

Seventh Series, Vol. XXVII No. 40

Wednesday, April 21, 1982
Vaisakha 1, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eighth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXVII Contains No. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

Price- Rs 4.00

CONTENTS

No. 40, April 21, 1982/Vaisakha 1, 1904 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 797 and 799 to 803 2—33

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 804 to 811 and 813 to 817 34—48

Unstarred Questions Nos. 8765 to 8776, 8778 to 8797, 8799
to 8823, 8825 to 8851, 8853 to
8898, 8900 to 8922, 8926 to 8977
and 8979 to 8997 48—295

Papers laid on the Table 296—99

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Forty-second Report

Committee of Privileges—

Second Report 299

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported lock-out in Hindustan Samachar 299—334

Shri Ram Swarup Ram 301—302
308

Shri Dharmavir 301—302

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad 308—11
322—325
332—334

Shri Ramavatar Shashtri 311—22

Shri Krishna Pratap Singh 325—27

Shri Ashok Gehlot 329—32

Statement *re* : withdrawal of money from Contingency

Fund of India for commission of Inquiry on Gandhi
Peace Foundation etc.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah 335—36

Joint Committee of offices of profit—

Recommendations to Rajya Sabha to elect a Member 336—37

*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.

Matters Under Rule 377—

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|
| (i) | Need to restore Barari Steamer Service in Bhagalpur district, Bihar : | | | | | | | | |
| | Shri Ram Vilas Paswan | ... | ... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 337 |
| (ii) | Establishment of Public Sector Industries in Eastern Uttar Pradesh : | | | | | | | | |
| | Shri Zainul Basher | .... | ... | .... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 338 |
| (iii) | Construction of Railway line of Raipur-Mandal Jabaipur section : | | | | | | | | |
| | Shri Keyur Bhushan | ... | .... | ... | .... | ... | ... | ... | 338—39 |
| (iv) | Setting up of rehabilitation centre for the disabled in Delhi : | | | | | | | | |
| | Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar. |  |  | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 339—40 |
| (v) | Reported decision to scrap 'Daily Deposit Scheme' of the nationalised banks : | | | | | | | | |
| | Dr. A. Kalanidhi | .... | .... | .... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 340 |
| (vi) | Scarcity of drinking water in Tonk District, Rajasthan : | | | | | | | | |
| | Shri Banwari Lal Bairwa | .... | ... | .... | .. | .... | .... | .... | 340—41 |
| (vii) | Need to improve Delhi Transport Corporation Service : | | | | | | | | |
| | Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit | ... | ... | .... | .... | ... | ... | ... | 341—42 |
| (viii) | Need to increase power supply to West Bengal from Damodar Valley Corporation : | | | | | | | | |
| | Shri Somnath Chatterjee | .... | .. | ... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 343—45 |
| (ix) | Closure of some small Railway Stations on Western Railways for booking goods : | | | | | | | | |
| | Shri Digvijay Singh | .... | .... | .. | .... | ... | ... | ... | 345 |

Demands for Grants, 1982-83—

- | | | | | | | |
|------|--|------|------|------|------|---------|
| (i) | Ministry of Communications | .... | ... | ... | .. | 346—78 |
| | Shri C. M. Stephen | .... | ... | ... | ... | 346—76 |
| (ii) | Ministries of Industry and Steel & Mines | ... | .... | .... | ... | 379—488 |
| | Shri Krishna Chandra Halder | .... | .... | .... | .... | 381—92 |
| | Shri Zainul Basher | .... | ... | .... | ... | 392—99 |
| | Dr. A. Kalanidhi | .... | .... | .... | ... | 399—405 |
| | Shri Pratab Bhanu Sharma | .... | .... | ... | .... | 405—10 |
| | Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy | ... | .... | .... | ... | 410—15 |
| | Shri Ram Swarup Ram | .... | .... | .... | .... | 435—39 |
| | Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh | .... | .... | .... | ... | 439—47 |
| | Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy | ... | .... | .... | .... | 447—49 |

Shri Ram Singh Yadav	....	....	...	...	449—54
Shri R. L. P. Verma	....	...	...	...	454—59
Shri C.D. Patel	....	...	....	...	459—63
Shri Surya Narayan Singh	....	....	....	....	463—69
Shri Kamal Nath Jha	....	....	...	...	469—73
Shri A.K. Roy	....	....	....	....	473—76
Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari	....	....	...	...	476—86
(iii) Ministries of Civil Supplies, Energy, Finance and Information and Broadcasting etc.	....	....	...	...	488—98
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill	..	...	....	...	499—508
Motion to introduce—					
Shri Pranab Mukherjee	...	..	...	..	.... 499
Motion to consider—					
Shri Pranab Mukherjee	....	....	....	....	.... 499—506 507
Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta	...	..	....	...	499—502
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	...	...	..	....	.... 502—506
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1	...	...	....	....	... 507—508
Motion to pass—					
Shri Pranab Mukherjee	....	..	...	....	.... 508
Business Advisory Committee					
Twenty-ninth Report	....	....	...	..	.... 508
Papers Laid on the Table	...	...	..	....	.... 508

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 21, 1982/Vaisakha
1, 1904 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज प्रोफेसर इकट्ठे
हो गए।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Why do you forget ? I was in fact
also a Professor.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
I may not look like a Professor,
but once upon a time, I was.

MR. SPEAKAR : Once upon a
time ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Under the Communist conspiracy I
was removed from the Professorship.

AN. HON. MEMBER : So, he
is the culprit.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTER-
JEE : He is shown his own place.

MR. SPEAKER : Look here,
Professor comes first. Prof. Satya-
sadhan Chakraborty.

PROF. SATYASADHAN
CHAKRABORTY : Question No.
797.

MR. SPEAKER : Minister is
more prompt than you.

2

PROF. SATYASADHAN
CHAKRABORTY : These days old
people are very prompt.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is not
at all old. He is very young.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Because you dye your hair.....

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

BBJ Construction Company,
Calcutta

+

*797. SHRI SATYASADHAN.
CHAKRABORTY :
SHRI AJIT BAG :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have
received any communication from
the West Bengal Government regard-
ing the Braithwaite Burn and Jessop
Construction Company Ltd.,
Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction to the
suggestions made in the said
communication ?

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

(b) The main points are :

(i) Loss of employment due
to closure of the Company
needs to be avoided.

(ii) Possibility of rehabilitation
of the Company should
be considered and until
this is done payment to the
workers should continue
in some manner on
humanitarian grounds.

(c) Since BBJ Construction Company in its present form has been found to be non-viable, its reorganisation is necessary. A final decision will be taken after further discussions with the Public Sector Undertaking concerned and the West Bengal Government.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister in his reply has stated that they are thinking of the closure of the Company and also they are thinking about the viability and also he has said that the payment to the workers should continue in some manner on humanitarian grounds. That is what he says. He has received a communication from the Government of West Bengal. But I would like to refer to the two letters written by the Chief Minister of West Bengal, one dated October 22, 1981 and the other of December 23, 1981; where he has emphasised that this BBJ Construction Company, and particularly Braithwaite Burn and Jessop, they are experts in cast iron foundry, fabrication engineering works. These are viable and he has stated that there should be no change in the status quo at least until the construction of the second Hooghly bridge was completed and this reorganisation is going to affect adversely the construction of the second Hooghly bridge. Also, the West Bengal Finance in his letter dated 10th September 1981 has given certain suggestions, as to how these Companies can be modernised and also how they can even be expanded.

Now, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister, in view of the two letters of the Chief Minister and also in view of the letter from the Finance Minister of West Bengal, whether the Government is considering to revitalise and modernise these and not to think on the lines of reorganisation and closure of Victoria Workshops which they are contemplating and considering also this possibility

they are going to use the latent capacity of this organisation.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : The Hon. Member has referred to two communications, two letters written by the Chief Minister of West Bengal and also the Finance Minister. Both these letters of the Chief Minister have been appropriately answered. I myself wrote a letter on the 19th September in which I had also referred to the construction of the second Hooghly bridge and assured the West Bengal Government that the Department of Heavy Industry and the three constituent public undertakings of BBJ shall take all necessary steps to ensure that the work on the second Hooghly bridge project is not affected in any way by the proposed reorganisation. The basic problem with this BBJ is that it has been running into constant losses for the last 15 years or so. The cumulative loss is of the order of Rs. 4.53 crores. The current liabilities and provisions as on 31 March, 1981 are of the order of Rs. 7.88 crores. Most of its machinery is second hand, which was purchased perhaps in 1936. And most of it is obsolescent. They are not organisationally ready to take orders of modern structurals. It is not possible to reinvigorate it in the short term. Therefore, we have been, technically, advised that it is not possible to re-suscitate this BBJ concern, particularly the Victoria Works, written down value of whose capital, machinery and structures is about Rs. 3.5 lakh. The West Bengal Government itself rather the Chief Minister himself in his letter had mentioned this uneconomic condition of the Victoria Works. The Chief Minister's letter dated December 4, 1980 says : 'While Victoria Works of BBJ have relatively small contribution to make in regard to fabrication of structurals and steel works.....'. As I have said in my reply, we shall take a final decision after further discussion with the public sector

undertakings concerned and the West Bengal Government.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I would refer to the letter from the Chief Minister of West Bengal addressed to you, dated October 22, 1981.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : How did you get it ?

SHRISATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is an open thing. There is nothing secret. It is an open Government (*Interruptions*) This is a very important thing. Because the elections are coming, things have to be sorted out.

In his letter dated October 22, 1981, the Chief Minister has made it amply clear that the Victoria Works of the BBJ have already started fabrication and this fabrication work is of the order of 1500 tonnes. Now the Company has started picking up; they have secured orders. In the midst of this, if you take the decision of closing the factory on the basis of technical advice—I do not know who are the technicians for you to judge—that will not be a correct decision. The fact is that the Company has started picking up and the Chief Minister has pointed out that the fabrication work is of the order of 1500 tonnes. If you try to close it now, you will actually kill a company which has started working and receiving orders. I have information that all of a sudden the imported steel for the work of the Company has been off-loaded. On what basis has this decision been taken ? The Chief Minister has clearly said that there is no question of non-viability. It was purely due to mismanagement. Because of managerial inefficiency, this BBJ has suffered. So, the question is not that of closure but increasing the managerial efficiency. And you are going to punish the workers for the fault

of the management. Are you going to revise this policy ? Will you increase the managerial efficiency and not to think of closing this unit, which is vital for the economy of West Bengal ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I have already made it clear that, as far as the construction of the second Hooghly bridge is concerned, it is not going to be affected by any means. As I said, the final decision is yet to be taken after proper consultations, after consulting the West Bengal Government and the undertakings concerned. So we have kept the door open. I do not know why the Hon. Member is insisting upon raising a matter that has already been discussed. I have had the pleasure of discussing this matter at some length with the Chief Minister, Finance Minister and Industries Minister of West Bengal. After that, a group of officers was constituted, which went into all the details. The nominees of the Government of West Bengal in that Committee were in full agreement with the technical details that were made available by the BBJ. There is no difference of opinion, as far as basic facts are concerned. The only question is whether we can continue with the extremely uneconomic operation of the existing Victoria Works. The Chief Minister of West Bengal recognizes that this is an uneconomic unit. What we have proposed in the past is that BBJ continue as a legal entity. Further, it would continue to be legally responsible for the construction of the second Hooghly bridge. What does BBJ mean ? As the Professor knows, BBJ stands for Burn Standard, Braithwaite and Jessup. This is a consortium of three public sector companies, which was created in 1934 or 1935 i.e. in thirties to construct the first Hooghly bridge. That consortium remains a legal entity. Now that legal entity would continue to remain and function as a legal entity. . The full responsibility for the functioning of the BBJ

would lie with Messrs Jessup & Company. The construction work for the erection of the Hooghly bridge will be the responsibility of each of the constituent companies—Burn Standard Company, Braithwaite and Jessup. I may assure the Hon. Member that BBJ's responsibility towards the construction and the safety of the Hooghly bridge will be honoured, accordingly to the time schedule. As far as the closure of the workshop is concerned, we are still considering the matter. A final decision will be taken after we had consultations with the West Bengal Government and the three public sector undertakings.

SHRI AJIT BAG : Shri Chakraborty has discussed the issue in detail. So, I do not want to waste the time of the House by giving the background. I will straightway put the question. Has the Hon. Minister received two letters, dated 11-2-82 and 19-2-82 respectively, from the General Secretary, BBJ Construction Company Limited Staff Union and, if so, what action has he taken on that? Secondly, may I know whether the report of the Enquiry Committee, set up by the Government to re-examine the matter, has been finalized and, if so, whether a copy of the same will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I do not, at the moment, recollect having received any representation on behalf of the union. I would request the Hon. Member to table another question for that purpose.

As far as the Enquiry Committee report is concerned, if that can be called a Committee Report, it is on the basis of the said Enquiry Committee report that this decision was taken to close down the uneconomic operations of the factory works. A summary of that was sent to the Chief Minister of West Bengal. I am sure

the Hon. Member has got a copy of that summary.

दिल्ली में फाइव स्टार होटल में चोरी

*799. श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) दिल्ली में एक फाइव स्टार होटल में कुछ समय पूर्व हुई हीरो, जवाहरातों और डालरों की चोरी के सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये; और

(ख) इस मामले में पुलिस द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) No person has so far been arrested in connection with a case of theft of jewellery of one Stefania Von Kories Zu Gaetze at Oberoi Intercontinental, which was reported to Nizamuddin Police Station on the 7th January, 1982. There has been no theft of dollars in this case.

(b) The investigation of the case was entrusted to the Crime Branch of Delhi Police on 11th January, 1982. The concerned hotel employees and other persons, with whom the complainant had come into contact, have been interrogated and the investigation is continuing.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : अध्यक्ष जी, फाइव स्टार होटल में अधिकतर विदेशी पर्यटक आकर ठहरते हैं, जिनसे हमारे देश की बड़ी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा मिलती है। जब उनके जान-माल की सुरक्षा नहीं होगी तो इससे हमारे होटल बिजनेस पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा, इसमें देश की भी बदनामी होती है।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि इस घटना को करीब चार महीने से ऊपर हो गए हैं और अभी तक किसी प्रकार का सुरांग नहीं मिला है। जनवरी के पहले तीन हफ्तों में ही दिल्ली में फाइव स्टार होटलों में 3 चोरी की घटनाएं हुई हैं। ओबेराय इन्टर कांटीनेंटल होटल की चोरी के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने हवाला दिया है, एक दूसरे होटल में 10 हजार डालर चोरी हो गए और एक अन्य होटल, जिसका नाम मुगल सम्राट के नाम पर है, वहां से दो ब्रिटिश पर्यटकों के सोने के आभूषण और घड़ियां चोरी हो गईं।

इस तरह की घटनाएं हो रही हैं और चार महीनों से पुलिस पता नहीं लगा पा रही है। पुलिस का कहना यह है कि इस तरह की चोरियों में कर्मचारियों का हाथ है और कर्मचारियों का कहना है कि इस तरह की चोरियों में बड़े-बड़े अफसर इनवाल्व हैं। तो ये कर्मचारी, अफसर और पुलिस, इस तरह का लिंक है कि अभी तक इनका पता नहीं लग पा रहा है। यह बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि किसी बड़ी एजेंसी जैसे सी० बी० आई०, इत्यादि से इन घटनाओं की जांच करवाने का सरकार का विचार है? यदि है तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही वे करने जा रहे हैं और कब तक करेंगे?

SHRI P. VENKATASUB-
BAIAH : Sir, the Hon. Member has mentioned that at that particular time there have been a series of thefts in many of the Five Star hotels and that will bring down the image of our hotels because many of the foreigners come there.

The Five Star hotels have got a security system of their own who

take care of the pilferage etc. from the hotels.

About the investigation he said that some of the hotel employees also might have been involved. What he said is not found to be correct. No connivance of the hotel staff as such has been involved in this case.

While dealing with this particular case, we have taken action in having contacted the Interpol also. We are taking the assistance of foreign detective agencies to investigate this particular theft which occurred in the Oberoi Inter-Continental Hotel which he has read out. In other matters it is not correct to say that at that particular time simultaneously thefts had taken place. According to the statistics available, in 1981 there was one theft case in Chanakya-puri. This is Ashoka Hotel theft. On 2-5-1981 a theft from Maurya Hotel had taken place and on 7-5-81 a theft had taken place in Akbar Hotel. There are more or less 11 thefts that had taken place. But it is over the years from 1981 to 1982 these thefts had taken place. Wherever it has been reported, investigations have been carried on and we have detected in one case. A Dutch national was staying in Maurya Hotel and he has reported a theft, the police have investigated and detection has been made and the culprits have been brought to book. It is not as though at a particular period the thefts have taken place. In addition to hotel authorities having their own security system, the police as such have taken various measures, such as the following :

- (i) They have increased the police vigilance.
- (ii) Intensive foot and mobile patrolling including armed patrolling with walkie-talkie sets and wireless fitted motor cycles.

- (iii) Action under the normal preventive sections of Cr. P.C. against bad characters and criminals.
- (iv) Continuous drives by the special squads of the districts to detect dacoits, robbers and other bad characters by developing intelligence.
- (v) Surprise checking of the vehicles to detect those involved in commission of crimes.
- (vi) Strengthening of surveillance over known criminals.
- (vii) Organisation of Thikri Phra and patrolling local residents and private chowkidars in co-ordination with police patrol pickets.
- (viii) Special watch on released criminals.

(Interruptions). These are the steps that are being taken by the police.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस में कर्मचारियों का हाथ नहीं है। लेकिन मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, यह पुलिस का कहना है कि इन चोरियों का पता हमें इसलिए नहीं लग रहा है, इस में दिक्कत इसलिए आ रही है कि इस में कर्मचारियों का हाथ है और कर्मचारियों का कहना है कि इस में बड़े बड़े अफसरों का हाथ है। इस सम्बन्ध में आप का क्या कहना है ?

विदेशी पर्यटक जब शहरों में घूमने के लिए जाते हैं तो उन के साथ असामाजिक तत्व छेड़खानी करते हैं और भद्दे शब्दों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं जिस से हमारे देश की छवि धूमिल होती है। उन के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार न हो, उनकी सुरक्षा की उचित व्यवस्था हो, इसके लिए सरकार कौन से कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : All possible steps are being taken. We see that no such instances take place. If they are brought to the notice of the police, immediate action is being taken. As I have enumerated, several steps have been taken by the police department to keep vigilance on bad characters and on such people who indulge in maltreatment and harassment of the foreign visitors.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : (क) और (ख) दो भागों में मेरा प्रश्न है।

(क) भाग यह है कि भारत जैसे गरीब देश में फाइव स्टार होटलों का क्या तुक है विशेष तौर से तब जब ये क्राइम्ज़ के भूँडे बन गए हैं ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनको खोलने का और इनको प्रोत्साहन देने का क्या तुक है ? (ख) भाग यह है कि बड़े पैमाने पर यहां हो रहे क्राइम्ज़ को देखते हुए और जैसे माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि इस में मैनेजमेंट का हाथ होता है, अधिकारियों का हाथ होता है, उनकी बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर सांठगांठ होती है, क्या सरकार इन फाइव स्टार होटलों को अपने हाथ में लेने का विचार कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरा पार्ट ठीक है पहला नहीं। वह इरेलेवेंट है।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : It is not correct to say that a large number of crimes are being committed in Five Star hotels. I have given the statistics. From 1981-82, I quoted some of these incidents which have taken place. My Hon. friend must know that in Five Star hotels there is no increase of crimes. About the other matter I need not reply. I may say that whatever steps ought to be taken are being taken.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सरकार अपने हाथ में लेगी या नहीं ? इसका क्या जवाब है ?

मध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ हो रहे हैं।
 इनका काम नहीं है। He cannot say about it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
 There is no such proposal before the Government.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
 This question of thefts in Five Star hotels is not only in Delhi but outside Delhi too. The Minister may have seen a week ago a press item which said that Nirmal Setya who is alleged to be a smuggler lost his diamond studded watch in Bombay. I would like to know from the Minister, has any thought crossed his mind that such thefts might be a convenient way of avoiding paying customs duty on these valuable items and then declare them as lost? In this connection I would like to know in this particular case that it was, in fact, a theft case. Before allowing the countess to leave the country did Government make adequate preliminary investigation?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
 Before the countess left, adequate steps have been taken and the people whom we suspected have been interrogated. This lady has given the statement on her own. She has created a sort of controversy by going to the press, inviting the press and holding Press Conference. We have taken sufficient care in this matter. As I said investigation is still going on.

The suggestion made by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy with regard to Nirmal Setya who is said to have lost his wrist watch is for consideration.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Mr. Speaker Sir, every day we are appreciating that science is progressing. But there are disadvantages also. Even thefts are committed in a scientific way. May I know from the

Hon. Minister whether he is aware that some recommendations have been made by the School for Research on Crime. Recently, I had attended a lecture at the School. They have made some recommendations to the Ministry. Have they been fully implemented or fully ignored?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
 I want a Notice for that.

Development of Power Engine based on BIO-GAS

*800. **SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has developed a power engine based on 100 per cent use of bio-gas as fuel ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what is its programme for commercial production in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) to (c). Engines based on 100% use of biogas as fuel have been developed in India at different R & D institutions such as BHEL (R & D Centre), Mafatlal Polytechnic, Bombay, Indian Institutes of Technology, Delhi & Madras, etc. Testing and evaluation is presently being carried out on such engines to determine their long term performance. They will be available for commercial production subsequently.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Sir, it is a very important question. Bio-gas is a future

source of energy, especially in our country where about 30 to 40 crore tonnes of animal dung is available as based for bio-gas production and if it is utilised properly, about 7,000 crore cubic metres of methane gas could be produced. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether our Government have any plan to produce these bio-gas engines based on bio-gas on a large scale in any public sector undertaking.

May I know whether our Government have given any financial and technical assistance to those organisations which are doing research and development work to develop such type of power engines? If so, the details thereof be given.

What is the maximum B.H.P. developed by these engines, so far?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH : The Hon. Member has very correctly pointed out that bio-gas can and should be taken up as a priority because in India, as this august House is aware, we have got lot of bio-mass and animal dung. Fortunately under the commission on the additional source of energy, we have now taken up this programme with a major thrust.

I would like to clarify the Member's question on the points. At this stage, we have got one pump which uses 80% bio-gas and 20% diesel. As far as 100% bio-gas engine goes, we are, at present, in a state where trials have been made for a particular engine which is being made by BHEL. This has been under trial runs. But as the Member is aware, unless the cost viability and the performance is perfected, it would not be right to put it out for commercial use.

The other part of the question, namely bio-gas funding, engines are run on bio-gas, IIT, and many

private sector industries have also been taking it up, i.e. Mafatlal, Kirloskar and Sterling Engines, Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Sir, I am fully satisfied with the answer. But I have got one more supplementary. Under the new 20-point programme the Hon. Prime Minister has given priority for bio-gas technology by launching a national bio-gas technological project. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, what is the progress made by this new agency in the field during the last two years as we have already fixed the target to develop 10 lakhs family size bio-gas units and..... (Interruptions). No buttering. It is an important question. You should know the importance of the question.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : We have already fixed the target of 1100 community bio-gas plants during the Sixth Plan. How much we have achieved uptil now?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Can they get butter from cow dung?

SHRI C.P. N. SINGH : Dr. Swamy, I am sure, is looking into that technology himself.

The Hon. Member did raise a point which has been looked into. Our Hon. Prime Minister has given importance to it in our 20-point programme which is for the upliftment of the poorer sections of society. I am sure my Hon. friends on the opposite side would appreciate that this programme is for the weaker sections as 76 per cent of our population live in rural India. This is an appreciable fact and not merely a laughing matter.

Regarding the programme of family bio-gas units, this is under the Ministry of Agriculture and they have got a major programme. But after 1980, as the Hon. member pointed out, this programme has been given more impetus.

As regards community bio-gas plants, that is under the aegis of the Commission and, I am sure and I can assure the House that we will certainly put them up during the Sixth Plan.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : The experiments are still going on. But in China, almost every commune has these power engines and the power engines are running on-bio-gas. I presume, there is a scientific coordination with the Chinese system and our system as well. My suggestion is as this is an experiment and our farmer is a conservative man, would the Department coordinate with the Cooperative Department so that the cooperative societies give better incentives for the farmers to buy these power engines ?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH : Regarding the programme in China, this is being repeated in the House a number of times. But I would assure the House and the Hon. Member that our scientists, technologists and engineers are behind China. But fortunately or unfortunately, their system of Government provides a different method of putting up these sort of units. Technically we are not really lagging behind.

As regards the second part of the question, the Hon. Member said that this programme is continuing. It is a programme which has to continue for the simple reason that technology of today may not be relevant tomorrow. An updating of this technology in coordination with the farmer is necessary, not only at the laboratory stage.

The other part of the question is about closer coordination with the cooperatives. Fortunately, in Maharashtra, because the cooperative movement is much stronger, we have been very successful. Now, this is a programme to be carried out by various State Governments. We are liaising with the various State Governments. Some have been actively cooperative and some have not been so. But we are still pursuing the matter with the State Governments that have not been pushing up this programme as it should be.

Assessment of Tin Reserves in Koraput District of Orissa

***801. SHRI K. PRADHANI :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Geological Survey has made any investigation to assess the tin reserves in Koraput district of Orissa;

(b) if so, which areas of Koraput have been surveyed; and

(c) the details about the assessment and steps taken for the exploration of tin from those areas of Koraput district ?

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

(b) The areas surveyed so far in Koraput district are around the villages of Dammoguda, Tentuliguma, Tondapalle, Dumripodoro, Podapodoro and Bandabada.

(c) Several zones have been demarcated in these areas which show tin values. Tin-bearing rocks varying in length from 20 to 60 metres have been identified. Tin ore

has also been found as secondary deposit in some blocks of Darmoguda village. The investigations are still in progress. The exploration of these ore deposits will depend on firm assessment of reserves and their economic viability.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : The Hon. Minister in her reply has stated that the Geological Survey of India has conducted the survey regarding tin ore reserves in the Koraput district of Orissa. The State Government of Orissa also say that the Mining Directorate is proceeding with the case of investigation. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government of India and the Government of Orissa are proceeding with the investigation of the case independently or are they do it in co-ordination with each other. Further, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what is the quantity of tin ore reserve estimated so far and when the investigation is likely to be completed.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : Illegal mining in the Koraput district of Orissa was brought to the notice of the Government and the Department of Mines had a meeting in this regard last December, 1981.

The State Government has been alerted and it is a law and order problem and this relates to the State Government of Orissa. (*Interruptions*) Intensive exploration work has already been carried out in Koraput district of Orissa by the Geological Survey of India and by the State Director of Mining and Geology.

So far about 300 tonnes of ore has been obtained in Mandak Block of Koraput district.

Intensive exploration work is continuing.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : In view of the fact that tin ore is costly and that we are importing this from other countries, I would like to know whether the Government would expedite the investigation work in this regard and see that this work is carried on as easily as possible. May I know the approximate date by which this exploration work would be completed ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : Exploration work for tin deposit is going on since 1975 and we have chalked out a time-bound programme of five years of further intensive exploration.

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दो वर्षों में किन-किन देशों से कितना टिन आयात किया गया है और क्या उस आयात को कम करने के लिए सरकार बिहार में भी इस तरह का कारखाना खोलने पर विचार कर रही है।

श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा : एक टिन का कारखाना खोलने के लिए 25,000 टन टिन और की आवश्यकता होती है। अभी हमारे देश में 3200 टन एस्टीमेटेड टिन डिपॉजिट है, जिनमें से 2900 टन मध्य प्रदेश में है और 300 टन उड़ीसा में है। इतने से टिन की फैक्टरी नहीं खुल सकती है। जहाँ तक इम्पोर्ट का सम्बन्ध है, हम मेलनी मलेशिया से इम्पोर्ट करते हैं और कुछ इन्डोनेसिया और वियतनाम से करते हैं। अगर फिगरज जानने की आवश्यकता है, तो मैं बता सकती हूँ।

Increase in number of unemployed

*802 **SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :**
SHRI B. V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of reports that the number of unemployed has trebled during the last ten years;

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

(c) what will be the outcome of the schemes drawn up and being implemented to tackle the problem of unemployed towards the end of Sixth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR: (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Precise estimates of the increase in the number of unemployed during the last ten years are not available. However, according to Live Register Statistics, the number of job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) increased from 51 lakhs at the end of December, 1971 to 178 lakhs at the end of December, 1981.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

One of the major objectives of the Sixth Five Year Plan is a progressive reduction in the incidence of poverty and unemployment. A number of programmes being implemented as part of the Plan have a large employment potential, some of which are listed in Annexure. Others which have a large employment potential for the educated are expansion of the agricultural extension system, agricultural research programmes, schemes for agricultural census and farm management studies, technical and infrastructural aspects of the Operation Flood II Project, inland fishery project, survey, planning, monitoring, etc. activities of Block Level Planning, etc. The decentralised strategy for manpower planning and employment generation that is being adopted through the setting up of District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils and the New Deal for the Self-employed are important features of the Plan. The Plan document estimates that the

Plan would generate employment opportunities equivalent to 3.4 crore standard person years.

PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES PROPOSED TO BE ADOPTED FOR EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

1. Generation of increasing employment opportunities in agriculture and allied sectors through massive irrigation programmes (with a high component of minor irrigation), improved availability of agricultural inputs especially for small farmers etc.

2. Extension of the Integrated Rural Development Programme to all the blocks in the country. This has already been done. About 15 million families would be benefited during 1980-85 by this Programme and brought above the poverty line.

3. Operation Flood II Dairy Development Project is expected to benefit about 8 million basically milk producing families during the Sixth Plan period. Other dairy development schemes would also benefit about 5 million additional families.

4. Development of fisheries.

5. The National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) covers all the blocks in the country and would provide wage employment particularly during the slack agricultural season. About 300 to 400 million man-days of employment per year would be generated by the Programme.

6. The plan allocations for small scale, Khadi & Village industries, sectors which provide the largest number of jobs in the rural areas next to agriculture, have been increased. Programmes of assistance for the development of Khadi & Village and Small industries including handlooms, handicrafts, sericulture, etc.

are expected to benefit an additional 9 million persons during the plan period.

7. Various components of the Minimum Needs Programmes are likely to generate considerable employment in construction industries and the expansion of the infrastructure and social services brought about by the Programme would also generate substantial indirect employment.

8. The TRYSEM would train 2 lakh rural youth every year equipping them for self-employment and these persons would be assisted in setting up their own ventures. The Special Employment Schemes being implemented by several State Government would be further strengthened and extended.

9. Works for environmental sanitation, slum improvement, tree plantation, construction of houses for the economically handicapped etc. would help to increase the income of the unemployed urban poor.

10. An important feature of the Plan is the decentralised strategy for manpower planning and employment generation being adopted. The District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils being set up would draw up strategies and plans for employment generation in the districts based on the scientific utilisation of local resources. The Councils will be provided with appropriate professional support and be actively assisted by the District Employment Exchanges, District Industries Centres, District Agricultural Offices, Lead Banks and others in their task.

11. A New Deal for the self-employed is another important feature of the Sixth Plan. It is a package of policy measures consisting of guidance, credit facilities, train-

ing, marketing and other measures for promoting self-employment of individuals and groups of individuals.

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : मान्यवर, विधान सभाओं में, इस सदन में, सभी जगह बेरोजगारी के सम्बन्ध में समय-समय पर चर्चा होती रही है। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए 11 योजनाएँ बनाई गई हैं। मगर जो मंत्री जी ने यह जवाब दिया है वह 11 योजनाएँ उससे सम्बन्धित नहीं हैं। दो वर्ष गुजर गए, मालूम नहीं कि उनके पास कोई आंकड़े हैं या नहीं कि कितने लोगों को रोजगार देना चाहिए था और कितनों को मिला वह भी आंकड़े हमें नहीं दिए गए हैं। क्या इस पर भी सरकार विचार करेगी कि ये आंकड़े इकट्ठा करके सदन को बताया जाय ?

दूसरे, इन्होंने जिला स्तर पर, प्रान्तीय स्तर पर और केन्द्रीय स्तर पर कोई मासि-टर्गिंग कमेटी बनाई है या नहीं ? अगर बनाई है तो उनसे क्या-क्या लाभ उठाया है यह बताने का कष्ट करें ?

श्री मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा प्राजाव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन योजनाओं का उन्होंने स्वयं उल्लेख किया है उसमें यह दिया हुआ है कि पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत जो योजनाएँ चलाई जायेंगी और जिन 11 का उल्लेख उन्होंने किया उसमें किसके अन्तर्गत कितना अधिक रोजगार मिल सकता है। उदाहरणार्थ जैसे पहली योजना है एक्सटेंशन आफ इंटिग्रेटेड रूरल डेवलपमेंट स्कीम, एकक ग्रामीण विकास योजना, उसके अन्तर्गत 1 करोड़ 50 लाख परिवारों को 1980-85 में कायदा होगा। दूसरे, यह आपको जानना चाहिए कि किस तरह इन

योजनाओं को विभिन्न विभागों द्वारा चलाया जाता है.....(व्यवधान) यह तो आप के समझने का फेर है कि आपको शून्य दिखाई देता है.....(व्यवधान).....पहले आप कह लीजिए, फिर मैं कहूंगा।

MR. SPEAKER : He is not allowed. You are answering to Mr. Ahmed's question.

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : जैसा मैंने बताया कि इस बात का स्पष्ट द्योतक यह है कि रोजगार में वृद्धि हुई है कि पिछले दो वर्षों में इस देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था में चाहे औद्योगिक हो, चाहे कृषि हो वृद्धि हुई है। 1299 मिलियन टन कृषि में हमारी उपज हुई है और इंडस्ट्रियल क्षेत्र में 8 परसेंट हुई है। इस प्रकार अनेक आंकड़े जो सदस्य ने स्वयं मान लिए हैं वे आंकड़े इस बात के द्योतक हैं कि यह सारी कृषि और उद्योग में वृद्धि एम्प्लायमेंट के बिना और काम में वृद्धि के बिना नहीं हो सकती है। इस पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत जब यह प्रारम्भ हुई तो 1.2 करोड़ का बैकलाग था। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि 1980-85 की छठी योजना के अन्तर्गत हम 3.4 करोड़ स्टैंडर्ड परसन ईयर को रोजगार उपलब्ध करेंगे और यह सम्भव है कि इसी वर्ष बाजार में इतने व्यक्ति आयेंगे। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत सम्भावनायें यह हैं कि जो हमारे पास 1.2 करोड़ का बैकलाग है और जो फ्रीशर्स बाजार में आयेंगे लगभग 3.4 करोड़ के उनको हम रोजगार मुहैया कर सकेंगे। यह कहना अभी तत्काल सम्भव नहीं है कि किस योजना में कितना काम दिया गया लेकिन यह हम स्पष्ट कहना चाहते हैं कि योजना में रोजगार मिल रहा है।

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : मैंने यह पूछा था कि किस-किस विभाग में ये जो योजनायें हैं उनके अन्तर्गत कितनी जगहों को क्रियेट करना था और उसमें से दो वर्ष में कितनी जगहें क्रियेट हुईं तथा आइन्दा तीन वर्ष में कितनी और होंगी। इसका जवाब तो आया नहीं है। यह जवाब पहले दे दें।

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह बताया उनको कि अभी तत्काल पांच वर्ष के अन्तर्गत जो 11 योजनायें हैं उन में जो इन्टीग्रेटेड रुरल डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम है उसके अन्तर्गत 1 करोड़ 50 लाख परिवारों को लाभान्वित करने की सम्भावनायें हैं। उनको यह भी मैंने बताया कि दूसरे जो प्रोग्राम हैं आपरेशन फ्लड डेयरी डेवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट है उसके अन्तर्गत 80 लाख और दूसरे डेयरी डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम में 50 लाख है....

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह प्रश्न नहीं है। मेरा यह प्रश्न है कि इन स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत पिछले दो वर्ष में कितने लोगों को रोजगार इन 11 योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत दिया गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : असरार साहब इस-रार कर रहे हैं, और आप लोग बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : आंकड़ों के आधार पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि औद्योगिक उत्पादन में 1981-82 में 8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई, 1979-82 में 1.4 प्रतिशत घटाव की तुलना में। इसके कारण स्माल स्केल यूनिट्स में जहां 1979-80 में 21,635 करोड़ रुपये का उत्पादन हुआ वहां पर 23,569 करोड़ रुपये का उत्पादन 1980-81 में हुआ।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

Let the Minister say that he has no figures. We shall accept that.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him finish first.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : यह बात समझने की है। (व्यवधान)

श्री असरार अहमद : मंत्री जी, पहले आप मेरा प्रश्न सुन लें।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : देखिए एक ही बात को कहने के कई तरीके होते हैं। आपका तरीका अपना है और मेरा भी अपना कहने का तरीका है। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि योजना के अन्तर्गत (व्यवधान) मैं सीधा ही बता रहा हूँ। आप कई दिन के बाद आए हैं, आप सुन लें तो समझ जायेंगे 11 योजनाओं में सम्पूर्ण देश में पिछले दो वर्षों में कितना हुआ, यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है लेकिन इसको इस रूप में कहना सम्भव है कि जिस तरह से स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज में 1979-80 में 21,635 करोड़ रुपये का उत्पादन हुआ, 1980-81 में 23,569 करोड़ का उत्पादन हुआ। यह तब सम्भव हुआ जब हमने योजना (6) के अन्तर्गत स्माल स्केल में इतना उत्पादन किया। इसलिए इसमें वृद्धि हुई (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं तो आंकड़े दे सकता हूँ लेकिन समझने की बात तो अपनी अपनी है।

उदाहरण के लिए दूसरी योजना हैण्ड लूम की है। वहाँ पर जहाँ 1979-80 में 290 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई आज 1980-81 में 310 करोड़ की हुई है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हैण्डलूम का जो प्रोडक्शन है वह भी इसी योजना के अन्तर्गत है और इसमें 1979-80 की तुलना में काफी वृद्धि हुई

है। अब आंकड़ों में कितने व्यक्ति लगे अभी तो आंकना सम्भव नहीं है लेकिन कितनी वृद्धि हुई है वह इस बात की परिचायक है कि यह हो रहा है। उदाहरण के लिए 1980-81 में कृषि में 15.4 प्रतिशत की जो वृद्धि हुई (व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : कृषि से उत्पादन का क्या सम्बन्ध है यहाँ पर ?

MR. SPEAKER : No....I have not allowed. Production is related to employment. Without production there can be no employment. Production is the main thing.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह सम्भव हो सकता है कि उत्पादन बढ़ जाए और उत्पादन में लगे हुए हाथ कम हो जायें। यह सम्भव हो सकता है।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Production may increase but employment may decrease.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अब स्पष्ट हो गया। माननीय सदस्य का कहना है कि अगर कृषि में उत्पादन की वृद्धि हुई तो उसका एम्प्लायमेंट से क्या सम्बन्ध है। समझने का फेर यहीं पर आ जाता है। मैं आंकड़े दे रहा हूँ (व्यवधान) उदाहरण के लिए जहाँ एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजेज में 162 लाख 1980 में थे, 1981 में 178 लाख हो गए मालूम होता है कि वृद्धि हुई लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि जहाँ 1979-80 में 13 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई वहाँ 1980-81 में रोजगार पाने वालों की, इसमें 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई, यानी 3 प्रतिशत रोजगार

अधिक हुआ। उदाहरण के लिए आर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर में 1980-81 में 6 लाख की वृद्धि हुई। अब तो आप संतुष्ट हैं? जहाँ पर 223.2 लाख 1980 में थे, अब 229.2 लाख 1981 में हैं, यानी आर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर में 6 लाख की वृद्धि की है। इस प्रकार आप देखेंगे कि ये जो सारे आंकड़े हैं, वे इस बात के द्योतक हैं कि इन दो वर्षों में रोजगार मुहैया होने में काफी वृद्धि हुई है।

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि गवर्नमेंट को इसमें क्या दिक्कत हो रही है कि प्रान्तीय सरकारों से दो वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी यह आंकड़े नहीं मंगाए कि कहां-कहां कितना रोजगार लोगों को मिलना चाहिए और कितनों को वह मिला है जबकि जिला स्तर पर, प्रान्तीय स्तर पर और केन्द्रीय स्तर पर कमेटियां बनी हुई हैं। उन्होंने इस बारे में क्या काम किया है और क्या मोनीटोरिंग किया है और इसका कोई एसेसमेंट किया है या नहीं?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैंने यह बताया है साफ साफ कि आर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर में जोब वेज अर्नर्स की जो बात है, उसमें 6 लाख की वृद्धि हुई है और मैंने यह भी बताया कि लाइव रजिस्टर जो एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज के हैं।... (व्यवधान) अब आप की समझ में नहीं आता, तो मैं क्या करूँ

I can only give you the facts and figures. I cannot give you the brain. What can I do for that?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मान्यवर, मन्त्री जी ने जो अभी जवाब दिया है, उससे ऐसा लगता है कि बेरोजगारी की यह समस्या

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी समाप्त होने वाली नहीं है लेकिन सबाल इस बात का है कि कुछ राज्य सरकारें बेरोजगारी का भत्ता देती हैं क्योंकि बेरोजगारी को वे समाप्त नहीं कर पा रही हैं। मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस दिशा में सोच रही है और उसके सामने ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव है कि अगर वह रोजगार नहीं दे सकती तो लोगों को बेरोजगारी का भत्ता दे? इस बारे में मन्त्री जी बताएं।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज के लाइव रजिस्टर पर इतने लोग अभी हैं कि अगर हम सिर्फ उनको ही 100 रुपये प्रति मास भत्ता दें, जो लाइव रजिस्टर पर एक साल और उससे अधिक से हैं तो 1300 करोड़ रुपये का रेकिंग एक्सपेंडीचर सरकार को प्रति वर्ष करना होगा। सरकार यह समझती है कि बजाए इसके कि 1300 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष रेकिंग एक्सपेंडीचर अनप्रोडक्टिव चीज पर किया जाए, कोई योजना बनाकर उसमें इतना रुपया खर्च करें, तो उससे अधिक लाभ होगा। इसलिए हम इस योजना के बिलकुल पक्ष में नहीं हैं। प्रान्तीय सरकारें, 10 प्रान्तीय सरकारें इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कर रही हैं और वे अपनी रिसोर्सेज के अन्तर्गत इसको करती हैं और जब उनकी कोई योजना प्लान के अन्तर्गत आती है, तो वहां हम उनकी सहायता करते हैं अगर योजनाओं में उत्पादन क्षमता है।

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्पष्ट रूप से बेरोजगारी दूर करने की दिशा में अम्बर चरखे जैसे चरखे का कोई साधन आपको सोचना होगा। जब एक कताई मिल लगाई जाएगी, तो उसमें 4, 5 करोड़ रुपये इन्वेस्टमेंट करने होंगे और

मजदूरी मिलेगी 400 पादमियों को। 4 करोड़ रुपये अगर अम्बर चरखों पर हम लगा दें, तो उस से 4-5 हजार आदमियों को रोजगार मिल सकता है और उनको हम प्रति दिन 5, 7 और 10 रुपया दे सकते हैं। तो क्या सरकार इस दिशा में सोच रही है। जब तक कताई मिल बनाई जाती रहेंगी, तब तक अम्बर चरखे का काम चलने वाला नहीं है और इनमें जो कपड़ा बनता है, उसकी बिक्री भी नहीं होती है। इसकी वजह से भी काम आगे नहीं बढ़ता। इसलिए कुछ रिजर्वेशन हम अम्बर चरखों के लिए करें कि इतना सूत ये बनाएंगे और उस से कपड़ा बनाया जाएगा।

इसी तरह से ट्रांसपोर्ट में भी हम कर सकते हैं। बैलगाड़ी या ऊंट-गाड़ी चलाने के लिए एरिया रिजर्व कर दिया जाए कि 50 किलोमीटर के अन्दर यांत्रिक वाहन नहीं चलाए जाएंगे। इस तरह से वहां भी रोजगार के साधन बढ़ सकते हैं। सरकार इस बारे में कुछ सोच रही है।

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि इतने सारे सदस्यों में से एक सदस्य ने हमारे कार्यक्रम की सराहना की और उनकी समझ में यह बात आई। हमारा एक कार्यक्रम खादी और विलेज इन्डस्ट्रीज वाला है। उन्होंने इसकी सराहना की, इसकी मुझे प्रसन्नता है। इसके अन्तर्गत हम 90 लाख व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देना चाहते हैं। हम इस बात से पूर्णतया सहमत हैं कि अम्बर चरखे के जरिये हम रोजगार दे सकते हैं और इसी लिए हम ट्राइसम योजना के अन्तर्गत देहातों में इस कार्यक्रम के जरिये 2 लाख रूरल यूथ्स को नौकरी देंगे।

जो रिजर्वेशन की बात उन्होंने कही है, उस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि

इससे सम्बन्धित मंत्री महोदय को मैं यह बात बता दूंगा और वह कह सकते हैं कि इस की संभावना है या नहीं।

Proposal to meet domestic needs of steel in the country

*803. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) what are the proposals to meet the domestic needs of steel in the country ; and

(b) details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) and (b). The demand for steel in the country for 1982-83 has been assessed at 10.95 million tonnes. There are sizeable stocks awaiting disposal in the plants and stockyards and some imports are in the pipeline. Indigenous production during the year is likely to be of the order of 9.82 million tonnes. Nevertheless, certain categories will be in short supply and there will be surpluses in the case of some. An import programme for the former categories has been prepared, and some quantities are expected to be exported. The domestic requirements of all categories of steel will thus be met.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Mr. Speaker, the Hon. Minister has stated that in 1982-83 the demand will be about 8.95 million tonnes and production of steel this year will be 9.82 million tonnes. I would like to know the production break-up plant-wise. Is it not a fact that 4 m. tonnes of steel is lying in different stockyards the value of which is about Rs. 120 crores? Sir, this year's production is 9.82 m. tonnes and we are already 4 m. tonnes in our hand that means

there will be 13.82 m. tonnes of steel available. Taking into consideration the demand for this year there will still be about 3 m. tonnes of steel being surplus. Then you are going to import steel also. Will it not affect indigenous production of steel and how you are going to overcome this situation ?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Sir, the break-up of 9.82 m. tonnes is : Main steel plants—6.47 m. tonnes ; TISCO—1.55 m. tonnes and mini steel plants—1.80 m. tonnes, Sir, the Hon. Member has asked about the stocks but he has not given the date as on what date because the inventory is related to a particular date. The Hon. Member would appreciate that this is a variable figure. In fact, it changes from day to day.

