I may say so, anarchy which entered the drug field especially between 1970-77. The Hathi Committee came in the way of public criticism. The drugs and pharmaceuticals were so important to the nation's health and it worked hard to produce a report. That report has been under our consideration. The points raised by the hon. Member are already taken care of by the Hathi

Committee. They have been noted by the Hathi Committee and I quite concede that the Government consciously, between 1970-1975, ignored all these four Acts referred to by the hon. Member and today we have inherited a particular situation in which we have to find solutions to all these problems. It is true that capacities have been increased beyond the licence; that even unlicensed things have been produced, that the export-import regulation Act had been breached, that FERA had not been complied with. But in all these things the companies concerned are covered by administrative connivance, if I may say so, conscious administrative connivance. We are therefore called upon to rectify them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I congratulate you for making this clear.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am making an honest confession of the situation. My only difficulty is that a lot of things have been found to cover up the laws. For example the Government of India have in their ingenuity created C.O.B. licence—carry on business licence.... (Interruptions) or some other manner, saying that the implications of FERA must await the implementation of the Hathi Committee recommendations. So also another thing that has come to notice is that one or two, for their own reasons, have come in between and reduced their equity below that level which they were holding in the year 1970-71 or 1974-75.

My difficulty is: today I am at the journey's end. The question has been raised by Prasann Bhai Mehta at a point of time when I have passed through the mill and reached the last stage; a paper is now before the Cabinet for its ultimate consideration and it takes care of all these things. Maybe the solutions are acceptable to the hon. House; may be hon. Members are critical. I have only one assurance to give: we have taken care of the totality of public opinion against

the various types of exploitation which the multinational drug companies have carried on in this country in such a preposterous manner. Somewhere their equity is Rs. 100,000 but their remittance as profit in one single year after providing for their reserves has been 45 lakhs. All that is there. But it is not possible for me to say today about a solution of the problem in view of the fact that we have the Cabinet form of government. If we had any other form of government in which individual ministers had the choice to decide things, certainly I would have made a declaration of my position on each count.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Is there divergence of views in the Cabinet?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is trying to fish in calm waters!

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I must concede to him full marks for his abiding and deep interest. All his friends have chosen to go out quietly for their evening tea; Mr. Lakkappa remains here; that indicates his keen desire to correct the situation and help the House to understand what the situation is. I am therefore really obliged to him and other friends who have agreed to forego their evening comfort and be here for this discussion. To say yes or no to any count will be to tread on a path which will tantamount to breach of cabinet secrecy; the Cabinet has to consider it. I am very much afraid of placing a date; in my great enthusiasm created partly by the prodings of hon. Members like Mr. Chavda I wanted to do it earlier and said many times that I would do it by such and such day and I did expect that it would happen. But I have not succeeded so far. Therefore I must beg the patience of the House and ask the House to bear with me for this delay. I can assure you that I would do nothing, I hope this government would do nothing against public interest. Obviously, it is not in public interest to allow all these things. It is not in public inter-

est to let people to violate our laws, rules; it is not in public interest to let them repatriate....It is not in public interest to allow this situation, I agree that those who have violated the laws, speaking for myself, all of them must be brought to books. How, when and in what matter is another point. Those who have done things which are contrary to law must be punished and what is important is, we must also see that this country is not fleeced. Therefore, a number of decisions will have to be taken, which I hope will soon before the House and become the property of the nation. With these words, I will beg of the hon. Members not to fix me on, as to what is my remedy for x, y or z.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We will bear that in mind.

श्री डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : सभापति महोदय, यह सही है कि बहुराष्ट्रीय औषधि कम्पनियों के बारे में यहां बार-बार सवाल उठाये जाते रहे हैं और जैसा कि श्री माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा वे इस दिशा में प्रयत्नशील हैं, कोई बहुत अच्छा निर्णय वे लेने वाले हैं। यह प्रसन्नता की बात है। लेकिन यह भी सही है कि पिछले कई वर्षों से जिस प्रकार का शोषण इन बहु-राष्ट्रीय औषधि कम्पनियों के द्वारा किया जाता रहा है उसमें वे आज भी प्रयत्नशील हैं और लगातार शोषण कर रहे हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं कहना चाहता हूं, हमारी आइ०डी०पी०एल० औषधियां बनाती है, आप टेद्रासाइक्लिन को ले लीजिए, टेद्रासाइक्लिन की 250 एम जी एक कैप्सूल 25-30 पैसे में पड़ती है लेकिन यदि उसी का ब्रैंड नेम टेद्रासाइसिन हो जाता है जो फाइजर कम्पनी बनाती है—तो वह 60-65 पैसे का कैप्सूल हो जाता है। ठीक इसी तरह से एनलजिन अगर उसी नाम पर आती है और आइ०डी०पी०एल० बना कर देती है तो वह 8-9 पैसे की होती है लेकिन वही चीज हायचेस्ट कम्पनी से नोबलजिन के ब्रैंड नेम से बन कर आती है