Sir, maximum efforts are being made to streamline the inventory management of steel lying in over 50 stockyards. We are, in fact, developing an inventory escalator to run as fast as possible so that the stocks at the plants and in the stockyards do not exceed a certain limit and do not become a liability as the Hon. Member has tried to convert it into terms of value.

Sir, as far as imports are concerned earlier large imports took place under OGL. Now, we are canalising bulk of the imports and there will be no glut at all. Balance between stocks, demand and production will be maintained so that there will neither be an irregularity nor would the imports be a drain on steel production of the country.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up of Industries by Indians Settled Abroad

*804. **SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA :** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indians settled abroad are interested to invest in industrial ventures in India ;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(a) to (c). Indians settled abroad have shown interest in investing in industrial ventures in India. Taking this into consideration, Government have taken several steps to liberalise the facilities for investment by non-resident Indians. Broadly, these are :

- (1) Interest rates on new deposits of maturities of one year and above held in non-resident (external) accounts will carry interest of 2% above rates permissible on local deposits of comparable maturities;
- (2) Gifts made in India out of deposits in these external accounts will be free from gift-tax;
- (3) Non-residents can invest in the 12 per cent 6-year national savings certificates which, for them, will be free from wealth income and gift taxes;
- (4) Any investment, without repatriation right, made by the non-residents of Indian origin, so long as it is not for transactions in commercial property and land, will be

treated on the same footing as investments of resident Indian nationals;

- (5) They will be allowed to invest, with repatriation rights, in any new or existing company upto 40% of the capital issued by such company;
- (6) They can purchase shares of companies quoted on the stock exchanges subject to specified limits;
- (7) Facilities for investment in non-resident (external) accounts and in Indian companies will be extended to companies, partnership firms, trusts, societies and other corporate bodies owned, to the extent of at least 60% by non-residents of Indian origin ;
- (8) Tests of 'residence' in India laid down for taxation purposes are proposed to be liberalised deleted in some respects ;
- (9) Non-resident Indians who either themselves set up, or invest 20 per cent or more in an enterprise in India, for production of electronic components, electronic instruments, tape recorders, electronic teaching aids, industrial & process control systems and some other electronic products, will be allowed to import the entire machinery for the purpose under Open General Licence, without the need for indigenous clearance, if it has been purchased out of their foreign exchange earnings abroad ; and
- (10) The facilities available to doctors and highly qualified scientists for import of their professional equipment on their return to India, have been substantially liberalised. Any such equipment used by them for at least one year abroad can be imported into India irrespective of its value.

बस्तर में सीमेंट संयंत्र की स्थापना

#805. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने भारतीय सीमेंट निगम को आशय पत्र जारी किए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बोधघाट परियोजना के लिए सीमेंट की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए बस्तर में सीमेंट संयंत्र की स्थापना को प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी;

(ग) प्रस्तावित सीमेंट संयंत्र की उत्पादन क्षमता क्या होगी;

(घ) इस संयंत्र की स्थापना का कार्य कब शुरू किया जायेगा; और

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में ब्योरा क्या है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मन्त्री (श्री नारायण वत्त तिवारी) : (क). जी, हां ।

(ख) से (ङ) मध्य प्रदेश की तहसील जगदलपुर जिला बस्तर के प्रतिवर्ष 10 लाख मी० टन क्षमता के एक सीमेंट संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिए सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया को 1-4-1982 को एक आशय पत्र जारी किया गया है । सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया ने इस क्षेत्र में चूना पत्थर के लिए अन्वेषण किया है तथा चूना पत्थर निक्षेपों का खनन पट्टा लिया है । इस परियोजना की संभाव्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार करने सम्बन्धी कार्य हाथ में ले लिया गया है तथा संभाव्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार हो जाने और परियोजना अनुमानों पर स्वीकृति मिल जाने के बाद इस परियोजना का कार्य आरम्भ किया जाएगा ।

ट्रक चैसियों की सप्लाई

*806. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन सालों में टेलको (टी० इ० एल० सी० ओ०) ने कितने चैसियों का निर्माण किया, उनमें से निर्यात किए गए और देश में सप्लाई किये गये;

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधि में कितने ट्रक चैसिस बुक किये गये और बयाने के तौर पर कितनी घन राशि प्राप्त हुई; और

(ग) प्रतीक्षा सूची के लोगों को ट्रक चैसिस कब तक सप्लाई होने की सम्भावना है और चैसिस का मूल्य उनसे किस तारीख के आधार पर वसूल किया जायेगा।

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मन्त्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) मै० टेलको द्वारा बताये गये ब्यौरे निम्नलिखित हैं :—

वर्ष	निर्मित ट्रक चैसिस	बस व ट्रक चैसियों का निर्यात
1979-80	21257	3529
1980-81	27089	3100
1981-82	33603	3000

(ख) निर्माताओं द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार ट्रक चैसियों की प्रतीक्षा सूची निम्न प्रकार थी :—

1-4-1980	94,061
1-4-1981	1,38,780
1-2-1982	1,40,841

कम्पनी ने बताया है कि 28 फरवरी, 1982 तक लगभग 50 करोड़ रुपये का कुल डिपॉजिट इकट्ठा किया गया था।

(ग) उत्पादन बढ़ने के कारण चैसियों की उपलब्धता में पहले ही सुधार हो गया है। चैसियों की मांग भी कुछ घट गई प्रतीत होती है। कम्पनी ने बताया है कि लम्बित पड़े हुए पिछले आर्डरों को कम किया जा रहा है और इसके बाद बुकिंग के एक वर्ष के अन्दर चैसियों की डिलीवरी की जाने की सम्भावना है।

चैसिस की सुपुर्दगी के दिन जो मूल्य चल रहा होता है ग्राहक के लिए वही मूल्य भदा करना अपेक्षित है।

Removing Constraints in Industrial Production

*807. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to take steps to remove constraints in industrial production is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether the sick units of industrial backward areas are proposed to be given priority while taking the above proposal into consideration; and

(d) when the above steps are going to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Government have already taken several steps to remove constraints in industrial production. Following the declaration of 1982 as "Productivity Year", some further measures are contemplated. These relate to removal of production constraints, re-definition of production priorities an encouragement of sectorally inter-related production.

(c) These are not inter-related.

(d) The details of the measures are likely to be announced very shortly.

Mat Sector in Coir Industry

*808. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coir Board has passed a unanimous resolution requesting Government of India to refrain from mechanising the Mat Sector in Coir Industry considering the unemployment that would be created by such mechanisation; and

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

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

(b) Government is fully seized of the employment implications of mechanising the Mat Sector in Coir Industry which will be kept in view during the evolution of Government's policy in this regard.

Surrender by M. N. F. Members

*809. SHRITARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several members of outlawed Mizo National Front are ready to surrender provided they are assured of lenient treatment;

(b) whether any such offer has been received from M. N. F.; and

(c) if so, whether Government have given any assurance in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). Government's policy has been to give sympathetic treatment to underground personnel who come overground voluntarily and give up the path of violence. They are also given all help to rehabilitate themselves properly and return to the normal peaceful life and take their due place in society. The U.P. Government has schemes for gainful employment and economic rehabilitation of such persons.

Since 20th January, 1982, 335 MNF personnel have already surrendered to authorities.

Complaints from various states about non-availability of cement

*810. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from citizens and corporate bodies for non-availability of cement from various States from the cement quota allotted to them;

(b) whether Government have enquired into these complaints; and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). A few complaints/requests from corporate bodies and individuals in regard to inadequate availability of cement from the State Governments/Union Territories administrations were received. These were forwarded to the respective State Governments for necessary action. Within the overall availability of cement, wherever possible, additional allocations were made available to the States/Union Territories administrations.

Implementation of Block Level Planning

*811. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the concept of Block Level Planning has been accepted and implemented in all the States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, whether there is any mechanism to ensure that the plans approved for Community Development Blocks and the districts are ultimately dovetailed in the State Plans;

(c) if not, the names of the States which have still to accept and implement this concept; and

(d) the steps taken by the Planning Commission in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The concept of Block Level Planning has been accepted in principle by the States. However, the progress of implementation of this concept and the supporting administrative measures devised by the States vary from State to State.

(b) The need for evolving a multi-level planning structure with adequate mechanisms in which plans at different levels will be dovetailed with those at the next higher levels has been emphasised in the 6th Plan. Some States are evolving their own mechanisms for the purpose depending on the degree of decentralisation achieved and their own administrative capabilities.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There has been considerable inter-action between the Planning Commission and the State Governments in regard to the setting up of

appropriate machinery and coordinating mechanisms for planning at different levels. Planning Commission have formulated model Guidelines for block-level planning. The States have also been requested to strengthen their district planning machinery, coordinate different levels of planning activities and to disaggregate their divisible outlays at the State level to the district level. These measures are expected to strengthen the process of planning from below.

Strike in Textile Industry in Bombay

*813. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the strike of the Textile workers in Bombay has continued for more than 70 days ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the strike has been prolonged not so much due to economic demands as due to lacuna in the labour laws regarding the representative character of the bargaining agent ; and

(c) if so, whether Central Government will intervene to have a second look at the provisions of concerned labour laws ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Bombay Industrial Relations Act provides for the registration of one union in an industry in a local area as the representative union. The Act also provides for the registration of another union as representative union in place of the existing registered union if such a union makes an application to the Registrar and fulfils the requirements regarding membership.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Insurance Scheme for Workers in Public and Private Sectors

*814. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce compulsory insurance scheme for workers in public and private sectors as had been done for Government employees ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government will consider to introduce it for the benefit of workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal at present to introduce Compulsory Insurance Scheme for workers in Public and Private Sectors. However, the nominee/legal heir of the workers in Public and Private Sector, who are covered under EPF Scheme are entitled to the following Insurance Benefits in case of death of the member :—

(a) *Family Pension Scheme* : A lump sum amount upto Rs. 2000/- as Life Assurance Benefit, subject to completion of two years' membership.

(b) *Employee's Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme* : Assurance Benefit equal to the average balance in his provident fund account during the preceding 3 years or during the period of his membership, whichever is less, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/-. To qualify for this Benefit the average balance during the period should not be less than Rs. 1,000/-.

Set back in Steel production in the first quarter of 1982

*815. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Steel production has received a major set back in the first quarter of the current year;

(b) if so, the month-wise details of production in the integrated steel plants against the targets; and

(c) the reasons for shortfall in production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Production in the six integrated steel plants (SAIL plants and TISCO) during January-March, 1982 was as follows :—

('000 tonnes)

Month	January-March, 1982		January-March, 1981
	Target	Actual	Actual
January	684	633	604
February	635	601	575
March	695	723	737
Total	2014	1957	1916

It is correct that the production could have been better, but the above position may not be described as a major set back. Shortfalls in production vis-a-vis the targets fixed were mainly on account of the inadequate infrastructural support. Measures relating to adequate infrastructural support are under constant review at various levels in Steel Authority of India Limited as well as in Government. Efforts are on to meet the infrastructural requirements of steel plants.

Cash Subsidy for New Industries

*816. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the details regarding the cash subsidies being provided by Government to the new industries being set up in economically backward districts at present; and

(b) whether there have been any changes in their pattern of policy, contemplated by Government in view of the new 20-point Programme for the welfare of the weaker sections of the society?

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

(a) and (b). While the primary responsibility for setting up industries rests with the State Governments, the Central Government reimburses the State Governments for expenditure incurred by them on Investment Subsidy to industrial units, including new units, set up in 101 backward districts notified by the Central Government. A total sum of Rs. 120 crores has been so reimbursed to the State Governments so far.

Under the IRD/IRYSEM programme eligible families setting up rural industries, businesses and services are *inter alia* entitled to a subsidy of upto Rs. 3000/- (enhanced to Rs. 5000/- in the case of tribal beneficiaries). The Government keeps such programmes under constant review and will make appropriate modifications as are necessary in the light of the new 20-Point Economic Programme.

फरार स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को स्वतन्त्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन देने के लिए

आवेदन पत्र

*817. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने

उन व्यक्तियों से जिनके विरुद्ध ब्रिटिश सरकार ने स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के दौरान गिरफ्तारी के वारंट जारी किये थे परन्तु जो फरार हो गये थे स्वतन्त्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन के लिए आवेदन पत्र की प्राप्ति की अन्तिम तिथि 31 मार्च, 1982 निर्धारित की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने अन्तिम तिथि की समाप्ति के बाद उपरोक्त फरार स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के नाम आवेदन पत्रों को स्वीकार करना रोक दिया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों का, जिनके आवेदन पत्र फरार स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के नाम 31 मार्च, 1982 तक प्राप्त हुए थे और ऐसे व्यक्तियों का जिनकी पेंशन स्वीकृत की गई थी, राज्य वार ब्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार का विचार इन आवेदन पत्रों को किस प्रकार निपटाने का है?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकटमुन्नाय्या):

(क) से (घ) 1-8-1980 से पेंशन योजना के उदार बनाये जाने के बाद भूमिगत स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों समेत इच्छुक जो स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को जो पहले आवेदन नहीं कर सके/नहीं किया पेंशन के लिए 31-7-1981 तक आवेदन करने का अवसर दिया गया था। प्रमुख स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की गैर-सरकारी सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिश पर इस तारीख को छः महीने बढ़ाये जाने का प्रस्ताव किया गया था। इसका स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के दावों के समर्थन में अपेक्षित सबूत प्राप्त करने में उनकी कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रख कर पुनरीक्षण किया गया था और अब

31-3-1982 के बाद आवेदन पत्र लेना बंद कर दिया गया है। इस प्रकार प्राप्त अधिकांश आवेदन पत्रों की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में जांच की जा रही है और ऐसे आवेदकों के सम्बन्ध में कोई पृथक रिकार्ड नहीं रखे गये हैं जिन्होंने फरार/घोषित अपराधियों के रूप में अपने दावे प्रस्तुत किये हैं और जो गिरफ्तार नहीं किये जा सके थे। तथापि उनमें से फरार स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के रूप में इस प्रकार प्राप्त और स्वीकृत किये गये आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या अनुलग्नक में दी है।

ऐसे भूमिगत स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के मामलों में, जिन्होंने गिरफ्तारी के वारंट अथवा नजरबन्दी के आदेशों के सिलसिले में घोषित अपराधियों के रूप में यातना सहने का दावा किया है और जिन्होंने 5 वर्ष से अधिक जेल यातनाओं के सम्बन्ध में प्रमुख स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों से प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत किये हैं, उन्हें संबंधित राज्य सरकार, जिनसे दावों का सत्यापन करते समय निम्नलिखित मार्गदर्शी निदेशों को ध्यान में रखने का अनुरोध किया गया है, से विशिष्ट सिफारिशें प्राप्त होने के बाद ही पेंशन स्वीकृत की जाती है :—

- (1) पुलिस को आवेदक की जरूरत थी और वह स्वेच्छा से भूमिगत नहीं हुआ था।
- (2) प्रमुख स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों का प्रमाण पत्र स्वीकार करते समय, उन्हें यह सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि उस अवधि के सरकारी रिकार्ड उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।
- (3) जो प्रमाणकर्ता स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी को प्रमाण पत्र देता है, उसे राज्यों

के पुनर्गठन से पहले साधारणतः उसी प्रशासनिक यूनिट का होना चाहिए, जिसका स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी है।

- (4) भूमिगत यातना के सभी मामले, जो सरकारी रिकार्डों पर आधारित नहीं हैं, राज्य सलाहकार समिति के समक्ष निश्चित रूप से प्रस्तुत किये जाने चाहिए और समिति की कार्रवाइयों के साथ राज्य सरकार की सिफारिशें केन्द्र सरकार को भेजी जानी चाहिए।

राज्य सरकारों से यह भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे ऐसे प्रमुख स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की एक समेकित सूची केन्द्र सरकार को उपलब्ध करायें जिन्होंने 5 वर्ष या इससे अधिक सजा काटी है ताकि ऐसे मामलों की शीघ्र संवीक्षा की जा सके।

MADA Programme in Dhanbad

8765. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) the progress of the 'MADA' programme in the Dhanbad district of Bihar in the year 1981-82 block-wise;

(b) the amount sanctioned and actually spent for the year 1981-82 block-wise ; and

(c) whether the progress is very unsatisfactory, if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 13,41,300 was sanctioned by the

Government of Bihar towards the end of 1980-81 for MADA schemes i. e. for pockets of tribal concentration in the district of Dhanbad. Administrative sanction for the following schemes was accorded by the Deputy Development Commissioner, Dhanbad :

- (1) Animal Husbandary.
- (2) Cottage Industries.
- (3) Agriculture Subsidy.
- (4) Irrigation Scheme.
- (5) Health programme including Drinking water wells.
- (6) Training of tribals in typing.
- (7) Small Schemes (distribution of Bullock Carts, Sewing Machines, Pumping Sets, etc.),
- (8) Opening of residential schools etc.

It has been indicated by the State Government that the funds sanctioned during 1980-81 were utilised in 1981-82. Release of funds amounting to Rs. 14.97 lakhs for 1981-82 was made by the State Government for these schemes in the last week of March, 1982 and these funds will be utilised during the current financial year.

(c) The progress is reported by the State Government to be satisfactory.

Setting up of Manpower Export Corporation

8766. SHRI K.A. RAJAN :
SHRI GADADHAR
SAHA :

SHRIMATI USHA
PRAKASH
CHOUDHARI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) what is the reason for delaying the setting up of the proposed Overseas Manpower Corporation;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Estimate Committee in its 21st Report has asked the Government to expedite the same so that Indian nationals intending to go abroad for employment are saved from exploitation by private recruiting agencies; and

(i) if so, the Government's reaction thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) There is no proposal at present to set up an Overseas Manpower Corporation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The need for the formation of Overseas Manpower Corporation to curb the malpractices of the recruiting agents was considered by the Government in the context of the anxiety of the Estimates Committee and the real needs of emigrant workers and it was felt that the existing arrangements required better implementation rather than total replacement by another Institution which may prove to be a serious hurdle rather than a help. The proposal for setting up the Overseas Manpower Corporation has, therefore, been dropped.

Delay in Revision of Minimum Wages

8767. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether inter-departmental committee set up by Government has recommended that the States should adopt the notification method to reduce delays in the revision of minimum wages in agriculture;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations of the Committee;

(c) whether Government have asked the State Governments to suggest changes which could be incorporated in the Minimum Wages Act;

(d) if so, the details of the suggestions so far received from the State Governments and when the replies from the remaining States are expected;

(e) the extent of central assistance given to each State Government for the speedy implementation of minimum wages in agriculture during each of the last three years; and

(f) what measures have so far been taken by the Central Government and State Governments in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The inter-departmental meeting held on the 15th February, 1982 to consider the implementation of item No. 5 of the new 20-Point Programme regarding review and enforcement of Minimum Wages in respect of agricultural labourers made the following recommendations :

- (i) State Governments may cut-short delays in the revision of minimum wages by adopting the notification method and reducing the time lag between the notification for notifying objections and final notification.
- (ii) The State Governments may review their staff position to secure implementation by periodic inspections, prosecutions of defaulters and speedy settlement of claims.
- (iii) In the first instance, attention may be devoted to the enforcement of minimum wages in certain vulnerable areas in a

State where there was a concentration of agricultural workers or scheduled castes/scheduled tribes.

(c) and (d). Consultation with the State Governments has been completed. A Working Group of some of the Labour Ministers constituted to review the proposals for amendment of the Minimum Wages Act has also made its recommendation.

(e) and (f). No Central assistance has so far been given to the State Governments for speedy implementation of minimum wages in agriculture as there is no such scheme. However, after the announcement of the new 20-Point Programme the possibility of evolving a scheme is being explored in consultation with the concerned authorities.

Re-publication of Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964

8768. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 priced 25 paise each were published last in the year 1969;

(b) whether there have been changes in the Conduct Rules after 1969;

(c) if so, what are the changes made and whether the Conduct Rules have been published for sale after 1969; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Changes have been made in the various rules of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 from time to time, according to requirements. A publication named "Notes on Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964" had been brought out in 1974 incorporating the amendments and decisions upto September, 1974. This publication is now being up dated and the revised Edition is expected to be available shortly.

(d) Does not arise in view of the position stated at (c) above.

Assembling of Jeeps by Mahindra Company in Iran

8769. SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mahindra Company had agreed to assemble jeeps every year in Iran ; and

(b) if so, the number of jeeps to be so assembled and the terms of agreement entered in this regard ?

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

(a) and (b). The Company, namely, M/s. Mahindra and Mahindra have reported that they do not have an agreement to assemble jeeps in Iran.

News Item Captioned 'Ye Panch Hazar Log Kidhar Mane Jayen'

8770. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in Hindi Hindustan dated 2nd February, 1982 captioned 'Ye Panch Hajar Log Kidhar Mane Jayen' ;

(b) whether some enquiry has been made about the merger of population of about 5,000 people between Maujpur and Babarpur villages across the river Yamuna; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :
(a) to (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cottage Industries in Gujarat

8771. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the development of small and cottage industries in rural areas in the country ;

(b) the amount of Central aid given to Gujarat for the development of small and cottage industries in rural areas during the last three years ;

(c) the progress achieved in Gujarat in this regard during the said period ; and

(d) whether the aid meant for the purpose was fully utilized by the Gujarat State, if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) to (d). The primary responsibility for development of small and cottage industries in rural areas rests with the State Government concerned. An outlay of Rs. 950.00 lakhs was provided in the Annual Plan 1980-81 in the State sector for the development of village and small industries in

Gujarat. This outlay was enhanced to Rs. 1557.00 lakhs during 1981-82. The actual expenditure reported by

the State Government was Rs. 1351.68 lakhs for the year 1980-81 and Rs. 1150.00 lakhs for 1981-82.

Under the Centrally sponsored DIC programme the progress achieved in Gujarat during the years 1978-79 to 1980-81 is indicated below :

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
No. of entrepreneurs identified	5722	21500	20096
No. of Project profiles prepared	346	1415	280
New Registrations done	4715	5754	7099
New Units Established			
(a) Artisans	4518	11683	20160
(b) S. S. I.	3174	4090	4824
(c) Total	7692	15773	24984
No. of sick units assisted	204	113	45
Credit provided by financial institutions (Rs. in crores)	4.47	20.21	32.34
Cash subsidy provided (Rs. in crores)	2.75	6.76	10.93
Addl. employment generated (No. of Persons)	31800	70072	91905
Units given technical and other assistance.	11625	35446	13413

Assessment of Renewable Energy Sources

8772. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether assessment has been made about the renewable energy sources of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Renewable Sources of energy include hydro-energy, solar energy, wind energy, biomass (including dung, waste material, sewage, wood etc.), ocean (including tidal, ocean thermal and

wave) energy, draught animal etc. The hydro-electric energy potential in the country is about 400 TWH which is equivalent to a power potential of about 100000 MW at 40% load factor. Solar energy equivalent to $1.1.5 \times 10^9$ KWH per sq. km. per annum is being received in different parts of the country. The wind energy density in various parts of the country per annum falls in the range of 650 KWH per sq. mt to 1800 KWH per sq. mt. In regard to biomass, cattle waste can generate about 845 cft of gas having a total power potential per annum of 33 billion KWH. The information regarding the potential of other bio-energy sources like waste material, sewage etc. is being surveyed. Tidal power potential along the coast of Gujarat is approx. 18.4 TWH per annum. The potential of other ocean energy sources is being assessed. The work animals of the

country are capable of generating 40 million HP on an average. Other new sources of energy which are under investigation include geothermal and hydrogen energy.

Sale of Steel at Producers Godown Price

8773. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have given an assurance in Parliament with a view to encouraging the small scale industries that Steel will be made available to State Industrial Corporations and they will sell to the industries at the producers godown prices ;

(b) whether Government have made any survey to find out how far this is being implemented and if so, the sale price of steel to small industries in all the States, State-wise during 1980-81 ;

(c) whether complaints have reached to Government that these industries are still paying 15 to 20 per cent more than the producers sale price ; and

(d) if so, where the snag lies and the steps taken to fully implement the assurance given in Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) :

(a) to (d). All efforts are made to ensure that requirements of Small Scale Industries Corporations for iron and steel items are met fully. They are expected to sell these items to Small Scale Industries at stock-yard prices. No survey of the operation of the scheme has been made. Some complaints have been received that certain Corporations are charging more than the stock-yard prices. The Corporations claim that they have to do so to meet their operational expenses. Demands have been received from Small Scale Industries in some areas that they should have the option of taking

supplies direct from the stock-yards. The system of distribution of iron and steel items to Small Scale units through these Corporations does not appear to be working very satisfactorily and a review would be necessary.

Four-Door Small Car

8774. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI ; Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Ltd. has recommended a Japanese firm to collaborate with for the manufacture of a four-door small car in the country ;

(b) whether there are some other proposals also before Government for consideration in this respect ; and

(c) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) (a) to (c). Based on evaluation of the proposals received from various parties. Maruti Udyog Limited has concluded a Memorandum of Understanding on 14th April, 1982 with M/s Suzuki Motor Company of Japan with a view to negotiating a collaboration agreement for establishing the project. The final decision on the collaboration will be taken by Government after specific proposals are received from Maruti Udyog Limited.

Fatal Accident at Laskarbandh Unit of Madhipur Colliery

8775. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government conducted any enquiry on the fatal accident at Laskarbandh unit of Madhipur colliery under ECL on 20 June, 1981 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof :

(c) whether Government are aware that due to negligence of the management this accident occurred;

(d) if so, who are responsible for this accident;

(e) whether Government instituted any case against those persons who are responsible for this accident; and

(f) if so, when and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (f). An enquiry into the accident occurred on the 20th June, 1981, at Laskarbandh Unit of Madhaipur Colliery was conducted by an Officer of the Directorate General of Mines Safety. The enquiry revealed that while three persons were being lowered by south side cage of No. 6 Pit, the winding rope snapped and the cage crash-landed at pit bottom after falling from the mid shaft over a height of about 43 m. causing fatal injuries to them. Another loader who was travelling in the ascending cage also received serious injuries due to heavy jerk.

The General Manager, Agent, Manager, Engineer, Superintending Engineer (E&M), Jr. Engineer, Foreman Incharge, Foreman have been held responsible for the accident. Cases have been instituted on 17th December, 1981 against them.

News Item 'Daughter used for Prostitution'

8776. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :

DR. A.U. AZMI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in Indian Express dated 28th March, 1982 captioned 'Daughter used for prostitution' ;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made with regard to the

complaints made with the Janakpuri Police Station and action taken thereon ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). The complaint, Shri Satnam Singh, had met the Deputy Commissioner of Police (West District) and also the Commissioner of Police, Delhi who got necessary enquiries made into his complaint. His sister, referred to in the news-item, is married and is residing at Haldwani with her husband. She is on a short visit to her parents' house. The allegations made by the complainant were found to be baseless.

Soyabean Processing Units

8778. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where soyabean processing units have been set up by Government ;

(b) how many of them are managed by National Dairy Development Board ;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to raise the capacity of some of the soyabean processing units of the country ; and

(d) if so, the names of those units ?

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

(a) to (d). Government has not set up any unit exclusively for soyabean processing. However, several letters of intent/registration have been issued to units in Cooperative and Private Sectors for the manufacture of soyabean products and the details are given in the attached statement. Some of these units in the cooperative sector are being financed by the National Dairy Development Board.

Statement

Items of manufacture & capacity approved. in tonnes per annum

Edible
Soya
flour

Soya
textured
protein

Soya
Protein
Isolates
& Con-
centrates

Refined
Soya Oil/
Soya Oil

Soya
Meals

Lecithin
(Food
Grade &
commer-
cial)

Sl. No.

Name of the Unit

1.	M/s Modipon Ltd.	(M. P.)	45,000	30,000	3,000	16,450	...	...
2.	M/s Britannia Industries Ltd.	(M. P.)	25,000		10,000	6,000	36,000	1,000
3.	M/s M.P. Rajya Tilhan Utpadak Sahakari Sangh Maryadit, Bhopal							
	Dhar Distt.	(M. P.)	25,000	...	10,000	17,000	35,000	...
4.	Sujalpur	(M. P.)	25,000	...	...	8,000	11,000	...
5.	Itarsi	(M. P.)	25,000	...	...	8,000	11,000	...
6.	Sahore	(M. P.)	25,000	...	...	8,000	11,000	...
7.	Dewas	(M. P.)	25,000	...	5,000	10,000	11,000	...

8. M/s General Foods Pvt. Ltd. Indore (M. P.) High Protein Dispersibility Index Soyameal etc. 10,000 M. Ts. per annum.

9. M/s Soya Products and Research Association, Bareilly (U. P.) All types of Soya products.....900 M. Ts. per annum.

10. Pant Nagar Soya Milk Products, Noida Complex 10,000 litres per day Soya Milk.

11. M/s Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. Proposes to set up soyabean processing plant in Madhya Pradesh for which proposals being formulated. Producing soya oil etc. in Ujjain.

SC and ST in Khadi and Village Industries Commission

8779. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent the Ministry of Industry extended its aid to Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(b) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission are following the Government policy regarding appointment of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes/Harijans as per the percentage fixed for them; and

(c) what is the strength of the staff of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, cadre-wise and percentage of Harijans and Adivasis in the staff in the State of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) During the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, Government allocated Rs. 85.88 crores and Rs. 95.00 crores respectively under Plan Budget of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) State-wise cadres are not maintained in respect of Class I and Class II posts. Details in respect of Class III and Class IV staff in Orissa are given below :—

Class	Total No. of employees	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Percentage
Class III	14	1	—	7%
Class IV	6	3	—	50%

Scarcity of Cement even after introduction of dual system of sale

8780. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is still scarcity of cement even after introducing dual system of cement sale;

(b) if so, what measures are being taken to make the cement available as and when required throughout the country;

(c) whether Government have made any plan to establish more cement plants in the country to meet the increasing demand of cement during the Sixth Plan and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d). There is a general scarcity of cement in the country and it has not yet been possible to meet the requirement in full. Every effort is being made by the Governments to improve availability of cement in the country by way of better utilisation of existing capacities sanctioning new capacities and allowing imports. In addition to the annual capacity of 29.25 million tonnes as on 1-4-82, additional capacities have been sanctioned by way of grant of letters of intent/industrial licences and registration with D. G. T. D. to the extent of 42.83 million tonnes, out of which a capacity of 18.49 million tonnes is expected to fructify by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan period. The availability of cement is thus expected to improve significantly by then.

Allocation for Coir Industry

8781. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to Coir Board for development of coir industry during 1980-81 and 1981-82 ;

(b) the details regarding the allocation utilised during that period, State-wise ;

(c) whether there have been reports for not utilizing the allocated amount ; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard along with the reasons ?

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

(a) to (d). The plan allocation of the Coir Board and the amount actually released were as follows :

	(in lakh rupees)	
	1980-81	1981-82
Allocation	138.00	200.00
Amount actually released	36.00	73.95

The shortfall in the utilisation of fund in 1980-81 was mainly on account of certain machineries required for S&T programme which could not be imported during the year, and certain new schemes proposed to be taken up with States had to be finalised only after discussions with States and hence could not be approved.

The shortfall in utilisation of funds in 1981-82, is mainly on account of the scheme for the co-operativisation which is now in the final stages of consideration of Government.

The approved Annual Plan outlay for 1980-81 and 1981-82 for coir industry, for the various States/ Union Territories and the actual expenditure incurred in 1980-81 and anticipated expenditure for 1981-82 (as mentioned in the State/Union Territories Plan document) are as follows :

State/Union Territories	(in lakh rupees)			
	Approved Outlay		Expenditure actual	Anticipated as indicated in plan document
	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	3.00	6.00	2.55	6.00
Assam	1.00	10.00	0.73	2.00
Karnataka	30.00	20.00	7.40	18.65
Kerala	200.00	145.00	326.44	283.85
Orissa	7.50	10.00	7.66	8.30
Tamil Nadu	15.00	20.00	15.20	15.65
West Bengal	5.00	2.60	0.57	2.60
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.00	2.00	0.32	1.75
Goa, Daman & Diu	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00
Lakshwadeep	4.40	5.00	5.67	4.90
Pondicherry	0.50	0.50	0.38	0.05
	268.40	222.10	367.93	344.75

It will be seen that the actual expenditure incurred by the State Government/Union Territories as a whole is more than the approved Plan outlay both in 1980-81 and 1981-82.

नए 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन

8782. श्री समीनुद्दीन : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्यों में खण्ड स्तर पर 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के प्रभावशाली क्रियान्वयन के लिए इस समय क्या व्यवस्था की गई है :

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन की गतिविधियां अधिकांशतः राज्यों की राजधानियों तक ही सीमित है तथा जिले, खण्ड या तालुक अथवा तहसील के निचले स्तरों को इनमें शामिल नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति में सुधार लाने सम्बन्धी सरकार के विचाराधीन नई योजना का व्योरा क्या है ?

योजना मन्त्री (श्री एस० बी० चण्हाण) :

(क) बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा और उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे कुछ राज्य 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए जिला/तालुका/खण्ड स्तर पर समितियां स्थापित कर चुके हैं। इन समितियों में जन-प्रतिनिधियों को भी सम्बद्ध किया गया है। अन्य राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र ऐसी समितियां स्थापित कर रहे हैं या उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में कार्रवाई की है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) सभी राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय मन्त्रालयों को परिशोधित 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन और प्रबोधन की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देने के लिए लिखा गया है।

Recruitment of Ex-Servicemen to Reserved Class III & IV Posts

8783. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the method for recruitment of ex-servicemen to the reserved Class III & IV posts in the Central Govt. and Public Sector Undertakings has been changed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). As from 1-4-1982, all vacancies reserved for ex-servicemen in Groups 'C' and 'D' posts in Govt., Public Undertakings and Nationalised Banks other than posts required to be filled by the UPSC, SSC or other Central Recruiting Agency, are to be notified to the Zila Sainik Boards/Rajya Sainik Boards/Dte. General of Re-settlement. A copy of the instructions giving details in this regard is enclosed for information. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4008/82].

Increase in Price of Uniforms and Shoes provided to Class IV and Security Employees

8784. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times the prices of uniforms and shoes provided to the Class IV and security employees of Central Government were increased during the last three years and the increase made each time and whether this increase tallies with the market prices; and

(b) whether Bata and Baluia shoes cannot be purchased within the cost prescribed for the employees at present?

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

(a) the ceiling prices of Khadi cloth for Summer & Winter Uniforms including shoes for eligible Group 'D' (Class IV) employees of Central Government were fixed in 1980/81. The Ministries/Departments make purchases of Khadi cloth/shoes required by them through Directorate General of Supply & Disposals/Khadi & Village Industries Commission or by inviting tenders from local market to the extent permissible. As the prices fixed are ceiling prices, the question of their tallying with market prices does not arise.

Upto 1980, uniforms of Security Staff of the Central Government were purchased from Ordnance Clothing Factories Group, Min. of Defence. In 1981, the cloth for Terricot Uniforms for SSF Personnel was purchased by inviting open tenders through News papers.

(b) Ministries/Departments themselves make purchases through Directorate General Supply and Disposals or by inviting tenders from local market where permissible. The question of purchase of Bata and Baluja shoes specifically would not, therefore, arise.

Reservation of Commodities for Small Scale Industries

8785. SHRI ANAN HA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to expand the list of commodities reserved for small scale and cottage industries;

(b) how many commodities were included in the reserved list during the last three years; year-wise; and

(c) what further measures are under Government's consideration for protecting small industries ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Government keep under periodical review items for reservation for production in Small Scale Sector; while doing so, Government take into account technical feasibility, economic viability and distinct vantage in organising such production on a Small Scale basis.

(b) 1979 — None
1980 — 27 items
1981 — 12 items

(c) In addition to reservation, protective measures for Small Scale industries are built into policy changes made from time to time. For instance, neither regularisation of installed capacity nor automatic growth/permissible expansion is allowed to large or medium industries in reserved items. Endorsement of capacities and COB licences on balanced line capacity are applicable to production of reserved items, subject to stringent export obligations. Government keep under constant review the need and scope for protective measures for the Small Scale Sector.

"Steps to Protect Environment and Ecological Balance"

8786. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the need to protect the environment and maintain ecological balance in the country ;

(b) if so, the immediate hazards facing the country :

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Degradation of land resources, loss of natural living resources, water and air pollution and insanitary conditions in our human settlements.

(c) With the setting up of new Department of Environment at the Centre and in some states, greater efforts are being or are proposed to be made to tackle environmental problems. Among these are (i) the setting up of a National Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission ; (ii) extending the existing network of protected areas for wildlife conservation by establishing biosphere reserves in representative ecosystems for conserving our genetic diversity, and also preventing loss of natural resources by afforestation, social forestry and eco-development programmes ; (iii) more effective implementation of the existing legislation to control water and air pollution, and (iv) extending sewerage facilities and slum clearance in some towns and providing drinking water in rural areas under the minimum needs programme.

SC/ST Officers Promoted in E.P.F. Organisation

8787. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officers working in the E. P. F. Organisation have not been promoted so far against the reserved posts from Class II to Class I ; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government to fill up the reserved posts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b). The Employees' Provident Fund authorities have intimated that the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are filled in accordance with the prevailing orders.

Denial of P.F. benefits to Convoy Drivers of TELCO, Jamshedpur

8788. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Convoy Drivers numbering more than 1000 of M/s. TELCO, Jamshedpur have been denied provident fund membership although they have been working for several years ;

(b) whether M/s. TELCO has got all these convoy drivers registered with transport companies and their services are utilised by taking them from such companies to deprive them of P.F. benefits ;

(c) whether the authority while visiting Jamshedpur has investigated the same and what is the outcome of the proceedings ; and

(d) why M/s. TELCO has not been persuaded to extend provident fund benefit to Convoy Drivers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Appointment of Vice-President in C. S. I. R.

8789. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a whole time Vice-President has been

appointed in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research whereas the job was being done by the Ministers of one Department or the other earlier ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that with the appointment of this whole time Vice-President, CSIR, the Chief (Planning) CSIR is misusing his position and over-ruling the other Chiefs of CSIR; and

(c) if so, what action the audit propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) :
(a) Yes, Sir. In accordance with Rule 3(ii) in the Memorandum of Association (CSIR)—

“The Minister-in-charge of the Ministry or Department dealing with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research shall be the ex-officio Vice-President of the Society :

Provided that during any period when the Prime Minister is also such Minister, any person nominated in this behalf by the Prime Minister shall be the Vice-President.”

The Prime Ministers when they have been the Minister dealing with C. S. I. R. have earlier been pleased to nominate other Ministers/Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission as Vice-President, CSIR.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Increase in number of defaulting exempted and un-exempted establishment under E.P.F.

8790. SHRI R. N. RAKESH :
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that number of defaulting establishments both exempted and un-exempted have been increased in an alarming manner during the last six months in the Provident Fund Organisation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no action has been taken against such establishment to cancel the exemption, of exempted establishments and prosecute the un-exempted establishments ;

(c) which are the defaulting establishments for non-payment of P. F. dues for more than Rs. one lakh, region-wise and action taken against them ; and

(d) what action Government propose to take against the responsible persons who have failed to take suitable action against the defaulting establishments as provided under the Employees Provident Fund Act/Scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

Exploitation of Child Labour

8791. DR. A. U. AZMI :

SHRI SATYASADHAN
CHAKRABORTY :

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the tender-age of the

children is being exploited by various methods as have been brought out in the article "Karoron bachhon ke bachpan ke katil" appearing in the Blitz (Hindi) of 13 February, 1982;

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

(c) action taken with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR) (a) No, Sir.

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

Number of persons Died at ASIAD

8792. SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN:
SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) how many persons have lost their lives at the construction works of ASIAD so far and how many persons injured severely;

(b) whether Government have paid any compensation to their families; and

(c) if not, will Government consider to give compensation to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) According to available information 8 workers have died and 1 has been injured severely.

(b) and (c). The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 requires the employer to pay compensation. In the present case, the employers are the contractors. It has been reported that out of 8 cases of death, the compensation amount has been paid in 3 cases. In 3 other cases, the compensation amount has been deposited with the Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation and payments would be made shortly,

while in remaining 2 cases, the compensation amount has yet to be deposited by the employers. The information regarding payment of compensation to the worker, who has been injured is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Lockout of Udyog Bhawan Canteen

8793. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Udyog Bhawan Canteen has been locked out affecting 35 employees despite the condition imposed in 1973 when the new management took over that in the event of its mismanagement, the canteen would be run departmentally ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Canteen employees have not been paid their salaries since January, 1982 and that the amount deducted from their salaries towards EPF has not been deposited with the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner's Office till date; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No, Sir. The management of the Udyog Bhawan Co-operative Canteen have reported that they wound up the operations of the canteen, since they could not run it properly.

(b) and (c). It has been reported by the canteen management that due to paucity of funds they could not pay part of the salary for a certain period to a few employees and some amount is due to be deposited with the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

अल्मोड़ा और लोहाघाट में एच०एम०टी० यूनिटों की स्थापना करना

8794. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में अल्मोड़ा और लोहा घाट में इन स्थानों की प्राकृतिक जलवायु की उपयुक्तता को देखते हुए एच०एम०टी० यूनिटों की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) एच०एम०टी० की विद्यमान वचनबद्धताओं से इस समय अल्मोड़ा अथवा लोहा घाट में नई इकाईयां स्थापित करने में बाधा पड़ रही है।

इस्पात की उत्पादन लागत कम करने की योजना

8795. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस्पात की उत्पादन लागत कम करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है;

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

(ग) उस योजना को कब लागू किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) से (ग) उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए किए जा रहे सभी उपायों से इस्पात की

उत्पादन लागत में कमी होगी। यह एक निरन्तर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है और इसके अन्तर्गत इस्पात कारखानों की समूची प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था आती है।

मध्य प्रदेश का पशु पक्षी बलि प्रतिशोध विधेयक, 1979 को स्वीकृति देना

8796. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्यप्रदेश के पशु पक्षी बलि प्रतिशोध विधेयक, 1979 को राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति देने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) राष्ट्रपति द्वारा इस विधेयक को स्वीकृति देने की सही तरीका क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) और (ख) विधेयक के कुछ उपबंधों में नीति संबंधी मामले शामिल हैं और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के परामर्श से इनकी जांच की जा रही है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को समय-समय पर पत्र लिखे गये हैं। कुछ मुद्दों पर 16 अप्रैल, 1982 को राज्य सरकार से पुनः स्पष्टीकरण मांगे गए हैं जिनके उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है।

Infiltration from Pakistan in Kashmir

8797. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether two thousand Pakistanis have crossed the line of actual control in Kashmir illegally and staked their claim to property left by them at the time of partition ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof together with the precautionary measures taken ?

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

**Supply of Medicines to ESI by
Lupin Laboratories, Bombay**

8799. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Lupin Laboratories Private Limited are supplying medicines to the Employees State Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the total value of medicines purchased by Employees State Insurance Scheme from Lupin Laboratories Private Limited, Bombay during the last three years, year-wise ;

(c) what is the total value of medicines purchased by the Employees State Insurance Scheme organisation during the last three years, year-wise and the percentage thereof purchased from Lupin Laboratories Private Limited, Bombay ; and

(d) the reasons for which the preference is given to Lupin Laboratories Private Limited, Bombay over other well framed and reputed standard drug manufacturing companies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

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

**Progress of Alumina Complex
located in Coastal Region and
Port-based Steel Plant at
Paradeep**

8800. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by the aluminium/alumina complex located in the coastal region and the port-based gigantic steel plant at Paradeep;

(b) the annual production of the above plants and the employment potential generated by the plants ; and

(c) the steps taken for their successful running ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). The details of the Orissa Alumina-Aluminium Complex and the Paradeep Steel Plant, as also their present status, are given below :

I. Orissa Alumina-Aluminium Complex :—This Project is planned to produce 800,000 tpa of alumina and 218,000 tpa of aluminium metal ; it is expected to provide direct employment to about 4850 persons, when in full production.

The project is being implemented by the National Aluminium Company (NALCO) incorporated in January, 1981. NALCO has appointed consultants for the major sections/activities of the project. Financing the project has been tied up through a loan of US \$400 million from France and an Euro-currency loan of US \$680 million from a consortium of banks. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 1242.4 crores.

The French consultants of the project have supplied the documents covering know-how and basic engineering data, as per schedule. Detailed engineering is in progress in Engineers India Limited (EIL)—the prime Indian Engineering Consultants. Action has been initiated for procurement of equipment, construction material, acquisition of land, etc. Civil construction in respect of the technological sections of the project is expected to start after the ensuing monsoon. The project is, by and large, on schedule and is expected to be commissioned during 1985-86.

II. Port based Steel Plant at Paradeep.

On the basis of examination of meteorological data, the Government have decided to locate the second new steel plant in Orissa in the Daitari region, about 120 kms. from Paradeep. Negotiations are in progress with M/s. Davy Mackee for finalising the technical specifications, as well as commercial and financial terms for setting up of the plant.

The annual production capacity of the plant is planned to be 1.5 million tonnes. The employment potential will be known on completion of the negotiations with M/s. Davy Mackee.

To implement the project a wholly Central Government owned company by the name of 'Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited', has been formed.

Tours by Managing Director, Rourkela Steel Plant

8801. SHRI R.P. SARANGI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of days of tour of the Managing Director,

Rourkela Steel Plant between 1 October, 1980 to 31 October, 1981;

(b) the total salaries and TA/DA paid to him during the above period;

(c) the number of his visits to Bombay and Delhi respectively during the period at (a) above ;

(d) whether it is a fact that a hot line exists between the corporate office and its subsidiaries to help instant conversion between them ; and

(e) if so, whether the frequent tours of Managing Director to Delhi were justified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) :

(a) and (c). During October 1980 to October, 1981, Managing Director, Rourkela Steel Plant was on tour for 95 days. He visited Bombay and Delhi 7 and 28 times respectively during the above period.

(b) The salaries, TA and DA for the above mentioned period were as under :

	Rs.
(i) Salary	49,632.00
(ii) T.A.	59,276.98
(iii) D.A.	16,226.25
(iv) Expenses on foreign tour	14,512.00

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The above tours were undertaken by Managing Director, Rourkela Steel Plant in the interest of company's work.

चैसिस की बुकिंग

8802. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हरिजनों, आदि-वासियों, शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों, प्रशिक्षित ड्राइवरों और अन्य व्यक्तियों को "टेलकों" (जमशेदपुर) के माध्यम से बसों और ट्रकों के चैसिस प्राथमिकता के आधार पर देने की व्यवस्था की है ;

(ख) क्या इसने बसों और ट्रकों के चैसिस बुक करने के लिए ब्याज की न्यूनतम दर पर 50 करोड़ रुपये से भी अधिक धनराशि एकत्रित की है ;

(ग) क्या चैसिस 20-30 हजार रुपये की दर से काले बाजार में बिक रहा है कम्पनी अपने एजेंटों के माध्यम से जाली नामों से चैसिस बुक करके कृत्रिम अभाव पैदा कर रही है ;

(घ) क्या बुकिंग संख्या 231, दिनांक 24 अप्रैल, 1981 एल० जी० 52 बस चैसिस को मिथिला मोर्टर्स मुजफ्फरपुर (बिहार) ने बुक कराया है ;

(ङ) क्या 21 जनवरी, 1982 को यह बापस ले लिया गया और उसी ड्राइवर ने रश्मि आटोमोबाइल्स गया में बुकिंग संख्या 60, दिनांक 24 दिसम्बर, 1981 एल० जी० 52 के माध्यम से 16 जनवरी, 1982 को डिलीवरी ले ली ;

(च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(छ) क्या सरकार टेलकों कम्पनी के बम्बई कार्यालय द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष किए जा रहे

करोड़ों रुपये के काले बाजार की केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो से जांच करवाएंगी ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) सरकार ने वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों के निर्माताओं को सलाह दी है कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों, शिक्षित बेरोजगारों तथा स्व-नियोजित भूतपूर्व सैनिकों समेत कुछ श्रेणियों के आवेदकों को वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों के चैसिस आवंटित करने में प्राथमिकता दी जाए ।

(ख) मै० टैल्को ने बताया है कि पूरे देश में उनके विक्रेताओं द्वारा 28-2-1982 तक गाड़ियों के पंजीकरण के लिए लगभग 50 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जमा राशियों के रूप में इकट्ठी की गई थी । गाड़ियों की सुपुर्दगी तक इन जमा राशियों पर 12% प्रति वर्ष की दर से ब्याज दिया जाता है ।

(ग) कम्पनी ने बताया है कि किसी भी इच्छुक ग्राहक के लिए यह अपेक्षित नहीं है कि वह अधिकृत मूल्य से ज्यादा राशि का भुगतान उनके विक्रेताओं को करें । वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों की बिक्री और वितरण में कदाचार को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों की खरीद की प्रारम्भिक तिथि से दो वर्ष की अवधि तक उनकी पुनः बिक्री पर रोक लगा दी है ।

(घ), (ङ) तथा (च) कम्पनी ने बताया है कि यदि किसी ग्राहक के कारोबार को स्थान अथवा निवास एक से ज्यादा जगह पर स्थित है तो संबंधित स्थानों पर किसी अथवा सभी विक्रेताओं के पास वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों के लिये उसके द्वारा बुकिंग करने पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है, या अनियमितता नहीं है । ग्राहक अपने आर्डरों को रद्द करने के लिये भी स्वतंत्र है ।

(छ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

गंगा नदी द्वारा मुकेमाघाट स्थित रिजर्व पुलिस शाखा शिविर की जमीन का क्षारण

8803. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुकेमाघाट स्थित रिजर्व पुलिस शाखा शिविर की जमीन का नदी द्वारा क्षारण हो रहा है ;

(ख) इसकी संरक्षण की योजना कब बनाई गई थी ,

(ग) इसकी क्रियान्वित हेतु वर्ष 1979, 1980 और 1981 में क्या कदम उठाये गए हैं और क्या सरकार इसकी प्रगति में संतुष्ट है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार उक्त परियोजना की क्रियान्वित में तेजी लायेगी ताकि इसके पूरा होने में विलम्ब के कारण उस पर होने वाले भारी व्यय से बचा जा सके ; और

(ङ) क्या उक्त परियोजना में साल लकड़ी के खंभों के स्थान पर सीमेंट के खंभों का प्रयोग करने का प्रस्ताव है और क्या इसके व्यय में कई गुना वृद्धि होगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) इस समय मुकेमाघाट स्थित केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के परिसर का गंगा के पानी से क्षारण नहीं हो रहा है । परन्तु भूक्षरण की संभावना को समाप्त नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि गंगा की धारा में थोड़ा सा परिवर्तन हो गया है ।

(ख) बिहार सरकार ने सितम्बर, 1977 में भू-क्षरण से बचाव की एक योजना शुरू की थी ।

(ग) बिहार सरकार के बाढ़ नियंत्रण निदेशक द्वारा तैयार की गई योजनाएं और आंकलन अप्रैल, 1979 में प्राप्त हुए थे । इस आधार पर केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ने आंकलन तैयार किए थे । योजना को भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित कर दिया गया था और जनवरी, 1980 में 14,51,240 रुपये की स्वीकृति दे दी गई थी । निवेदायें मांगने के पश्चात केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग पटना ने मूल्यों में वृद्धि के कारण 14,54,260 रुपये की अतिरिक्त राशि के लिये नवम्बर, 1980 में मामले को पुनः प्रस्तुत किया था । केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ने सितम्बर, 1981 में संशोधित आंकलन तैयार किये और तदनुसार योजना के शीघ्र और संतोषजनक कार्यान्वयन के लिये आंकलों को बढ़ा कर 26,19,200 रुपये करने के लिये अक्टूबर, 1981 में अनुमति दी गई ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) संशोधित आंकलों में साल की बलियों का प्रावधान किया गया था । परन्तु अपेक्षित परिमाण की साल की बलियां उपलब्ध न होने और उनकी कीमत अत्यधिक होने के कारण सामग्री के प्रयोग से संबंधित निर्णय केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा उपर्युक्त समय पर किया जाएगा ।

Recommendation of Committee on Institutional Credit for Agriculture and Rural Development

8804. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :
SHRI GHULAM MOHD.
KHAN :

Will the Minister of PLANNING
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a
committee to review arrangements

for institutional credit for agriculture and rural development had submitted its recommendations ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an officials Conference was held in New Delhi recently to consider the above recommendations ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and steps proposed to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) (a) Yes Sir. The Committee submitted its report in January, 1981.

(b) Yes, Sir. The officials conference was held on 18th and 19th March, 1982.

(c) The deliberations of the officials conference are being processed. It is proposed to convey the general consensus that emerged on various recommendations to the State Governments and concerned institutions for necessary action. The action taken on the recommendations will be reviewed by the Reserve Bank and the Planning Commission in due course.

Allotment of Sheds in Okhla Phase II, New Delhi

8805. **SHRI R.Y. GHORPADE :** Will the the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) when will the price be fixed of the sheds in Okhla Phase II allotted to entrepreneurs in 1974-75 ;

(b) whether Government are aware that DSIDC filed eviction proceedings against Pradeep Aggarwal shed No. 23 Lawrence Road on Charges that he owed the Corporation Rs. 54,850.97 on July, 1979 but the suit was withdrawn on December 15, 1979 without recovery of money ;

(c) if so, the reasons for not withdrawing the cases against other entrepreneurs in Okhla Phase II; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not filing the cases against all those who are not paying or paid any rent or hire purchase instalments ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Yes, Sir. The matter is being investigated by Central Bureau of Investigation.

(c) The withdrawal of eviction cases pending in the Courts of Law are guided by the policies and conditions laid down from time to time.

(d) Eviction suits have been filed/are being filed against the defaulters.

Owners of Hindustan Pilkington for Glass Works

8806. **SHRI NARAYAN CHOBEY :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) who are the owners of Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd., whether this company have changed hands of owners; if so, how many times; who is the present owner;

(b) whether Government are aware that many important components of this factory have either been removed or stolen; and

(c) how many wagons have still been held up in the factory premises and what is the demurrage for that?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Till August, 1981, M/s. Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd., was a subsidiary of Pilkington Bro-

thers Ltd., U. K. who were holding 56.12% of the equity shares. In August, 1981, M/s. Pilkington Bros. Ltd., U. K., transferred half of their equity shares to Shri H. C. Somani of Calcutta.

(b) and (c). As the factory has been under lock out from 25th May, 1980, the information is not readily available.

West Bengal Annual Plan 1982-83

8807. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of West Bengal has proposed an outlay of Rs. 799 crores for the 1982-83 annual plan as against Rs. 638.50 crores last year; and

(b) if so, what has been final decision of Government regarding the larger allocation?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) (a) The Government of West Bengal proposed an outlay of Rs. 799 crores for the Annual Plan 1982-83 as against the approved outlay of Rs. 638 crores for 1981-82.

(b) The discussions with the Government of West Bengal were held but in the absence of the requisite information from the State Government regarding expenditure/State's resources and at the request of the State Government, the discussions were postponed.

Memorandum from Democratic Youth Federation of India, Tripura

8808. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has received any memorandum from

the Democratic Youth Federation of India, Tripura State Committee;

(b) if so, the salient points raised in the said memorandum; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in respect of the demands put forward by the Democratic Youth Federation of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. A memorandum dated 9-3-82 was received on the 20th March, 1982.

(b) The salient points are (i) provision of more funds and food for continuing the National Rural Employment Programme; (ii) increasing the existing allowance of Rs. 30/- per month given to physically handicapped, blind and old people by the State Govt.; (iii) provision of funds for smooth running of the Autonomous District Council, (iv) financial assistance to the Govt. of Tripura to implement the recommendations of the Pay Commission set up by them, and (v) monetary help by Central Government for the jhum crops damaged during the last drought in the State.

(c) Concerned Central Ministries and the Govt. of Tripura have been addressed for taking appropriate action on points concerning them.

Manipulation in Liquor Shops

8809. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any cases of manipulation in liquor shops run under the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation against its employees were recently referred to the Vigilance Department;

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

(c) the action taken against the concerned employees and to prevent recurrence of such cases?

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

(b) The cases pertain to the allegations like overcharging, non-issue of cash-memos, not selling brands demanded by customers though available in stock, lack of supervision, embezzlement of cash and shortages in stocks.

(c) In the six cases finalised so far, appropriate penalty has been imposed on seven employees. In the remaining eight cases enquiries are in progress.

To prevent recurrence of such cases, various measures like surprise checks, periodical transfers of the staff, physical verification of stock/cash etc. are taken. Reconciliation of accounts is also looked into by the IMEL Accounts Division.

रोजगार हेतु विदेशों में गए व्यक्ति

8810. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है जो गत वर्ष रोजगार के उद्देश्य से विदेश गए उनका राज्य-वार व्यौरा क्या है और वे विदेश किस प्रकार के रोजगार के लिए गए;

(ख) वे एजेन्सी के माध्यम से विदेश गए और क्या विदेश जा रहे व्यक्तियों द्वारा उठाई गई कठिनाई के बारे में सरकार को कोई शिकायत मिली है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) हमारे दूतावासों द्वारा उन भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों को क्या सहायता दी गई है जो रोजगार के उद्देश्य से विदेश गए हैं और गत वर्ष कितने व्यक्तियों को ऐसी सहायता प्रदान की गई ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आज़ाद) : (क) ऐसे व्यक्तियों के संबंध में, जो उत्प्रवास के लिए उत्प्रवासियों के प्रोटेक्टरों के पास पंजीकृत थे, निम्नलिखित अंतिम आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं :—

बम्बई	176041
दिल्ली	62586
चंडीगढ़	7443
कोचीन	11497
त्रिवेन्द्रम	7247
मद्रास	10333
कलकत्ता	840

इनमें से वास्तव में कितने विदेश गए और उनकी राज्य-वार तथा नौकरी-वार सूचना के आंकड़े सकलित नहीं किए गए हैं।

(ख) एजेंसी-वार व्यौरा देना संभव नहीं है, क्योंकि उच्चतम न्यायालय के आदेशों के अधीन पंजीकरण प्रक्रिया के समाप्त किए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप एजेंसियों की संख्या पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। विदेशों में व्यथित श्रमिकों से समय समय पर दुर्व्यवहार, मजदूरी में कटौती, संविदे के विपरीत कार्य, आदि संबंधी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ग) वित्तीय सहायता के अलावा, हमारे दूतावास उत्प्रवासी श्रमिकों को, नियोजकों का पता लगाने में विदेश में

आने वाले ऐसे श्रमिकों के लिए रोजगार ढूँढने में जिन्हें वे कम्पनियाँ स्वीकार नहीं करती जिनके लिए वे आते हैं, सहायता भी प्रदान करते रहे हैं। नियोजकों के साथ समस्याओं का निपटारा करने में भी सहायता देते हैं और यहां तक कि श्रमिकों की ओर से श्रम न्यायालयों को आवेदन-पत्र भी लिखते हैं। ऐसे श्रमिकों की संख्या बताना संभव नहीं है, जिनको हमारे सभी दूतावासों द्वारा गत वर्ष के दौरान सभी देशों में सहायता दी गई।

Fixing of Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour

8811. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) what is the criterion proposed for fixing minimum wages for landless Agricultural Labourers by Dr. C. Gopalan, former Director General of the Indian Council of Medical Research and now Chief of the Nutrition foundation of India;

(b) whether the present Minimum Wage Act is to be revised in the light of the proposal and whether this criterion to be applied in fixing the minimum wages in the context of amending the Minimum Wages Act and in enforcing minimum wages for 'Lendless Agricultural Labour' in accordance with 20 Point Programme; and

(c) if not, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) In his articles published in the Press on 23rd and 24th March, 1982, Dr. C. Gopalan has suggested that the minimum food requirements should be calculated on the basis of a net intake of 8100 calories for a family of two adults and two children i. e. at the average rate of 2700 calories for an average adult of moderate activity, as against the intake of 2100

calories in urban areas and 2400 calories in rural areas assumed by the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c). The Minimum Wages Act, at present, does not contain any criterion for fixation of minimum wages. The Sub-Committee of Labour Ministers at its meeting held on the 12th Feb. 81 had recommended that a Committee of Secretaries of six States represented on the Sub-Committee with Addl. Secy., Ministry of Labour as Chairman might be constituted to examine, *inter-alia*, the criteria for fixing minimum wages. The Committee has taken note of the views of Dr. Gopalan while finalising its report which would be considered by the next Conference of Labour Ministers.

Market availability of cement meant for free sale

8812. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cement Corporation of India will be handling distribution of imported cement to users and States ;

(b) whether the cost of imported cement will be less than the cement that is manufactured in the country and as such the criteria evolved for distribution of this cement to the States and what would be the share of the States out of the total imports envisaged for 1982 ;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Statesman dated 24 March, 1982 that far from easing the difficult supply position the new policy of Government announced on 27 February, 1982 will make things difficult for house builders in so far as availability of cement is concerned ; and

(d) if so, whether Government concur with this view and if not,

whether since the announcement of the above policy, the market availability of cement meant for free sale has substantially increased and if not, the reasons for the same and to what extent Government's expectations in this regard have been fulfilled ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The Cement Corporation of India is handling imported cement which has already been contracted for by the State Trading Corporation of India under the scheme of import which prevailed prior to 28-2-82. The imported cement is free from price and distribution control. Under the Import & Export Policy for 1982-83, the State Trading Corporation and one public sector agency designated by each State/Union Territory Government is allowed to import cement on actual users' account.

(c) and (d). Under the policy of partial decontrol of cement recently announced by Government, requirement of cement on account of construction of dwelling units having plinth area upto 80 Sq. metrs. is met from the levy quota of cement. As regards requirement of cement for bigger dwelling units which are not entitled to levy cement, the representatives of Cement Manufacturers' Association has assured the Government that the cement industry would maintain supplies of cement from the non-levy quota to all areas in the country including deficit pockets at-least upto the same level as obtained in 1981 irrespective of the transport costs.

Declaring Refrigerators as Essential Commodity

8813. SHRI BHIKURAM JAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether refrigeration manufacturers in the country have urged

the Government to declare refrigerators as essential Commodities, adequate excise relief proforma credit on inputs and sale to diplomats without excise and other forms of encouragements to help the small units and attract new entrepreneurs; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government and when the decision on the same will be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Government have not received any such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Committees on Import of Substitution

8814. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken on the recommendations of Aggarwal Committee on import substitution ; and

(b) the action taken on the recommendations of Tandon Committee regarding the creation of additional capacity and specific export targets in the textile sector ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) An interministerial empowered committee has been set up to consider the various recommendations of the committee. The empowered Committee has so far held three meetings. It will take some more time for the committee to finalise its examination. Government's decisions will be taken on receipt of the recommendations of the empowered committee.

(b) Tandon Committee made 9 recommendations on Textile Sector out of which 3 have been implemented so far. One of the recommendations which has been accepted by the Government relates to the creation of additional capacity and specific export targets.

सामग्री के आयात के लिए लाइसेंस देने में उद्योग विभाग के अधिकारियों पर आरोप

8815. श्री सुभाष यादव : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अपने उद्योग विभाग के उन पांच अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही न किये जाने का क्या औचित्य है जिसके विरुद्ध ऐसी सामग्री के आयात के लिए प्राइवेट फर्मों के बड़े चढ़े दावों के आधार पर लाइसेंस देने में पक्षपात करने के आरोप थे, जो इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स महानिदेशक की राय के अनुसार आयात करनी आवश्यक नहीं थी तथा जिसके परिणामस्वरूप विदेशी मुद्रा का अपव्यय हुआ (देखिए—केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग का 1980 के लिए प्रतिवेदन, पृष्ठ 20,51 (V)/(?)

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की सलाह को स्वीकार नहीं करने के औचित्य को केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की सलाह (वर्ष 1980 के लिए केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की 17वीं वार्षिक रिपोर्ट) को अस्वीकार करने के कारणों को बताने वाले ज्ञापन के पैराग्राफ 6.1 से 6.6 में स्पष्ट किया गया है, जिसे 18 सितम्बर, 1981 को सभा पटल पर रखा गया था।

Per capita income of states and Union territories

8816. SHRI RASA BIHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita income of different States and Union Territories of the country during the year 1981-82;

(b) which of the States and Union Territories lag behind the National average of the per capita income; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed by Government of India to remove these regional disparities?

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

(a) and (b). The official estimates of per capita income of different States and Union Territories are compiled by the respective State Statistical Bureaus and the same for the year 1981-82 are not yet available. The latest year for which estimates of per capita income for all States and Union Territories (which release such estimates) are available, is 1977-78. These estimates are given in the annexed statement alongwith per capita net domestic produce. Owing to differences in source material used, the Statewise estimates are not strictly comparable. However the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh have reported per capita income lower than the national average.

(c) Correction of regional disparities has been considered to be one of the objectives in Five Year Plans. In the Sixth Plan, the problem has been tackled by adopting the following measures:

(i) by evolving suitable policies relating resource transfers to the State at the Central level. Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura are considered as

special category States and their resource requirements have been pre-empted from the pool of total Central Assistance. For other States, Central Assistance is allocated on the basis of modified Gadgil Formula which gives weightage to backwardness.

- (ii) By giving assistance through Centrally Sponsored Schemes for specific problem areas and target groups, and for programmes of national priorities, such as tribal areas, drought-prone areas, Minimum Needs Programme, etc.
- (iii) Public sector programmes of development aiming specifically at the development of the backward regions, and
- (iv) Incentives to private entrepreneurs through schemes of concessional finance, seeds/margin money schemes, central investment subsidy schemes, tax relief, specific interest subsidy for entrepreneurs.

Statement

Per Capita Net Domestic Product, 1977-78 (at current prices)

State/UT/All India	per capita income (Rs.)
1. Andhra Pradesh	1018
2. Assam	912
3. Bihar	728
4. Gujarat	1462
5. Haryana	1736
6. Himachal Pradesh	1178
7. Jammu and Kashmir	986
8. Karnataka	1129
9. Kerala	1904
10. Madhya Pradesh	900
11. Maharashtra	1637
12. Manipur	808

13. Orissa	820
14. Punjab	1966
15. Rajasthan	969
16. Tamil Nadu	1027
17. Tripura	862
18. Uttar Pradesh	952
19. West Bengal	1263
20. Delhi	2310
21. Goa, Daman and Diu	2000
22. Pondicherry	2021
All India per capita net domestic product	1201

Note : The States of Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim as well as Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, A and N Islands, Chandigarh, D. N. Haveli, Lakshadweep and Mizoram do not prepare such estimates.

Report on India Survey of the Textile Machinery Industry

8817. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the principal recommendations of the World Bank Report on "India Survey of the Textile Machinery Industry" ; and

(b) the action taken thereon ?

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

(a) In the World Bank's Survey of the Textile Machinery Industry, the principal recommendations emphasised the following aspects relating to textile machinery and textile industry :—

- (i) Modernisation of the machinery manufacturing capabilities and development of an export-oriented textile industry;

- (ii) Strengthening of the indigenous textile machinery manufacturing base with emphasis on resultant exports;
- (iii) Design upgradation by allowing purchase of designs or collaboration agreements, increased foreign exchange assistance for purchase of capital equipment, spares and components, particularly for exporting firms ;
- (iv) Reviewing the regulation so as to promote production and exports and also joint ventures with international textile machinery manufacturers.

(b) These observations generally fall in line with the Government of India's policies and procedures in respect of development of capital goods industry including textile machinery. The targets of capacity and production in the field of textile machinery are carefully examined and fixed with particular reference to the targets in the textile industry, having regard to both domestic requirements and exports. The policies and procedures relating to the industrial licensing, foreign collaboration, import of capital goods and components are reviewed periodically with a view to identifying and removing bottlenecks. A considerable rationalisation in this regard has been brought about in the recent past. The production of textile machinery and components and accessories has been progressively increasing, as will be seen from the following figures, in the last 5 years :—

(Rs. crores)

Year	Complete machinery	Spares accessories	Total
1977-78	89.83	54.02	143.85
1978-79	134.31	67.39	201.70
1979-80	165.50	72.35	237.85
1980-81	221.39	81.30	302.69
1981-82 (Estimated)	250.41	68.56	318.97

Particular attention has been paid to permitting suitable arrangements both for purchase of designs as well as for collaboration agreements with reputed textile machinery manufacturers abroad. During the last 6 years, viz., 1976-77 to 1981-82, 82 foreign collaboration proposals have been approved by the Government. Besides, under the Technical Development Fund Scheme, foreign exchange assistance to the extent of Rs. 4492 lakhs during 1976-77 to 1981-82 has also been provided for import of designs/drawings/know-how/import of capital equipment etc., upto an annual limit of US \$2.5 lakhs per unit; this limit has now been raised to US \$5 lakhs per unit per annum as per the current import-export policy (viz., for 1982-83). The objective of this assistance is largely aimed at technology upgradation, modernisation as well as quality control and export developments. The textile machinery industry and the textile mill industry have been major beneficiaries under this scheme.

The performance in the field of export of textile machinery has been as under during the last 5 years :—

(Rs. crores)

Year	Textile machinery and accessories including Knitting machinery
1977-1978	10.02
1978-1979	9.77
1979-1980	13.31
1980-1981	18.50
1981-1982	25.00 (Estimated)

It has been impressed on the industry that they should mount a vigorous effort in the field of exports on a sustained basis.

खादी भवन, नई दिल्ली में नियुक्तियां

8818. श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी भवन, नई दिल्ली में नियमित अथवा अस्थायी नियुक्तियों के लिए रोजगार केन्द्रों से नाम नहीं मांगे जाते हैं और वे नियुक्तियां मनमाने ढंग से की जाती हैं; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वहां नियमित अथवा अस्थायी नियुक्तियों के लिए रोजगार केन्द्र से कितनी बार नाम मांगे गए थे और इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति वास्तव में नियुक्त किए गए ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मन्त्री : (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) (क) जी, नहीं। जहां तक खुली मर्ती द्वारा भरे जाने वाले रिक्त स्थानों का सम्बन्ध है, इनके बारे में विज्ञापन दिया जाता है तथा रोजगार केन्द्रों को अधिसूचना भेज दी जाती है। रोजगार केन्द्रों द्वारा प्रायोजित उम्मीदवारों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है तथा एक विधिवत् गठित कर्मचारी चयन समिति द्वारा चयन किया जाता है।

जहां तक गांधी जयन्ती के उपलक्ष्य में बिक्री में छूट देने की अवधि के दौरान भवन द्वारा नियोजित आकस्मिक कामगारों का सम्बन्ध है, प्रबन्धक, खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली, भवन के कर्मचारियों को एक परिपत्र जारी करने के अलावा समाचार पत्रों में एक विज्ञापन देता है जिसकी एक प्रति रोजगार केन्द्र को भी भेजी जाती है।

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान नियमित और अस्थायी नियुक्तियों के लिए

रोजगार केन्द्र से सात बार निम्न प्रकार से नाम मांगा गए थे :—

परिपत्र संख्या तिथि नियमित या आकस्मिक

1. के० जी० बी०/ 20-1-1979 नियमित एडमन/34/ 6940
2. के० जी० बी०/ 20-10-79 नियमित एडमन/34/79/ 5000
3. के० जी० बी०/ 7-2-80 नियमित एडमन/34
4. के० जी० बी०/ 16-4-81 नियमित ए सी/इसेट/80- 81/470
5. के० जी० बी०/ अगस्त 79 आकस्मिक 2865
6. के० जी० बी०/ 19-8-80 आकस्मिक कंजुअल/80/2872
7. के० जी० बी०/ 7-8-81 आकस्मिक 81-82/3237

उपर्युक्त सूचनाओं के जबाब में रोजगार केन्द्र द्वारा उपर्युक्त क्र० सं० 5 की सूचना को छोड़कर किसी भी सूचना के लिए कोई भी नाम प्रायोजित नहीं किया गया था। इस सूचना के उत्तर में रोजगार केन्द्र ने सेल्समैनों के आकस्मिक पद के लिए 26 उम्मीदवारों के नाम भेजे थे तथा सभी उम्मीदवारों को साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाया गया था। साक्षात्कार के लिए केवल 17 उम्मीदवार ही आए थे जिनमें से 7 उम्मीदवार चुने तथा नियुक्त किए गए।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग मण्डलों का निरीक्षण

8819. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा 31 मार्च, 1981 तक खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्डों का निरीक्षण किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने वर्ष 1981 तक राज्य खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्डों में किए गए निवेश के उचित उपयोग का प्रमाण-पत्र दे दिया है ;

(ग) खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा राज्य खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्डों को कुल कितनी राशि आबंटित की गई तथा आयोग द्वारा उचित उपयोग के बारे में की गई जांच के अनुसार कुल कितनी राशि का दुरुपयोग पाया गया ; और

(घ) खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा उक्त अवधि के दौरान खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड राजस्थान को कुल कितनी राशि का आवंटन किया गया तथा आयोग द्वारा की गई जांच के अनुसार उक्त अवधि के दौरान वर्ष 1981 तक कुल कितनी राशि का दुरुपयोग पाया गया ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण वत्त तिवारी) : (क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग इस प्रकार का निरीक्षण नहीं करता है बल्कि सावधिक अध्ययनों, वार्षिक बजट पर विस्तृत रूप से विचार विमर्श और राज्य महालेखाकार की रिपोर्टों की आन्तरिक लेखा परीक्षा तथा जांच के माध्यम से राज्य खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्डों के कार्यक्रमों की समीक्षा करता रहता है। लगभग सभी राज्य बोर्डों को इसी प्रकार की ग्रथदा अन्य प्रकार की समीक्षा के अन्तर्गत लिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग राज्य बोर्डों को निधियों के समुचित उपयोग के लिए किसी प्रकार के प्रमाण-पत्र जारी नहीं करता है। कार्यान्वयन अभिकरणों आदि द्वारा आयोग को निधियों उपयोग सम्बन्धी प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं। आयोग द्वारा उपयोग सम्बन्धी इन रिपोर्टों की जांच की जाती है तथा सभी प्रकार से सही पाये जाने पर इन्हें स्वीकार कर लिया जाता है। विभिन्न राज्य बोर्डों को उनके द्वारा प्रस्तुत वार्षिक प्रस्तावों के आधार पर आबंटन किया जाता है। खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के लेखों के विवरण हर वर्ष संसद के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं।

(घ) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा राजस्थान राज्य खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड की वर्ष 1980-81 में निम्नलिखित राशि वितरित की गई है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

	अनुदान	ऋण
1. खादी	0.46	93.63
2. ग्रामोद्योग	39.01	225.69
	39.47	319.32

राज्य खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्डों के सुचारु कार्यक्रमों के लिए विधेयक

8820. श्री मूलचन्द डागा। क्या उद्योग मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी, 1981 में उद्योग और ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में राज्य खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्डों के ठीक और सुचारु कार्यक्रमों के लिए नमूना विधेयक (माडल बिल) लाने के लिए विचार किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राज्य मंत्रियों के साथ परामर्श करके नमूना विधेयक (माडल बिल) तैयार किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक सदन में पुनः स्थापित किया जायेगा और इस सम्बन्ध में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) माडल विधेयक बिल का एक मसौदा तैयार किया गया है और टिप्पणियों के लिए राज्य सरकारों में परिचालित किया गया है । राज्य खादौ ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के गठन से सम्बन्धित कानून सम्बन्धित राज्यों के विधायकों द्वारा अधिनियमित किया जाता है ।

Bio-Gas Scheme

8821. SHRI SONIOSH MOHAN DEV :

SHRI CHING WANG KONYAK :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the bio-gas scheme is not popular among rural and urban areas in view of conservative approach of the people to use waste and lack of technical expertise, inadequate financial assistance and non-availability of suitable equipments;

(b) if so, the measures proposed to remove technical and financial constraints and also reduce the investment requirement for the small units ; and

(c) what other steps are proposed to make the biogas scheme popular in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) There has been an increasing response to the bio-gas programme which was launched during the Fifth Plan Period (1974-75 to 1978-79); as against the target of 100,000, 70,000 biogas plants were installed during the period. There has been adequate back up given to this programme in terms of technical expertise, financial assistance and creation of organisational/institutional structures.

(b) and (c). A multi-institutional inter-disciplinary All India Coordinated programme involving seven research institutions in the country was launched by the Department of Science and Technology in 1976 to take up research, development popularisation and management aspects of biogas technology. Since then, there has been considerable success in the research work and several new designs and technical know-how have been developed. A National Technical Committee on Biogas is functioning under the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE). A national project for biogas development is being implemented with a target of setting up 400,000 biogas units in the country during the Sixth Plan. To promote and popularise the biogas programme in the country, the following measures are in progress : Central subsidies to beneficiaries; creation of trained man-power; setting up of biogas units by corporate bodies on turn key basis with one year guarantee; promotional incentives to village functionaries; organisational support to State Governments; publicity and extension support; publications (Status report, newsletters); setting up of demonstration-cum-experimental units of community biogas plants; preparation of films and audiovisual aids etc.

**Requirement of steam and coal for
Vellur, Newsprint Project**

8822. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the
machine in Vellur News Print Pro-
ject has to depend on coal for
steam ;

(b) if so, how much steam is
needed daily and for that how much
coal is needed ;

(c) the limit of ash content of
the coal to be used in Vellur News
Print Project machinery ; and

(d) the steps Government have
taken to get coal without hindrance?

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

(b) and (c). For normal operation
of two coal fired boilers generating
120 tonnes of steam per hour, daily
requirement of coal would be 480
tonnes per day, at 26% ash content.
As average ash content of present
coal supplies is 36%, the coal re-
quirement per day would be 600
tonnes.

(d) Adequate quantities of coal
have been allotted to the project by
D.G T.D. and the matter is being
pursued with the concerned autho-
rities to ensure that required quanti-
ties are despatched in time.

**Setting up of industries in
Karnataka**

8823. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state :

(a) whether there are a good
number of districts in the country

which are rich in resources but have
no industry whatsoever ;

(b) if so, how many such districts
are there in Karnataka and the na-
ture of resources available there ;

(c) whether big business houses
are proposed to be given extra faci-
lities by the Centre and the States to
concerned to attract investment to
start new industries there ; and

(d) if so, the nature of progress
made so far in the matter and the
target for opening industries in
1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUS-
TRY AND STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TI-
WARI) : (a) 83 districts have re-
cently been identified in 18 States of
the country where there are no large
or medium scale industrial units.

(b) There is one such district,
namely Bidar in Karnataka State.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Central Ministries have been
advised to give priority to such dis-
tricts in establishing industrial ven-
tures and in infrastructural develo-
pment. State Governments have
also been advised to give pointed
attention to such districts so that ade-
quate infrastructural development
takes place and medium and large
scale industrial undertakings are es-
tablished in such districts. These
measures are long term measures and
will bear fruit in course of time.

**Reversion of deputationists from
Cement Controller's Office to their
parent offices**

8825 SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA
NAYAK :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government Resolution No. 1-16/70CEM dated 22nd July, 1976 provided that the deputationists who did not opt for absorption in the Cement Controller's office on Government pay and allowances will be reverted to their parent offices after the expiry of two months period given for option ;

(b) whether such deputationists were reverted to their parent offices as provided in the Resolution and if not, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether the said Resolution also envisaged that such employees will be paid pay and allowances as admissible to them prior to conversion of the Cement Control Organisation into an attached Government offices ;

(d) if so, whether these deputationists were actually paid the pay and allowances as provided in the Resolution ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Since persons with suitable qualifications and experience were not readily available, 28 employees who did not opt for absorption were retained after the expiry of the prescribed period of two months. Of these, all except one have since been reverted to their parent offices, and the question of his absorption is under consideration with UPSC.

(c) to (e). According to the Resolution dated 22nd July, 1976, such of those employees who were retained during the two month period for exercising option were to be paid pay and allowances as then admissible to them. The question of grant of higher allowances to such of those employees retained on deputation, is under

consideration in consultation with Ministry of Finance.

Rules Relating to Kendriya Raj Bhasha Seva Posts A and B Pending with U.P.S.C.

8826. **SHRI T.S. NEGI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 601 on 25th November, 1981 regarding rules relating to Kendriya Raj Bhasha Seva Posts 'A' and 'B' pending with UPSC and state ;

(a) whether a meeting is proposed to be held between the Officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the UPSC to finalise these rules ; and

(b) if so, when the proposed meeting is going to be held ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The meeting between the Officers of the Department of official Language (Ministry of Home Affairs) and the Union Public Service Commission took place on the 8th April, 1982, wherein the draft rules for Group 'A' and Group 'B' posts of the Central Secretariat Official Language Service were discussed.

Award of undergraduate diploma in Ceramics

8827. **SHRI E. K. IMBICHI-BAVA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether only two students have been awarded under graduate diploma in ceramics by the Ceramic Discipline in the Faculty of Industrial Design of the National Institute of Design, with six faculty members to look after the faculty ;

(b) if so, the reasons of such poor performance by the faculty :

(c) the amount of expenditure incurred on the members of the faculty till now ; and

(d) whether expenditure is Rs 10 lakhs or Rs. 5 lakhs per student ?

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

(a) and (b). Three students have so far been awarded the Diploma for Ceramic Design. Irrespective of the final specialisation, all students in the National Institute of Design are required to undergo basic training in various design subjects, including Ceramic Design.

Three members of the Faculty are specialised in Ceramic Design. In addition to their specialisation, they also teach other design subjects. Besides teaching, they also undertake activities for meeting the needs of the small scale, craft and rural sectors and in extension training services. Along with other members of the Faculty, they also participate in consultancy assignments awarded to the National Institute of Design.

(c) The total cost incurred on the three Faculty members specialised in Ceramic Design during the period from 1974-75 to 1981-82 to Rs. 3,28,540.

(d) The per student costs is approximately Rs. 8,000/- per year.

Use of Hindi in Correspondence by Ministries Departments

8828. **SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether no special attention is being paid towards the implementation of the policy of the Official

Language in various Ministries/Departments and most of the letters are still being issued in English ;

(b) whether the main reason is the inadequate arrangements in the Ministries/Departments in this regard ; and

(c) if so, what action is being taken to set the things right ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) (a)&(b). No, Sir. The task of implementing the Official Language policy of the Union Government in various Ministries/Departments is being given full attention and adequate arrangements have been made in this regard.

The Official Language policy of the Union Government, as defined in the Indian Constitution, the Official Language Act, 1963, and the Official Language Rules, 1976 framed thereunder, have three main planks to ensure the progressive use of Hindi in the work of the Central Government Ministries/Departments/Offices. The first requirement is that all communications received in Hindi should be replied to in Hindi. The second is the statutory requirement that all Notifications, Resolutions, General Orders and other papers mentioned in Section 3 (3) of the Official Language Act should be issued both in English and Hindi. The third requirement is that correspondence with the Governments of the Hindi-speaking States and Union Territories (Region 'A') and to individuals residing therein shall be in Hindi, while correspondence with the Central Government offices located therein should be progressively done in Hindi in such proportion as may be determined from time to time. Correspondence with the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Punjab and the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Region 'B') is also required to be ordinarily in Hindi. These requirements

are by and large being fulfilled by the Ministries and Departments and satisfactory progress has been achieved in the progressive use of Hindi in the working of the Central Government.

The Government has taken various steps for implementation of the Official Language policy. Some of the important measures are as follows :—

1. Instructions have been issued to all Ministries/Departments to issue all papers referred to in Section 3 (3) of the Act both in Hindi and English. A close watch is kept at different levels on the implementation of this and other aspects of Official Language policy.
2. Apart from a Central Hindi Samiti under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister and the Hindi Salahakar Samities in 25 Ministries of the Union Government under the Chairmanship of the concerned Ministers, official Language Implementation Committees have been constituted at different levels in Ministries, Departments, Attached Offices Subordinate Offices and in Central Public Sector Companies and Corporations.
3. Setting up of Town Official Language Implementation Committees in 56 important towns of the country for coordinating the Official Language policy implementation work in Central Government Offices.
4. Constitution of a separate Department of Official Language in the Ministry of Home Affairs under the supervision of a Secretary to the Government of India.
5. Provision of in-service training under the Hindi Teaching Scheme for those employees who do not have a working knowledge of Hindi and training in Hindi typing and stenography to all typists and stenographers.

6. Provision of various incentives and cash awards for passing Hindi examinations conducted by the Hindi Teaching Scheme, and for using Hindi in Official work.
7. Provision of adequate Hindi staff in various Ministries, Departments and Offices of the Central Government to enable fulfilment of statutory requirements regarding the use of Hindi in Official work.
8. Preparation of an annual programme for implementation by the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. The submission of quarterly progress reports by all Ministries/Departments/Offices of the Union Government as a part of the constant review of the progress achieved in the implementation of the annual programme. An Annual Assessment Report regarding implementation of these programmes is also placed before both the Houses of the Parliament every year.
9. Taking of coordinated steps to develop mechanical and electronic aids for introduction of up-to-date techniques in Hindi typing, printing and telecommunication in Devanagari script,
10. Permission to use Hindi and other Indian languages as optional media of examination for recruitment to various Central and All-India Services.

Suicides During 1981

8829. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many people of our country have committed suicide during the year 1981, State-wise ;

(b) how many of them were male, female and underaged persons (below 18 years) ; and

(c) whether Government have assessed the causes of their suicide and taken any steps to remove those causes which make people to commit suicide ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). No data in regard to number of people of our country committed suicide during the year 1981, State-wise and number of suicides committed by male, female and underaged persons (below 18 years) is compiled on all India basis as law and order including crime is a State subject. Prolonged illness, mental distress, quarrel with parents, quarrel with parents-in-law are some of the major reasons for committing suicides. The cases of suicides are registered under the Criminal Procedure Code and investigated.