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण पाटेज]

तो 25 पैसे से कम की नहीं होती है और उस पर भी कभी-कभी ब्लैक मार्केटिंग होती है, वह 30-35 पैसे में भी नहीं मिल पाती है। कम्पनियां लाइसेंसिंग केपेसिटी से ज्यादा निर्माण कर रही हैं जैसे ग्लेक्सो व फाइजर। इस तरह की कुछ विसंगतियां हैं जिनको समय पर ठीक करना आवश्यक है ताकि जो गरीब आदमी है जिनको औषधि की आवश्यकता है उनका ठीक से और कम मूल्य पर दवाई मिल सके। हाथी नमिति ने इसके बारे में अधिक चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। इस बारे में मेरा पहले भी आग्रह रहा है चाबड़ा साहब और प्रसन्न भाई मेहता भी आग्रह करते रहे हैं। इस बारे में तुरत निर्णय लिया जाना अपेक्षित है। जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा, उनके पास एक-एक कम्पनी के बारे में सारी रिपोर्टिंग है। पिछले दिनों स्टेटसमैन और दूसरे अखबारों में छापा है कि किस तरह मैं ये कम्पनियां भारी मुनाफा कमा रही हैं। एक दो प्रतिशत नहीं, मकड़ों प्रतिशत मुनाफा कमा रही हैं और यहाँ से बाहर भेज रही हैं लाखों रुपय या डिविडेड के नाम पर बाहर रहीं हैं। दूसरा औषधियों के प्रचार के लिए वे डॉक्टर के पास जाते हैं, हमारे पास भी आते हैं और आ कर कई प्रकार के उपहार दे जाते हैं। कभी तो एयरक्राफ्ट देते हैं कभी स्टेक्साफ देते हैं कभी दूसरी चीजें प्रेजेंट करते हैं जा काफी कीमती होती हैं। ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट पर भी भारी मात्रा में खर्चा करते हैं। वह जमा भी उसी में खे बसूल किया जाता है। अभी कई बिटामिन्स के बारे में रिसर्चली अखबारों में रिचार्ज के बाद विवरण निकला है। उदाहरण के लिये बिटामिन सी जिस का बारे में बहुत प्रचार प्रसार हो रहा है कि वही एक कोल्ड निरोधक औषधि है वह उतना उपयोगी नहीं है जितना कि उसने बारे में प्रचार प्रसार किया गया है। इतना ज्यादा प्रचार उस का हो गया है कि यदि कोल्ड

की कोई एंफेक्टिव दवा हो सकती है तो वह बिटामिन सी है। लेकिन लेटेस्ट रिसर्च इस के बारे में यह है कि बिटामिन सी उसका कोई फाइल इलाज नहीं है न वह उतनी उपयोगी ही है।

अन्त में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी ने इसके बारे में जो आश्वासन दिया है, हम किसी तथ्य या समय के बारे में उनको बाध्य नहीं करना चाहते लेकिन काई निश्चित अच्छा स्वरूप हमारे सामने वह लाए ताकि जो रैकट है वह समाप्त किया जा सके तथा अपने ही देश की जा औषधि निर्माता कम्पनियां हैं उन का ज्यादा काम ज्यादा काम मिले और गरीबों का मूल्य दामों पर दवाइय मिल सकें और वैज्ञानिक औषधि निर्माता कम्पनियां का जो एकाग्रित मार्ग हो गया है वह समाप्त हो।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय माननीय मंत्री जी ने विदेशी कम्पनियां का बारे में जो बक्तव्य का समादा तैयार किया है उसमें जनता का एक अच्छा समाचार मिलना।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि हमारे जो इम्पेक्ट्स हैं वे विदेशी कम्पनियां में काफी अच्छे सम्बन्ध रखते हैं जिससे निम्नलिखित सवाल हमारे मन में हो रहा है कि क्या सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1977 में इन विदेशी कम्पनियों ने इतना पैसा बाहर भेजा कितना पैसा पिछली सरकार का खर्च रूप में दिया और कितना मूल्य दवाइयों का बढ़ाया?

इन विदेशी कम्पनियों द्वारा बनायी गयी दवाएँ लोगों को बहुत महंगी मिलती हैं, ये दवाएँ लोगों को सस्ती मिले इसके लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है?

हमारे देश में नकली दवाएँ भी बनती हैं। जो दवाएँ महंगी होती हैं उनकी नकली

दियाए बना कर सस्ते दामों पर यहाँ बेची जाती है। इस सम्बन्ध में कम्पनियों पर छापे भी मारे गये थे और नकली दवाएँ पकड़ी गयीं थी लेकिन उन पर कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी नकली दवाएँ बनाने वालों पर आप क्या एक्शन लेने जा रहे हैं ?

आपने यह स्वीकार किया है कि इन कम्पनियों को जितना माल बनाने का लायसेंस मिला हुआ है, उससे अधिक वे दवाएँ बनाते हैं ! इसकी रोकथाम के लिए आप कौन-सा कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, these multi-national organisation are trading in human misery and perhaps in no other country you will find a parallel excepting in a few Latin American countries. The time is short and so I cannot give the details of it now.

Sir, if you go through the records, you will find that for the basic generic drugs that the US AID had been marketing through different pipelines in this country, in some cases they have been charging a price which is even 200 times more, not 200 per cent. We are a country where the per capita income is one of the lowest and these people have been trading in the most heinous manner in human misery, namely, human illness. I am glad and I congratulate the hon. Minister for making a clean breast of certain things here, but we will judge him by what he will do in the coming months. In this context, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, since the publication of the Hathi Committee Report how many foreign drug houses were given permission for substantial expansion and how many of them have been found violating statutes and Government directives.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Chairman, I am mainly interested to know from the hon. Minister that certain remedies will be found out for

the menace. I can appreciate his courage and conviction to fight this menace, but at the same time he has pleaded his inability stating that this is not within the hands of a single Minister. He is dynamic and I always appreciate his honesty.

Sir, we have been fighting this menace not on the political front or on the basis of political affiliation. I think we have been fighting this menace for the last ten years on the floor of this House and various measures and also remedies have been suggested. Even the Hathi Committee Report has been discussed on the floor of this House and Members from all sides have expressed their views as to how we can wake this country completely free from the stranglehold of the multinationals. Many of our friends have referred to their designs, how they are circumventing the rules concerning marketing, price-structure and other things and making a huge amount of profit, but at the same time there is no Government machinery to see that these functions are discharged properly. Why is there delay in the implementation of the Hathi Committee report, and why is no stringent action taken against such violations of the regulations of the Ministry of Industry and the Department of Company Affairs? All norms have been completely violated. Somebody is conniving with these companies; and they are operating. I straightway put it to you: Government must have the political will. (*Interruptions*). The legal sanction is required. The Department of Company Affairs and the Health Ministry are involved. For the last ten months, nothing has been done, in so far as the implementation of the Hathi Committee recommendations are concerned, because there are mounting pressures on the Health Ministry, the Law Ministry and the Department of Company Affairs. These companies are bringing pressure on them. Is it a fact that the Health Ministry and the Department of Company Affairs are responsible for the delay in taking action in so far as the

[Shri K Lakkappa]

activities of the multi-nationals and the drug manufacturing system in this country are concerned? What action are you going to take on these issues?

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA Before the Minister answers these points I would like to make a submission

MR CHAIRMAN I am afraid you cannot do it under the rules

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA It will take only half a minute I wish that the hon Minister assures this House that he will place before the Cabinet the views expressed by this House during this Half-Hour Discussion