Estimated Production of Vizag Steel Plant

8830. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated production of the Vizag Steel Plant ; and

(b) when it will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) and (b). The capacity of the Plant will be 3.4 million tonnes of liquid steel and the project is to be completed by the end of 1987.

दक्षिणी ध्रुव के अभियान के लिए वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा दिया जाने वाला सहयोग

8831. श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात से सहमत है कि वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के सहयोग के बिना दक्षिणी ध्रुव का अभियान सफल नहीं होता ; और

(ख) वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा दिए गए सहयोग का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी, इलेक्ट्रानिकी और पर्यावरण तथा महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) महोदय, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् सहित कई सरकारी अभिकरणों ने दक्षिणी ध्रुव को अभियान भेजने में सहयोग दिया ।

(ख) वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के अधीन एक संस्था राष्ट्रीय समुद्रविज्ञान ने नोडीय अभिकरण के रूप में कार्य किया । महासागर विकास विभाग के निर्देशों के अन्तर्गत वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् ने कुछ प्रशासनिक कार्य भी सम्भाला । वैज्ञानिकों की 21 सदस्यीय टीम में से 7, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के थे ।

दिल्ली पुलिस के इन्स्पेक्टरों के साथ अर्दली के रूप में कार्य कर रहे सिपाही

8832. श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस का एक इन्स्पेक्टर सिपाही को भर्दली के रूप में रखने का हकदार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह भर्दली के रूप में कितने सिपाही रख सकता है और इस समय ऐसे भर्दलियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) :
(क) और (ख) 1968 में इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए मानकों के अनुसार दिल्ली पुलिस का एक निरीक्षक एक कांस्टेबल भर्दली रखने का हकदार है। इस समय 209 कांस्टेबल पुलिस निरीक्षकों के साथ भर्दली के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं। शेष निरीक्षक जिनकी संख्या 176 है, को भर्दली नहीं दिए गए हैं।

पुलिस बल की कार्यकुशलता पर कोई असर डाले बिना कांस्टेबल भर्दली पद्धति के स्थान पर कोई अन्य पद्धति लाने के निदेश दिए गए थे। इस सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली प्रशासन के प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Cement factories in Karnataka

8833. SHRI D. K. NAIKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how many cement factories are established in Karnataka so far :

(b) the total production of cement in 1980-81 and 1981-82 from these factories;

(c) the total need of the State per year;

(d) whether Government are aware that the housing activities in

Karnataka have been stayed for want of cement; and

(e) if so, steps taken by Government to remove the scarcity of cement ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATI TIWARI) : (a) Eight.

(b) 1980-81—15.54 lakh tonnes.
1981-82—14.94 lakh tonnes (Approximately).

(c) The State Government of Karnataka has indicated that their quarterly requirement of cement would be 4 lakh tonnes.

(d) and (e). There is a general scarcity of cement in the country including Karnataka. To this extent, it is possible that some of the housing activities might have been affected adversely. The Government are making every effort to increase the availability of cement in the country by way of better utilisation of existing capacities, sanctioning new capacities and imports.

Setting up of National Institute of Design

8834. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up the National Institute of Design as an autonomous national institution for education, research, service and training in various fields of design;

(b) if so, how many students have so far been graduated from the said institution till now;

(c) the per student expenditure; and

(d) the number of drop outs and the reasons for such drop outs, details thereof ?

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

(b) (i) Professional Education Programme 5½ year Course 118

(ii) Advance Level Programme 39

(c) Approximately Rs. 8000 per student per year.

(d) Drop outs from Professional Education Programme 39

Drop outs from Advance Level Programme 27

As the standards set are rigorous the students who cannot measure up to the level drop out of the courses.

Looting of Explosives From Jamehari Colliery Calcutta

8835. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI D. M. PUTTE
GOWDA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Eastern Coalfields Ltd. have sought the immediate intervention of his Ministry in connection with looting of 150 Kg. of Explosives, 2054 detonators and 36 loose cartridges valued lakhs of rupees from the magazine at the North Brook unit of Jamehari Colliery, Calcutta, West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether due to inter-union rivalry, a number of deaths have also been reported by Eastern Coal-fields Limited;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action contemplated by Government in the matter to book the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

News item "Newsprint Price hike soon"

8836. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "Newsprint price hike soon", as published in Economic Times dated 26th March, 1982.

(b) if so, whether Government propose to effect a "substantial" increase in the prices of newsprint produced indigenously in an effort to offset the high cost of production;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have decided to raise the prices of imported newsprint presently canalised through STC in keeping with the high prices prevailing in the New York market;

(d) if so, the quantum of increase for the indigenously produced newsprint and whether BICP have been asked to suggest a workable price mechanism; and

(e) the estimated total domestic production of newsprint during 1982-83 and the total imports?

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

(b) The price of newsprint indigenously would reflect the cost of production, which is likely to be higher, particularly in the case of the new units.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The BICP have been asked to carry out a study of the costs of production of the newsprint units. The quantum of increase in price has not yet been decided.

(e) The domestic production of newsprint in 1982-83 is expected to reach a level of about 1,50,000 tonnes, and the imports may be of the order of 1,84,000 tonnes.

Cooperation between Workers and Employers to improve National Economy

8837. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details regarding the steps Government have taken to promote greater understanding and cooperation between the workers and employers in an overall effort to improve the national economy ; and

(b) to what extent Government have achieved success in its progress made in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) The Government has taken the following steps to promote greater understanding and cooperation between the workers and the employers

- (i) By initiating a number of schemes of workers' participation ;
- (ii) Through tripartite forums ;
- (iii) By setting up of Industrial Committees ;
- (iv) Through statutory and non-statutory Advisory Boards and Committees ; and

(v) By holding a continuous process of discussions within the Ministry at a tripartite level.

(b) The fact that the national economy is making rapid strides indicates that the Government has achieved a broad measure of success in this direction

Employment to Land Losers in Bhojudih Coal Washery Project

8838. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA ; Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all land losers have not been provided with employment in Bhojudih Coal Washery Project under Steel Authority of India Limited ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJI CHANANA) : (a) All those whose land was acquired and who applied for jobs have been provided with employment in Bhojudih Coal Washery Project.

(b) Does not arise.

Undue profit to cement producers by Dual Price Policy for Cement

8839. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that dual price policy of cement is giving a scope of undue profit to cement producers in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) & (b). Partial de-control of cement was

decided upon by the Government *inter-alia* in order to eliminate subsidies, provide an impetus to higher capacity utilisation and location of new cement capacity closer to deficit areas. The policy of partial de-control of cement has been implemented with effect from 28-2-82 and as such, it is premature to indicate the exact impact of the policy on the profitability of cement producers.

Take over of Management of Jaipur Udyog Ltd., Rajasthan

8840. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of the Jaipur Udyog Ltd., Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan has been taken over by Government ;

(b) if so, the reasons of the take over of the management of Jaipur Udyog Ltd.; and

(c) the further policy of Government in regard to this undertaking with details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No decision in regard to the future set up of the Company has been taken by Government as yet.

Popularisation of Science Education by Indian Science Congress

8841. SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) what steps have been taken by Government to keep up the tempo

of awareness shown by Indian Science Congress and other Science educationists for popularising science education to remove poverty and social injustice ;

(b) what has been contribution or encouragement given by Government during last two years; and

(c) have Government received any such proposals which can contribute to (a) if so, what steps have been taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet (SACC) had discussed the whole issue of popularisation of science, including aspects of dissemination of scientific developments abroad as well as of Indian plans and achievements and of Science education and creation of scientific temper in the country. All of this is important not only for meaningful social and economic development but also for the very growth of science and its utilization in the development process. As recommended by SACC, the Cabinet has recently approved the setting up of a National Council for S&T Communication of which the Chairman will be the Minister for Information and Broadcasting and Vice Chairman Minister of State for S & T which will be serviced by the Department of Science and Technology. The main objectives of this Council will be to : provide policy guidelines for preparing a plan of action for disseminating scientific and technological information in the country by making use of various departments/agencies and media ; to monitor and evaluate the programme and its impact on the national scene ; to establish appropriate organisational structures such as a National Science Information Bureau

and the like ; to serve as centralised source of authentic information and material ; to undertake and approve training and demonstration programmes by involving a large number of voluntary agencies and other governmental and non-governmental organisations ; set up State Level Committees for taking up specific programmes on popularisation of science ; and to consider other items related to popularisation of Science and creation of scientific temper in the country. The Cell in the DST will ensure close coordination with the educational institutions and the Central and State level to disseminate science education across the country. It is expected that in the above fullest use will be made of all efforts such as of the Indian Science Congress and other programmes in areas of Science education.

Setting up of industries in Madhubani and Darbhanga

8842. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial seminars for young entrepreneurs seeking self-employment through productive endeavours were held in the districts of Madhubani and Darbhanga during the year 1981 ; if so, details thereabout and the results achieved ;

(b) how many of the registered units have been enabled to start their small and cottage industries, block wise and how many still lag behind; and

(c) the steps being taken to enable them to start quickly and what are the incentives, subsidies, credits offered to them ?

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

(a). Yes, Sir. One Open-House discussion-Cum-Seminar was held at

Madhubani from 20/21 April, 1981 on entrepreneurship development programme and prospects of industries to be set up in the district. More than 270 participants took active part in the discussion for the two day seminar where they identified their products and registration on the spot were given to more than 150 Industries.

A Demonstration/Programme-Cum-Seminar was held at Madhubani where process of manufacture in respect of items like ink, chalk crayon, nail polish, boot polish, lipstick, footwear, laundry soap were demonstrated on the spot.

A seminar at district level was organised by DIC Darbhanga to develop entrepreneurship on 20/21st November, 1981. In this seminar, 115 proposed SSI units and 25 artisan units were registered. 91 units based on Animal Husbandry were also got registered and 9 applications were obtained by Khadi & Village Industries Board.

(b) The number of new units established, both registered and un-registered in the district industries centre Madhubani & Darbhanga during the year 1979-80 & 1980-81 are as under :

Item	DIC Darbhanga		DIC Madhubani	
	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81
New Units set up (Nos.)	588	2126	4582	6875

(c) The Small Industries Development Organisation has established a SISI at Muzaffarpur which provides a variety of services to SSI Units including Consultancy in technical, economical and managerial disciplines for processing and

testing facilities, training, marketing assistance etc. to Small Entrepreneurs in the district of Madhubani & Dharbhanga.

Darbhanga district as it existed prior to its re-organisation has been declared industrially backward eligible for 15% capital subsidy on fixed investment besides concessional finance from Financial Institutions. Several facilities incentives are being provided by the Bihar Government to the Small Scale Units such as Sales Tax Exemption, Subsidy on Preparation of Project Report, Rebate on Power Tariffs, Subsidy on Private Consultancy Services, Interest Subsidy Scheme, Seed/Margin Money Scheme etc.

Loan liability of DSIDC

8843. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total loan liability of the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation (DSIDC) to various Banks and Financial institutions as on 31 March, 1982;

(b) the total gross income, total interest payable to various banks and the total expenditure of DSIDC during 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(c) the list of entrepreneurs of industry to whom loans of 3 lakhs and more were disbursed for building sheds and which are in arrears of recovery;

(d) the efforts made to recover the above loans and legal action taken against each for recovery ; and

(e) whether Government are planning to close down the DSIDC activity until the financial position improves ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation had taken terms loans amounting to Rs. 612.01 lakhs from various Banks/Financial Institutions. Besides this the Corporation has a cash credit limit of Rs. 2.00 crores with a Nationalised Bank.

(b) The accounts for 1980-81 and 1981-82 have not yet been finalised.

(c) Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation did not disburse any loans to entrepreneurs for building sheds.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्थित भारत
सरकार के कार्यालय

8844. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी :
क्या भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में भारत सरकार
के कितने कार्यालय हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें हिमाचल प्रदेश के कितने
कर्मचारी हैं और उनमें उच्च अधिकारी
कितने हैं तथा उनकी भर्ती के लिए क्या
मानदण्ड अपनाए जाते हैं ?

भ्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) :

(क) और (ख) रोजगार बाजार सूचना
कार्यक्रम के अधीन एकत्र की गई अद्यतन
सूचना के अनुसार 30-9-1981 को हिमा-
चल प्रदेश में भारत सरकार के प्रतिष्ठानों

तथा उनमें तत्सम्बन्धी रोजगार की संख्या इस प्रकार थी :

	प्रतिष्ठानों की संख्या	रोजगार
केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रतिष्ठान	146	23307

यह सूचना न तो कर्मचारियों के मूल राज्य के आधार पर और न ही उनकी वर्गी के मानदण्ड के आधार पर एकत्र की जाती है।

Utilisation of Job Quota for SC/ST for 1981-82

8845. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the job quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates largely remained unutilized during 1980-81 ;

(b) the percentage of utilisation of the quotas during that year in different categories, Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV ; and

(c) the reasons for under-utilisation of job quotas for SC and ST communities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). Information is not collected by the Government in relation to a financial year but is collected in relation to a calendar year. Information as on 1-1-81, as available with the Government, has been given in Statement-I.

(c) The particulars of representation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes as on 1-1-81 are given in Statement-II. The shortfall is mainly of Sch. Castes in Group A & B and that of Scheduled Tribes in all the Groups though the overall percentage of Scheduled Caste has crossed the 15% mark. Some of the reasons for this shortfall among others, are that reservation in promotion by seniority subject to the fitness in all groups was introduced for the first time only in 1972 and it was extended to cover promotion by selection upto the lowest rung of Group A only in 1974. Scientific and Technical Posts upto the lowest rung of Group A have been brought within the purview of reservation orders only in 1975. A part from these reasons, one of the main factors in low representation of CS/ST is the non-availability of proper SC/ST candidates for filling up the posts reserved for them.

Statement-I

Statement showing particulars of utilisation of reserved vacancies in the year 1980 as on 1-1-1981.

Group	Number of vacancies filled	Number of vacancies Reserved		Number of SC/ST Candidates available		Percentage of Utilisation	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
A	3977	413	144	309	70	74.82	48.61
B	6220	896	395	736	146	82.14	36.96
C	126026	20430	10201	19447	5810	95.19	56.96
D	62136	10000	6393	13190	3207	131.90	50.16

(excluding sweepers)

*These figures do not include information from DGP&T and Works & Housing.

Statement-II

Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Government Services as on 1-1-81.

Group (Class)	Total No. of employees	Scheduled Castes	Percentage	Scheduled Tribes	Percentage
A (Cl. I)	48,353	2,583	5.34	565	1.17
B (Cl. II)	52,802	4,410	8.35	707	1.34
C (Cl. III)	13,70,855	1,72,007	12.55	41,665	3.04
D (Cl. IV) (Excluding sweepers)	11,34,543	2,17,475	19.17	57,296	5.05
Total	26,06,553	3,96,475	15.21	1,00,233	3.85

*These figures do not include information from DGP&T and M/o Works & Housing.

Meeting of North Zonal Council

8846. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the decision taken and recommendation made at the Northern Zonal Council meeting held at Chandigarh on February, 6, 1982 ; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The proceedings of the 17th meeting of the Northern Zonal Council, held at Chandigarh on 6th February, 1982, are being finalised. After finalisation, the recommendations would be forwarded to the concerned States and Union Ministries for taking appropriate action on them.

Representation to SC/ST in Overseas Projects run by Engineering Project India

8847. SHRI TRILOK CHAND : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that persons belonging to the SC/ST communities are not being given due representations in the overseas projects run by the Engineering Projects India ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the number of persons belonging to SC/ST community selected under "preference to SC/ST during the last two years" stating the fact for which they were selected and the names of the States to which they belong ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. (EPI) have been recruiting persons on contract/temporary basis in skilled, semi-skilled, helper supervisory categories for specific requirements on its overseas projects. While doing so, the company are making all efforts in giving due representation to the candidates belonging to the SC/ST communities subject to their suitability for the job. Out of 817 persons selected by EPI during the last two years on contract/temporary basis for deployment on their various overseas projects, 120 belong to the SC/ST communities. They belong to different States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh.

Appointment of a Committee to review representation of SC/ST in Selection Grade Posts of Central Secretariat Service

8848. SHRI R. R. Bhole : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what action has been taken by Government to implement the recommendations of the Committee of Senior Secretaries headed by the Cabinet Secretary made in February 1979 regarding representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services ;

(b) whether Government are satisfied that there is now adequate representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Selection Grade posts of Central Secretariat Services ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to appoint another Committee to review the representation of SC and ST in those services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) A Committee of Senior Secretaries was constituted on 16-2-79 under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary in pursuance of the recommendations of the High Power Committee. The term of reference of the Committee was to go into the question of inadequate representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in services under the Central Government and to suggest ways and means for making up the deficiency in their representation. The Senior Secretaries Committee's meeting held on 5-7-1979 was presided over by the then Home Minister and the Committee suggested, inter-alia, the following major steps :

- (i) the major employing Ministries/Departments should carry out a study of the representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Group 'B' services under their control and make proposals regarding the steps to be taken to wipe off the backlog
- (ii) the existing facilities for imparting pre-entry coaching and pre-appointment training to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates should be streamlined and augmented.
- (iii) to build up a reservoir of suitable Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates to ensure continuous and sustained supply in future of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates of requisite standards of suitability for various jobs and special measures to provide professional and technical training.

The recommendations have been brought to the notice of concerned Departments for suitable action.

(b) The only Selection Grade post in the Central Secretariat Services is that of Deputy Secretary.

Since this grade is above the lowest rung of Group 'A' and is required to be filled by selection, no reservations are provided in this grade. However, there are 18 Scheduled Castes and 3 Scheduled Tribes Deputy Secretaries in the Central Secretariat Service out of a total of 355.

(c) No, Sir.

Payment of Additional D.A. Instalments to Employees of Directorates of Census Operations

8849. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many instalments of additional dearness allowance have been paid to Central Government employees after fixing the consolidated pay for Tabulators/Coders in the Directorates of Census Operations all over India ;

(b) whether such consolidated pay employees of Directorates of Census Operations have been given benefit of dearness allowance, declared for time-scale employees in 1961 and 1971 ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider this time to extend benefit of ADA as referred to in (a) to the consolidated salary employees of Census ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) 8 (eight).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Anomaly in pay of equal posts in EPF and ESIC

8850. SHRI R. N. TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Employees Provident Fund Organisation is managing three major

Social Security Schemes and the ESIC is managing only one scheme ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the PFI (Gr. II)/Supdt. and Assistant in the EPF Organisation are not getting even that much pay after doing the work of three schemes which their counterpart in ESIC are getting ;

(c) if so, what are the pay scales of the above category in EPF and ESIC and what action Government propose to take to bring at par the employees of EPF organisation with the pay scales prevailing in ESIC ; and

(d) if not, what is the justification ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) The Employees Provident Fund Organisation administers the Employees Provident Fund Scheme, Employees Family Pension Scheme and Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme. The Employees State Insurance Corporation administers the Employees State Insurance Scheme which provides for a variety of benefits such as medical benefit, cash allowance during sickness, maternity benefit, disability benefit and dependants benefit in cases of injury etc. The schemes being administered by the two Organisations cannot be compared.

(b) and (c). There is no post of Superintendent in the Employees State Insurance Corporation. As regards Inspectors, there are two grades of Inspectors in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation whereas there is one grade of Inspector in the ESIC. The comparative scales are given below :

Name of the post	Pay scale in EPF Orgn.	Pay scale in ESIC
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Provident Fund Inspector (Gr.I)	650-1200	—
2. Provident Fund Inspector (Gr.II)	470-750	—
3. Insurance Inspector	—	550-900
4. Assistant	425-640	425-700

(d) The recommendations of the Central Board of Trustees of the EPF Organisation regarding revision of scales of pay of certain categories of posts in the Organisation are under consideration of the Government.

हिन्दी आशुलिपि पाठ्यक्रम

8851. श्री केशव राव पारधी : क्या भ्रम मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी आशुलिपि पाठ्यक्रम पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए सितम्बर, 1981 में विशेषज्ञ समिति की एक बैठक बुलाई गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह बैठक कितने साल बाद बुलाई गई और इसे आयोजित करने के क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) इस बैठक में हिन्दी आशुलिपि पाठ्यक्रम में क्या सुधार सुझाए गए ; और

(घ) आशुलिपि और टंकण की उन पाठ्य पुस्तकों के नाम क्या हैं जिन पर इस बैठक में चर्चा हुई ?

भ्रम मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में इस व्यवसाय को प्रारम्भ करने के बाद पाठ्यक्रम के पुनर्विचार और संशोधन के लिए यह प्रथम बैठक थी । पाठ्यक्रमों का आवधिक पुनर्विचार/संशोधन भ्रम मन्त्रालय की सामान्य नीति का एक भाग है । तथापि, इस मामले में आशुलिपि लिखने की एकरूप पद्धति तथा इस व्यवसाय में प्रशिक्षण के स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए उपाय ढूँढ निकालने की आवश्यकता को महसूस किया गया था ।

(ग) सुझाए गए कुछ प्रमुख सुधार इस प्रकार हैं :

(i) राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक सामान्य प्रणाली अपनाना ।

(ii) पढ़ाने के घण्टों की संख्या में वृद्धि ।

(iii) प्रशिक्षण और दक्षता के स्तर को बढ़ाना ताकि प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को और अधिक नियोजन योग्य बनाया जा सके ।

(iv) औजारों और उपकरण की सूचियों को अद्यतन बनाना ।

(घ) ऋषि, सिंह, पिटमैन, नवीन आशुलिपि, विशिष्ट और मानक प्रणालियों जैसी विभिन्न प्रणालियों पर विस्तार से विचार किया गया था और केवल मानक प्रणाली को अपनाने के लिए, जिसे तैयार किया गया है अनुमोदित किया गया है और राजभाषा विभाग, ग्रह मन्त्रालय द्वारा हिन्दी आशुलिपि व्यवसाय को पढ़ाने के लिए कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, सर्वसम्मति निर्णय लिया गया था । तदनुसार, इस पद्धति पर भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तकों की जांच की गई थी तथा पाठ्यपुस्तकों के रूप में निर्धारित किया गया । तथापि, अन्य प्रणालियों की पुस्तकों पर भी विचार किया गया तथा उनमें से कुछ पुस्तकों की संदर्भ पुस्तकों के रूप में सिफारिश की गई थी ।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के न्यास मंडल द्वारा दिए गए सुझावों का क्रियान्वयन

8853. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : क्या भ्रम मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भविष्य निधि न्यास मंडल द्वारा वर्ष 1977-78 में दिए गए सुझावों में से

अब तक कितने सुझावों को क्रियान्वित किया गया है और शेष सुझावों को कब तक क्रियान्वित कर दिया जाएगा तथा दरों में संशोधन करने में असाधारण विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) संशोधन संबंधी कार्य के बारे में रामानुजम समिति द्वारा वर्ष 1980 में की गई सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इन्हें कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1971 में जीवन निर्वाह सागत सूचकांक के 561 से बढ़कर वर्ष 1981 में 1306 हो जाने को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या इस पुनरीक्षण पर भी प्रभाव पड़ेगा विशेषकर ऐसे लोगों के मामले में जिनकी पेंशन न्यूनतम 40/- रुपये से भी कम है ; प्रभाव पड़ेगा और तदनुसार क्या सूचकांक में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ उनकी पेंशन की राशि में भी शीघ्र ही वृद्धि की जाएगी ?

अम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) :

(क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि पुनरीक्षा समिति (रामानुजम समिति) द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों पर सरकार ने विचार किया है और उन सिफारिशों को, जिनसे अधिनियम में संशोधन करना पड़े, अधिनियम में संशोधन के वर्ग में शामिल कर लिया गया है जिस पर सरकार विचार कर रही है । अन्य सिफारिशों के बारे में, जिनसे अधिनियम में संशोधन की जरूरत नहीं है, कुछ मामलों

को छोड़कर, जिनपर उन मंत्रालयों/विभागों के साथ परामर्श करके विचार किया जा रहा है, जिसका संबंध इस मामले से है बाकी सभी मामलों में निर्णय ले लिया गया है ।

(ग) परिवार पेंशन योजना में संशोधन करने का निर्णय किया गया है ताकि कम से कम 60/- रुपये प्रतिमाह की परिवार पेंशन की अदायगी और साथ ही बढ़ते हुए निर्वाह व्यय को दृष्टि में रखते हुए पेंशन में तदर्थ वृद्धि की व्यवस्था की जा सके । आशा है कि आवश्यक अधिसूचना शीघ्र जारी की जाएगी ।

Utilisation of Services of State Police Intelligence Wing.

8854. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the services of the State Police Intelligence Wing are utilised by Government of India;

(b) if so, whether the services of the State Police is paid; and

(c) the details of the payments made to the State Police administration by the Government of India during the last three financial years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). Intelligence Organisations of the Central Government and the Intelligence Wing of the State Police work in a mutual spirit of cooperation in National interest. There is no question of any payment being made either by the Central Government to the State Government or *vice a versa* in this arrangement of mutual interest.

Debar of Assistant Directors, Research Officers of Indian Statistical Service for applying for Ex-cadre Posts in various Departments

8855. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether feeder post holders officiating as Assistant Directors/Research Officer on ad hoc basis against Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service are being debarred by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms from applying for various ex-cadre posts in the various Departments/officers not participating in this service and public undertakings, circulated by that Department for filling up these posts on deputation basis; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to take to set matters right in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIR (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b), Ex-cadre posts in Departments/Offices not participating in the Indian Statistical Service in the Public undertakings etc. for which the services of officers of the Indian Statistical Services are required and circulated amongst eligible officers of the Service to ascertain their willingness and availability. Feeder post holders officiating in Grade IV posts of the Indian Statistical service on an *ad-hoc* basis are not member of the Service and hence the question of their applying for the posts circulated amongst officers of the Indian Statistical Service does not arise.

Registration of Names for Foreign Assignments

8856. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of persons who have registered their names in the Foreign Assignment Division of the Departments of Personnel and Administrative Reforms during the financial year 1980-81 ; and

(b) the particulars of persons who were given foreign assignment during the year referred to above together with the countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Number of persons registered on various foreign assignments panels during the period from 1-4-80 to 31-3-81 are as under :—

(i) Engineering experts	2529
(ii) Teaching experts	2644
(iii) Medical and para-medical experts	3652
(iv) Financial and Miscellaneous experts	2636

(b) A statement showing country-wise and category-wise selection of experts in different fields of specialisation during the financial year 1980-81 is enclosed.

Statement

Country	Doctors	Nurses and other paramedical staff	Professors/ Teachers/Education Officers	Engineers, Archi- tects, Geologists and other techni- cal experts	Financial experts, Accountants Eco- nomists & Statis- ticians etc.	Misc. experts	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Algeria	—	—	150	31	—	—	181
Bhutan	—	—	2	3	7	—	12
Behrain	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Burma	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Ethopia	26	—	28	—	1	—	55
Ghana	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Iraq	44	—	187	217	2	3	453
Iran	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Kenya	—	—	1	21	2	—	24
Lesotho	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Libya	35	5	1	16	5	3	65
Mozambique	—	—	—	—	—	25	25
Nauru	—	—	—	3	1	—	4
Nigeria	12	—	24	27	2	2	67
Oman	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Somalia	—	—	7	—	—	2	9
Scycheles	—	—	—	3	2	10	15
Tanzania	—	—	2	12	45	1	60
Uganda	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
Yemen	3	—	10	—	—	—	13
Zambia	20	—	2	—	15	1	38
Total	151	5	415	333	82	52	1038

Amendment to payment of
Gratuity Act

8857. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
Will the Minister of LABOUR be
pleased to state :

(a) the various proposals before
the Government in connection with
the amendment to payment of
Gratuity Act, 1972;

(b) whether Government have
taken any decision about these
proposals;

(c) if so, the details of the
decision; and

(d) if not, the specific reasons
for the delay in arriving at a decision
in this regard, and the steps taken/
being taken to expedite the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR) (a) to (d). Decision has been taken by Government on certain proposals for amendment to the Payment of Gratuity Act which relate mainly to :

- enhancement of the wage limit ;
- extension of the scope of the Act to certain categories who are now not covered :
- enhancement of the rate of gratuity payable to permanent employees of seasonal establishment :
- enlarging the powers of the controlling authorities; and
- empowering the appropriate Government to appoint Enforcement Officers.

इन्स्ट्रुमेंटेशन लिमिटेड, कोटा को आर्डरों की प्राप्ति

8858. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इन्स्ट्रुमेंटेशन लिमिटेड, कोटा को (राजस्थान) को 1968 से 1980 तक वर्ष-वार, तापीय तथा अन्य बिजलीघरों से कितने मूल्य के आर्डर प्राप्त हुए, और उनसे कितनी आय हुई ;

(ख) उक्त कम्पनी को 1981-82 में कितने आर्डर प्राप्त हुए और उनसे कितनी आय हुई ;

(ग) उक्त अवधि में सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी कम्पनियों को प्राप्त आर्डरों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनसे पृथक पृथक कितनी आय प्राप्त हुई ; और

(घ) 1981-82 में कम आर्डर प्राप्त होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

इन्स्ट्रुमेंटेशन लिमि० कोटा को थर्मल सेक्टर से प्राप्त क्रयादेश व पण्यावर्त

क्रमांक	वर्ष	क्रयादेश		पण्यावर्त	
		सरकारी क्षेत्र (लाख रुपयों में)	निजी क्षेत्र	सरकारी क्षेत्र	निजी क्षेत्र
1.	1968-69	185.	—	उप० नहीं	उप० नहीं
2.	1969-70	418	—	"	"
3.	1970-71	1471	—	"	"
4.	1971-72	1153	235	"	"
5.	1972-73	1284	—	"	"
6.	1973-74	1362	32	"	"
7.	1974-75	1259	—	"	"
8.	1975-76	1093	128	420	115
9.	1976-77	1575	360	894	80
10.	1977-77	3097	—	1193	93
11.	1978-79	2769	80	1907	129
12.	1979-80	2696	224	2273	153
13.	1980-81	2249	4	2225	88
14.	1981-82	2277	11	उप० नहीं	उप० नहीं

टिप्पणी : लगभग

निर्यात आदेश

उप० नहीं

तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं

नोट:—किसी वर्ष में बुक किये गए क्रयादेशों के अनुरूप पण्यावर्त हो ही यह आवश्यक नहीं है ।

**Filling up Posts of Members of
Commission for Scheduled
Castes and Scheduled
Tribes**

8859 SHRI K. B. S. MANI :
Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some posts of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission are still lying vacant ; and

(b) whether any action has been initiated to fill up these vacant posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). The Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was set up in July, 1978 by a Government Resolution which lays down that the Commission shall consist of a Chairman and not more than four other members. The Commission has been reconstituted with effect from 16th August, 1981 with Shri K. Rajamallu, Member of Parliament as Chairman and Shri Hosishe Sema, Member

**Vacant posts of grade II Supdts.
in Regional/Central Offices of
EPF Organisation**

8860. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of vacancies in the cadre of PFI(Gr. II) Supdts. are lying vacant in the Regional Central office of the EPF Organisation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the last examination was held long back and that no further action is being taken to hold another EPF Accounts Service (Part I) Examination;

(c) if so, what action the Organisation propose to take to hold the examination and fill up the aforesaid vacancies and by which date; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARAMAVIR: (a) According to the information given by the E. P. F. authorities, there are some vacancies in the cadre of Provident Fund Inspector (Gr. II) and Superintendents in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation.

(b) The Employees Provident Fund Accounts Service Examination (Part-I) was last held in June, 1981.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to hold the next Employees Provident Fund Accounts Service Examination in July, 1982.

**Child Prisoners and Undertrials
in Jails**

9861. SH. XAVIER ARAKAL :
SH. K.M, MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many children are kept in jails as prisoners and undertrials;

(b) what are the measures taken by Government to safeguard the interests of the children in jails and custody; and

(c) whether there are gross abuses of children in custody or jails ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Children coming in conflict with law are lodged in Jails in areas where Children Acts are not in force or separate institutions for their custody are not available.

lable. According to the information available as on 30-6-1981 the number of children below 16 years of age in jails of all the States and Union Territories (except Andhra Pradesh for which figures as on 1-1-1982 in respect of children below 14 years only have been taken) was 2209.

(b) with a view to safeguarding the interests of child prisoners the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations who are primarily responsible for administration of prisons and maintenance of prisoners have, barring a few, enacted Children Acts. As provided under these Acts delinquent children are not to be sent to jails but are to be kept in Observation Homes pending inquiry against them and in Approved or Certified Schools after their conviction. The Acts also provide for their trial, care, protection, training, education and rehabilitation. Even when the children are in jails, they are required to be segregated from other adult prisoners. Government of India have advised States/UTs to augment the facilities under the Children Acts, to make effective segregation arrangements for children in jails, to strengthen the inspection and supervision machinery and to appoint Board of Visitors consisting of both officials and non-officials to visit jails regularly and report to the State Governments on the conditions prevailing there.

(c) Information has been received from 23 States and Union Territories and non of them have reported any incidents of gross abuse of children in custody or jails. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have, further reported that the allegations of abuse of children in the District Jail, Kanpur which appeared in a section of the Press have not been found to be correct on inquiry.

Staff of Burn Standard Company

8862. R. L. P. VERMA: Will Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Burn Standard Co. Ltd. was taken over by Government of India because of bad administration which is still continuing;

(b) how is it that about 90 per cent of its officers and staff come from only one community;

(c) whether the vacancies for officers and other employees are notified to the Employment News Magazine (A publication of the Government of India); and

(d) what is the ratio of notification to the Employment News Magazine to the total vacancies filled up during the last three years?

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

(a) Nationalisation of Burn & Co. and Indian Standard Wagon Co. was done with a view to ensuring continuity of production of goods vital to the needs of the economy and for the fulfilment of the contracts for the supply of railway wagons abroad and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as set out in the Act nationalising these companies.

(b) The Company does not maintain community-wise information regarding their employees.

(c) and (d). Employment notifications are sent by the Company to the concerned Employment Exchanges. For recruitment of officers, vacancies are notified in leading Newspapers. Burn Standard Company Ltd. had been notifying vacancies in Employment News Magazine also. On account of abnormal delay in its publications, notification has not been made in Employment News in recent past.

Devrajan and Rui Irrigation Projects

8863. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Devrajan and Rui irrigation projects

had been approved by the Centre; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof and other details ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Devrajan and Rui Irrigation Projects have been accepted by the Planning Commission for estimated costs of Rs. 152.65 lakhs and Rs. 178.18 lakhs respectively.

Devrajan Project will irrigate 1880 ha. of land and Rui Project 1650 ha. of land, annually in Osmanabad district of Maharashtra.

Distribution of Chassis

8864. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state how many bus chassis have been given to different States during the last two years, State-wise figures?

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

M/s. Telco, Ashok Leyland, Hindustan Motors and Premier Automobiles Ltd. manufacture bus chassis. A statement is attached furnishing the details, as reported by the manufacturers, of the total number of bus chassis distributed Statewise during the period in question.

Statement

S. No.	States	Total number of bus chassis distributed	
		1980-81	1981-82
		(Upto Feb. 1982)	
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	163	232
2.	Punjab	629	371
3.	Haryana	243	169

4.	Chandigarh	69	83
5.	Himachal Pradesh	126	99
6.	Delhi	900	601
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1022	1707
8.	West Bengal	426	695
9.	Assam and Meghalaya	109	204
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	5
11.	Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura	30	77
12.	Bihar	352	220
13.	Orissa	175	82
14.	Rajasthan	364	322
15.	Madhya Pradesh	526	525
16.	Goa	71	80
17.	Maharashtra	1902	1752
18.	Gujarat	1129	1084
19.	Andhra Pradesh	1126	475
20.	Karnataka	919	967
21.	Tamil Nadu	2061	2221
22.	Kerala	506	685
23.	Pondichery	7	5

Welfare of Adivasis in Rajasthan

8865. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far with regard to various schemes launched for the welfare of Adivasis in Rajasthan;

(b) the number of Institutions to which Government have given assistance during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 under the Modified Area Development Approach to tribal sub-plan launched recently; and

(c) the number of persons who have been benefited from it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) A statement showing the progress made in various

schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No assistance is given directly to any institution under the Modified Area Development Approach. However, amounts of Rs. 210 lakhs and Rs. 205.79 lakhs have been released to the Government of Rajasthan as Special Centre assistance during 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively for Modified Area Development approach.

(c) 4416 persons were benefited during 1980-81 and 4725 persons during 1981-82 through the various schemes of Tribal Area Development Co-operative Federation. Through the training programmes run by the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation and Handloom Board, 327 persons were benefited each year in the Tribal Sub-Plan area.

Statement

The progress of important welfare schemes executed since 1974-75 December 1981 are given below :

1. Agriculture.

- (a) Under the Agriculture Extension Programme out of 28133 Contact Farmers, 17790 are Tribals.
- (b) About 50,000 to 70,000 hectares of land was brought under H.Y.V. programme every year.
- (c) About 25,500 Qtls. of improved seeds and 43200 M.T. fertilisers were distributed.
- (d) 4313 demonstrations were held.
- (e) 3,86,000 fruit plants were distributed free of cost.
- (f) Up-dating of land records have been completed in Pratapgarh and Jhadol Tehsils.

2. Irrigation.

- (a) Mahi, Jhekam, Som Kamla Amba and Som Kegdar dams are under construction. The construction of Daya dam has been completed.
- (b) 2200 wells were deepened by blasting.
- (c) Three Minor Irrigation Schemes with an additional potential of 2400 hectares have been completed and the work on another 20 Schemes is under progress.

3. Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.

- (a) 15 Animal Husbandry Institutions and 3 Fish Farms were started.

4. Forestry.

- (a) Re-forestation of degraded forests was done in 14,120 hectares.
- (b) Under Farm Forestry 1 (One) lakh plants were distributed to 10,000 tribals.

5. Electrification.

- (a) 1100 villages were electrified
- (b) 6200 wells were energised.

6. Roads.

766 Kms. of new roads were constructed.

7. Education.

- (a) 638 new Primary Schools were opened.
- (b) 217 Primary Schools were upgraded to Upper Primary Schools.
- (c) 99 U.P.S./S.S. were upgraded to S.S./H.S.S.
- (d) 27 Ashram Schools were sanctioned, 12 started and 15 are under construction.
- (e) Nearly 1 lakh Scheduled Tribes Students are being benefited through education incentives.

- (f) 400 Non-formal education centres and 200 play centres are running.

8. Medical and Health.

- (a) 32 new Allopathic and 87 Ayurvedic Dispensaries were opened.
- (b) 21 new Sub-Centres were started and 35 P.H.Cs. were upgraded to Referral Hospitals.
- (c) 13 M.H.Cs. were sanctioned, of which 9 started and 4 are under construction,

9. Rural Water Supply.

- (a) 66 P & T Schemes completed and 2500 Hand Pumps have been installed.
- (b) 1520 problematic villages were provided with drinking water facilities.

Detection of Foreign Nationals

8866. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have formulated any guidelines for the detection of foreign nationals in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not the reasons there for ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). Foreigners staying unauthorisedly are dealt with in accordance with relevant laws and rules made thereunder. Instructions are also issued from time to time for the guidance of executive authorities.

उत्पादन वितरण और बिक्री की समन्वित नीति

8867. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार उत्पादन वितरण और बिक्री के लिए एक समन्वित नीति बनाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और यह नीति कौन-सी तारीख से लागू होगी ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) जी, नहीं । किन्तु, सीमेंट, कागज जैसी कुछ वस्तुओं के वितरण और मूल्य पर पहले से ही कुछ नियंत्रण लागू है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Reported Torturing of Children in Jails

8868. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

DR. A. U. AZMI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports relating to torturing of children in jails ;

(b) if so, full details with instances thereof ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to bring an end to such torturing in jails ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). None of the 27 States and Union Territories which have furnished information so far have reported occurrence of any incident of torture of children in jails. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have however reported that they are aware of the reports regarding alleged torture of children in District jail, Kanpur published in a section of the Press but these allegations have not been found true. Notwithstanding this, Government of India have advised States and Union Territories to augment the facilities under the Children Acts so that children have not to go to jails, to make effective segregation arrangements for children in jails, to strengthen the inspection and supervision machinery and to appoint Board of visitors consisting of both officials and non-officials to visit jails regularly and to report to the State Governments on the conditions Prevailing there.

Shortage of raw material

8869. SHRI GHULAM RA-SOOL KOCHACK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the availability of raw material like coal, iron and steel to the industries worsened during July-September, 1981 and now the position is same since January, 1982 onwards ;

(b) if so, whether this was the outcome of the survey conducted by the P.H.O. Chambers of Commerce and Industry published during December, 1981 ;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government :

(d) the steps taken to improve the situation ; and

(e) the latest position of availability of raw material ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (e). In their survey for the quarter October-December, 1981 the Punjab-Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry have observed *inter alia* that though there was improvement in the availability of raw materials during the quarter April-June 1981, the pace of improvement was not kept up in the subsequent months in the units in the northern region. However, provisional production data for All-India, from CSO for coal, iron & steel (metal) show that there has been improvement in the production of these items in the successive three quarters of 1981-82 and the figures for January 1982 are higher than these quarterly averages.

Steps taken by the Government for further improving the performance of industry include fuller utilisation of capacity, close monitoring to achieve targets, ensuring timely availability of requisite inputs, stress on power generation and distribution and quick implementation of projects including diversification etc. A Control Room has been set up in the Ministry of Industry to provide operational assistance to industrial undertakings and deal with problems relating to production constraints in respect of selected key industries.

A Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure has been reviewing the problems of the infrastructure industries and issuing directions for taking suitable remedial action.

A central monitoring of key areas of production and infrastructure has been introduced. Monthly production targets have been framed and they are being monitored. This is being integrated with net work planning covering infrastructure.

Closure of Kanti Cotton Mills in Surendranagar

8870. SHRI DIGTIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) for how many days the Kanti Cotton Mills in Surendranagar Gujarat remained closed;

(b) what Provident Fund amount has been accumulated till now;

(c) whether a request has been made to reimburse 75 per cent of this accumulated amount to the labourers; and

(d) if so, when this amount will be given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) According to the information received from the Government of Gujarat, the Mill remains closed from 9-6-1981.

(b) The outstanding Provident Fund accumulations amount to Rs. 1.58 crores.

(c) and (d). The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Gujarat State has reimbursed in full the employees' share of contribution amounting to Rs. 65.27 lakhs on receipt of applications from the workers. The payment of 75% of the employer's share of the accumulations would be made similarly on receipt of applications from the members.

Hungary's offer for manufacture of heavy trucks

8871. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hungary has offered India its technological know-how

and expertise for the manufacture of heavy trucks;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the Central Government's response to this offer?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARARAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). M/s. Kirloskar Cummins Ltd. have submitted an application to Government for grant of an industrial licence for the manufacture of heavy vehicles with the technical assistance of M/s. RABA of Hungary. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

1982 as productivity year

8872. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps proposed to be taken to translate Prime Ministers's desire that 1982 should be declared as productivity year ;

(b) the details of industrial policy relaxations made by Government during the past two years ; and

(c) whether they have yielded the expected results ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Following the declaration of 1982 as "Productivity Year" certain proposals for enabling the industrial undertakings to step up production are formulated. These proposals relate to removal of production constraints, re-definition of production priorities and encouragement of sectorally inter-related production.

(b) The important measures taken and relaxations made during

the last two years for boosting industrial production include the following :

- (1) Provision for automatic growth at the rate of 5% per annum subject to a maximum of 25% over a period of 5 years.
- (2) Recognition of excess capacity over the licensed/registered capacity in industries of basic and critical importance as also those of export potential.
- (3) Formulation of a scheme for 100% export oriented units.
- (4) Recognising production as the basis for endorsement of capacities subject to protection for small scale sector.
- (5) Special attention to the development of industries in "no industry districts" and notified backward areas.
- (6) De-licensing of schemes for exploitation of alternate source of energy.
- (7) Production being treated as outside the licensed capacity for the purpose of export.

(c) Yes, Sir. The rate of industrial growth, which was negative in 1979-80, has already picked up and reached 9.1% during April 1981 to January, 1982 as against 4% in the corresponding period from April, 1980 to January, 1981.

Number of Hindi Translators and Hindi Officers

8873. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Hindi Translators and Hindi Officers, designation-wise, qualification-wise and pay-scale-wise in various Central offices, Minis-

tries and departments including autonomous bodies ;

(b) the quantum of work prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs and autonomous bodies, for Translators and the quantum of works actually assigned to them ;

(c) whether there is any anomaly in their qualifications, pay scales and assignment of work ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d). The required information is not available. It is being collected from the different Ministries/Departments and will be placed on the Table of the House after it becomes available.

Allocations for Scheme Under 20-Point Programme

8874. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has been asked to have a fresh look at the annual plans of the States in order to make adequate allocations for the implementation of the Schemes framed under 20-point programme;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Planning Commission;

(c) whether the Chief Ministers from Northern States recently met under the Chairmanship of the Union Home Minister in New Delhi and had conveyed their proposals to the Planning Commission;

(d) if so, whether in view of this, Planning Commission is considering to review the State Plans; and

(e) if not, the main reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (e). At the Northern Zonal Council meeting held on 6th February 1982 the Member States had suggested that adequate funds should be provided for the implementation of 20-Point Programme. Further, at the National Development Council meeting held on 14th March, 1982 in adequacy of plan ceilings for particular development programmes which are part of 20 Point Programme—was mentioned.

It is too early to have a fresh look at the State Plans for 1982-83 at this stage. Present established procedures provide for adjustments in State Plan outlays within the available resources

Revamping Indian Automobile

8875. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to revamp the Indian automobile industry ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Government have granted various approvals to automotive manufacturing units with a view to modernising and upgrading the Indian automotive industry. These measures include expansion and licensing of capacities so as to promote economies of scale induction of up to date manufacturing and product technologies, facilities for enhancing international competitiveness and exports, etc.

Bajaj Scooter quota M. Ps.

8876. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to revive the Bajaj scooter quota for the Members of Parliament State Legislators and other high officials ;

(b) if so, when this proposal will come into effect; and

(c) the progress made so far in implementing the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). Government do not propose to revive quotas for any special categories like legislators, senior officials etc. However, the manufacturing company have reported that they do accord priority to Hon'ble members of Parliament in release of Bajaj scooters.

Death Penalty cases pending before Supreme Court

8877. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT :

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many executions were stayed as a result of the general stay granted by the Supreme Court of India on 17 November, 1981 in the case of Ranga-Billa; and

(b) how many cases pertaining to death penalty are pending before the Supreme Court in appeal and how many appeals against death sentence are under the consideration of the President of India ?

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

(a) The general stay of execution was given by the Supreme Court on 7-11-1981 and as a result thereof execution of 7 condemned prisoners was stayed.

(b) 36 cases of appeals/petition for special leave to Appeal/Writ Petitions pertaining to death penalty are pending before the Supreme Court as on 19-4-82.

The convicts sentenced to death do not prefer any appeal before the President but submit mercy petitions. There are 23 cases involving 35 convicts who have submitted mercy petitions for being considered by the President.

Price rise of tyres

8978. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the tyres and tubes manufacturers have been exploiting the motorists by raising the prices of their products unprovokingly, the production rate having been poor than the increase in the profit percentage from 1978 onwards and cheating Government and the consumers by raising the ply ratings and handling charges;

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

(c) the action taken with details thereof ?

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

(a) to (c). There is no formal or informal control over the prices of automobile tyres and tubes. However, the Bureau of Industrial Costs

and Prices have already been requested to examine the claims of the manufacturers of automobile tyres that the price increases are warranted by unavoidable cost elements, and to advise the Government on appropriate further steps.

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की यूनियनों/एसोसिएशनों को मान्यता

8879. श्री राम लाल राहो : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की यूनियनों/एसोसिएशनों को जाति के आधार पर मान्यता देना बन्द कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री तिहार रंजन लस्कर) (क) और (ख) नीति के रूप में, सरकार ऐसी किसी भी यूनियनों/एसोसिएशनों को मान्यता प्रदान नहीं करती है जो सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा जाति/जनजाति के आधार पर बनाई गई हों। किन्तु, अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों द्वारा बनाई गई स्वैच्छिक एसोसिएशनों को, उन्हें आरक्षित रिक्तियां अधिसूचित करने के सीमित उद्देश्य के लिए मान्यता प्रदान की गई है।

Narcotics Racket in Delhi

8880. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in the 'Indian Express (Delhi Edition)' of 16 March, 1982 which reveals that a narcotics racket run by four

Government employees has been unearthed in Delhi's VIP area; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to investigate into the racket and punish the guilty ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 4 persons have been arrested and cases under section 61/1/14 Excise Act have been registered. On completion of the investigation they will be challaned in the court.

Strengthening of Communication Wing of B.S.F.

8881. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken by Government to strengthen the Communication Wing of the Border Security Force ;

(b) whether any new strategy has been adopted in the Border Security Force for this purpose ;

(c) what are the training programmes introduced in Border Security Force for implementing the new strategy ; and

(d) the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Yes, High power equipment has been obtained to ensure more efficient and uninterrupted communication. It is also proposed to use Satellite reflection for long distance communication.

(c) and (d) Specialised training is being imparted for handling of new equipment. Advanced courses have been introduced to improve the quality of training programmes.

The BSF Communication Branch conducts courses for personnel connected with communication maintenance. The syllabi of these courses are reviewed from time to time to ensure that latest techniques in the field of electronics are incorporated.

The following courses are being conducted each year :

(i) For Communications Officers	3
(ii) For Radio Mechanics/ Operators and Cipher Operators	27
(iii) For General Signal Course for GD Personnel/ fitters.	4

Foreign Technical and Financial Collaborations

8882. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved some proposals for foreign technical and financial collaboration during the last quarter of 1981;

(b) if so, the total number of such proposals approved by Government in the above period;

(c) the number and the names of the countries with whom those collaborations are going to be made ; and

(d) the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Government have approved 102 proposals for foreign collaboration during the last quarter of 1981.

(c) and (d). Details regarding foreign collaboration proposals approved by Government are published on a quarterly basis by the Indian Investment Centre, as a supplement to its Monthly News letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to the Parliament Library.

Central Assistance for Sub-Plan Programmes in Orissa during Sixth Plan

8883. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the Special Central assistance for various sub-plan programmes in the State of Orissa in the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) the requirements of the State of Orissa to provide subsidy component of the various schemes under E. R. R. P. benefiting tribal families and the total requirements of the various schemes under-Tribal Sub-Plan Programme in Orissa during Sixth Plan period ;

(c) the total allocation to the State on both these accounts in Sixth Plan ; and

(d) whether State Government have requested the Centre to increase the quantum of Special Central Assistance, if so, the extent of such increased and the reaction of Centre thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Special Central Assistance of Rs. 56.51 crores has been allocated to the State for the tribal sub-plan programmes during the Sixth Plan period.

(b) to (c). Total requirement of Special Central Assistance for Tribal sub-plan programmes in the State for the Sixth Plan period had been

projected as Rs. 126.06 crores in the Tribal sub-plan document 1980-85 received from the State Government and the requirement under E.R.R.P. programme for the Tribal sub-plan had been indicated as Rs. 45 crores. After discussion with the State officials in April 1981 in the Planning Commission, a tentative allocation of Rs. 56.59 crores was agreed upon for the tribal sub-plan programmes in the Sixth Plan period. Out of the above allocation, Special Central Assistance of Rs. 20 crores is likely to be allocated for Rs. E. R. R. P. programme during the Sixth Plan period.

Salt Producing States

8884. SHRI K. PRADHANI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the main salt producing States of the country ;

(b) the total quantity of salt produced in those States in 1980-81 and 1981-82 ;

(c) the average production of salt expected from those States in 1982-83 ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa Diu Daman, Orissa West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Pondicherry.

(b) Statistics of production of salt maintained calendar yearwise are given below for 1980 and 1981 :

1980 — 80.07 lakhs tonnes.

1981 — 89.23 lakh tonnes.

(c) Salt production during 1982 is expected to be about 100.71 lakh tonnes.

(d) Statewise salt production during 1980 and 1981 expected production during 1982 are :

States	Production during		
	1980	1981	1982 (expected)
	(In thousand tonnes)		
Gujarat	4312.9	5408.5	6000
Tamil Nadu	1692.0	1596.1	1900
Rajasthan	937.2	953.9	1000
Maharashtra	494.5	562.0	600
Andhra Pradesh	404.2	330.1	400
Karnataka	14.9	24.2	40
Goa Diu Daman	15.4	20.5	20
Orissa	118.6	17.5	85
West Bengal	12.7	5.3	20
Himachal Pradesh	4.7	4.4	5
Pondicherry	0.3	0.7	1

Cement permits issued by Circle No. 43 Brahmpuri, Shahdara

8885. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a convention that the Civil Supply Department, Delhi Administration is not issuing permits for release of cement to the public on the last day of the month as also 1st and 2nd of the month;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that in violation of the well established convention 3 permits were issued to certain individuals on 2 January, 1982 from Food and Supply Circle No. 43, Brahmpuri, Shahdara, Delhi-53;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the particulars of the persons to whom permits were issued; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that these permits were issued by Food and Supply Circle No. 43 for the areas not covered by this Circle and

if so, whether any inquiry has been made and with what results?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Certain permits were only revalidated on 2nd January, 1982;

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

Harijans in Bondage in Palghat District in Kerala

8886. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of Harijans are in bondage in Kerala;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number of Harijans in Palghat and nearby districts have no house to live;

(c) how many houses were constructed for the Harijans in this area;

(d) whether it is a fact that these Harijans get only two to three rupees as wages for a day; and

(e) what action will be taken to end the system of bonded labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

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

Infiltration by Bangla Desh Nationals in West Bengal and Bihar

8887. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 5 lakh Bangladesh nationals have

infiltrated into seven border districts of West Bengal and three districts of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken to check such infiltration from Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Non-Proliferation Treaty

8888. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has protested to international Atomic Energy Agency for its Director-General's remarks about India's unwillingness to sign a non-proliferation treaty ; and

(b) if so, the reactions of the IAEA in the matter and the nature of reply made to our protest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT : (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in an interview to certain foreign newspapers, *inter-alia*, stated that India and some other countries were "unwilling" to sign the non-proliferation treaty. Govt. of India has reiterated on many occasions that it would not sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as it considers this treaty to be highly discriminatory and unequal.

Govt. of India took a very serious view of the Director General's unwarranted and unfair remarks about India. Accordingly, our Ambassador in Vienna handed over an Aide Memoire of protest to the Director General.

(d) Receiving the Indian protest, the Director General of the IAEA desired that his "deep regrets and apology" with respect to the reports published in the papers about his interview be conveyed to the Government of India.

Production target of Zinc for 1980-81 and 1981-82

8889. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the production target of Zinc set for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 ;

(b) whether target has been achieved in the above years ;

(c) if so, the actual production of zinc in those years ; and

(d) when the country is expected to become self sufficient in zinc ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The Hindustan Zinc Limited (in public sector) and M/s. Cominco Binani Zinc Limited (in private sector) are the only two companies engaged in the production of zinc metal in the country. The production targets of zinc in respect of Hindustan Zinc Limited during 1980-81 and 1981-82 were 66,000 tonnes and 57,000 tonnes respectively. The targets set by M/s Cominco Binani Zinc Limited during 1980-81 and 1981-82 were 14,000 tonnes and 15000 tonnes respectively ;

(b) No, Sir. Inadequate power supply was the main constraint in achieving the targetted production by Hindustan Zinc Limited. In respect of M/s Cominco Binani Zinc Limited, production suffered due to prolonged labour strike for about 9 months during 1980-81 and due to Roaster breakdown in 1981-82.

(c) The actual production of zinc by Hindustan Zinc Limited during 1980-81 and 1981-82 was 44,551 tonnes and 46,516 tonnes respectively. The Cominco Binani Zinc Limited's production in the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 was 975 tonnes and 11157 tonnes respectively.

(d) According to the assessment made by the Working Group on Non-Ferrous Metals (Lead and Zinc) constituted by the Government, the country is expected to reach near self-sufficiency in zinc production by 1989-90 with the commissioning of a new Zinc Smelter based on Ram-pura Agucha and other deposits.

Recession in Tyre Industry

8890. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tyre industry is facing demand recession;

(b) if so, what are the circumstances which led the tyre industry to face such situation; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to protect the tyre industry ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) (a): There are no such clear indications in the production and off-take trends,

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

Scheme by Delhi Administration for Scheduled Castes

8891. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme has been prepared by Delhi Administration for welfare of Scheduled Castes in 1982-83;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for implementing that Scheduled Castes Welfare Scheme;

(c) whether any other scheme has been introduced for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes ; and

(d) if so, the amount allocated for the purpose and the programmes proposed to be undertaken in the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) (a) and (b). The Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes was first formulated by the UT Administration of Delhi for 1980-81. The Special Component Plan is a part of the States/U.T. plan and shows the funds earmarked for Scheduled Castes from the relevant State/UT Plan Schemes.

The U.T. Administration of Delhi has proposed an outlay of Rs. 1206.17 lakhs for quantification in its Drafts Special Component plan for 1982-83. from the U.T's. Plan for 1982-83. The proposed sector-wise allocations are as under :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Agriculture and Allied Services	7.91
2. Cooperation	6.18
3. Irrigation and Power	37.00
4. Industries and Mining.	88.67
5. Transport and Communications.	1.00
6. Social and Communi-ty Services	1065.41

The UT's Special Component Plan (1982-83) is yet to be discussed in the Planning Commission. The above allocations may vary due to any subsequent revision of the Plans.

In addition to the above allocations in Special Component Plan, the Government of India is also giving Special Central Assistance as an additionality to the Special Component Plans of the States and U.Ts. The tentative allocation of Special Central Assistance subject to variations on effort based criteria, to the UT Administration of Delhi for 1982-83 is Rs. 87.60 lakhs.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. As there are no Delhi Union Territory based Scheduled Tribes, no separate Tribal Sub-Plan has been formulated by the UT Administration of Delhi.

Number of Contract Labour in Steel Industry

8892. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) what is the upto date number of contract labour in steel industry (industry-wise);

(b) whether it is a fact that there was an agreement in the year 1970 to above all the contract labour as permanent;

(c) if so, how for this agreement was implemented and how many such labourers have still not been made permanent; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to make all such labourers permanent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (d). The information is being

collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Atrocities on Tribals in Singhbhum District of Bihar

8893 SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the cases of atrocities committed on the Tribes in the Singhbhum District of Bihar during the last three years, year-wise and the casualties of the Tribal people;

(b) whether any one accused of atrocities on the Tribals has been punished within the same period;

(c) whether there is any proposal to constitute special court in Bihar to try atrocities on the Tribals expeditiously if so, the facts in details; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Atrocities on Tribal People in West Bengal

8894. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the complaints about the atrocities on tribal people in West Bengal received in the last two years ;

(b) the number of complaints forwarded by the M.Ps. on the same during the same period ;

(c) the final reports received from the State Government on each of the complaints ; and

(d) the action taken on them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) A statement indicating the complaints of atrocities against Scheduled Tribes brought to the notice of the Ministry of Home Affairs during the period from 1-4-80 to 31-3-82 is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Three complaints of atrocities on Scheduled Tribes in West Bengal were received from M.Ps. during this period.

(c) and (d). Action taken on each of the complaints is as indicated in the Statement.

In some other cases, complaints received have been sent to the State Government, in original for necessary action.

Statement

S. No.	Details of the Complaint	Action taken
1.	Complaint received from Shri A. K. Roy M. P., about organised attack on tribal village, Kalomati. P. S. Itahar, West Dinajpur District.	The matter was taken up with the State Govt. and a report received. The State Government reported that some persons were arrested and cases instituted against them. Police vigilance was intensified in that area. A reply has also been sent to the M.P.
2.	Complaint from villagers of Ghoraras, P. S. Bashir Hat, District 24-Parganas, about setting fire to their huts and destruction of property, molestation etc.	A report has been called for from the State Government and it is still awaited.
3.	Complaint received from All India Tribal Development Council, Darjeeling, Hill Area Branch, regarding intimidation of the tribals of the hill areas.	—do—
4.	Complaint about killing of two tribals in Mahanandpur, P. S. Itahar, West Dinajpur District, received from Shri A. K. Roy, M. P.	—do—
5.	Complaint about attack on tribal households in Lachhipur Santhal Dhowarh, P. S. Kulti, District Bardwan. forwarded by Shri A.K. Roy, M.P.	—do—
6.	Complaint about exploitation of a tribal girl from Chakradharapur area of Singhbhoom District of Bihar by brick-kiln owners in 24-Parganas District.	—do—
7.	Complaint regarding the murder of Shri Hari Pada Saren, an Adivasi (Santhal)	Complaint petition was sent to State Govt. for appropriate action.

Units of Gas Cylinders

8895. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the industrial units which are manufacturing gas cylinder and their annual production ;

(b) whether there is a great demand of gas cylinders in the country; and

(c) if so, the measures being taken to produce new cylinder to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) and (c). Industrial gas cylinders :

The current demand for high pressure industrial oxygen/nitrogen cylinders is 75,000 per annum which is likely to grow to about 100,000 numbers by 1984-85.

High pressure gas cylinder are also needed for filling in and transportation of ammonia, chlorine, refrigerant gases, etc. These are also needed for transportation of medical oxygen and nitrous oxide for usage in hospitals, nursing homes, etc. No precise data relating to demand of these cylinders is available.

Welded cylinders are used for filling in dissolved acetylene gas.

The current annual demand of such cylinders is 25,000 which is likely to grow to about 30,000 by 1984-85.

As the supply is not equal to demand, limited import of such cylinders has been permitted. Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd., has also put up a proposal for waiving of customs duty on imported cylinder blanks for achieving better utilisation of its capacity. This is under consideration of Government.

L.P.G. Cylinders :

The demand for 1982-83 is 30 lakh cylinders. To meet this demand, a large number of new units totalling 140 have been granted registrations for manufacture of these cylinders. Among these new units, the important ones are :

Name	Annual registered Capacity
1. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	1 Lakh
2. Bharat Wagon & Engineering Co. Ltd.	1 Lakh
3. Balmer Lawrie & Company Ltd.	8 Lakhs

The encourage production of these cylinders, oil companies arrange supply of steel to the manufacturers and request various State Governments to exempt these units from power cuts.

The indigenous capacity is adequate to meet the demand of the country.

Statement

UNITS MANUFACTURING GAS CYLINDERS

S. No.	Name of the Unit	Registered/ licensed capacity per annum	Production per annum
--------	------------------	--	-------------------------

INDUSTRIAL GAS CYLINDERS

1.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd., Allahabad	1,10,000	40,000
2.	Everest Kento Cylinder Pvt. Ltd., Aurangabad	90,000	26,000
		<u>2,00,000</u>	<u>66,000</u>

L. P. G. CYLINDERS

1.	Kosan Metal Products,) Bombay)	2,80,000	3,00,000
2.	Kosan Metal Products,) Nagpur)		
3.	Gannon Dunkerly & Co. Ltd., Bombay.	1,00,000	2,80,000
4.	Hyderabad Allywn Metal Works Ltd., Hyderabad	3,00,000	3,20,000
5.	Indian Gas Cylinders, Faridabad	5,00,000	2,80,000
6.	Midco Containers Ltd., Ahmedabad	1,80,000	—
7.	Hindustan General Industries, Delhi	2,00,000	8,000
8.	Apeejay Structurals Ltd., Burdwan	62,500	—
9.	Universal Cylinders Ltd., Alwar	3,00,000	70,000
10.	Standard Cylinders P. Ltd. Gurgaon	1,50,000	30,000
		<u>20,72,500</u>	<u>12,88,000</u>

Letters of Intent for setting up of industries in Gujarat

8896. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters of intent issued to the private entrepreneurs for setting up of Industries in the State of Gujarat during the current year;

(b) the details of those letters of intent issued; and

(c) the latest position of execution thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):
(a) 24 Letters of Intent were granted to the Private entrepreneurs

during January to March, 1982 for setting up of industries in the State of Gujarat ;

(b) The details of all the Letters of Intent are published by the Indian Investment Centre in their "Monthly News Letters". Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) A Letter of Intent is granted with an initial validity period of one year and two extensions of six months each are granted on justifiable grounds. As such, the Letters of Intent granted during January to March, 1982 would be at various stages of execution.

Hostels for SC/ST Students in Orissa

8897. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa is providing 1209 hostels in Sixth Plan period for ST and SC students at the primary level to prevent 90 per cent drop out of these students on the basis of one hostel in each of the Gram Panchayat Headquarter located in sub-plan areas; if so, the requirements of funds for construction of these hostels;

(b) whether the State Plan funds or the Special Central Assistance to the State in the current plan is not at all adequate to meet his expenditure;

(c) if so, whether the State Government have sought for additional Special Central Assistance for this purpose; and if so, the action of the Centre thereto; and

(d) the time by which the decision in the matter will be communicated to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The State Government proposed to have one residential school in each Gram Panchayat to reduce the drop-out percentage. They estimated a sum of Rs. 24.00 crores as non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 7.00 crores as recurring expenditure for the scheme. The State Tribal sub-plan document 1982-83 included a scheme of 1209 hostels in the Sixth Plan period.

(b) to (d). A Special Central Assistance of Rs. 31.00 crores was sought by the State Government. It was indicated to them that special Central Assistance over and above Rs. 56.51 crores allocated for the Sixth Plan period would not be available, considering the total availability of Special Central assistance with the Home Ministry. It has been suggested to the State Government that by re-arranging funds and priorities of of the State Plan and Special Central Assistance, a higher level order of funds for education might be located.

Research in appropriate technology for rural areas

8898. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are paying specific attention to develop research in appropriate technology with reference to rural areas;

(b) if so, what are the details alongwith the amount allocated for the purpose during the last three years and during the current year as well as the proposed amount for 1982-83 alongwith the institutions supported for this programme; and

(c) the details regarding the impact of this programme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,
ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRON-
MENT AND OCEAN DEVELOP-
MENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):
(a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

The Government have recognised the need for Appropriate Technology Research and Development and Training to achieve better utilization of locally abundant resources, substitution of raw materials available in plentiful supply in place of scarce material, development of simple processes and techniques etc.

The R&D efforts are at present being carried out by various All India Boards and Organisations in the field of village and small Industries. The outlay provided in the 6th Five Year Plan, 1980-85 for village and small Industries includes Appropriate Technology Research & Development.

The NRDC, a Public Sector Unit under the Department of Science & Technology, is also engaged in Promotion and Development of Appropriate Technologies. A scheme was started by the Corporation in 1980. Upto March, 1982, Rs. 5.5 lakhs have been spent on this. During 1982-83, a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made. Institutions/Agencies which have collaborated in this programme include School of Applied Research, Sangli, National Dairy Development Board, Anand and Indian Institute of Education, Pune.

It is too early to evaluate the impact of Appropriate Technology Research and Development on rural population, but it has aroused interest in many Institutions.

चेसियों की बुकिंग के लिये एजेंसियां

8900. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ट्रकों तथा बसों के चेसियों के लिये जिन फर्मों/एजेंसियों के माध्यम से बुकिंग की जाती है उनके नाम और पते क्या हैं; और

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक एजेंसी के यहां कितने व्यक्ति पंजीकृत हैं और वे कब से पंजीकृत हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों के निर्माताओं ने बताया है कि चेसियों के लिए बुकिंग उनके द्वारा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए नियुक्त किए गए अधिकृत डीलरों द्वारा की जाती है। इन डीलरों की नियुक्ति सम्बन्धित कंपनियों द्वारा अपनी वाणिज्यिक पद्धति के अनुसार की जाती है और इन डीलरों के नामों और पतों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार जानकारी नहीं रखती है।

(ख) मुख्यतः टैल्को और अशोक लेलैंड जो अधिक पसन्द किए जाने वाले मेक हैं, के सम्बन्ध में मांग की पूर्ति नहीं है। इन गाड़ियों के लिए 31-1-1982 को बकाया पड़े क्रयादेशों का व्यौरा जैसा निर्माताओं ने बताया है, नीचे दिया जाता है :

	टैल्को	अशोक लेलैंड
बस चेसिस	10,469	4,627
ट्रक चेसिस	1,40,848	33,330
योग	1,51,317	37,957

निर्माताओं ने बताया है कि बुकिंग की अवधि प्रत्येक स्थान पर अलग-अलग होती है और अधिकतम विचाराधीनता लगभग 3 वर्ष की है। किन्तु चेसियों की उपलब्धता

में हाल ही में काफी सुधार हुआ है और निर्माताओं ने बताया है कि शीघ्र ही बकाया क्रयदेशों को पूरा करना और बुकिंग की एक वर्ष की अवधि के अन्दर गाड़ियों को डिलीवरी करना सम्भव हो सकेगा।

सौर ऊर्जा का उपयोग करने के लिये उपकरण

8901. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या बिज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सौर ऊर्जा का उपयोग करने के लिये वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा विभिन्न प्रकार के कौन-कौन से उपकरण विकसित किये गये हैं तथा प्रत्येक उपकरण का मूल्य क्या है और उनका किन प्रयोजनों के लिये उपयोग किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) क्या परम्परागत ऊर्जा सस्ती पड़ती है या सौर ऊर्जा ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इलेक्ट्रानिकी और पर्यावरण तथा महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सी०पी०एन० सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सौर ऊर्जा को उपयोग में लाने की दिशा में अनुसंधान और विकास के परिणामस्वरूप विभिन्न प्रौद्योगिकियों का देश में ही विकास किया गया है ; खाना पकाने, पानी गर्म करने, फसल शुष्कन, काष्ठ संशोधन, शीत संग्रहागार, आसवन और जल पम्पन जैसे अनुप्रयोगों के लिए युक्तियों और प्रणालियों का विकास किया गया है। ये व्यापारिक दोहन के लिए तैयार हैं और कई फर्मों ने उत्पादन आरम्भ कर दिया है।

इन युक्तियों और प्रणालियों की आरम्भिक लागतें आज परम्परागत ऊर्जा पर आधारित युक्तियों और प्रणालियों की अपेक्षा

अधिक हैं। बहरहाल, इनको चलाने की लागतें नगण्य हैं। साथ ही, सौर ऊर्जा प्रणालियों और युक्तियां विशेष रूप से विकेन्द्रकृत अनुप्रयोगों के लिए उपयुक्त हैं। ग्रामीण और दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में, जोकि परम्परागत ऊर्जा आपूर्ति से दूर स्थित हैं, कई अब लागत प्रभावी हैं। यह आशा की जाती है कि प्रौद्योगिकियों और कुशलताओं में और प्रदर्शन और क्षेत्रीय परीक्षणों में सुधारों से इनकी लागतें और कम हो जायेंगी और इससे बड़े पैमाने पर सौर ऊर्जा युक्तियों और प्रणालियों के व्यापारिक उत्पादन और व्यापक उपयोग के लिए मार्ग प्रशस्त हो जाएगा।

रेफ्रीजरेटरों के निर्माता

8902. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में रेफ्रीजरेटरों का निर्माण करने वाली फर्मों के नाम तथा पते क्या हैं और इन प्रत्येक फर्मों का वार्षिक उत्पादन क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने रेफ्रीजरेटरों के निर्यात के बारे में किसी विदेशी फर्म के साथ बातचीत की है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) रेफ्रीजरेटर बनाने वाली फर्मों के नाम और पते तथा 1981 में उनका उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार है :—

क्रम सं०	फर्म का नाम तथा पता	1981 में उत्पादन (सं०)
1.	मै० गोडरेज एण्ड बोपस मैन्यु० कं० (प्रा०) लि०, लक्ष्मी इन्स० बिल्डिंग, आसफ अली रोड, नई दिल्ली-2	117938

2. मै० वोल्टस लि०,
सैकण्ड पोखरान रोड,
पो० बा० 72, थाना
(महाराष्ट्र) 13
3. मै० हैदराबाद एलविन
सनस नगर, हैदराबाद 44101
4. मै० फीडर्स लायड
कारपोरेशन, (प्रा०)
लि०, पुन्ज हाउस,
एम-13, कनाट प्लेस,
नई दिल्ली 22474
5. मै० केलवीनेटर ग्राफ
इण्डिया लि०, 28,
एम०आई०टी० फरीदा-
बाद, (हरियाणा) 141604
6. मै० सुर इण्डस्ट्रीज
(प्रा०) लि०, 163,
ग्राचार्य जगदीश बोस
रोड, कलकत्ता-14 3

(ख) जी, नहीं।

Aeromagnetic Survey of Mineral Wealth

8903. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND
MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that
Government have decided to have
a modern aircraft for aeromagnetic
survey of the mineral wealth of the
country; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the
necessity in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY
AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI-
MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) and (b). Government have set

up a Committee consisting, among
others, of representatives of Director
General of Civil Aviation, Hindustan
Aeronautics Ltd., National Geophy-
sical Research Institute and Geologi-
cal Survey of India, to examine the
need for a modern aircraft for
Geological Survey of India to carry
out aeromagnetic survey of the
country. The Committee will also
evaluate the performance, etc. of
various types of aircraft and, if
necessary, make suitable recommend-
ations to the Government in this
behalf.

**Collaboration with foreign countries
to get Technical know how for
Rourkela and Vizag Steel Plants**

8904. SHRIMATI JAYANTI
PATNAIK : Will the Minister of
STEEL AND MINES be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Government have
taken decision to establish collabor-
ation with some foreign countries
to get technical know-how and other
machinery for Rourkela and Vizag
Steel Plants;

(b) whether it is a fact that such
collaboration would affect the
interest of 'Bharat Heavy Electrical
Limited' and 'Instrument system
Group' as they are the main supplier
of technical know-how to these steel
plants;

(c) if so, the alternative steps
proposed to be taken by Govern-
ment for the proper utilisation of
technical know-how available at
'BHEL'; and Instruments System
Group; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY
AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI
CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) to
(d). The information is being col-
lected and will be laid on the Table
of the House.

Setting up of Cement Plants in Karnataka

8905. SHRI B.V. DESAI:
SHRI S.M. KRISHNA:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Karnataka State Government has recommended to the Union Government to provide more industrial licences to the State for setting up cement plants in the State ;

(b) if so, whether the Karnataka State have forwarded a scheme to the Central in which the production capacity of the cement in the State will be of the order of 25.39 lakh tonnes;

(c) if so, what are the firms who have applied for the licence for setting up the cement plants in the State;

(d) whether these firms have been recommended by the State Government for issue of licences ; and

(e) if so, to what extent the Union Government have agreed and issued licences for setting up cement plants?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (e). According to the procedure for grant of industrial licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, interested parties in the private and public sectors, submit applications to the Central Government and these are considered on merits. The recommendations of the State Government on such applications are considered while taking decisions

No specific scheme for setting up of cement capacity of the order of 25.39 lakh tonnes has been received from the Karnataka Government. However, of the 20 applications received since 1-1-1980 for setting up cement plants in Karnataka, 11 were approved, 7 were rejected and 2 are pending consideration.

Withdrawal of Post on Manipur Rifles from the Venue of Army Personnel killed by Nagas

8906. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the venue of ambush where Nagas killed 20 army personnel on 19th February 1982 was a target for the fourth time and whether Manipur Rifles had withdrawn their post from there and the convoy was without wireless set ;

(b) whether an indepth appraisal of the functioning of the intelligence agencies has been made and measures to improve intelligence gathering methods outlined ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof together with action taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). Though ambushes have taken place on this road in the past it is not correct to say that the venue of the ambush on 19-2-82 was a target for the fourth time. Manipur Rifles post was withdrawn in December, 1979. The ambushed convoy which did not have a radio set was self-contained with three vehicles providing its own protection. Security measures have been intensified. Steps have also been taken for effective coordination amongst intelligence agencies.

Automobiles burnt by Public Violence

8907. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be please to state :

(a) number of automobiles burnt/destroyed by the Public violence each year (State-wise) during 1979 to 1982 and the total amount of loss incurred;

(b) the total number of persons and staff killed/injured; and

(c) the steps taken to minimise such losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRINIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). No data in regard to number of automobiles burnt/destroyed by public violence each year during 1979 to 1982, total amount of loss incurred and total number of persons and staff killed/injured is compiled on all India basis as law and order including crime is a State subject. Law and Order is kept under constant review and preventive steps are taken wherever necessary.

Assent to Samrat Ashok Technological Institute Bill, 1981 of Madhya Pradesh

8908. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha has passed a Bill to take over the management of Samrat Ashok Technological Institute of Vidisha about six months back ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether the Samrat Ashok Technological Institute Bill, 1981 of M. P. is still pending with the Ministry for assent of the President ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the time by which it is expected to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (e). Samrat Ashok Technological Institute (Degree) Vidisha (Prabandh Grahan) Vidheyak, 1981 was forwarded by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in February, 1982 for the assent of the President. The object of the Bill is to take over the management of the Institute for a period of three years for improving the academic atmosphere and maintenance of better educational standard. The Bill was assented to by the President on April, 16, 1982,

Revision of Rate of O. T. Allowance to Central Government Employees

8909. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the rate and slab of overtime being paid to the Central Government Employees and when this slab was introduced ;

(b) whether due to the increasing of dearness allowance Government propose to revise the rate and slab of overtime of the Central Government Employees; and

(c) if so the details thereof ?

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

(a) The following are the rates of overtime allowance admissible to office staff and comparable staff of the Central Government effective from 1-2-1974 :—

EMOLUMENTS

Overtime allowance
per hour for work
done beyond the
first hour after the
prescribed working
hours

Below	Rs. 275	Rs. 0.95
275 and above but below	Rs. 325	Rs. 1.25
325 and above but below	Rs. 375	Rs. 1.55
375 and above but below	Rs. 425	Rs. 1.80
425 and above but below	Rs. 475	Rs. 2.05
475 and above but below	Rs. 525	Rs. 2.35
525 and above but below	Rs. 575	Rs. 2.60
575 and above but below	Rs. 625	Rs. 2.90
625 and above but below	Rs. 675	Rs. 3.20
675 and above		Rs. 3.45

No overtime allowance is admissible to employees whose basic pay is more than Rs. 750/- p. m.

(b) No, Sir. The emoluments for the purpose of working out overtime allowance include dearness allowance and therefore increase in dearness allowance are automatically taken into account.

(c) Does not arise.

Demands of Central Government Employees entrusted to a Committee

8910. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details of the major and minor demands of the Central Government employees that have been entrusted to a Committee to be gone into before the close of the financial year; and

(b) what is the outcome of the J. C. M. meeting which was scheduled for this month ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME
AFFAIRS : (SHRI NIHAR
RANJAN LASKAR); (a) A small Joint Committee of the National Council (JCM) which is to sort out all pending demands into major and other demands has not yet been set up as nominations of the Staff side thereon are awaited.

(b) No national Council (JCM) meeting was scheduled for this month.

Freight Equalisation Policy

8911. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while raw materials produced in Eastern India, like coal and steel are made available all over the country at a uniform rate through freight equalisation, all raw materials required

by Eastern India like Cotton, man-made fibres, oil and lubricants and food items do not enjoy the same benefit : and

(b) if so, whether Government propose giving look to the freight equalisation policy ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : (a) Freight equalisation in varied form is currently being operated in respect of iron & steel, cement, fertilisers and petroleum products. These commodities are produced in different parts of the country and not in Eastern India alone. Coal is not covered by the Freight Equalisation Scheme. In addition, some essential commodities like wheat, rice, sugar, etc. are made available at reasonable prices throughout the country through the public Distribution System.

These arrangements are applicable on an all India basis and cover all parts of the country.

(b) The Freight Equalisation Policy has been reviewed recently and the Government have accepted, in principle, the recommendations made by the National Transport Policy Committee to phase out the freight equalisation scheme.

मन्त्रियों के कर्मचारियों तथा मन्त्रालय के कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ते में असमानता

8912. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री राम सिंह शाक्य :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय मन्त्रियों के कर्मचारी अपनी कुल परिलब्धियों की 50 प्रतिशत तक समयोपरि भत्ता पाने के हकदार हैं जबकि मन्त्रालयों के कर्मचारी अपनी परिलब्धियों की केवल एक तिहाई राशि

पाने के हकदार हैं और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों में ऐसे कर्मचारियों को जिन्हें संसदीय कार्य सौंपा जाता है और उन्हें दिन-रात काम करना पड़ता है उन्हें अपनी परिलब्धियों का केवल एक तिहाई समयोपरि भत्ते का भुगतान किया जाता है जबकि वे मन्त्रियों के कर्मचारियों से अधिक काम करते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार मामले की जांच करने तथा सभी कर्मचारियों को समान आधार पर समयोपरि भत्ता देने पर विचार करने का है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री : (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या)

(क) जी, हां। समयोपरि कार्य के लिए समयोपरि भत्ते का भुगतान केवल विशेष परिस्थितियों में ऐसे मामलों में ही किया जाता है, जहां कार्य ऐसे तत्काल स्वरूप का होता है, जिसे अगले कार्य-दिवस तक टाला नहीं जा सकता हो। विद्यमान अनुदेशों के अनुसार कार्य को इस प्रकार व्यवस्थित किया जाना चाहिए, जिससे कि किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी को भुगतान की जाने वाली समयोपरि भत्ते की राशि उसकी मासिक परिलब्धियों के $\frac{1}{3}$ से अधिक न हो। यह अधिकतम सीमा मन्त्रियों के वैयक्तिक कर्मचारियों पर भी लागू होती है, किन्तु विशेष मामलों में, ऐसे कर्मचारियों को इस अधिकतम सीमा से अधिक किन्तु उनकी मासिक परिलब्धियों के 50 प्रतिशत तक भुगतान किया जा सकता है। कार्यालय कर्मचारियों का निर्धारित कार्य-समय होता है और कार्य को इस प्रकार से व्यवस्थित किया जाना होता है कि साधारणतया इसे सामान्य कार्य-समय में

पूरा किया जा सके, किन्तु मन्त्रियों के वैयक्तिक कर्मचारियों को कार्य की प्रत्याभूति तथा अपेक्षाओं के अनुसार बहुत बेवक्त कार्य करना पड़ता है, इसलिए उनके मामले में हमेशा निर्धारित कार्य समय का अनुपालन किया जाना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ख) संसद अनुभागों के कर्मचारियों तथा संसदीय कार्य में लगे हुए कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ता (जब कभी उन्हें निर्धारित कार्यालय-समय के बाद कार्य करना पड़ता है) पाने का हक है और उनके मामले में भी किसी मास के दौरान परिलब्धियों के $\frac{1}{2}$ की अधिकतम सीमा लागू होती है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

Representation of SC & ST in the Board of Directors of Public Sector Industries

8913. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Public Sector Undertakings under his administrative control and the constitution of the Board of Directors along with their tenure;

(b) the date from which these Boards were constituted and where their present term is expiring;

(c) details of SC/ST representative appointed on these Board of Directors to watch the interest of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees as has been done in the case of all Nationalised Banks;

(d) the steps contemplated to implement Government Policy of reservation on Board of Directors of all public sector undertakings;

(e) whether it is also a fact that recommendations for appointment of SC/ST on Board of Directors are pending for consideration; and

(f) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). There are 35 public sector undertakings under the control of Ministry of Industry.

The tenure of Directors depend as per provision contained in the Article of Association of the respective undertaking.

The Board of Directors of a public sector undertaking is constituted/re-constituted as per the provisions contained in the Article of Association of the respective undertaking.

The Boards of undertaking are deemed to be duly constituted if they have the minimum number of Directors as laid down in the Article of Association of these undertakings. Minimum number of Directors vary from 2 to 5.

(c) to (f). The policy of the Government is to appoint to the Boards of Public Enterprises members of proven ability having idea of the public sector from industry, commerce, administration, trade unions etc., without consideration of caste, creed, community or religion. There is no reservation of posts for Directors - full time or part time - for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Out of the 35 public sector undertaking under the control of the Ministry of Industry, in four cases, the incumbents of 8 positions belong to the SC/ST. The particulars are given in attached statement.

Statement

ANNEXURE I

S. No.	Name of the Public Sector Undertaking	Position	Incumbent
1.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	Chairman	Shri T. Tuli, AC Distt. Mokokchung, Nagaland.
2.	do	Director	Shri I. Zao, Secy. (Ind.) Government of Nagaland, Kohima.
3.	do	do	Shri I. Longkumer, Addl. Chief Secretary Govt. of Nagaland, Kohima.
4.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur	do	Shri P. S. Ingty, Managing Director, West Bengal Agro Industries Corpn. Ltd., 238, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
5.	Tannery & Footwear Corpn. of India Ltd.	do	Shri Mohinder Singh, Director, Deptt. of Industrial Development.
6.	do	Managing Director*	Shri S. H. Jadhav, Managing Director, Bharat Leather Corpn.
7.	Bharat Leather Corporation	do	Shri S. H. Jadhav, Managing Director Bharat Leather Corpn.
8.	do	Director	Shri Mohinder Singh, Director, Deptt. of Industrial Development

*holding additional charge on temporary basis.

रेजिडेंट वेलफेयर एसोसिएशनों द्वारा की जाने वाली अनियमिततायें

8914. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में 1 जनवरी, 1981 से 20 मार्च, 1982 तक रेजिडेंट वेलफेयर एसोसिएशनों द्वारा की जा रही अनियमितताओं के सम्बन्ध में मुख्य कल्याण अधिकारी को संसद सदस्यों ने अनेक पत्र लिखे थे और किन-किन एसोसिएशनों और किन-किन पदाधिकारियों के विरुद्ध पत्र लिखे गये थे और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) क्या संसद सदस्यों के पत्रों को गोपनीय नहीं रखा जाता और क्या कल्याण अधिकारी के कर्मचारी एसोसिएशनों के पदाधिकारियों को उन अनियमितताओं के बारे में पहले ही जावकारी दे देते हैं जिनके लिए उनके विरुद्ध जांच की मांग की जाती है और इस प्रकार की अनियमितताओं को ठीक करवा लेते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन एसोसिएशनों के रजिस्ट्रारों को मंगाने का प्रबन्ध करने का है जिनके विरुद्ध कार्यालय में शिकायतें की जाती हैं और शिकायतकर्ताओं के समक्ष जांच करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) एक। इस एसोसिएशन का नाम मिन्टो रोड 'ए' ब्लाक केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी आवासीय कल्याण संघ है। जिन पदाधिकारियों के विरुद्ध पत्र लिखे गए थे, वे हैं—श्री दूधनाथ सिंह, अध्यक्ष तथा जगदीश चन्द्र महा सचिव। संसद सदस्य को सूचित किया गया था कि यह विभाग मिन्टो रोड में दो समूहों के बीच हुए विवाद को सुलभाने का इच्छुक है और इस दिशा में सभी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं बशर्ते कि दोनों समूह अपना सहयोग दें। संसद सदस्य को यह भी सूचित किया गया था कि इसी बीच उक्त एसोसिएशन को समाप्त हुआ घोषित किया गया था।

(ख) ऐसे पत्रों को, जिन्हें गोपनीय नहीं लिखा होता है, अनुभाग में प्राप्त अन्य पत्रों के समान खुले तौर से निपटाया जाता है। कल्याण अनुभाग में स्टाफ का ऐसा कोई मामला जानकारी में नहीं आया है, जहां अप्राधिकृत व्यक्तियों को कोई गोपनीय सूचना भेजी गई हो। इसलिए यह आरोप सही नहीं प्रतीत होता।

(ग) किसी शिकायत के प्राप्त होने पर सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रीय कल्याण अधिकारी से कल्याण एसोसिएशनों के कार्यकरण के सम्बन्ध में इस मामले पर गहराई से जांच करने के लिए कहा जाता है। इस प्रक्रिया में वह, यदि आवश्यक हो तो उन एसोसिएशनों के रजिस्ट्रारों तथा अन्य रिकार्डों आदि की जांच करता है, जिनके विरुद्ध शिकायत की गई है और तब वह अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करता है। कतिपय मामलों में, कार्मिक विभाग भी सम्बन्धित एसोसिएशन के रजिस्ट्रार आदि प्राप्त करता है। इसके बाद, क्षेत्रीय कल्याण अधिकारी की रिपोर्ट तथा

अन्य संगत सामग्री को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जाता है।

खादी और ग्रामोद्योग में रोजगार

8915. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के लिए कुल कितना प्रावधान रखा गया है और रोजगार के कुल कितने अवसर पैदा किए जाने हैं तथा उनके अन्तर्गत कुल कितने विकास खण्ड शामिल किए जाने हैं ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त निर्धारित रोजगार किस एजेन्सियों के माध्यम से दिए जायेंगे अथवा क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए नकद सहायता दी जायेगी ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण बत्त तिवारी) : (क) छठी योजनावधि के दौरान, खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग क्षेत्र में रोजगार को जो वर्ष 1979-80 में 27.33 लाख व्यक्ति थे उससे बढ़ा कर 50.50 लाख व्यक्ति कर देने का प्रस्ताव है। इन 23.17 लाख व्यक्तियों में से प्रति खण्ड 50 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ष की दर से 10 लाख व्यक्ति आई० आर० डी० (ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम) के अन्तर्गत आ जायेंगे। इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए इस क्षेत्र में लगभग 600 करोड़ रुपये के संस्थागत वित्त सहित 1206 करोड़ रुपये की निधियां लगी होंगी।

(ख) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग प्रायोग, 26 राज्य खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्डों लगभग 1000 पंजीकृत संस्थानों तथा 29,000 से अधिक सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से अपने कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन करता है। इन अभिकरणों की कार्यक्रम के

लिए नकद सहायता प्रदान की जायेगी, बशर्ते कि निधियां उपलब्ध हों। अभिकारणों को कार्यक्रम के लिए बैंक से ऋण लेने के लिए भी बढ़ावा दिया जायेगा। इस प्रकार के ऋणों पर बैंक द्वारा ली जाने वाली ब्याज पर आयोग राजसहायता प्रदान करेगा।

Opening of Branch of National Institute of Oceanography at Calcutta

8916. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have requested the Central Government to open a branch office of the National Institute of Oceanography at Calcutta ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) A request was made by the Government of West Bengal for opening a unit of the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) at a suitable place along the West Bengal Coast.