MR CHAIRMAN That he has agreed to

SHRI H N BAHUGUNA I again say that I share the concern and anxiety, and if I may say so, the unhappiness of the House over the manner in which the Hathi Committee recommendations have continued to remain unimplemented (*Interruptions*) It will be only when the decisions are taken that it will be known whether we have trampled over them or accepted them We are trying to cover the whole situation by trying ultimately to finalize government's views on, this I assure the House that the discussions in the House will prove more than helpful to the Cabinet in coming to a decision I will certainly make use of these, in the interests of a sort of a presentation of a consensus—for this Parliament represents the consensus—and there are no sides on this question Everybody has had the same concern everybody has had the same views about multi-nationals fleecing the people spending money on advertisement spending money on selling drugs which are sub-standard—even drugs which are of no use or no relevance but just trying to sell them—and sometimes fooling a whole lot of people and simple folk by making them purchase things which they should not

really purchase even in the interest of their health. But a question has been raised It was said that there are many officers who are in league with the companies It would be unfair of me if I were not to speak on this particular thing I have checked up This question was raised in the Consultative Committee I checked up immediately on return from the Consultative Committee and I found out that there were with 5 years' standing one was the Adviser (Drugs) He is on a permanent cadre The post of Adviser (Drugs) is a permanent post and there is only one post That gentleman is there

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Here, drug means medicine, not the other drug.

SHRI H N BAHUGUNA Obviously not the drugs which suits many

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU You are looking at me

SHRI H N BAHUGUNA I am not looking at you There is one under-secretary only, who has been there for more than 5 years It is not 10 years I assure the hon Member that in dealing with the Hathi Committee recommendations, I have had no resistance or disagreement with my officers It is not as if they are on one wave length and I am on another wave length I would not necessarily say that it is due to the failure of the team I am the leader of the team and if I find that I am not able to lead them the first duty for me would be to correct the position or get out It is not always good for a person, especially for a Minister, to say that the team is not working It is not a correct thing for a Minister to do

So far as the specific questions raised by my hon friend Shri Bosu and Shri Lakkappa are concerned

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU For Mr Lakkappa, it should be "right hon friend"

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: For me they are all colleagues, friends and comrades in this House.

I merely want to say that I will plead guilty to the charge that I have been in ten months and I have not been able to take a decision. But I must assure you that we have been flogging this particular case to the best of our efforts, and I have not failed in the hope that we will ultimately succeed. Therefore, I assure the House, that all these discussions..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Chairman, I want specific information on how many firms have been given substantial expansion licences, how many of them violated the rules, statutes and Government directives and who are they.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: He is asking for every detailed information. My knowledge of numbers is very poor and I would not be able to come up.... (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will get from Allahabad University his mark sheet.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am absolutely one with him in saying that there is not a single firm which has not flouted it.

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : हम जानना चाहते हैं कि कौन कौन फर्म है ?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: All of them are guilty men. There is not one who is free from guilt.

श्री कल्याण जैन (इंदौर) : यही है तो आप बताइये । आपका जवाब गोलमोल है । आप कहते हैं कि हाथी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर विचार चल रहा है, जांच की जायेगी । जो स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन पूछा है उसका वैसा

जवाब दीजिये । आप कहते हैं कि रिपोर्ट रखेंगे ।

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Of course, I bow myself to the wishes of the hon. Member. But I would only like to say that he is not right when he says "रखेंगे" । हम तो उसको बलि परिषद् में रख चुके हैं ।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : स्पष्ट प्रश्न किया गया कि ग्लैक्सो और फ्राइडर ने अपनी कंपैसिटी से ज्यादा बनाया है उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की है ? या करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री हनुमन्ती लाल बहुगुणा : मैं कहता हूँ कि कोई है ही नहीं जिसने गड़बड़ न की हो । मैं माननीय सदस्यों से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि अगर 12 में से 6 ने करा होता और 6 ने न करा होता तो मैं बता देता कि यह दोषी है । ग्लैक्सो हो, चाहे कोई हो, सब कारीगर है और इन कारीगरों से पार गने की चेष्टा में हम लगे हुए हैं ।

All I can say is if I am to comment on all of them it will take two hours, because it would be less than fair not to give both sides; otherwise, it would be discrimination. But I can assure them there is no single one who has not crossed that limit, or has not done a violation of one or the other law.

PROF R. K. AMIN (Surendranagar): You should have a time-bound programme to set them right.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The moment there is a decision by the Cabinet, I will place it before the House,

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]

along with my line of action as to how I would proceed to deal with it now. It is going to be, as the hon. Shri Lakshappa rightly said, a multi-ministerial decision-making business. In this crusade of the House, as far as I am concerned, I would request the House to

treat me as one of them, and I hope that crusade will ultimately succeed.

18.40 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 16, 1978/Phalguna 25, 1999 (Saka)