(b) No decision has so far been taken.

Catalogued Account of Freedom Fighters Imprisoned in Andaman Cellular Jail

8917 : SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no catalogued account of those freedom fighters who suffered long spells of

imprisonment in the Andaman Cellular Jail with illustrative photographs ; and

(b) if so, whether the publications Division of the Government of India has undertaken any such publication for providing proper insight of the fight for freedom to the posterity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). The records maintained in the Cellular Jail at Port Blair show only a list of names of freedom fighters who were incarcerated there.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have been requested to examine if the bio-data and other details of these freedom fighters can be gathered from other sources so that an illustrative catalogue could be printed.

Robbery in Jorbagh Post office at New Delhi

8918. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the outcome of the investigations in respect of the incident involving breaking into the post office at Jor Bagh, New Delhi on March 9, 1982 by armed men and a loss of an estimated amount of Rs. 8 to 9 lakhs ;

(d) whether the culprits have since been apprehended ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIA) : (a) to (c). The investigation of the case

has been entrusted to the Crime Branch of Delhi Police. A large number of persons have been interrogated and wireless messages flashed to Superintendents of Police in India and all Station House Officers in Delhi. However, no break through has so far been achieved and no arrest has been made. Investigation is continuing.

Setting up of industries in U. P.

8919. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether big business houses are being given extra facilities both by the Centre and the concerned States to set up industries in those of the districts which are rich in resources but have no industry whatsoever;

(b) if so, how many of such districts are there in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the number of industries proposed to be set up in those districts during this financial year ?

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

(a) Big business houses i.e. industrial undertakings covered by the MRTP Act, eligible to set up industries included in Appendix I to the press Note dated 2nd February, 1973 in the 'no industry districts' also, as in the case of other districts. In other industries they will have to undertake the prescribed level of export obligations. Over-riding preference will be given to applications for location of industries in these districts, including those from MRTP units.

(b) Banda, Pauri Garhwal Hamirpur, Uttarkashi, Sultanpur, Fatehpur, Chamoli, Jaunpur, Tehri Garhwal and Jalaun have been identified as 'No Industry Districts'. A further

communication from the State Government is expected in this regard.

(c) As the proposals for setting up of industries are made by the interested entrepreneurs and as the proposals can be submitted any time, it is not possible to indicate the number of industries proposed to be set up in these districts during the current financial year. All efforts will be made to locate as many industries as possible in these districts.

Potential for Wind Power

8920. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has tremendous potentialities of wind power ; and

(b) if so, what measures are proposed to be taken to exploit this potential ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Commission for Additional Sources of Energy has taken up a programme for detailed assessment of the wind energy potential in the country. Preliminary findings indicate good potential in certain areas of the country, particularly for such applications as drinking water and irrigation. The Commission has taken up a major programme for research, development, demonstration and field trials in this area. Water pumping windmills are being installed at several locations in the country. The Development and production of various types of windmills for other applications, including generation of electricity, is also being intensified. Two

Wind Energy Centres are being set up during the Sixth Plan to act as focal points for various tasks connected with wind energy technology and for implementation of time-bound, mission-oriented programmes in this area. Fiscal incentives and other promotional measures have also been announced by Government to accelerate the production and utilisation of wind energy devices and systems.

Issue of Licences to Import Coloured T.V. Picture Tubes

8921. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) what are the names of the parties who have been licensed to import colour T.V. Picture tubes ;

(b) what is the number of tubes for which each of the units mentioned in reply to (a) above been licensed ; and

(c) whether any export condition has been imposed with such licences ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The parties who have been licensed to import colour T. V. picture tubes are the following :

- (i) M/s Beletek Electronics.
- (ii) M/s Canon Electronics.
- (iii) M/s Electronics Consortia ; and
- (iv) M/s Video Electronics Pvt. Ltd.

(b) 100 nos. each.

(c) No, Sir.

Legislation to Stop Brain Drain

8922. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 105 Indian Scientists have become American Citizens ;

(b) whether the Indian Government was aware of that ;

(c) what are the causes of such large number of eminent Scientists having decided to leave India for good ; and

(d) whether Government are considering to introduce some legislation to stop this type of mass brain drain from the country in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) and (b). Information regarding number of Indian citizens who acquire American citizenship is compiled by the US authorities according to their major occupations. During the year 1976-77, 77-78 and 78-79 (October 1st to September 30th), the number of Indian citizens, who were naturalised as US citizens was 5,574, 6,477 and 6,001 respectively. However, no separate information is available as to how many of them were scientists.

(c) Some of the qualified manpower in the field of Science and Technology have migrated to the advanced countries of the world from the view point of better working conditions, opportunities to work in the specialised areas as also better material conditions.

(d) No, Sir.

Representation from Tamil Nadu Washermen Central Unions

8926. SHRI A. NEELALOHITH-ADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Tamil Nadu Washermen Central Union regarding inclusion of Dhobi Community in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

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

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRINIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). Representations have been received from Tamil Nadu Washermen Central Union regarding inclusion of Dhobi Community in the list of Scheduled Castes in the States and Union Territories where they have not been specified as Scheduled Castes.

(c) Amendment in the existing list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes require legislation by Parliament in view of Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution. The above proposal, as well as many other recommendations, suggestions and representations in respect of various States/UTs, are being duly considered in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in consultation with the concerned State Governments and with the Registrar General of India and in accordance with the relevant criteria laid down for inclusion of any community in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The comments from some of the State Governments/UTs are still awaited and they are being regularly reminded.

"Research Institutions Working on Air Pollution"

8927. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of research institutions working on Air Pollution in the country and their achievements till today;

(b) whether Central Pollution Board and State Pollution Boards are having sufficient experts on air pollution problems faced by our country; and

(c) if not, the effective steps Government are taking to provide expert technicians and laboratories to these Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) The main research Institutions engaged on air pollution work in the country are : (1) National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, (2) National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad, (3) Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad, (4) Indian Toxicological Research Centre, Lucknow and (5) Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. Some I. I. T's and engineering colleges in the country have small teams working on the problems of Air Pollution. However, all the research work has been mainly confined to an assessment of the problem of Air Pollution.

(b) No, Sir. The Central and State Boards are helping to set up laboratories and development manpower required for Air Pollution control. It will take sometime before these are brought to the desirable level. The Central Board, National Environmental Engineering Institute, Nagpur, and similar institutions

have conducted courses for training of technical persons in Air Pollution. Some persons have also been deputed for training abroad under fellowship programmes of WHO and UNDP.

(c) The Central Board has started the training programme since 1978. In six courses conducted so far, approximately 70 personnels have been trained. Besides that some persons are periodically sent abroad to acquaint themselves with the problems of pollution and its control.

Advance Increment for Learning Regional Language

8928. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government propose to hold examinations in other regional languages to encourage employees of Central Government and give them attraction regarding advance increments etc. while learning such languages as it is done with the Indians from South who are employed in Government of India offices and pass examination in Hindi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Large Number of Mini Steel Plants Closed Down in the Country

8929. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of mini-steel plants have closed down in the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons of their closure ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to revive those mini-steel plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) and (b). Twelve mini steel plants are reported to be lying closed due to various reasons, e.g. financial and management problems and inadequate availability of power.

(c) The concerned units have not approached Government for any specific assistance. However, the Department of Steel has requested the State Governments to supply adequate power to mini steel plants.

Ownership Rights to Harijans Allotted Land in Delhi

8930. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some three thousand Harijan families in Delhi villages who were allotted land during the emergency period under the 20-Point Programme are not yet given the ownership rights and are being intimidated by the ex-landlords of those lands ; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to relieve the Harijans of their distress and make them the rightful owners of the land allotted to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Delhi Administration a total number of 5235 persons out of whom 3125 were Scheduled Castes were allotted land by Gaon Sabhas from 1971 onwards for agricultural purposes. Some cases had been filed regarding Kanjhawla, Jhoroda Kalan,

Malikpur, Samaspur Khalsa and Qazipur villages in the High Court challenging these allotments. The judgement in these has now been announced and the allotments have been upheld. But the High Court has also cast a duty upon the Administration to see that the allottee satisfy the conditions of allotment. These who do not satisfy the conditions of allotment are to be excluded and those who do, are to be conferred Bhoomidhari rights under the Delhi Land Reforms Act.

Investment by M. R. T. P. Companies in the areas reserved for Public Sector and Small Scale Industries

8931. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to reports that while the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission is at work in the country, Government are thinking of a policy change to allow large industrial units to make fresh investments in such areas which were hitherto reserved for public sector and small units; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such a decision ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :
(a) and (b). No proposal to bring about changes in the existing industrial policy is presently under consideration. However to boost the

production, a comprehensive incentive package is being worked out. The measures under contemplation relate to removal of production constraints, re-definition of production priorities and encouragement of structurally inter-related production.

Cases of U.P. Pending for Investigation by CBI

8932. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of U.P. pending for investigation with the Central Bureau of Investigation as on 31 March, 1982; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :
(a) 97 cases.

(b) Action is possible only after the investigations are completed.

Decentralisation of Police Force in Delhi

8933. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the correct answer to improving the deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi lies in decentralisation of the police force besides creating a common police cadre upto the rank of Inspectors of Police of the Union Territories of India ;

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

(c) the action taken with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). Government have taken a number of steps for improving the efficiency of the Police in dealing with the law and order situation in Delhi. These have yielded positive results. The functional and area distribution of work is kept under constant review and necessary organisational changes are introduced from time to time. The question of having a common cadre for the subordinate police ranks for all the Union Territories will be examined in all its implications.

Mismanagement in Ashok Paper Mills

8934. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ashok Paper Mills in Bihar faces closure due to mismanagement, bungling and other irregularities ; and

(b) whether the Central Government have taken any steps for the industry's betterment ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Although Ashok Paper Mills is not faced with immediate closure, the functioning of the company as a whole has not been very satisfactory.

(b) The State Governments of Assam & Bihar are taking steps to economise operations, and improve the performance of the company. Government of Assam have also released a soft loan to enable the company to meet its working capital expenses.

Increase in Plan Allocation for 1982-83

8935. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether there has been a corresponding increase for the Central Plan Allocations for 1982-83 over the allocations for 1981-82 as per the Budget Estimates for the two corresponding years;

(b) if so, the exact increase as also the percentage of increase comparing Budget Estimates for 1982-83 with the Revised Estimates for 1981-82;

(c) whether the increase is commensurate with the increase in the total expenditure of Central Government which has gone up from Rs. 26,554 crores in 1981-82 (Revised Estimates) to Rs. 29,219 crores in 1982-83.

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps under contemplation of Government to ensure the successful implementation of the Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The total allocation for the Central Plan for 1982-83 is Rs. 11,000 crores as against Rs. 8,619 crores as per the corresponding Budget Estimate for 1981-82, representing an increase of 27.6 per cent. The increase in 1982-83 as compared to the Revised Estimate for 1981-82 works out to 19 per cent.

(c) The percentage increase in the total allocation for the Central Plan is more than the increase in total Central Government expenditure.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Determined efforts to mobilise adequate resources, maintenance of relatively stable price conditions, greater utilisation of the existing capacities and increase in production and productivity, strengthening and streamlining of the arrangements for the implementation of Plan Programmes and projects and closer monitoring of performance with a view to taking remedial measures as and when necessary, constitute essential steps for successful implementation of the 6th Plan. The situation regarding these measures is kept under continuous review and effective steps will be taken as and when necessary to ensure successful plan implementation.

Demand for setting up paper/news print factories in Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana

8936. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any demand has been received from the State Governments, any Industrial Concerns or Members of Parliament regarding the setting up of Paper/News print factories in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana ;

(b) the details thereof and the name of the sites for which the demand has been received ; and

(c) the decision taken by Government on each one of the demands ?

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

(b) and (c). A statement indicating particulars of applications received during 1981 is attached.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Applicant	Location	Action Taken
Punjab :			
1.	M/s. B.D.A. Steel Pvt. Ltd.	Hoshiarpur Punjab	Rejected as the proposal was based on import of second hand machinery which is no longer permitted.
2.	M/s. Ballarpur Industries Ltd.	Distt, Sangrur Punjab	Final decision not yet taken.
3.	Punjab State Indl. Dev. Corpn.	Distt. Hoshiarpur Punjab	Letter of Intent issued.
4.	Punjab State Indl. Dev. Corpn.	Distt. Sangrur Punjab	Letter of Intent issued.
5.	Shri Ajay Satia	Muktsar Distt. Faridkot Punjab.	Letter of Intent issued.
Himachal Pradesh :			
6.	M/s. Himachal Pradesh Agro Ind.	Distt. Kangra Himachal Pradesh	Final decision not yet taken.
7.	M/s. Himachal Pradesh Agro Ind.	Distt. Sirmur Himachal Pradesh	Final decision not yet taken.

Haryana :

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 8. Shri M.M. Bhagat | Faridabad,
Haryana | Rejected as the location was not suitable from pollution angle. |
| 9. M/s. Paul Paper Mills Ltd. | Mahendergarh
Haryana | Letter of Intent issued. |
| 10. M/s. Bhartia Cutler Hammer Ltd. | Haryana | Rejected as the proposal was exempt from the licensing provision of the I (D & R) Act. |
| 11. Shri Sanjeev Kumar | Distt. Jind
Haryana | Rejected as the proposal was based on import of second hand machinery, which is no longer permitted. |

Pension to Freedom Fighters whose Licences or Permits were cancelled

8937. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR**: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Swatantrata Samman Pension Scheme is applicable to the Freedom Fighters whose licences or permits were cancelled by the Government in the then Provinces or in the Princely States on account of their participation in the Freedom Struggle but who were not imprisoned ;

(b) if so, the number of such Freedom Fighters who have been sanctioned this pension State-wise during the past three years ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government have undertaken or propose to undertake any steps for providing adequate compensation/relief to these sufferers ?

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

(a) Mere cancellation of Licenses/permits is not covered under the provisions of the Scheme. However,

the freedom fighters who lost their means of livelihood due to their involvement in National Freedom Movement on account of confiscation of their property or were dismissed from Government service are eligible for pension.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The scope of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme has recently been widened considerably and there is no proposal to enlarge the scope further to include the types of cases referred to in part (a) of the question.

Rural Water Supply Scheme

8938. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Programme Evaluation organisation of Planning Commission has undertaken any Evaluation Study of the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in the country during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the main findings thereof including the percentage of population in each one of the States to which the drinking water has been made available with the execution of these schemes ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Site Conditions for Setting up
Steel Plant in Daitari Region,
Orissa

8939. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR
GIRI : Will the Minister of STEEL
AND MINES be pleased to state
whether the technical and design
parameters regarding the site condi-
tions for setting up a steel plant in
Daitari region in Orissa have been
finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY
AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI
CHARANJIT CHANANA) :
Detailed discussions with M/s.
Davy Mackee have been held for
firming up the technical and design
parameters. These will be finalised
shortly.

Pension and other benefits to
Government Employees on
absorption in Public Undertakings

8940. SHRI MOOL CHAND
DAGA : Will the Minister of
LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether orders were issued by
his Ministry for granting pensionary
benefits including transfer of un-
availed of earned leave to Government
officials on permanent absorption
in Government undertakings as per
the policy decision taken by the
Department of Personnel & Admi-
nistrative Reforms ;

(b) whether the above orders
have not been implemented by some
of the public enterprises in respect
of carry forward of unavailed ear-
ned leave of officials of the Depart-
ment of the Chief Labour Com-
missioner (Central) ;

(c) how much time has lapsed
since the date of the issue of the
above orders ; and

(d) what action Government
propose to take to get the order
implemented by the concerned pub-
lic sector undertakings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR
(SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes,
Sir. Necessary orders were issued in
a few cases.

(b) and (c). There is one such
case where orders were issued about
three years back.

(d) The matter has been taken
up with the concerned authorities.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के ऐसे इस्पात संयंत्रों के नाम
जिन्हें घाटा हो रहा है

8941. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या
इस्पात और श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के कितने इस्पात
संयंत्रों को पिछले तीन वर्षों या इससे अधिक
समय से निरन्तर घाटा हो रहा है तथा इसके
क्या कारण हैं, सरकार ने उस पर कितनी
पूंजी सजाई है और इन संयंत्रों के कब तक
घाटे पर चलने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस घाटे के लिए
किसी को जिम्मेदार ठहराया है और यदि
हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की
गई है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और श्रम मंत्रालयों
में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) :
(क) बीकारो इस्पात कारखाने और इंडियन
मायरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी लि० (इस्को)

को तीन वर्ष अर्थात् 1978-79, 1979-80 और 1980-81 में लगातार हानि हुई है। इन कारखानों के वर्ष 1981-82 के कार्य-परिणाम अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

31-3-1981 को बोकारो की स्थायी परिसम्पत्ति में सरकार द्वारा 1922.60 करोड़ रुपये तथा इस्को में सरकार द्वारा सीधे और सेल की मार्फत 151.05 करोड़ रुपये लगाए गए हैं।

इन कारखानों में हानि मुख्यतः अवस्थापना सुविधाओं की कठिनाइयों की वजह से कम उत्पादन होने के कारण हुई थी।

फिर भी, बोकारो के प्रथम चरण अर्थात् 17 लाख टन के चरण में किए गए पूंजी निवेश में 40 लाख टन तक चरण की कुछ सुविधाएं भी शामिल हैं। इन सुविधाओं का लाभ बाद में प्राप्त होगा, जब 40 लाख टन तक के चरण में उत्पादन होने लगेगा। जहां तक इस्को का सम्बन्ध है इस्पात मिलों की प्रौद्योगिकी पुरानी होने तथा मालिक-मजदूर सम्बन्ध अच्छे न होने के कारण भी इस कारखाने के कार्य-परिणाम पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा।

(ख) ऊपर बताई गई बातों को देखते हुए किसी व्यक्ति विशेष को इन हानियों के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं ठहराया जा सकता।

Talks with Soviet Union for Bilateral Cooperation in Iron and Steel Industry

8942. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks were held recently with the Soviet Union for bilateral cooperation in iron and steel industry in the country;

(b) if so, the different spheres of development that will get Soviet cooperation in future;

(c) whether the question of setting up a joint sector metallurgical complex at Vishakhapatnam was discussed particularly; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the talk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The Standing Indo-Soviet Working Group on Monitoring of Long Term Programme on Economic Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and the Working Group on ferrous Metallurgy under the aegis of Indo-USSR Joint Commission had met from 9-3-1982 to 12-3-1982 and from 10-3-1982 to 14-3-1982 respectively. Both sides reviewed with satisfaction the progress of the existing cooperation on the schemes relating to expansions of Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants upto 4 m.t. capacities, and the designing and construction of the steel plant at Vishakhapatnam. Cooperation that had started for the expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants beyond the 4 m.t. stage and for the modernisation of the steel plant of Indian Iron and Steel Co. was also reviewed and the cooperation of Soviet Organisations with MECON, R&D Centre of SAIL and National Mineral Development Corporation was also noted.

Faqir Chand Committee Report on E. P. F.

8943. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Faqir Chand Committee appointed by the Labour Ministry has recommended that the Central Board of

Trustees, E. P. F. may be given full powers in respect of recruitment, promotion etc. in the E. P. F. organisation to avoid unnecessary delay taking place at present ;

(b) if so, whether this recommendation of the Committee has been accepted ; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken in this regard during the last two years and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c). The Faqir Chand Committee has recommended that the Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Funds may be given more powers in matters of recruitment, promotion etc. This requires amendment to the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. The amendment proposals are under examination of the Government.

Faqir Chand Committee Recommendation for Creation of Posts of Asstt. Accounts Officer

8944. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Faqir Chand Committee appointed by the Labour Ministry recommended for creation of the cadre of Assistant Accounts Officer to bring more efficiency in the EPF Organisation and early settlement of cases of the poor subscribers ;

(b) if so, what action has been taken on this recommendation while the report was submitted in April, 1980 and the Labour Ministry has already accepted the recommendations ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c). Government's approval for the creation of a new cadre of Assistant Accounts Officers in the scale of pay of Rs. 550-900 has already been communicated to the Central Provident Fund Commissioner.

Faqir Chand Committee Report on Regularization/Confirmation of Employees of EPF Employees

8945. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of employees in Central/Regional Offices of the EPF Organisation have not been regularised/confirmed though they have been serving for the last so many years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Faqir Chand Committee set up by the Labour Ministry recommended for regularisation/confirmation of such employees within a period of six months from April, 1980 by creating a Special Cell; and

(c) if so, what action the Department has taken on the recommendation which does not involve any financial burden on the part of Government during and if no action has been taken the last two years, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Working Group on Central Legislation For Agricultural Workers

8946. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the constitution and terms of reference of the working Group set up to consider the question of enacting Central Legislation for agricultural workers; and

(b) the time by which it is likely to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) and (b). The Working Group, as initially constituted, comprised of the Labour Secretaries of the States of Maharashtra, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat, and the Representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation and the Planning Commission. Later, the Agriculture Secretaries of the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh were also included in the Working Group.

The Working Group was required to study in depth the various issues involved in the proposed Central Legislation for Agricultural Workers.

The Working Group has since completed its study but it has not been able to reach any consensus.

Applications for setting up of industries in "No Industry Districts"

8947. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have launched a drive to correct regional imbalances in industries;

(b) if so, the number of applications received for industrial licences for location in such districts which have no large or medium scale industries ; and

(c) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) It has always been Government's policy to correct regional imbalances and to secure the industrialisation backward areas. In furtherance of this policy, Government have decided that applications for industrial licences for locations in the districts which have no large and medium scale industries will be given overriding preference over applications for all other locations. In this regard, a Press Note was issued on 27-2-1982 inviting applications from intending entrepreneurs for setting up of industries in 'no industry districts'.

(b) and (c). From 27-2-1982 to 16-4-1982, 12 applications for the grant of Industrial Licences for setting up of industries in various 'no industry districts' have been received. All these applications are at various stages of processing. However, during the year 1981-82, 23 letters of intent have been issued for setting up of industries in various 'no industry districts'.

Indo-Soviet Sub-Commission Meeting held in New Delhi

8948. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has been signed with USSR for development of fusion technology during the two day Indo-Soviet sub-commission meeting held at New Delhi recently;

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

(c) the other projects on which an agreement has been reached under the science pact ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH); (a) to (c). No new agreement in Science and Technology has been entered into between India and the Soviet Union. However, under the existing agreement of cooperation signed in 1972, "Materials for Fusion Reactors" is one of the areas identified at the Second meeting of the Indo-Soviet Sub-Commission on Science & Technology, held in New Delhi from 27th January to 1st February, 1982.

The other areas identified for cooperation at this meeting were :

- (i) Lasers systems for communication, Lasers crystalline materials, (Tunable Lasers)
- (ii) Low-temperature physics
- (iii) Titanium alloys
- (iv) Electro-slag technology and Electrometallurgy
- (v) Lasers & Laser instrumentation for holography
- (vi) Industrial biotechnology including microbiology and genetic engineering
- (vii) Heat and Mass transfer
- (viii) Catalysis
- (ix) Systems analysis.

The two sides would exchange scientists in order to identify specific topics of cooperation in the above areas.

The two sides have also agreed to consider the possibility of cooperation in some additional fields such as :—

Environmental Protection and Improvement, Relativistic Electron

Beam, Coal Utilization, Development of Computer Software, Semi-Conductors.

Solar Cells for treatment of Communicable Diseases

8949. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether under a pilot programme sponsored by U.S. Department of Energy, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Agency for International Development Refrigerator freezers powered by the solar cells will soon be installed in medical clinics in several countries including India ; to store vaccines needed in the fight against communicable diseases ;

(b) if so, whether any efforts have been made to get the technical know-how in the field ; and

(c) the progress made in the use of solar energy for refrigeration purposes in the country so far and the time by which it is likely to be available.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect. However, no formal proposal has been received by Government.

(b) and (c). The technology for refrigeration using solar photovoltaic cells as well as solar thermal energy is known in the country. Several research and development projects have been sponsored in the country by the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy. Experimental/demonstration units for cold-storage using solar energy are being

installed in a few locations. The initial costs of such systems are at present high. They are expected to be available more widely after costs are brought down and the techno-economic viability is established.

Joint Consultation Scheme for Employees in Delhi Administration

8950. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has any Joint Consultative Scheme for its employees ;

(b) if so, details of the same ;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to introduce any such scheme in the immediate future ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Directorate of Education of the Delhi Administration has drawn up a Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery in respect of the Government School teachers in Delhi. The details are under process. Delhi Administration are also considering the feasibility of constituting a Joint Consultative Machinery in respect of their Ministerial Staff.

Opening of Sub Regional Office of Employees Provident Fund at Jamshedpur

8951. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a great demand for opening of a Sub Regional Office of the Provident Fund organisation at Jamshedpur; and a large number of Members of Parliament and Trade Unions had also written to the Minister ;

(a) if so, what action on the same has been taken by Government and

(c) whether Government will like to bifurcate Sub-Regional Office of Ranchi and open it at Jamshedpur ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Central Provident Fund Commissioner has proposed to place the matter regarding the opening of a Sub-Regional Office at Jamshedpur in the next meeting of the Central Board of Trustees. The matter will be considered by Government in the light of the recommendations of the Board.

Community Development Blocks of Tribal Sub-Plan Covered under I.R.D. Programmes

8952. SHRI A C. DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Community Development Blocks of tribal sub-plans area are covered under I.R.D. Programmes in the country ;

(b) the basic differences in programme contents between I.R.D. and I.T.D. Programmes ; and

(c) the role of the ITDP authorities in implementing the I.R.D. programmes in the ITDP area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The Integrated Rural Development Programme covers all the 5011 development blocks in the country, including blocks in the tribal sub-Plan areas.

(b) The main objective of I.R.D. Programme is to raise the families in the target groups above the poverty-line and to create substantial opportunities of employment in the rural areas. The tribal sub-Plan programmes of integrated tribal development, apart from being beneficiary-oriented, also aim at providing the infrastructure in the tribal sub-Plan areas.

(c) I.R.D. Programme in Tribal sub-Plan areas is implemented by District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) set up for the purpose through development blocks. The Project Officers/Administrators of ITDPs may be associated with DRDAs for implementation of the I.R.D. Programme.

Increase in the Wages of Building and Mine Workers

8953. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken decision to enhance the wages of the building and mine workers ;

(b) whether guidelines have been sent to various States and the Mineral Development Corporation to increase the wages of the mines and construction workers ;

(c) whether any notification has been issued by his Ministry ; and

(d) the details about the steps taken for implementing such decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) to (d). At the Labour Ministers'

Conference held in July, 1980, it was decided that minimum wages should be reviewed and revised, if necessary, once atleast in two years or on a rise of 50 points in the Consumer Price Index Number, whichever is earlier. These recommendations were brought to the notice of all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for necessary follow up action.

In pursuance of the above recommendation, the Ministry of Labour notified proposals during March, 1982 to revise the minimum rates of wages in respect of certain mining employments and building and construction employments for which the Central Government is the appropriate government. For employments in building and construction industry in respect of which State Governments are the appropriate Government necessary action to revise minimum wages is to be taken by the respective State Governments.

Applications Pending From Freedom Fighters

8954. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether inordinate delay is made in disposing of the applications for Samman Pension of the Freedom Fighters;

(b) how many such applications are pending, State-wise upto March, 1982 and since what period; and

(c) how many persons are getting such pensions State-wise with the total yearly amount being spent thereon during last three years ?

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

(a) No Sir. The applications

received in the Ministry of Home Affairs are in the form of advance copies and pension is sanctioned only after receipt of State verification reports. The cases are disposed of quickly at the Central level as soon as the State reports received. For expeditious disposal of Samman Pension claims the staff of Freedom Fighters Division, Ministry of Home Affairs has been augmented. Most

of the State Governments/UT Administrations have also adopted effective measures on the advice of the Ministry of Home Affairs such as formation of State Advisory Committees, creation of Special Cells and initiating campaigns etc. for clearance of pending cases with them.

(b) and (c). As per Statement attached.

Statement

Name of the State/U. T.	No. of sanctioned cases	No. of cases pending for want of State reports	Yearly amount spent for the last 3 years	
			Year	Rs. in crores
Andaman & Nicobar	36	4	1979-80	23.00
Andhra Pradesh	5415	7866	1980-81	32.00
Arunachal Pradesh	2	27	1981-82	33.00
Assam	3944	9766		
Bihar	19700	3957		
Chandigarh	78	27		
Delhi	1692	190		
Goa	600	817		
Gujarat	2954	69		
Haryana	1339	459		
Himachal Pradesh	386	216		
J & K	820	1032		
Kerala	2015	18012		
Karnataka	7790	5423		
Madhya Pradesh	2834	614		
Maharashtra	10481	12871		
Manipur	58	38		
Meghalaya	68	17		
Mizoram	—	—		
Nagaland	3	10		
Orissa	3577	6503		
Pondicherry	246	508		
Punjab	5296	1929		
Rajasthan	621	291		
Tamil Nadu	3650	1660		
Tripura	690	652		
U. P.	15892	6122		
West Bengal	14921	50247		
INA Personal	17021	6548		
Total :	122170	171515		

Increased Capacity of Bokaro Steel Plant

8955. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the capacity of Bokaro Steel Plant is increased; and

(b) if so, the increased capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) and (b). The present rated capacity of Bokaro Steel Plant is 2.5 million tonnes ingot steel per annum. It will go up to 4 million tonnes on completion of the expansion programme presently under implementation.

Deposits of E. P. F. by Pure Drinks Groups

8956. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pure Drinks group of Industries are regular in making deposits to Employees Provident Fund;

(b) whether they have committed any default; and

(c) if so, details thereof and action taken by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR) (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Semi knocked down Electronic Goods

8957. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that indiscriminate import of electronic goods in the semi-knocked down condition is adversely affecting the indigenous industry;

(b) if so, the reasons for importing low level technology in spite of the policy of Government to the contrary;

(c) whether in this context his attention has been drawn to press report (Economic Times) dated 25 March, 1982 under the caption "Reckless import hits industry" ; and

(d) if so, his reactions in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Department of Electronics is not allowing indiscriminate import of electronic equipment in SKD condition or low level of technologies. Furthermore, the Import Policy for 1982-83 announced on April 5, 1982 provides for tighter monitoring and promotion of phased indigenisation programmes. This should further discourage imports in SKD/CKD condition by all manufacturers of electronic equipment including the small scale. A number of measures have been taken by the Government to bring down the input costs for TV industry. However, so far the TV receiver manufacturers have not reflected these reductions in the final customer prices of the TV receivers

made by them. Policy/procedures regarding meeting computer requirements of educational institutions is under consideration of the Department of Electronics.

Demand and supply of Scientists and Technicians in Asia

8958. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has proposed a regional system which will identify the demand for and supply of scientists and technicians in Asia and the Pacific region during the next five to ten years ;

(b) if so, the reactions of the other nations in the matter ; and

(c) whether some practical steps have since been taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) India has not proposed a regional system which will identify the demand for and supply of scientists and technicians in Asia and the Pacific region during the next five to ten years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Rare Icon of Dancing Natraj Stolen from South India Found in U. S. Museum

8959. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a rare icon of the dancing Nataraj stolen

from a South India Temple had been found in a museum in the United States ;

(b) the facts leading to the smuggling out and the discovery of the antique ; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to bring the panchaloha Nataraj back to India and instal it in its right place ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Government of Tamil Nadu the Nataraj idol stolen from Eswaran Temple, Thiruvilankudy village, Thanjavur District was found in Kimbell Art Museum Fort Worth Texas USA.

(b) The temple was broken open on the night of 20-2- 8 by a gang organised by one Shri C. V. Raman. The idol after sale from one party to other was smuggled out of India to London through unconventional channels. The idol was reportedly sold to Bina Khulei and Albert Amban of Everest Gallery No. 1, Broad Street Place, Finsbury Circus, London, who sold it to Kimbell Art Museum, Fort Worth, Texas USA in Augst, 1979. He and the gang organised by him were arrested. The investigation by State Crime Branch CID led to the discovery of the present location of the idol.

(c) The Government of Tamil Nadu deputed Shri K.K. Rajasekaran Nair, DIG of Police Crime Branch CID and Shri Ramkrishnan, Dy. Supdt. of Police, Crime Branch, CID to USA to pursue action to retrieve the idol from U.S.A.

Import of Steel Structural for creating a Buffer Stock

8960. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Steel Authority of India Ltd. has been importing steel structurals for creating a buffer stock;

(b) if so, the sale procedure being followed to dispose of such stock;

(c) the quantity of structurals imported by S.A.I.L. during the year 1981-82; and

(d) how much of this stock had been given to the individual units and what had been the quantity sold to them individually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) SAIL has been importing steel structurals under the buffer import programme.

(b) Buffer imported steel structurals are pooled with indigenous material and distributed mainly to priority sectors in accordance with J.P.C. allocations. It is also supplied to other consumers who register the demand with stock-yards but who cannot be supplied from indigenous production.

(c) About 3,35,000 tonnes of structurals was imported by SAIL during 1981-82.

(d) Sector-wise distribution of imported structurals up to 31-12-1981 was as follow :—

Sectors	(000 tonnes) Quantity
Defence	1.8
CEA	138.1

NTPC	4.1
Irrigation	6.9
Railways	23.1
PWD	6.3
Other Govt. Deptts	6.5
P&T	3.0
Coal	5.2
Oil	1.2
Steel Plants	1.2
Public Sector Heavy Industries	25.0
Other Public Sector Units	10.3
Large Scale Units	37.0
Small Scale Units	11.3
SSICs	1.9
Misc	3.9
Total	286.8

उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए लाइसेंस दिया जाना

8961. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए वर्ष 1981-82 में उत्तर प्रदेश को कितने औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किये गए ; और

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इन सभी औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों का उपयोग किया है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण वत्त तिवारी) (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए वर्ष 1981 और 1982 (मार्च 82 तक) के दौरान 106 आशय पत्र और 31 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस स्वीकृत किए गए ।

(ख) औद्योगिक लाइसेंस को कार्यान्वित करने में सामान्यतः 3 से 4 वर्ष लग जाते हैं । वर्ष 1981 और 1982 (मार्च,

82 तक) के दौरान स्वीकृत किए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस कार्यान्वयन की विभिन्न स्थितियों में होंगे।

Declaration of Dinajpur as industrially backward

8962. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation dated 19 March, 1982 regarding the inclusion of West Dinajpur District of West Bengal in the industrially backward district;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to include West Dinajpur in the industrially backward list;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) to (e) West Dinajpur district is already indentified as industrially backward having access to concessional finance facilities from All-India term lending institutions. However, it is not presently eligible to the Scheme of Central Investment Subsidy.

The entire question of development of backward areas is presently under examination. Any change in the existing list of industrially backward areas/districts would have to await the decision to be taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Report on 'Industrial Dispersal' submitted by

the National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas.

Revision of Guidelines for Distribution of Steel

8963. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since revised the guidelines for the distribution of steel recently ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Iron & Steel items are distributed in accordance with guidelines laid down by the Joint Plant Committee (JPC). In August, 1981, JPC relaxed distribution guidelines in respect of billets and other re-rollable, straight length rounds and wire-rods in coils, CR Sheets/coils and HR coils above 5 mm and skelp. Pig iron was to be distributed on the basis of a unit's best year's off-take during 1976-81 or 20 per cent of its capacity, whichever is higher. Builders of residential houses could get up to 10 tonnes of steel instead of 5 tonnes earlier.

In November, 1981 restrictions on distribution of HR Coils of 5 mm and below were also removed.

I.L.O. on Minimum Standards

8964. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government did not ratify the I.L.O. Convention on minimum standards ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) and (b). There is no such general ILO Convention on minimum standards. ILO has adopted so far 156 Conventions. Each Convention sets its own standards according to the subjects covered. India has ratified 34 Conventions of which one has been denounced subsequently.

Visit to Foreign Countries for Maruti Car

8965. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any official of the Government visited foreign country in connection with the manufacturing of small car at Maruti recently ;

(b) if so, the particulars of these officers and the names of the countries visited ; and

(c) the outcome of that visit ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). Recently, no official of the Government has gone abroad in connection with the Maruti project. However, in November last, Secretary, Department of Heavy Industry visited Japan alongwith a team of executives of the Company for discussions with the Japanese automobile manufacturers. These discussions were followed by visits to India by the study teams of Japanese manufacturers and submission of formal commercial offers by some of them. This led to further discussions between the executives of the Company with the Japanese automobile manufacturers leading to the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between Maruti Udyog Limited and M/s. Suzuki Motor Co. Ltd. of Japan for the project.

Setting up of Industries in "Zero Industry" Districts

8966. SHRI R.V. DESAI :

SHRI HARINATH MISRA :

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an indepth survey undertaken by the Industry Ministry have shown that there are 90 zero industry districts spread all over the country rich in resources but without any industry whatsoever ; if so, which are these districts, State-wise ;

(b) if so, whether in pursuance of its decision of speeding up industrialisation programme, the Ministry has suggested that large houses should be allowed units there ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken a final decision in this regard and what are the big industrial houses which have offered the same ?

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

(a) An analysis conducted recently has revealed that there are several districts in the country without any large or medium scale industrial units. The details of districts-State-wise-so identified has already been laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 554 on 31st March, 1982.

(b) and (c). Large industrial houses i.e. industrial undertakings covered by MRTP Act can set up industries included in Appendix-I to the Press Note dated 2nd February, 1973 in these districts also. In other industries, their investments will be subject to the prescribed level of export obligation.

Violation of Labour Laws by Ignoring Model Standing Orders by Public Undertakings

8967. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Union Government that some Government undertakings have been found to ignore the requirements of the model standing orders circulated by the Labour Ministry on costly labourers;

(b) if so, how many undertakings have been violating and ignoring the costly labour laws as directed by the Union Government Labour Ministry; and

(c) what action Government propose to take against these undertakings for violation of labour laws ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c). Under the provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, Central Government is concerned only in respect of industrial establishments under its control or a railway administration or any major port, mine or oil field. The Model Standing Orders apply only in relation to those establishments for which there are no certified Standing Orders. Further, the Act does not apply to industrial establishments to which the Fundamental and Supplementary rules, etc. mentioned in Section 13B of that Act applies. Central Government has not received any specific complaint concerning non-observance of the Model Standing Orders by any Government undertakings.

Slippage in Vital Infrastructure Sectors

8968 SHRI B. V. DESAI :

SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission has expressed great concern at slippages in vital infrastructure sectors like railways, shipping and transport;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has asked these Sectors to improve their implementation machinery for planned schemes and utilise funds made available to them fully;

(c) if so, whether the main concern to Government is traffic handled by the major ports ;

(d) whether the funds utilised by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport during the financial year 1981-82 were about 92.47 crores against the approved plan outlay of over Rs. 100 crores ; and the same case position is in regard to the Railways and Steel plants and the Food Corporation of India ; and

(e) if so, what action Union Government have taken against these departments and what are the steps taken by them to see that they utilise their quota during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir except in the case of Railways.

(d) The position of utilisation of plan funds during 1981-82 under different sectors was as follows :—

Major Ports : Against the approved plan outlay of Rs. 100.03 crores and the revised estimates of Rs. 92.47 crores, the provisional figures intimated by the Major Port Trusts show that an expenditure of about Rs. 88 crores was incurred. Thus, about 88% of plan allocations to this sector were utilised, which is significant improvement over the preceding year 1980-81 when the expenditure amounted to Rs. 65 crores or 66% of the approved plan outlay of Rs. 98.3 crores.

Railways : There was no shortfall in utilisation of plan funds allocated to this sector during 1981-82.

Steel Plants : Against the approved plan outlay of Rs. 795.56 crores for the Department of Steel for 1981-82, the revised budget estimates show an outlay of Rs. 751.19 crores. Actual expenditure figures for the year are not yet available.

Food Corporation of India : Against the approved plan outlay of Rs. 35 crores for the FCI for 1981-82, the revised budget estimates show an outlay of Rs. 23.90 crores. Actual expenditure figures for the year are not yet available.

(e) Following steps are being taken to prevent slippages and ensure fuller utilisation of plan allocations:

(i) Planning Commission has been emphasising on the concerned Ministries from time to time and especially during the Quarterly Review meetings on Sixth Plan Implementation taken by Member (Industry & Infrastructure) Planning Commission the urgent need of streamlining the procedures of formulation and sanctioning of plan schemes and improving both the system of tendering & contracting as well as the machinery for execution of such schemes.

(ii) With a view to monitoring the progress of implementation of major schemes, the Ministries have also adopted a system of periodical discussions/meetings with chairmen and senior officers of the different public sector organisations under their charge where appropriate remedial measures are taken to remove bottlenecks to plan implementation.

(iii) Periodical on-the-spot visits to project sites are also made

by the Secretaries and other senior officers of the concerned ministries with a view to ensuring efficient plan implementation.

Amendment to Labour Laws as Suggested by F.I.C.C.I.

8969. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI D. M. PUTTE
GOWDA :
SHRI PIUS TIRKY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have urged the Government for suitable amendment of labour laws which impede production, growth and employment;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in that regard ;

(c) whether the demand of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to make proper procedure for recognising trade unions will also be considered; and

(d) if so, full details thereof and reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b). This general suggestion forms part of the Resolutions adopted by the Federation on the 27th-29th March, 1982 but it does not mention any specific law which needs amendment. However, several labour laws are already under review, and the suggestion would be kept in view.

(c) and (d). The procedure for recognition of trade unions would be decided after consultation with all interests concerned.

“Eco-Development Projects”

8970. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the eco-development projects being conducted at present in the country;

(b) the amount allotted for each one of the project;

(c) whether any eco-development strategy has been evolved in coordination with universities and student communities;

(d) whether projects have also been provided for the Himalayan region ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Three types of eco-development projects are presently being undertaken in the country;

- (i) Action-oriented research projects by the Universities;
 - (ii) Man & Biosphere reserves programme; and
 - (iii) Field projects through participation of NSS volunteers, voluntary organisations, state forest departments etc.
- (b) (i) Rs. 144.65 lakhs for action-oriented research in Universities ;
- (ii) Rs. 61.60 lakhs for ongoing projects;
- (iii) Rs. 10.044 lakhs for field projects by NSS volunteers & voluntary organisations ;

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) 31 projects are being undertaken in the Himalayan Universities on important aspects like : studies on hill springs, integrated resource surveys, environmental degradation, ecological rehabilitation of selected regions, watershed management, genetic conservation, landuse and afforestation, exploitation of medicinal & aromatic plants, etc.

विदेशी मुद्रा के भुगतान पर सीमेंट का आबंटन

8971. श्री नरहंस मकवाना : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष विदेशी मुद्रा के भुगतान पर सीमेंट के आबंटन हेतु कितने आवेदन प्राप्त हुए थे और कितने आवेदकों को सीमेंट की सप्लाई की गई ;

(ख) शेष आवेदकों को कब तक सीमेंट सप्लाई कर दिया जायेगा और यदि सीमेंट सप्लाई न किए जाने का विचार है, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या विदेशी मुद्रा के भुगतान पर दिए जाने वाले सीमेंट कोटे को राज्यों को तिमाही रूप से सप्लाई किए जाने वाले कोटे से काटा जाता है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण बल्लु तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) विदेशी मुद्रा भेजने पर सीमेंट देने सम्बन्धी कोटे की कटौती विभिन्न राज्यों/संघशासित क्षेत्रों को आबंटित किए

गए सीमेंट के त्रैमासिक कोटे से 1981 की तीसरी तिमाही तक नहीं की गई थी। 1981 की चौथी तिमाही से सभी राज्यों/संघशासित क्षेत्रों के सीमेंट कोटे में वृद्धि कर दी गई है तथा राज्यों/संघशासित क्षेत्रों को उन्हें बढ़ा कर किए गए आबंटनों से विदेशी मुद्रा भेजने पर रिलीज (निर्गम) आदेश जारी करने का है या विकल्पस्वरूप सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रीय सीमेंट नियंत्रकों/सहायक क्षेत्रीय सीमेंट नियंत्रकों को केन्द्रीय कोटे से सीमेंट का आबंटन किए जाने के लिए आवेदन पत्र वापिस करने का परामर्श दिया गया है।

Job Oriented Education in the Country

8972. SHRI K. MALLANA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have laid down much emphasis by issuing guidelines to make education more purposeful by beneficial links with employment and economic development;

(b) whether Government would like to review the entire educational system which needs to be oriented towards matching job requirements in the country;

(c) whether Government have considered the need-based vocational courses promoting research of practical problems and fundamental research at the post-graduate level ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir, the Sixth Five Year Plan lays emphasis on the development of

beneficial links between education, employment and economic development. The University Grants Commission have also issued detailed guidelines on the subject.

(b) At present there is no new proposal to review the entire educational system to reorient it towards the matching job requirements in the country.

(c) and (d). The Government is in favour of introducing vocational courses at the +2 stage of secondary education.

The matter has been considered by the University Grants Commission also, who issued guidelines to the Universities in this matter. These guidelines aimed at reorganisation of courses at the +3 stage so as to update and diversify these courses and introduce flexibility in the combination of subjects in order to make them relevant to the developmental needs of the community.

Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchange Manufacturing Unit in the Country

8973. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has so far been taken to set up an electronic Telephone exchange manufacturing unit in the country ;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken and major details thereof ; and

(c) if not, at what stage the matter rests at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). It has been decided, in principle, to set up :

- (i) Two manufacturing units each of 5,00,000 lines per year capacity, for digital local electronic telephone exchanges; and
- (ii) One unit for the manufacture of digital trunk automatic exchanges, electronic rural automatic exchanges and electronic PABXs, with a total capacity of 1.5 lakh lines per year.

An inter-departmental committee has been constituted by Ministry of Communications (MOC) which includes representatives of the Department of Electronics, Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission and Department of Industrial Development, to evaluate the offers received against a tender floated by the MOC for establishment of a factory to produce 5 lakh lines of digital electronic switching equipment per year.

Letters of Intent have also been issued to 4 State Public Sector Electronic Corporations for manufacture of Electronic PABXs.

(c) Does not arise.

Addition of Khadi Weaving and Marketing Chapter in Sixth Plan Document

8974. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new chapter is sought to be added to the Sixth Plan document concerning weaving and marketing of Khadi by our village folk; and

(b) if so, the nature of details thereof regarding generation of employment potential and marketing of produce etc. ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Girls Hostels for SC/ST Students

8975. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of girls hostels for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes students in the country State-wise, District-wise under Central and centrally sponsored schemes at present;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students entitled and benefiting from Pre-matric and Post-matric scholarship in the country, State-wise and Union Territory-wise at present;

(c) the number of book banks and High and Higher Secondary Schools under coaching and Allied Schemes in the country, District-wise at present, State-wise and Union Territory-wise ; and

(d) the rate of hostel grant per Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes student per annum for high and higher secondary schools and Pre-matric and Post-matric scholarships and present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House as and when received.

Provision of Funds for Welfare of Bidi Workers

8976. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how much grants have been provided for the welfare of Bidi workers of the States and Union Territories during the last three years (state-wise and year-wise); and

(b) contribution of the States/ Union Territories to the Bidi Workers Welfare Fund during the last three years (State-wise and year-wise)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) For the purpose of implementation of the Act and Rules the country is divided into 5 administrative regions and therefore region-wise allocation of Funds only are compiled. Information with regard to amounts spent region-wise in 1978-79, 79-80 and 80-81 is enclosed.

(b) No contribution to the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund has been made by any State/Union Territory, Cess is levied as a duty of excise and this is collected by the Central Excise Department. The amount so collected is wholly credited to the Fund after deducting 1/2% as collection charges.

Statement

Year-wise and Region-wise details of Expenditure made out of Beedi Workers Welfare Fund

Region	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Allahabad	5,83,826	14,10,116	16,40,779
Bangalore	10,81,000	22,87,168	31,53,000
Bhubaneswar	3,86,246	7,14,900	15,64,400
Bhilwara	1,06,055	3,92,644	6,51,082
Jabalpur	3,27,128	12,67,713	18,60,000

The States covered by different regions are indicated below

Sl. No.	Headquarters of the region	States covered
1.	Allahabad	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, J & K, Union Territory of Delhi.
2.	Bangalore	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala.
3.	Bhilwara	Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab.
4.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura.
5.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Union Territory of Goa.

Besides the above expenditure, grant-in-aid has also been given to State Governments as under for providing housing facilities to beedi workers:

(a) Government of West Bengal	—	Rs. 4.95 lakhs (1978-79)
(b) Government of Madhya Pradesh	—	Rs. 7.50 lakhs (1979-80)
(c) Government of Andhra Pradesh	—	Rs. 1,87,500 (1979-80)

News Item "Infiltration is a Problem to Krishnanagar"

8977. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the news items under the caption "Infiltration is a problem to Krishnanagar" in the Statesman dated 25th March, 1982 has been brought to the notice of Government ;

(a) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). Government has seen the news item and facts thereof are being ascertained from the State/Government.

Declaration of Purulia District as industrially backward

8979. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to include Purulia district's name in the industrially backward districts' list;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the West Bengal Government requested the Central Government to include Purulia's name for the backward district; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d). Purulia district in West

Bengal is already identified as industrially backward having access to concessional finance facilities from All India Term Lending Institutions and to the Scheme of Central Investment subsidy. The question of West Bengal Government asking further to identify Purulia district as industrially backward does not arise.

Mode of Liaison between Industry and other Business Oriented Departments

8980. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the mode of liaison between the Industry and the production and business oriented Departments, Ministries and the Public undertakings with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research so that the CSIR could cater to their needs ;

(b) how far such liaison has been beneficial in avoiding duplication of work and also in upto-dating the activities of Public Undertakings and industries ;

(c) Keeping in view the urgency and importance of the problem of fuel consumption, whether Operational Research group CSIR has been helpful in conducting studies in demand forecasting and the capacity utilization of departments of Civil Aviations and other fuel consuming Undertakings; and

(d) how does CSIR act to make such departments, undertakings and Industries alive to the need of economy in fuel through technical study of capacity utilization so that it could be beneficial for the Industries as well as the nation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,

ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) :

(a) The CSIR maintains liaison and coordination with various industries and other production and business oriented departments and Ministries of the Government, inter-alia, in the following manner :

CSIR maintains direct relations with Public and Private Sector industries. These contacts have recently been institutionalised through formation of joint committees. These committees have met a number of times and formulated joint programmes of research. This has been done in the case of

SAIL—CSIR

Coal, both with Coal India & Energy Ministry

Electronics Commission
Petroleum, Fertilizers

HMT—CSIR

Department of Ocean
and others

In addition, CSIR had dialogue with Private Sector Industry through FICCI and has reached an understanding with regard to a number of areas where exchange of information and organisation of discussions with a view to organise R & D activities. This is besides the direct contact which each laboratory has with industry and undertaking of sponsored research from industry and rendering technical assistance to them. Further,

- (1) CSIR is represented in the Licensing Committee, Foreign Investment Board, Project Approval Board and Technical Evaluation Committees of the Govt. of India. A copy of the proposals for each application is received in

CSIR where it is examined with regard to availability of indigenous technology within the CSIR Laboratories/Institutions besides advising the respective committee on technological aspects of the proposals.

- (2) CSIR is a member of the Food and Nutrition Board of the Department of Food, CART, Ministry of Rural Development and many such committees. A close linkage is being maintained for exchange of information and experience.
- (3) Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI), a national laboratory under CSIR is represented on the Leather Promotion Council and Tea Board.
- (4) CSIR has set up Polytechnology Transfer Centres (PIC) in 10 State Capitals (Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bombay, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Patna, Calcutta, Shillong and Trivandrum) and a Technical Information Centre for Chemical Industry in Bombay. While the PIC provides diagnostic service to industry, the Information Centre supplies information on availability of indigenous technologies to chemical industry. These centres have been set up with the financial participation of the State Governments and industries in the region. The Advisory Committee of these Centres have representatives of the State Chambers of Commerce, Associations of Industries and Government departments. These help in reaching the door steps of the industries in various sectors including village and small scale industries,

(5) Several technologists from industries and concerned Govt. departments/ministries are members of the Executive Committees/Research Advisory Committees of the CSIR laboratories to guide the R&D activities/programmes of the laboratories. They also suggest new areas of thrust and the needs of the industry on which projects and programmes are also designed.

(6) CSIR is also a member of the R&D Recognition Committee of the Deptt. of Science and Technology where recognition is granted to the R&D Centres of both private and public sector undertakings. CSIR provides input on the desirability of the recognition of such R&D centres in the industries.

(b) In all the above mentioned activities, CSIR plays a complementary role in developing technological capability the country. Horizontal transfer of technology and updating the indigenous technologies have also been achieved through this coordination. The participation of CSIR has also helped in identification of the responsibility of each developmental departments and thus avoiding possible duplication. On its own, CSIR does not guide the activities of public and private sector industries.

(c) There is no formally designated Operational Research Group in CSIR. A scientist in the Division of the Scientific and Technical Personnel (DSTP) is concerned with 'Operational Research Studies' of the CSIR National Laboratories/Institutes in the above Division. A study on demand forecasting and capacity utilisation for 17 trunk routes (mostly high density routes) being operated by Indian Airlines was done by him.

(d) The Fuel Conservation Standing Group of the Government

of India and Public Sector Undertakings is the main group entrusted with this important responsibility. Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun of CSIR participates in this group.

Incentives in setting up rural industries

8981. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to review its industrial licensing policy and evolve a package for industries in backward areas ;

(b) whether it is also proposed to provide more concessions and incentives to industries to be located outside the urban centres ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) to (c). While there is no proposal to review the basic industrial policy, a package of differential incentives and relaxations is engaging the attention of Government, under the nucleus plant programme. Various incentives are already available for location of industries in notified backward areas. The Sivaraman Committee recommendations are also under final stages of consideration.

Lapse of funds for Welfare of Harijans and Backward Classes

8982. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some instances have come to the notice of Central

Government where large amount of funds provided for the schemes for welfare of Harijans and other economically backward classes in various States as well as in the Union Territories during 1980-81 have been allowed to lapse ;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes and the amount of funds provided which have been allowed to lapse in respect of each scheme and each State ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). A statement showing the outlays and expenditure as reported by the State Governments and U.T. Administrations for the Backward Classes Sector, which pertains to welfare of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other Backward Classes, during 1980-81 is enclosed. It will be seen from the statement that though there are shortfalls in certain States, in the aggregate the expenditure reported to have been incurred is more than the outlay provided for the year 1980-81 under the Backward Classes Sector.

The Schemes in the Backward Classes Sector generally relate to educational incentives like scholarships, stipends, boarding grants, construction of hostels, books and stationery, book banks etc. For economic development, grants and subsidies are being given for implementing schemes in the agriculture and allied sectors including grants to States towards the share capital of the Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporations. Assistance is also being provided for taking up schemes relating to drinking water supply, housing, house-sites and legal aid. It may be

stated that the provisions under the Backward Classes Sectors are supplementary to the benefits derived by the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes from other general sectors of development.

Statement

State/UT	Outlay	(Rs. in lakhs) (Expenditure)
1. Andhra Pradesh	987.00	1134.11
2. Assam	157.00	150.55
3. Bihar	498.00	494.35
4. Gujarat	1456.00	1234.00
5. Haryana	172.00	180.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	60.00	61.52
7. Jammu & Kashmir	46.00	47.67
8. Karnataka	422.00	507.00
9. Kerala	433.00	486.86
10. Madhya Pradesh	652.00	1349.73
11. Maharashtra	705.00	611.89
12. Manipur	41.00	32.77
13. Meghalaya	—	—
14. Nagaland	—	—
15. Orissa	180.00	202.37
16. Punjab	389.00	481.51
17. Rajasthan	130.00	117.97
18. Sikkim	18.00	17.87
19. Tamil Nadu	935.00	1143.82
20. Tripura	125.00	119.75
21. Uttar Pradesh	645.00	819.34
22. West Bengal	400.00	804.69
Sub-Total	8451.00	9998.30
Andaman & Nicobar	4.00	2.425
Chandigarh	20.71	15.74
Delhi	90.00	101.16
Goa	9.00	7.61
Pondicherry	51.00	51.86
Sub-Total	174.71	178.795
Grand Total	8625.71	10177.09

**Sale of imported cement through
Cement Corporation of India**

8983. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to sell the cement imported by it through the Cement Corporation of India;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Cement Corporation of India has invited tenders from the public to purchase the imported cement;

(c) the names of parties who have submitted tenders to the Cement Corporation of India for the purchase of imported cement and rates quoted by each of them;

(d) the quantity of imported cement sold to each such tenderer; and

(e) why this imported cement could not be allotted to Government projects which are under consideration in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATI TIWARI) : (a) Consequent on the decision on partial de-control of cement, it was decided *inter-alia* that cement will not be imported on Government account. It was also decided that cement imported against contracts already entered into by State Trading Corporation prior to 28-2-1982 will be handled by the Cement Corporation of India Ltd. New Delhi.

(b) No tenders were invited by the Cement Corporation of India. The Corporation had issued press advertisements for registration of prospective buyers for imported cement.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Cement imported by the Cement Corporation of India is free from price and distribution control.

**Assessment of House Tax in Shalimar
Bagh and Pitampura, Delhi**

8984. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of cases of house-tax assessment in the new colonies like Shalimar Bagh and Pitampura are pending disposal for quite a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what steps are being taken to dispose of these cases early; and

(c) what facilities of sanitation etc. have been provided by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi there and what are the charges being made therefor while assessing the house tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that in Shalimar Bagh, notices for assessment of properties were issued in 8,259 cases from 1978-79 onwards till 31-3-82 including 2,238 notices issued during the year 1981-82. Out of this, 3,385 cases have been decided upto 31-3-82 leaving the pendencies as on 1-4-1982 at 4,874. In case of Pitam Pura Colony, 4,502 notices for assessment were issued from 1979-80 onwards till 31-3-82 including 988 notices issued during the year 1981-82. Out of this, 2,718 cases were decided upto 31-3-1982 leaving the pendency as on 1-4-1982 at 1,784. The Corporation is taking necessary steps to dispose of these pending cases as early as possible.

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that the services of these colonies have yet not been taken over by the Corporation.

Rath Committee on Price Index

8985. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what were the main reasons for not accepting different recommendations of the Rath Committee on the Consumer Price Index number; and

(b) what are the main lacunae in the basis of index computation as pointed out by that Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b). The main recommendations of the Rath Committee were that:—

- (a) the 1971 series should be released;
- (b) the 1960 series should be corrected; and
- (c) that a fresh family living survey should be started.

In view of the dissenting notes recorded by some representatives of workers on the Committee against the release of the 1971 series, Government decided that the 1971 series, need not be released. The 1960 series is based on an income and expenditure survey conducted in 1958-59. As the consumption pattern of industrial workers has undergone considerable change since then, it was felt that no useful purpose would be served by correcting the 1960 series. Instead, it was decided to start a fresh family living survey to take into account the current consumption pattern of workers. The survey is being undertaken, at present, by the Labour Bureau and the National Sample Survey Organisation. The Rath Committee did

not point out any lacuna in the basics of index compilation.

Industry-wise fall in capacity utilisation

8986. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether capacity utilisation in some of core industries fell during the decade 1970-71 to 1980-81;

(b) if so, the details of the fall in capacity utilisation industry-wise; and

(c) the reasons for such fall?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). During the last decade, there has been increase in capacity and production of several core industries. However, the rate of increase in capacity has been faster than that in production in the case of some of the industries like refractories, aluminium, cement, caustic soda, polysterene, electric motors, etc. Reasons like temporary scarcity of inputs, constraints in power availability, sluggishness in domestic demand, etc. may affect capacity utilisation.

Appointment of SC/ST Officers in Selection Board in CSIR's Laboratories

8987. SHRI TRILOK CHAND: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research's local laboratories/sub-officers, no officer belonging to SC/ST community is called on the Selection Board for interview/selection to watch the interests of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates giving them due relaxation in educational qualifications and experience.

(b) whether it is also a fact that non-scientists officer from the office of the Commissioner for SC/ST is called to attend the selection board which is detrimental to the interests of the SC/ST candidates, departmental as well as outsiders; and

(c) if so, measure taken by Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) and (b). CSIR and its National Laboratories/Institutes follow the instructions and orders issued by the Government of India relating to the reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Relaxation in qualifications, age etc. as permissible under the rules are mentioned in the advertisement for the post/s. A person, who may or may not have a Scientific background, is either deputed by the office of the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes or an officer of the CSIR belonging to this community is included in the Selection Committee. CSIR is itself anxious to fill up the vacancies reserved for SC/ST.

(c) Does not arise.

Petition from All India Association of Cottage and Tiny Cement based Industries

8988. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :

SHRI A. NEELALOHIT-HADASAN NADAR :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Association of Cottage and Tiny Cement based Industries have approached Government on the crisis facing these small sector undertakings due to partial decontrol under new cement policy;

(b) whether these small sector cement based industries are closing down being unable to run economically by buying open market cement, resulting into unemployment of one million workers;

(c) whether the closing down of these industries will result in non-recovery of huge amounts of loans from banks, cooperatives and Khadi Garmodyog and Village Industries Boards; and

(d) whether Government will issue orders to provide these industries cement at controlled prices to avoid the total crisis ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d). Under the scheme of partial de-control of cement recently announced by Government, levy cement is not made available in respect of cement based industries which use cement as raw material. A number of representations have been received highlighting the adverse impact of the new policy on employment, financial viability, etc. of these units and requesting re-consideration in the matter. The question of allowing levy cement in respect of small, cottage and tiny cement based industries is receiving attention of the Government.

Theft of Diamonds of Baroness Stefania

8989. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Crime Branch of Delhi Police has taken over the investigation of the theft of Diamond Ear Tops worth Rs. 30 lakhs of French Baroness M.D. Stefania Von Koriez from the Delhi Customs;

(b) if so, whether the investigation has been completed if so, with what result; and

(c) if not how long would this continue?

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

(a) The investigation of this case is being handled by the Crime Branch of Delhi Police. The estimated value of the stolen property is Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

(b) and (c). Investigation of the case is still continuing, but so far, there is no break-through.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में रोजगार केन्द्र

8990. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितने रोजगार केन्द्र स्थापित किए गए हैं और क्या राज्य में और रोजगार केन्द्रों की स्थापना हेतु राज्य सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है और इन रोजगार केन्द्रों को किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किए जाने का विचार है, और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत शिक्षित तथा अशिक्षित युवा लड़कों और लड़कियों तथा अन्य लोगों की संख्या क्या है और उन्हें कब तक रोजगार मिलने की संभावना है और इस सम्बन्ध में योजना का सम्पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

भ्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में इस समय 14 रोजगार कार्यालय और एक विश्वविद्यालय रोजगार सूचना तथा मार्गदर्शन केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं। विभिन्न स्थानों पर नए रोजगार

कार्यालय स्थापित करने संबंधी कार्य राज्य सरकार के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अंतर्गत आता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार से किसी पूर्व अनुमति की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(ख) 30-6-1981 के अंत में हिमाचल प्रदेश में रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर पर शिक्षित और अशिक्षित नौकरी चाहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या (यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि वे सभी बेरोजगार हों) के बारे में उपलब्ध सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :

शैक्षिक स्तर	30-6-1981 के अंत में चालू रजिस्टर पर संख्या	
	कुल	महिलाएं (कालम 2 में शामिल)
1	2	3
1. मैट्रिक से कम (अशिक्षित शामिल है)	73911	5643
2. मैट्रिक पास	58195	9624
3. हायर सैकेंडरी/ ग्रैंडर ग्रेजुएट्स	12015	2097
4. स्नातकोत्तर सहित स्नातक	9565	2496
कुल जोड़	153686	19860

छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान कार्यान्वयन के लिए व्यापक रोजगार सम्भाव्यता वाले अनेक कार्यक्रम बनाए गए हैं, जिनके पूर्ण ब्यौरे छठी योजना दस्तावेज में दिखाए गए हैं। संक्षेप में, योजना में शिक्षित तथा अशिक्षित बेरोजगारों, दोनों की रोजगार संभाव्यता के सृजन संबंधी विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों पर जोर दिया गया है। योजना यह परिकल्पना करती है कि ऐसे कार्यक्रम, जो

विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में जिम्मे लिए जाने हैं, बेरोजगारों को, हिमाचल प्रदेश के बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों सहित रोजगार के लिए पर्याप्त संभावना प्रदान करेंगे।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना

8991. श्री कृष्ण वत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह वताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) गत दो वर्षों में हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितने उद्योगों की स्थापना की गई है; और

(ख) इन उद्योगों के बनाए जाने वाले उत्पादकों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री : (श्री नारायण वत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1980 और 1981 के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लिए निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक लाइसेंस और आशयपत्र स्वीकृत किए गए थे :

वर्ष	स्वीकृत किए गये लाइसेंसों की संख्या	स्वीकृत किए गए आशयपत्रों की संख्या
1980	2	11
1981	1	25

पार्टी का नाम, उत्पादन की वस्तु, उद्योग की किस्म, स्थापना स्थल आदि सहित सभी आशयपत्रों और औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों का ब्योरा भारतीय निवेश केन्द्र द्वारा “मन्यली ग्युज लैटर” में प्रकाशित किया जाता है इस प्रकाशन की प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

Members of Boards for Khadi and Village Industries Commission

8992. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the Board constituted for the Khadi and village Industries Commission;

(b) the names of the members of the Boards, State-wise ;

(c) the details regarding the number of members who are Harijans and other economically weaker sections of the society ; and

(d) the percentage of the total expenditure incurred on different schemes meant for Harijans and other weaker sections and executed by the Khadi Commission during the last 3 years ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). State Khadi and Village Industries Boards are constituted under Acts of respective state legislatures and information sought for is not readily available.

(d) The figures of total expenditure incurred by the Commission and the approximate expenditure incurred on the weaker sections of the community during the last 3 years are indicated below :—

(Rupees in Crores) 1978-79			
	Grant	Loan	Total
For weaker Sections of the Community	8.01	19.23	27.24
Total Expenditure	16.02	38.46	54.48

(Rupees in Crores)			
1979-80			
	Grant	Loan	Total
For weaker Sections of the Community	8.95	24.00	32.95
Total Expenditure	17.90	48.01	65.91

1980-81			
	Grant	Loan	Total
For weaker Sections of the Community	10.45	23.75	34.20
Total Expenditure	20.93	47.51	68.44

Sixth Plan for Union Territory of Chandigarh

8993. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sixth Plan for Union Territory of Chandigarh has been finalised ; and

(b) if so, details thereof and outlay allocated under different heads?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) for Union Territory of Chandigarh has been finalised at Rs. 100.75 crores. Sectoral details of the agreed outlay are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

(Rs in lakhs)	
Head of Development	Agreed Outlay 1980-85
I. Agriculture & Allied Services	332

II. Cooperation	45
III. Power	1150
IV. Industries and Minerals	109
V. Transport & Communication	525
VI. Social & Community Services	7909
<i>Of which</i>	
General Education	1270
Health	610
Sewerage & Water Supply	821
Housing	1650
Chandigarh Capital Project	2725
Welfare of SC, ST & OBC	110
Social Welfare	150
Nutrition	125

VII. Economic Services 5

Total : 10075

Nationalisation of M/s. Motor Machinery Manufacturers Ltd., Calcutta

8994. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations regarding nationalisation or amalgamation of M/s. Motor and Machinery Manufacturers Ltd. Calcutta with BHEL or some such big public sector industry;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) the progress so far made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have received a representation from M/s. Motor & Machinery Manufacturers Ltd. Sramik Union for merger of the Motor and Machinery Manufacturers' Ltd. with Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

(c). Government are considering the various alternatives for the future disposition of the unit. No final decision has yet been taken.

अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्ति देने के लिये राज्यों को धन का आवंटन ।

8995. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री अनादि चरण दास :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति और पिछड़ी श्रेणियों के विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां देने के लिए प्रति वर्ष राज्यों को धन का आवंटन करती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1980-81 तथा 1981-82 के दौरान आवंटित धन का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने ऐसे विद्यार्थियों को दी जाने वाली छात्रवृत्ति की राशि को बढ़ाने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) अनुसूचित जातियों

और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियों की योजना के अधीन सरकार योजना अवधि के प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार राज्यों के स्वीकार्य हिस्से से अधिक कुल व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति के रूप में राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता देती है। राज्य का स्वीकार्य हिस्सा पिछली योजना के गत वर्ष के दौरान किए गए कुल व्यय के समान होता है।

(ख) 1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता राज्य वार अनुलग्नक-I में दी गई है।

(ग) तथा (घ) भारत सरकार ने 1-7-1981 से छात्रवृत्तियों की दरें और छात्रवृत्तियों की पात्रता के लिए आय सीमा में पहले ही वृद्धि कर दी है। संशोधन का एक विवरण अनुलग्नक-II पर दिया गया है।

(पुरानी दरें कोष्ठकों में दी गई हैं)।

विवरण-I

1980-81 तथा 1981-82 के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियां देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में दी गई राशि।

(रुपये लाखों में)

क्र०	राज्य/संघ	1980-81	1981-82
सं०	शासित क्षेत्र		
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	498.46	669.50
2.	असम	—	24.60
3.	बिहार	—	77.00
4.	गुजरात	—	136.86
5.	हरियाणा	7.77	20.25
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.24	9.12

7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	—	4.70	संघ शासित क्षेत्र		
8.	कर्नाटक	—	225.79	1.	दादरा तथा नगर हवेली	0.30 0.54
9.	केरल	66.60	79.143			
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	18.37	76.63			
11.	महाराष्ट्र	—	153.23	2.	दिल्ली	2.00 6.00
12.	मणिपुर	21.15	14.75			
13.	मेघालय	—	9.29			
14.	नागालैंड	3.50	12.00	3.	गोवा दमन और दीव	— —
15.	उड़ीसा	29.51	72.51			
16.	पंजाब	8.50	38.50			
17.	राजस्थान	22.22	100.80	4.	मिजोरम	20.30 22.79
18.	सिक्किम	0.78	1.535			
19.	तमिलनाडु	174.87	276.01	5.	पांडिचेरी	1.07 2.00
20.	त्रिपुरा	0.93	4.05		जोड़ संघ	23.40 31.33
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	186.22	553.572		शासित क्षेत्र	
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	11.20	49.16			
जोड़ (राज्य)		1049.52	2610.00	कुल जोड़	1072.92	2641.33

विवरण-II

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों और छात्राओं के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियों की संशोधित दरें और माता/पिता/अभिभावक/संरक्षकों की आय सीमा नीचे दी गई है :—

(पिछली दरें कोष्ठकों में दिखाई गई हैं)

मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियां

दिन में स्कूल जाने वाले		छात्रावासों में रहने वाले	
लड़के	लड़कियां (रुपये)	लड़के	लड़कियां (रुपये)

ग्रुप—क

1. मेडिकल और इंजीनियरिंग

प्रथम वर्ष	100(75)	110(85)	185(185)	195(195)
द्वितीय वर्ष	100(75)	115(90)	185(185)	200(200)

2. बी वी एस सी, बी एस सी (कृषि)

प्रथम वर्ष	100(75)	110(85)	185(125)	195(135)
द्वितीय वर्ष और आगे	100(75)	115(90)	185(125)	200(140)

ग्रुप—ख

इन्जीनियरिंग, मेडीकल तकनीकी में
डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम और विज्ञान
में निष्णांत पाठ्यक्रम

प्रथम वर्ष	100(60)	110(70)	125(90)	135(100)
द्वितीय वर्ष और आगे	105(65)	120(80)	130(95)	145(110)

ग्रुप—ग

इन्जीनियरिंग, मेडीसन तकनीकी
आदि में प्रमाण-पत्र पाठ्यक्रम और
कला और वाणिज्य में निष्णांत
पाठ्यक्रम

प्रथम वर्ष	150(50)	110(60)	125(80)	135(90)
द्वितीय वर्ष	105(55)	115(70)	130(85)	145(100)

ग्रुप—घ स्नातक स्तर तक

सामान्य पाठ्यक्रम दूसरे वर्ष से आगे	70(45)	85(60)	115(75)	130(90)
--	--------	--------	---------	---------

ग्रुप—डी

10+2 प्रणाली में 11वीं और
12वीं कक्षाएं इन्टर मीडिएट
पाठ्यक्रम और स्नातक स्तर तक

सामान्य पाठ्यक्रमों का प्रथम वर्ष

प्रथम वर्ष (11वीं कक्षा)	50(40)	60(50)	75(70)	85(80)
द्वितीय वर्ष (12वीं कक्षा)	55(45)	70(60)	80(75)	95(90)
सामान्य पाठ्यक्रमों का प्रथम वर्ष				

2. नेत्रहीन छात्रों को रीडर व्यय के रूप में प्रथम वर्ष में 25 रुपये प्रतिमास और द्वितीय वर्ष में और उसके बाद के वर्षों में 35 रु० की दर से अतिरिक्त राशि दी जाती है।

3. इस बात को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है कि बी० एस० सी० (कृषि) और बी० वी० एस० सी० पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति की दरों को बढ़ाकर मैडिकल और इन्जीनियरिंग छात्रों के लिए लागू दरों के समान किया जाय। यह भी निर्णय किया गया है कि 10+2 प्रणाली में 11वीं और 12वीं कक्षाओं, इन्टरमीडिएट पाठ्यक्रमों और स्नातक स्तर तक सामान्य पाठ्यक्रमों के प्रथम वर्ष का वर्गीकरण ग्रुप "डी" के रूप में किया जाए।

4. छात्रवृत्ति की पात्रता के लिए आय की अधिकतम सीमा के संशोधन के सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण छात्रवृत्ति की पात्रता के लिए वर्तमान आय सीमा, सभी स्रोतों से 500 रु० प्रतिमाह तक है। यदि किसी छात्र के माता पिता की आय 500 रु० प्रतिमास से अधिक हो लेकिन 750 रु० प्रतिमाह से अधिक नहीं है तो ग्रुप (क) पाठ्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पूरी छात्रवृत्ति और ग्रुप "ख" और "ग" और "घ" पाठ्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत आधी छात्रवृत्ति स्वीकार्य है। इन सीमाओं को क्रमशः 500 रु० प्रतिमाह से बढ़ाकर 750 रु० प्रतिमाह और 750 रु० प्रतिमाह से बढ़ाकर 1000 रु० प्रतिमाह करने का निर्णय किया गया है जो नये ग्रुप "डी" के लिए भी लागू होगा।

5. ऊपर उल्लिखित संशोधित छात्रवृत्ति की दरें और संशोधित आय सीमा 1 जुलाई, 1981 से लागू होगी।

Investment of Petrodollars from the Gulf Countries

8996. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have approved three new projects involving investment of petrodollars from the Gulf;

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

(c) whether Government of India are exploring possibilities of setting

up joint ventures on a wider scale with the Gulf countries ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). During the period from April, 1981 to March, 1982, two projects involving portfolio investment from oil exporting Gulf Countries have been approved by the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals, Ministry of Industry. Brief particulars of these projects are as follows :

S. No.	Name of the Indian party	Name of foreign party	Extent of foreign investment in equity	Item of manufacture
1.	M/s. Easland Combiners, Trivandrum	Al-Husani Trading Establishment Abu-Dhabi	40%	Water Coolers and Deep Freezers.
2.	M/s. State Industrial & Investment Corporation of Maharashtra Limited, Bombay	Universal Enterprises, Bahrain	40%	Buffalo Meat

(c) According to the Government's policy, foreign investment in Indian ventures is normally allowed only as a vehicle for transfer of technology or to promote export-oriented production. However, in order to attract surplus financial resources available with the oil exporting developing countries, it has been decided to allow mere portfolio investment also in certain priority and export-oriented industries and in hotel/hospital projects in India upto 40% of equity, from parties in oil exporting developing countries.

Model Standing Orders on Casual Labour Ignored by Government Undertakings/Organisations

8997. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that the Labour Ministry has circulated model standing orders on casual workers;

(b) is it also a fact that some Government Undertakings have been

found ignoring the requirements of model standing orders;

(c) if so, the names of such Government organisations/undertakings; and

(d) what action has been taken against the employers who are responsible for ignoring such orders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Model Standing Orders were issued by the Ministry of Labour in 1971, for adoption by various Departmental Undertakings under the control in Ministries. There is, however, no statutory obligation with regard to compliance of these orders by the said undertakings.

To take care of the interests of Casual Labour, a Central Standing Committee on Bonded, Migrant and Casual Labour has been constituted by the Ministry of Labour to review, resolve problems/difficulties and to monitor progress.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, regarding the failure of DVC to supply power to Calcutta. This has been created deliberately. The Chief Minister has also given a statement.

They are doing it before election.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed a statement today under Rule 377, by Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरी दिल्ली में जो पानी और बिजली के बिल भेजे जा रहे हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं कम्युनिकेशन मिनिस्टर को और बिजली, पानी मन्त्री को लिख रहा हूँ, वे देखेंगे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: आपने तो पहले भी लिखा है, लेकिन उसका असर क्या पड़ रहा है? वर्क्स एण्ड हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर यहाँ बैठे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: भीष्म जी, ज़रा दिखवाइए पासवान जी जो कह रहे हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: अध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत गम्भीर मामला है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार: (पीली भीत): अध्यक्ष महोदय, गया, घनबाद, बरेली के स्टेशन पर सैकड़ों राकेट्स जो आर्मी के बनाए हुए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वह आ रहा है— I have admitted a Calling Attention for tomorrow.

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): कोड आफ कन्डक्ट ड्यूरिंग इलेक्शन, जिसका उल्लंघन हो रहा है, इसके लिए नियम 377 में मैंने दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: और किसी तरीके से लाइए।

It has to be under some rule.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: रेल मन्त्री इसका उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: डिमांड्स में ले आइए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: डिमांड्स तो आज खत्म हो रही हैं। नियम 377 के अलावा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फाइनैस बिल पर
आ जाएगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं,
आप इस पर फिर से विचार कर
लीजिए।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay North East) : I had given
notice of an adjournment motion
about the need for a Central Act on
Gurudwaras on the question of
kirtans.....

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
You are from Punjab. What will
your constituency think ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a
question for adjournment. Not
allowed.

श्री हरीश रावत : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
अमरीका के राजदूत....।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाट एलाउड।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
मैं यही कह रहा था कि राकेट वाला
मामला बहुत गम्भीर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल कार्लिंग अटेंशन
आ रहा है। थोड़ा समय तो लगता ही है,
मेरे पास कोई जादू तो है नहीं।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैंने खुद जाकर देखा
कि जो पलाई-ओवर बन रहे हैं, उसमें
मस्जिद और कब्रिस्तानों को तोड़ा जा रहा
है...। (Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाट एलाउड।

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION FOR 1982-83.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
A.P. SHARMA) : I beg to lay on
the Table a copy of the Detailed
Demands for Grants (Hindi and
English versions) of Ministry of
Tourism and Civil Aviation for
1982-83. [Placed in Library See No.
LT-3967/82].

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDUSTRIES
(DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION)
ACT, 1951 AND IMPORTED CEMENT
CONTROL (SECOND AMENDMENT)
ORDER, 1982.

THE MINISTER OF INDUS-
TRY AND STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI NARAYAN DATI TI-
WARI) : I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of Notification No.
S.O. 138(E) (Hindi and English ver-
sions) published in Gazette of India
dated the 17th March, 1982 regarding
continuance of management of the
Indian Rubber Manufacturers
Limited, Calcutta beyond five years,
under sub-section (2) of section 18A
of the Industries (Development and
Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in
Library See No. LT-3968/82].

(2) A copy of the Imported
Cement Control (Second Amendment
Order, 1982 (Hindi and English ver-
sions) published in Notification No.
233(E) in Gazette of India dated the
31st March, 1982, under sub-section
(5) of section 3 of the Essential Com-
modities Act, 1955. [Placed in
Library. See No. LT-3969/82].

REVIEW ON AN ANNUAL REPORT OF MINERAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD, NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mineral Development Board, New Delhi for the year 1980-81 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Mineral Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT. 3970/82]

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT FOR 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Shipping and Transport for 1982-83.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3971/82].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :

(1) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) First Amendment Regulations, 1982 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 294(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1982.

(2) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) First Amendment Rules, 1982, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 295(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1982.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3972/82].

ADVANCE REPORT OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA FOR 1980-81—UNION GOVERNMENT (CIVIL) AND FINANCE ACCOUNTS OF UNION GOVERNMENT FOR 1979-80

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA (POOJARY)) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Advance Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1980-81—Union Government (Civil) under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3973/82].

(2) A copy of the Finance Accounts of Union Government for the year 1979-80 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library See No. L.T-3974/82].

12.04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North) : I beg to present the Forth-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

SECOND REPORT

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA (Darbhanga) : I beg to present the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee of Privileges.

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED LOCK-OUT IN HINDUSTAN SAMACHAR

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कालिंग अटेंशन—
श्री रामस्वरूप राम ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

हिन्दुस्तान समाचार बन्द हुआ सूचना एवं प्रसारण मन्त्रालय की नीतियों के कारण, केवल श्रम विभाग नहीं है । सूचना मन्त्रालय ने सारी घन राशि देना बन्द कर दी, इस लिए समाचार बन्द हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अपने आप जवाब देंगे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप सूचना मन्त्री को भी बुलाइए, केवल श्रम-मन्त्री का मामला नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER : Let him reply.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह केवल श्रम मन्त्रालय का मामला नहीं है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इसमें भगवत भा आज़ाद क्या करेंगे, साठे जी को बुलाइए ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : ये क्या करेंगे, यह मैं बताऊंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हां शास्त्री जी बताएंगे इनका नाम है इसमें ।

12.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : एक और कालिंग एटेंशन मंजूर कर लें ताकि सूचना मन्त्री जवाब दे सकें ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन सा सत्रावसान हो गया है ?

श्री मधु दंडवते (राजापुर) : मालूम देता है सूचना मन्त्री सूचित नहीं किए गए हैं ।

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya): I call the attention of the Minister of Labour to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :—

“The reported lock-out in ‘Hindustan Samachar’ news agency and action taken by Government in this matter.”

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : Hindustan Samachar, a Cooperative Society, is one of the four news agencies operating from Delhi. The Delhi Administration which is the appropriate Government has reported that this agency has not paid wages to its employees — Journalists from January, 1982 and Non-journalists from February, 1982. The Hindustan Samachar Karamchari Union observed a token strike on the 1st April, 1982 and served a notice of indefinite strike from the 16th April, 1982 demanding payment of wages in accordance with the Palekar Award and bonus for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81. Meanwhile, the management suspended a Senior Operator, a member of the Union on the 12th April, 1982 on the ground that he was found preparing posters for the union during working hours. The union thereupon proceeded on an indefinite strike from the 14th April, 1982. The management declared a lockout from the mid-night of the 17th-18th April, 1982.

2 The Delhi Administration intervened in the matter to resolve the dispute and held several discussions with the Management.

3. The Management are reported to have informed the Delhi Administration that they are in a financial

crisis. They were, therefore, unable to pay the wages to the employees in time as about Rs. 11.46 lakhs are due to the society from various sources.

4. The Labour Commissioner, Delhi Administration called both the parties on the 16th April, 1982. As the Chairman of the society did not agree to revoke the suspension of the Senior Operator, the Union were not agreeable to call off the strike. The parties were again called for discussion by the Labour Commissioner on the 20th April, 1982 with a view to having the lockout lifted but without any positive results. He has again called them for a meeting today.

5. Further action under law, as may be appropriate, will be taken by the Delhi Administration on the outcome of the discussions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Full information has been furnished. Put questions only.

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI (Patna) : How can you say like this. Many things are involved.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : मन्त्री महोदय के उत्तर को मैंने भी और सदन ने भी सुना है । लेकिन खेद है कि मन्त्री महोदय ने हिन्दुस्तान समाचार में जो तालाबन्दी है, स्ट्राइक चल रही है, इसके कारणों की गहराई में जा कर पता लगाने की कोशिश नहीं की है । आप जानते हैं कि चार समाचार एजेंसीज़ हैं और हिन्दुस्तान समाचार एजेंसी उन में से एक है । जितने भी अखबार हैं चाहे वह इंडियन एक्सप्रेस हो, टाइम्स आफ इंडिया हो, स्टेट्समैन हो या और बड़े-बड़े अखबार हों ये सब मौनोपोली हाउसिस के हाथ में है, उनका उन पर एकाधिकार हो गया है । हम देख ही रहे हैं कि अखबारों का क्या

[श्री राम स्वरूप राम]

रोल है, कैसा रोल वे प्ले कर रहे हैं ? देश के निर्माण में। सरकार की जो उपलब्धियाँ हैं उनको ये अखबार छापने के लिए तैयार नहीं होते हैं, अगर छापते भी हैं तो छीटी सी खबर के रूप में किसी एक कार्नेर में इस तरह की खबरों को छाप देते हैं। इसका मतलब यही है कि अखबार पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में हैं; चाहे वह रामनाथ गोइनका हों, बिड़ला हों या टाटा हों। केवल हिन्दुस्तान समाचार ही एक ऐसी एजेंसी है जो गरीबों की बात देश के सामने लाती है। लेकिन वहाँ भी प्रतिक्रियावादी तत्व घुस गये जो आर० एस० एस० के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं और अब वहाँ गरीबों की आवाज इग्नोर की जा रही है। वहाँ पर आर० एस० एस० के लोग बैठे हुए हैं। आप उनका आचरण देख लीजिये, पिछला रिकार्ड देख लीजिये। जो प्रबन्धक हैं उन्होंने वहाँ पर आर० एस० एस० का खोखा बना लिया है।

इन्होंने कहा है कि हि० सं० 30 लाख रु० के घाटे में चल रहा है। पालेकर अवार्ड या प्रैस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आयी, पालेकर अवार्ड ने तनख्वाह बढ़ाने की बात कही, लेकिन "टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया" ने कोर्ट की शरण ली और कर्मचारियों को पालेकर अवार्ड के अनुसार तनख्वाह नहीं मिली। यह सिर्फ "हिन्दुस्तान समाचार" की ही बात नहीं है, बिहार में "आर्यावर्त" "इण्डियन नेशन" को देख लीजिये जो महाराजाओं के हाथ में हैं। 'पी० टी० आई०', "टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया" डालमिया जी के हाथ में है, "इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस" रामनाथ गोइनका के हाथ में है। इस प्रकार सभी अखबारों की क्या हालत है, किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है। इन अखबारों में गरीबों की तस्वीर और

सरकार की उपलब्धियाँ नहीं निकलतीं, केवल विरोधी पार्टियों के पैमफ्लैट्स के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं। आप "आर्यावर्त" और "इण्डियन नेशन" को देख लीजिये वह पत्रकारिता का रूप खो बैठे हैं और केवल आर० एस० एस० का खिलौना बन कर उनका प्रचार किया जा रहा है। यह बहुत दुर्भाग्य की बात है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) :
हर जगह आर० एस० एस०।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : आर० एस० एस० की बात यहाँ पर इस लिये कह रहा हूँ कि "हिन्दुस्तान समाचार" एजेंसी देश के गांवों की तस्वीर लोगों के सामने रखती। लेकिन टोप में बैठे हुए श्री बी० पी० अग्रवाल का नाम लीजिये ---

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :
"नेशनल हेराल्ड" का नाम लीजिये।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : उसको तो आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। एक ओर 'हिन्दुस्तान समाचार' वाले कहते हैं कि यह एजेंसी 30 लाख रु० के घाटे में चल रही है। हम कहते हैं कि माधव राववन को.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now you can put your questions. You have prepared sufficient background.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : आपको ज्यादा समय देना होगा। अगर राम नाथ गोइनका की बात होती तो मैं तुरन्त सवाल रख देता। लेकिन चूँकि गरीबों की बात को रखना है इसलिए पॉइंट बनाना होगा।

एक ओर कहते हैं कि "हिन्दुस्तान समाचार" घाटे में चल रही है, तो आपने 800 रु० से 2,000 रु० तक की तनख्वाह टोप

मैनेजमेंट में क्यों बढ़ा दी ? श्री श्याम सुन्दर आचार्य हैं जिनकी तीन बार तरक्की दी और उनकी तनख्वाह 800 रु० से बढ़ाकर एकदम 2,000 रु० कर दी। फिर सुरेन्द्र द्विवेदी, आचार्य नरेन्द्र सिन्हा, ज्ञानेन्द्र मारदाज, रमा शंकर अग्निहोत्री, बसन्त देशपांडे यह सभी आर० एस० एस० के प्रान्तीय प्रचारक रहे हैं। इनकी यही तस्वीर है देश में। इनसे आप चाहते हैं कि न्यूट्रल हो कर के काम करें ? क्या सम्भव है ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :
Calling Attention is not on the functioning of R.S.S.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-
PAYEE : He does not know that.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : जो पत्रकार बन्धु हैं, जिन्हें आप लोकतंत्र के प्रहरी, लोकतंत्र की आंख कहते हैं, पालेकर एवार्ड की जो रिकमैडेशन आपने स्वीकार की है, दूसरे कमीशन की रिकमैडेशन हुई है, आप किसी भी अखबार वाले से पूछिये, उनके मालिकों से पूछिये कि पत्रकारों को वह मिल रही है या नहीं मिल रही है। बहुत दुखद बात है। मंत्री जी को इसकी गंभीरता में जाना चाहिए। आप कमीशन की रिपोर्ट बनवाते हैं, आप पालेकर एवार्ड के अनुसार उनको फायदा दिलाने की बात, वेतन में बढ़ोत्तरी की बात करते हैं, लेकिन सभी रिकमैडेशन ज् पार्लियामेंट की अलमारी में सज्जित हैं और पत्रकार बन्धु जो काम करते हैं, उनकी हालत दिनों-दिन खराब हो रही है। इन पत्रकार बन्धुओं को जो यहां के बड़े-बड़े कैपिटलिस्ट्स तोड़ने की साजिश में लगे हैं, उनके बारे में तो आपको स्ट्रांग लैजिस्लेशन लाना चाहिये।

बड़े उद्योगपति, जिनके पास पैसा है और अखबारों पर उनका कब्जा है, वह जुडिशियरी में जा सकते हैं, हमारे पत्रकार बन्धुओं के पास पैसा कहां है, वह सुप्रीम-कोर्ट में पिटीशन नहीं कर सकेंगे। उनको खाने के लिये दो जून भोजन नहीं मिल पाता है। इसलिये जो पूंजीपतियों के नापाक इरादे हैं, उनसे इन लोगों को बचाने की कोशिश करें और उनके खिलाफ कोई स्ट्रांग लैजिस्लेशन लायें।

यह अभी कह रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान समाचार में अभी तालाबन्दी है मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वह अपना दूत भेजकर पता लगायें कि वहां आफिस चल रहा है या नहीं, बैंक से ट्रांसैक्शन्स हो रहे हैं या नहीं, फाइलें गायब हो रही हैं या नहीं ? हम समझते हैं कि वहां पर प्रतिक्रियावादी आर.एस.एस. के जमात के लोग लगे हुए हैं, और जो गरीब लोग वहां काम करते हैं, जिनका इंदिरा गांधी में विश्वास है, उन लोगों के बीच में लड़ाई है, वहां पर टोप मैनेजमेंट उनको तंग करता है, यह हम चार्ज लगायेंगे। मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वह इसकी जांच करायें।

मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें कहीं न कहीं कुछ कमी रह गई है। जैसा हमारे माननीय अटल बिहारी जी बोल रहे थे कि इस कालिग अटेंशन का जवाब 3 मंत्रियों के दिमाग से आना चाहिये था—एक तो इन्फार्मेशन मिनिस्टर के दिमाग से, दूसरा होम मिनिस्टर के दिमाग से और तीसरा लेबर मिनिस्टर के दिमाग से। लेकिन सौभाग्य है कि हमने एक लेबर मिनिस्टर ऐसा पाया है जो तीनों को को-ऑर्डिनेट कर के बात करते हैं। मुझे इस बात का गर्व है कि हमने ऐसा मंत्री पाया है। प्रसन्नता की बात है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : को-ऑर्डिनेट करने वाले एक ही मंत्री हैं, बाकी के सब को-ऑर्डिनेट नहीं करते।

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री भागवत भूषा आजाद) : अपने विषय में।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : मैं मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि तीनों लोग मंत्रणा कर लें और उसके बाद जो मजदूरों और कर्मचारियों का शोषण हो रहा है, मैं सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान समाचार की ही बात नहीं करता हूँ, सभी अखबारों की बात करता हूँ, कि उनको शोषण से मुक्ति के लिये कोई स्ट्रांग लैजिस्लेशन लाइये, जिनका अखबारों पर कब्जा है, उनको कम-से-कम जूडिशियरी में जाने का कम मौका दें, उनके कार्य-क्षेत्र को थोड़ा कटौल कीजिये। हमारा सारा प्रशासन और सरकार चिन्तित है।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, लेकिन आपकी चिन्ता के बावजूद भी एक बात उसमें पूरी नहीं हो सकेगी जो आप चाहते हैं, मैंने पहले ही कहा कि वहां आर० एस० एस० के प्रति क्रियावादी अस्त्राड़े हैं, टोप मैनेजमेंट के लोग रसमलाई खा रहे हैं और छोटे कर्मचारी, रामजी बाबू जैसे लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं, उनको पे नहीं मिल रही है, कम्पोज़ मशीन पर बैठा कम्पोज़िटर 2 महीने से पे नहीं पा रहा है। मैनेजमेंट में अग्रवाल साहब तन्खाहें बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं और बैंकों से ट्रांजेक्शन कर रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार हिन्दुस्तान समाचार जैसी पवित्र और उपयोगी एजेंसी को आर०एस० एस० के चुंगल से छुड़ा कर उसे स्वतंत्र और स्वायत्तशासी बनाने का प्रयास कर रही है। क्या सरकार प्रैस आयोग की इस संस्तुति पर विचार करेगी कि हिन्दी के

दोनों समाचार एजेंसियों को एक करके उनसे प्रबन्ध के लिए एक आटोनोमस बाडी बना दी जाए? जब तक यह व्यवस्था न हो, क्या सरकार तब तक के लिए प्रैस रिपोर्टर्ज, कुछ एम पीज और कुछ सोशल वर्कर्स की एक पावरफुल कमेटी बनाकर एक बैकल्पिक व्यवस्था करेगी? क्या सरकार का विचार इसको एक आटोनोमस बाडी बनाने का है, यदि हां, तो कब तक; यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं?

श्री भागवत भूषा आजाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हड़ताल, तालाबंदी और उसके कारणों के सम्बन्ध में मैंने अपने बयान में विस्तार के साथ बता दिया है। माननीय सदस्य ने पालेकर पंचाट के सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न उठाया है। इसके अन्तर्गत उन्होंने और बहुत सी बातें कही हैं, बड़े-बड़े अखबारों की, वह बाहर पटना भी गए, दिल्ली में भी घूमें, बम्बई भी गए। उनके बयान में कई ऐसी बातें हैं, जिनका सम्बन्ध मुझसे नहीं है और मैं उनके बारे में जवाब नहीं दे पाऊंगा। दूसरे, उन्होंने लेजिस्लेशन के बारे में सुझाव दिए हैं कि दोनों संस्थाएँ एक कर दी जाएं, वे आटोनोमस हों। उसका सम्बन्ध मुझ से नहीं है, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री से है और वही इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं।

मेरा सम्बन्ध इस समय हिन्दुस्तान समाचार से है, और वह इसलिए है कि वहां पर हड़ताल और तालाबंदी हो गई है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसके प्रबन्धकों ने वहां काम करने वालों को तन्खाह नहीं दी—अब तक तन्खाह नहीं दी है, बोनस नहीं दिया है। पहले उन्होंने सितम्बर, अक्टूबर, नवम्बर 1981 की

तन्त्रवाह भी नहीं दी थी, जो जनवरी में दी। अब एक तरफ उन्होंने जनवरी, फरवरी मार्च, अप्रैल की तन्त्रवाह नहीं दी और दूसरी तरफ एक आपरेटर को इस चार्ज पर सस्पेंड कर दिया कि वह पोस्टर बना रहा था। इस सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली प्रशासन ने बुला कर उनसे कई बार बात की। आज भी बात हो रही है। हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान समाचार के प्रबन्धक इस बात की गम्भीरता को समझें और जो उन्होंने कदम उठाए हैं, उनके बारे में वे वहाँ की यूनियन, काम करने वाले जर्नलिस्ट्स से मिलकर समझौता कर लें, अन्यथा कानून के अन्तर्गत जो रास्ते हैं, उनका प्रयोग आज की इस वार्ता के बाद दिल्ली प्रशासन करेगा।

जहाँ तक प्राविडेंट फंड और ई० एस० आई० बकाये का प्रश्न है, वह भी नहीं दिया गया है। वह तो सीधे मेरे मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत है। उसके लिए हमने कार्यवाही कर दी है—यह आदेश दे दिया है कि प्राविडेंट फंड की रिकवरी के लिए कानून के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जाए और उनको प्रासीक्यूट किया जाए। जिससे मेरा सीधा सम्बन्ध है, उसके बारे में हमने अविलम्ब कार्यवाही की है और आदेश दिया है। वह कार्यवाही इससे पूर्व भी हो रही है और अब और जोर से होगी।

हिन्दी की एक न्यूज एजेंसी और है, एक यह है। हम लोग चाहते थे कि ये अच्छी तरह से चलें। हम लोगों को यह पता नहीं था कि हिन्दी भाषी यह न्यूज एजेंसी इस तरह का व्यवहार अपने कर्मचारियों से कर रही है। ज्यों ही यह बात दृष्टि में आई, दिल्ली प्रशासन ने फौरन ही इसके बारे में कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी और कानून के

अन्तर्गत जो जो प्रावधान हैं, उनके अनुसार सब कार्यवाहियाँ की जाएंगी।

माननीय सदस्य ने सुझाव दिया है कि इन दोनों को मिलाकर एक स्वायत्त संस्था बना दी जाए। माननीय सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री आ गए हैं। वह इस बात को नोट कर लेंगे और उचित समय पर बतायेंगे कि इस बारे में वह क्या करेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हिन्दुस्तान समाचार की हत्या के लिए सूचना मन्त्री दोषी है।

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : पहले भी श्री वाजपेयी ने हल्के से कहा था, तो मैंने छोड़ दिया। अब उन्होंने जोर से कहा है, इसलिए मैं जवाब दे दूँ। अब उन्होंने जोर से कहा तो इसका जवाब मैं यह दे दूँ कि उनका जो पावना है वह पावना उन को आल इण्डिया रेडियो और दूरदर्शन से दिया गया है। मैं वह जवाब दे रहा हूँ जो मेरे पास फिगर्स आई हैं। कुछ बाकी है। तो जो कुछ बाकी है उसके आधार पर यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि दूरदर्शन और आल इण्डिया रेडियो ने उनको उनका उचित पावना नहीं दिया है। जो वह ले गए हैं उससे उनका पहला काम होना चाहिए था अपने एम्पलाईज को पें करने का। लेकिन यही काम वह नहीं कर रहे हैं। और सारा काम कर रहे हैं।

उन्होंने यह बताया है कि एक पावरफुल कमेटी बना दी जाय, तो मैं उनके इस सुझाव को दिल्ली प्रशासन को भेजूंगा और दिल्ली को-आपरेटिव ऐक्ट की धारा 32 (1) में यह दिया हुआ है कि :

"If in the opinion of the Registrar, the Committee of any co-operative society persistently makes default or is negligent in the performance of the duties imposed on it by this Act or the Rules or commits any act which is prejudicial to the interest of the Society or its members, the Registrar may, after giving the Committee an opportunity to state its objection, if any, by order in writing remove the Committee; and

(a) order fresh election of the Committee; or

(b) appoint one or more administrators, who need not be members of the Society."

यह प्रावधान इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत है और जो आपने कहा है, दिल्ली प्रशासन का ध्यान मैं इस और आकृष्ट करूंगा। मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि न्यूज एजेंसी जो इस सम्बन्ध में काम कर रही है और जिन के प्रबन्धकों के साथ दिल्ली के श्रम आयुक्त बात कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने परसों भी उनसे बात की, कल भी की और आज भी अभी बुलाया है, कर रहे होंगे, अगर वे इसके सिलसिले में उनकी बात नहीं मानते हैं तो फिर उचित नियम और कानून के अन्तर्गत इस एजेंसी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री(पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शुरू में ही यह स्पष्ट कर देना उचित समझता हूँ कि हिन्दी समाचार एजेंसी का मैं विरोधी नहीं, समर्थक हूँ और मेरी दिली इच्छा है कि हिन्दी समाचार एजेंसियां अंग्रेजी एजेंसियों का स्थान ग्रहण कर लें और उस से भी आगे जायें। लेकिन इसका अर्थ यह नहीं समझा जाना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान समाचार ने मजदूर विरोधी जैसी हरकत की उस हरकत को हम लोग नजर अन्दाज कर दें। साढ़े तीन सौ कर्म-

चारियों और मजदूरों की जीविका का सवाल है। ऐसे हिन्दुस्तान समाचार के इक्के दुक्के लोगों से मेरी भी मित्रता है, वह अलग सवाल है। लेकिन साढ़े तीन सौ मजदूर भूखे मरें, इस सदन का कोई व्यक्ति यह पसन्द नहीं करेगा।

वक्तव्य के जरिये सरकार ने यह कहने की कोशिश की है कि किस तरीके से आज की स्थिति पहुँच गई। पहली अप्रैल को वहाँ के कर्मचारियों ने अपनी मांगों को लेकर जिस में बोनस भी शामिल है, ई. एस. आई. का पैसा भी शामिल है, प्राविडेंट फंड वगैरह बकाया है और जनवरी और फरवरी से जिस की चर्चा की गई वेतन तक शामिल है, इन तमाम मांगों को लेकर उन्होंने एक दिन की सांकेतिक हड़ताल की और बाद को उन्होंने नोटिस दिया प्रबन्धन को कि अगर उस ने उन की मांगों का स्वीकार नहीं किया तो 16 अप्रैल से वह अनिश्चित कालीन हड़ताल पर चले जाएंगे। 17 अप्रैल को वह गए भी। प्रबन्धन ने उन की मांगों की स्वीकार नहीं किया। वार्ता के बीच में ही उन्होंने तालाबन्दी घोषित कर दी। क्या वार्ता के बीच में तालाबन्दी की घोषणा करना कानून-सम्मत है? क्या कोई भी मजदूर-कानून इस बात की इजाजत किसी भी प्रबन्धन को या मालिक को देता है? नहीं। लेकिन उन्होंने कर दिया और यह बहाना बनाते हैं कि हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति खराब है। कहीं से 11 लाख या उससे अधिक रुपया मिलने वाला है—कहते हैं कि उस समय हम भुगतान कर देंगे लेकिन पिछले चार वर्षों में विभिन्न सूत्रों से एक करोड़ रुपया हिन्दुस्तान समाचार को मिला है जिसमें 73 लाख सरकार की दी हुई राशि है—

यह रुपये कहाँ गए ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या वह रुपए मजदूरों की जेब में गए या आर० एस० एस० की शाखाओं को चलाने में इस्तेमाल किए गए ? (व्यवधान) मैं यही जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह रुपए आर० एस० एम० की शाखाओं को चलाने में नहीं गए तो उस पैसे का क्या हुआ ? इसका हिसाब मन्त्री जी को देना चाहिए कि यह रुपए कहाँ गए ? अब जहाँ तक सवाल है कि इसका आर० एस० एस० से सम्बन्ध है या नहीं, तो यह जग जाहिर है कि है सम्बन्ध ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मगर यह इर्रेलिवेन्ट है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वह अलग बात है, लेकिन सम्बन्ध है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उसका इससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरे से पहले बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्य ने तो लोगों के नामों की चर्चा की, मैं नामों की चर्चा नहीं करूँगा लेकिन पद की चर्चा जरूर करूँगा । अध्यक्ष, महाप्रबन्धक, उप-महाप्रबन्धक, उप मुख्य सम्पादक, लेखा-धिकारी और विभिन्न राजधानियों के प्रमुख सम्पादक जो हैं वह प्रान्तों में आर. एस. एस. की शाखाओं के परिचालक हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : उससे इस बात का क्या सम्बन्ध है ? (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must look at me and speak.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: RSS is a lawful organisation. Association with RSS is not a crime.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि क्राइम है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is for the Minister to reply to this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Many members sitting on the other side have been associated with RSS. I can prove it.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र भी आर० एस० एस० में थे ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र भी आर० एस० एस० में थे—मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ ।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let him confine himself to *Hindustan Samachar*.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : हिन्दुस्तान समाचार में तालाबन्दी हो गई— उसका इससे क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You are talking something irrelevant.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वाजपेयी जी, मैं आपकी बड़ी इज्जत करता हूँ । आप मुझे बोलने दीजिए ।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You cannot bring in RSS in this controversy.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप सुनते नहीं हैं तो मेरा क्या कसूर है ? मैं यह कह रहा था कि स्वरूप को समझना, व्यक्ति को समझने के लिए जरूरी है । मैं यह बता रहा हूँ कि यह मजदूर विरोधी भगड़ा कहाँ से शुरू हुआ । एक कर्मचारी अपनी मांग के समर्थन में पोस्टर लिख रहा था । एक ट्रेड यूनियन एक्टिविटी इसको आप कह सकते थे । आप

उस कर्मचारी से कहते कि दफ्तर में नहीं, बाहर जाकर करो यह मैं मान सकता हूँ लेकिन इसलिए कि वह पोस्टर बना रहा था, उसको निलंबित कर दिया जाए ...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कहां बना रहा था ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : दफ्तर में ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : किस शहर के दफ्तर में ? जो हुआ वह गलत हुआ लेकिन किस शहर के दफ्तर में ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस तरह की बात हो, यह उचित नहीं है आप जैसे नेता के लिए । जो ट्रेड यूनियन का भी नेता है और अपनी पार्टी का नेता भी है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कुछ हुआ, वह गलत हुआ मगर शास्त्री जी यह बताएं कि यह कहां हुआ और कब हुआ । इन्होंने जगह का नाम नहीं बताया और ये आरोप लगा रहे हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैंने तो इस बयान में देखा है । इस में यह लिखा हुआ है ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is the statement, Mr. Vajpayee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं इन के बयान पर विश्वास नहीं करता ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is the statement.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं इस बयान के आधार पर बोल रहा हूँ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उस पर क्या बोलेंगे । वह तो वे बोल चुके हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is in the statement. He is only mentioning about it. Yes, carry on.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं बयान को आधार बना रहा हूँ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उस में जगह नहीं लिखा है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जी, हां । मैं यह कह रहा था कि किसी आदमी को लेजीटीमैट ट्रेड यूनियन एक्टिविटी के लिए निकाल देना, निलम्बित कर देना, इस को मैं तानाशाही से कम नहीं समझता ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर ऐसा हुआ, तो गलत है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस में आप की तानाशाही और इन्दिरा जी की तानाशाही में कोई फर्क नहीं है । तो यह मामला वहां से चला ।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Have you seen the statement ? The worker was found preparing posters during the working hours.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I told that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He told that.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं ने कहा कि दफ्तर में बना रहा था ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दफ्तर में काम के समय ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : दफ्तर में वह क्या ऐसे ही बैठा रहेगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : चाय पियेगा । ... (व्यवधान) ... वकिंग आवर्स में वह पोस्टर नहीं बना सकता ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उस से यह भी कह सकते थे कि बाहर जाओ। वर्किंग आवर्स में जो आप पोस्टर न बनाने की बात कहते हैं, तो आप भी वही एटीट्यूड लेते हैं जो गवर्नमेंट लेती है।

Do you support that stand? I cannot support that stand.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वर्किंग आवर्स में वह पोस्टर नहीं बना सकता।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस तरह से आप ने किया और भगड़ा वहीं से शुरू हुआ और यह भगड़ा कहां तक पहुँच गया, यह आप देख रहे हैं। तालाबन्दी हो गई और गैर-कानूनी तालाबन्दी हो गई।

अब मैं लेबर डिपार्टमेंट की भी बखिया उधेड़ना चाहता हूँ। लेबर कमिश्नर कहता है कि स्ट्राइक सही है और एसिसटेंट लेबर कमिश्नर कोई * * हैं, वे कहते हैं कि स्ट्राइक गलत है और वर्कर्स को वे घमकी देते हैं।

It seems he belongs to RSS and he is the supporter of RSS.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJAPYEE : Sir, he is making an allegation against an officer who is not in the House to defend himself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the record.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उन्होंने बहुत से नाम लिये थे, तब आप ने नहीं कहा।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : RSS means Railway Security Service !

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 'हिन्दुस्तान समाचार' में भगड़ा है, तो आर० एस० एस० और सास-बहु में भगड़ा हो जाए, तो वह भी आर० एस० एस०।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वह आप कहिये। तो मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इनके लोग यहां से ट्रेनिंग लेकर, 'हिन्दुस्तान समाचार' से ट्रेनिंग लेकर विभिन्न प्रचार मीडिया में घुस जाते हैं और मधु दंडवते जी भी इसके दोषी हैं क्योंकि जब जनता पार्टी का राज्य था, तो उसमें यह बात हुई थी। वे सब घुस गये थे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कम्युनिस्ट नहीं घुसते हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are addressing Mr. Vajpayee. Every now and then he is getting up. You address the Chair.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तो मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि 'हिन्दुस्तान समाचार' की न्यूज आप देखिये।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : सी० पी० आई० में भी आर० एस० एस० के लोग घुसे हैं ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं यह करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो समाचार चयन करता है प्रसारित करने के लिए, उस का टिज साम्प्रदायिक होता है। जितने साम्प्रदायिक समाचार होंगे, दूसरी न्यूज एजेन्सीज या तो देती नहीं हैं या कम देती हैं और ये तलाश कर के ऐसे समाचार देते हैं। अभी हाल ही में बिहार में इन को समाचार मिल गया कि किसी मन्दिर में कही गौ-मांस पाया गया। इस तरह की यह समाचार एजेन्सी है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now you put your question. Time is quite appropriate. You put your question now.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस में अधिकांश प्रबन्धक या काम करने वाले जो हैं, उन का आर० एस० एस० से जरूर

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

सम्बन्ध है। मैं कोई बुरी बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ; मैं फँक्त्स मेंशन कर रहा हूँ। यह डोमिनेटड बाई आर० एस० एस० है।

अब मैं कुछ सवाल पूछता हूँ।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दाढ़ी वाले सब उधर बैठे हैं।

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : पीछे भी हैं आप के, आप देखिये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप इन के लेबर डिपार्टमेंट की बात देखिये। मैं यहीं की नहीं, पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की बात कह रहा हूँ। लेकिन यह मामला दिल्ली का है। वे कोई ध्यान नहीं देते, कानून के मुताबिक कार्यवाही नहीं करते, बैठे रहते हैं। हर जगह इस तरह की बात होती है। वे संभवतः मिले हुए हैं। यह केवल इसी का सवाल नहीं है। समाचार मारती में तनखाह नहीं बँटती, नेशनल हेरल्ड में, नवजीवन में तनखाह नहीं मिलती, बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों के अखबारों में समय पर सहुलियतें नहीं मिलती, इन तमाम अखबारों के बारे में आपको देखना चाहिए। इसी अर्थ में मैं कहता हूँ कि आपका लेबर डिपार्टमेंट इसको टुकुर टुकुर देखता रहता है, उनसे मिला रहता है, कर्तव्य विमूढ़ रहता है। जो इसकी भूमिका होनी चाहिए, उसे वह पूरा नहीं कर पाता है।

पुलिस की बात भी मैं बता दूँ। इस एजेन्सी ने नं० 6 और 8 क्वार्टर कनाट लेन में ले रखा है। वहाँ पुलिस वाले उनकी रक्षा कर रहे हैं। जो लाँक आउट के मारे

वहाँ पहुँचते हैं, उनको वे वहाँ धमकाते हैं, मारते हैं, ये चीजें हो रही हैं। आपकी पुलिस क्या कर रही है?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस में भी आर० एस० एस० है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह छिपी हुई कोई बात नहीं है कि कहां कहां वह घुसा हुआ है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जरा होशियार रहना।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आपका लेबर डिपार्टमेंट, पुलिस और ये लोग सब मिल कर के साढ़े तीन सौ कर्मचारियों को भूखा मारने के चक्कर में हैं।

अब मैं आप से यह पूछता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान समाचार और समाचार भारती इन दोनों समाचार एजेंसियों को आठ-आठ लाख रुपये मशीन खरीदने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से दिये गये? क्या यह बात भी सही है कि कुछ थोड़ी सी मशीनें खरीद कर के बाकी रुपये का गोल-माल किया गया? मंत्री जी, अगर यह जानकारी दे सकें तो आज दें, नहीं तो बाद में सदन को बताएं कि इस 16 लाख रुपये की भारी रकम का क्या हुआ?

आप या सरकार जब पैसा देते हैं तो यूटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफिकेट मांगते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब जब आपने इन समाचार एजेंसियों को, खास कर हिन्दुस्तान समाचार को पैसा दिया है तो क्या उसने कोई यूटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफिकेट आपको दिया है? अगर दिया है तो वह क्या है? अगर नहीं दिया है तो क्या यह कानूनन सही है? अगर

सही नहीं है तो आपने इसके विरुद्ध कौन सी कार्यवाही की ?

फिर आपको ग्राडिट करवाने का हक है। क्या आपने इसके हिसाब-किताब का ग्राडिट करवाया ? अगर नहीं करवाया तो क्यों नहीं करवाया ? क्या आपने धर्म खाता खोल रखा है कि जनता के पैसे को ऐसे ही देते रहिये, जिस जिस को देते रहिये और हिसाब की बात हम को नहीं बताइये ? अगर आपका ग्राडिट हुआ है तो बता दीजिए। तब तो वे इस मामले में दोषी नहीं माने जाएंगे। अगर नहीं हुआ तो क्यों नहीं हुआ ? ये सारी चीजें आपके सामने हैं।

खुद मन्त्री जी ने एक्ट की धारा पढ़ कर सुनायी। अगर इस एक्ट का पालन नहीं हो रहा है तो इसके लिए उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने में विलम्ब क्यों किया जा रहा है ? आप इधर विलम्ब कर रहे हैं और उधर कर्मचारियों और उनके लोगों के फास्ते उड़ रहे हैं और दिल और दिमाग चकरा रहे हैं। बिना भोजन के यह स्थिति है। इसके बारे में आपको बताना चाहिए कि क्या बात है ?

ऐसी तालाबन्दी की सब निन्दा कर रहे हैं। राजनीतिक दल और ट्रेड यूनियन सारे के सारे निन्दा कर रहे हैं। लेकिन सरकार कछुए की चाल से चल रही है। कछुए की चाल को छोड़िए और तमाम गड़बड़ियों को ठीक कीजिए।

क्या वहां पर प्रमोशन का कोई नियम है इसके बारे में आप बताने की स्थिति में हैं ? 41 कर्मचारियों की वरिष्ठता को लांघ कर 9 पदों का सृजन सबसे अधिक वेतनमान में किया गया। इन पदों में पालेकर एवार्ड और श्रमजीवी पत्रकार कानून का कोई

उल्लेख नहीं है। उन्होंने ऐसा क्यों किया, इसके बारे में आपका क्या कहना है, क्या उन्होंने सही किया ? अगर सही नहीं किया तो आपने क्या कार्यवाही की ? इस तरीके से चुन-चुन कर आर० एस० एस० के हाई कोर जो हैं, उनको आगे बढ़ाया जाता है और बाकी लोगों को दबाया जाता है। तो यह बात भी सही नहीं है।

इन सब के लिए जो दोषी लोग हैं, जिनके कारण तालाबन्दी की स्थिति हो गई, उनके खिलाफ क्या आप कानूनी कार्यवाही करने की बात सोच रहे हैं और जो बकाया मजदूरी है, जनवरी और फरवरी से, जो उनका बकाया प्रावीडेंड फण्ड है, जो उनका ई० एस० आई० का पैसा है, जो काट लेते हैं, मजदूरों का हिस्सा अपने काम में ले लेते हैं, अपना हिस्सा तो जमा ही नहीं करते और यह सब जगह हो रहा है, हिन्दुस्तान समाचार में, दूसरे अखबारों में ऐसा होता है, इनके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई। बोनस के बारे में भी उनकी मांग है। 80 या 81 का बोनस बकाया है। इसको दिलाने के बारे में आपने क्या कार्यवाही की।

इन सब बातों को मैं दोनों मन्त्रियों से जानना चाहता हूँ। वे सफाई पेश करें, ताकि बेचारे 350 कर्मचारियों और उनके आश्रितों का भला हो और साथ-साथ मनमाना करने वालों की हिम्मत भागे न बढ़े और वे आगे मनमानी न करें।

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न तो हिन्दुस्तान समाचार का है, मगर जो अभी वाजपेयी जी का और शास्त्री जी का वार्तालाप हुआ, उससे आपकी सुविधा के लिए कहूँ कि एक जज के सामने दो वकील आए—

[श्री भागवत भा आजाद]

One pleader said, Your Lordship, the other is practising in falsehood only and nothing else. The other Pleader said, Your Lordship, the Opposite pleader is nothing but an incarnation of falsehood. The judge said, after this mutual introduction, let us proceed with the case.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिर्फ इस बात का जबाब दूंगा जो हिन्दुस्तान समाचार से संबंधित है, बाकी निकर और धोती की बात बहुत हो गई।

हमने हिन्दुस्तान समाचार को एक समाचार एजेंसी के रूप में देखा था और जैसा कि शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि हम लोगों की सहानुभूति इनके साथ थी और जो आज भी है, इसलिए कि यह हिन्दी भाषा की एक एजेंसी है, लेकिन इसके अन्तर्गत इतने कार्य हो रहे हैं, इसका पता हम लोगों को कैसे लगता कि उन्होंने 9 पदों का सृजन कर लिया, तनखाह नहीं दी। इन सब व्यवस्थाओं के बारे में हिन्दुस्तान समाचार सहकारी समिति में जो लोग बैठे हैं, वे विचार करते हैं। इसके अन्तर्गत तनखाह न देने का, प्राविडेंट फण्ड न देने का, ई० एस० आई० न देने का, बोनस न देने का, विशेष रंग-रूप और पहनावे के लोग आते हैं, ये जो तमाम बातें हो रही हैं, इस पर जब वहां के कर्मचारियों ने हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया, ज्योंही यह बात विभाग के समक्ष लाई गई, अनौपचारिक रूप से श्रम विभाग, दिल्ली प्रशासन ने दोनों से बात की और कर रहे हैं और जब यह औपचारिक रूप में कर्मचारी दावा पेश करेंगे तो सरकार के सारे कानून लागू किये जायेंगे इसके खिलाफ, ताकि जो काम करने वाले हैं, उनको वेतन, प्राविडेंट फण्ड इत्यादि सारे अधिकार दिलाए जायें। इसलिए यह कहना

गलत होगा कि श्रम विभाग ने इस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। प्राविडेंट फंड और ई० एस० आई० का सीधा हमसे ताल्लुक है और उस पर हमने कार्रवाई शुरू करवा दी है और आदेश दिया है कि और आगे उसके बारे में किया जाए।

जिनका सम्बन्ध राज्य सरकारों से है वे सारी बातें उनको हम भिजवायेंगे और चाहेंगे कि वे इस दिशा में शीघ्र कार्य करें।

माननीय सदस्य ने आठ लाख की बात पूछी है। उनकी नजर ठीक दिशा में थी। वही बताएंगे कि आठ लाख दिया था कितने दिए, उसका उपयोग हुआ या नहीं। देने वाले वे हैं। मैं तो चैन के आखिर में हूँ। लड़ाई होने पर मेरा काम है समझौता करवाने की कोशिश करना और नहीं होने पर कानून का सहारा लेना। मुद्रा की बात साठे जी बताएंगे।

बिलम्ब की बात भी माननीय सदस्य ने की है। अनौपचारिक रूप से जब हमें कहा गया तभी से हमने कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी। अगर कोई देरी हुई है तो उसको हम मेक-अप करेंगे और राज्य प्रशासन को कहेंगे कि इस सम्बन्ध में वह कार्य करे।

पदों के सृजन की बात उन्होंने बताई है। वह भी तभी होगा जब कोई कानून तोड़ने का आरोप सोसाइटी के खिलाफ हो। इन-क्वायरी, यदि कानून तोड़ा गया है, तो होगी। कानूनी कार्रवाई हम कर रहे हैं।

मजदूरों की मजदूरी, बोनस जो कुछ भी बकाया है वह अवश्य उनको मिलना चाहिए। हम चाहते हैं कि ये उनको मिलें। बड़े दुख की बात है कि वाजपेयी जी ने फोट कर दिया कि सरकार ने कह दिया है कि

पोस्टर के आधार पर उसको निकाला गया है। यह बात मैनेजमेंट ने कही है, हम नहीं कहते हैं। हम इसकी तारीफ नहीं करते हैं। हमने यह कहा है कि “प्रबन्धकों ने 12 अप्रैल 1982 को एक वरिष्ठ आपरेटर को, जो इस यूनियन का सदस्य था, इस आधार पर मुग्तिल कर दिया कि उन्हें कार्य समय के दौरान यूनियन के लिए पोस्टरों को तैयार करते हुए पाया गया।” यह उन्होंने कहा है और मैंने उनकी बात बताई है। इसके बारे में इनक्वायरी नहीं हुई है। इनक्वायरी होगी तब सही स्थिति का पता चलेगा। आश्चर्य की बात है कि प्रबन्धक अपना काम करवाते हैं सहयोगियों से और छः छः महीने का वेतन नहीं देते हैं। तीन महीने का तो जनवरी में दिया है। चार महीने का बकाया है। इसके बावजूद भी इस आधार पर एक कर्मचारी को मुग्तिल किया जाता है कि वह पोस्टर छाप रहा था। हम उफ भी करें तो बागी हैं वे कत्ल भी करें, भूखों मारें, तनखाह भी न दें, बकाया न दें और यह कहें कि पोस्टर बना रहे थे इसलिए मुग्तिल कर दिया है, इसका हम समर्थन नहीं करते हैं। अगर यह सच भी हो तो भी हम इसका समर्थन नहीं करते हैं। तनखाह नहीं दी है, भूखों मर रहे हैं, बोनस दो साल का नहीं दिया है, प्राविडेड फंड और ई. एस. आई. बकाया वे खा गए हैं और ऊपर से कहते हैं कि हमने मुग्तिल कर दिया क्योंकि वह पोस्टर बना रहा था, यह अच्छा नहीं जंचता, किसी भी अच्छी एजेंसी के लिए यह शोभनीय बात नहीं है। जिन-जिन मुद्दों को उठाया गया है उन पर हम अवश्य कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं और दिल्ली प्रशासन को भी कहेंगे कि वह अविलम्ब आवश्यक कार्रवाई करे।

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह (महाराजगंज) : निश्चित रूप से यह एक चिन्ता का विषय

है कि इस देश में जो दो हिन्दी समाचार समितियाँ हैं, उन दोनों की हालत बदतर है। एक की हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं। इसको लगभग तीस लाख का घाटा हुआ है। दूसरी को लगभग 47 लाख का घाटा हुआ है। दुर्भाग्य से इस पर वर्चस्व ऐसे लोगों का है कि उसमें सुधार की कोई गुंजाइश नजर नहीं आती। लाख वाजपेयी जी इन्कार करें लेकिन यह ठीक कहा गया है कि इस संवाद समिति का सम्बन्ध आर० एस० एस० से है। अगर वह इससे इन्कार करते हैं तो कोई उन पर विश्वास नहीं करेगा। सब लोग जानते हैं कि इस संवाद समिति की स्थापना उस समय की गई थी जबकि इस देश में आर० एस०एस० पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया था। जो बचे हुए लोग थे उनके द्वारा ही इस समिति की स्थापना की गई थी। दो ही हिन्दी समाचार समितियाँ हैं, इसलिए स्वभावतः मन्त्री जी ने चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। और उन्होंने भी अपनी इच्छा प्रकट की कि हम चाहते हैं कि इस हिन्दी समाचार समिति को मजबूत बनाया जाय, यह आगे बढ़े, विकसित हो। परन्तु शास्त्री जी ने और माननीय राम स्वरूप राम ने ठीक ही चर्चा की कि किस तरह से वहाँ कर्मचारियों के साथ व्यवहार किया जाता है। एक आदमी जो बड़ी चर्चा करते हैं, प्रजातन्त्र की दुहाई देते हैं और कहते हैं कि डिक्टेटर हैं, हम लोगों पर हमेशा आरोप लगाते रहते हैं, हमारे नेता पर आरोप लगाते रहते हैं, परन्तु उनका क्या रवैया है? एक छोटा-सा कर्मचारी पोस्टर बना रहा था तो उसको बिना कारण बताये निलम्बित कर दिया। जिसको कि 4 महीने से वेतन नहीं दिया गया। किसी ने यह नहीं पूछा कि किस तरह से दिल्ली जैसे शहर में 4 महीने तक अपने परिवार का पालन पोषण कर रहा था? अगर प्रबन्धक यह कहते हैं कि उन्हें

[श्री कृष्णा प्रताप सिंह]

चिन्ता है, तो ठीक है। अभी दो लाख रु० जो उनको दिये गये उसमें से कर्मचारियों को कितना भुगतान किया? और अगर नहीं किया तो क्यों? और जब नोटिस दिया गया, तालाबन्दी की गई तो उसकी भी प्रक्रिया है, नियम है। क्या उसका पालन किया? तालाबन्दी की घोषणा से उनके तानाशाही का रवैया प्रकट होता है।

अधिक न कहते हुए केवल यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि इस संवाद समिति की जो सहकारी समिति है इसके आधे ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं जो इसके सदस्य नहीं हैं? यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार उन कर्मचारियों को सदस्य बना कर ग्राम सभा करायेगी? और इसके पहले जैसा कि आपने एक्ट पढ़ कर सुनाया कोआपरेटिव एक्ट उसके अनुसार क्या आप इस प्रबन्धन को सुपरसीड कर के कोई प्रशासक नियुक्त करेंगे? यदि हाँ, तो कब तक?

क्या आप इस संवाद समिति का आडिट कराने का विचार कर रहे हैं? और आडिट करा कर क्या उसको सभा पटल पर रखेंगे? यदि हाँ, तो कब तक आडिट कराया जायगा?

कर्मचारियों के बारे में लिखा गया, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हमको यह सारी बातें तब मालूम हुईं जब कि कर्मचारियों ने हमको लिखा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को उस श्रमिक संगठन ने कब पत्र लिखे थे, और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है?

श्री सागवत भा आजाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मुझे कहा गया कि इस हिन्दुस्तान समाचार सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड में ऐसे भी काम करने वाले व्यक्ति

हैं जिनको सदस्य नहीं बनाया गया है। मुझे कल ही बताया इनके कुछ सदस्यों ने कि इनकी दस्तावेज उनके पास पड़ी हैं और उस पर कार्यवाही नहीं की है। यह बात मुझे कही गयी, जांच होने पर पता लगेगा कि क्या स्थिति है। लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि इन्होंने अपनी ही संस्था के व्यक्तियों को, जिन्होंने दस्तावेज दी है सदस्य बनने के लिए उनको सदस्य नहीं बनाया है। यह भी जांच से पता लगेगा। जहाँ तक प्रबन्धन को सुपरसीड कर एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर नियुक्त करने का प्रोजेक्शन है उसमें रजिस्ट्रार को इस बात से सन्तुष्ट होना होगा किस प्रकार उनके कहने के बाद इस संस्था ने बात नहीं मानी।

13.00 hrs.

अब यह मामला हमारे ध्यान में आया है, हम इस बात को दिल्ली प्रशासन को कहेंगे कि उनको तनखाह, बोनस, ई० एस० आई० और प्राविडेंड फण्ड का पैसा नहीं दिया, उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी जाये। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि उस कार्यवाही में 50 रुपये या 25 रुपये फाइन का प्रावधान है, लेकिन खैर, उसके लिए और उपाय जो दिल्ली प्रशासन करेगा, वह सम्भवतः ठीक होंगे चाहे इण्डस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट एक्ट के अन्तर्गत हों, जर्नलिस्ट एक्ट के अन्तर्गत हों या शाप एण्ड एस्टेब्लिशमेंट एक्ट के अन्तर्गत हों। दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा उसके अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही करने की सम्भावना है। उन को आज श्रम आयुक्त ने बुलाया है, अगर उन्होंने इस बात पर विचार नहीं किया और कोई ऐसा फैसला जो दोनों पक्ष के लिए लाभदायक हो, नहीं किया तो यह सारे काम किये जायेंगे।

जहाँ तक आडिट का सम्बन्ध है, मैंने बतलाया है कि कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी को

अपने एकाउन्ट्स आडिट कराने ही चाहियें, कब तक हैं, क्या हैं, इसकी मुझे विस्तार से खबर नहीं है, लेकिन यह एक आवश्यक बात है, अगर एकाउन्ट्स आडिट नहीं हुए हैं तो अब जो कार्यवाही की जायेगी, उसमें इस ओर भी दिल्ली प्रशासन का ध्यान आकर्षित करेंगे कि वह इसे देखें।

श्री अशोक गहलौत (जोधपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने हिन्दुस्तान समाचार में हुई तालाबन्दी के ऊपर विस्तार से प्रकाश डाला है। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जिस प्रकार के हालात में यह तालाबन्दी की नीबत आई है, उसकी जांच करने की आवश्यकता है। क्योंकि एक कर्मचारी को एक छोटी-सी बात को लेकर सस्पेंड करना, और जब कर्मचारी लोग हड़ताल पर गये तो कर्मचारियों के बार-बार आग्रह करने के बावजूद भी हिन्दुस्तान समाचार के मैनेजमेंट द्वारा उनसे बात न किया जाना और बिना कारण के तालाबन्दी की घोषणा कर देना, अपने आप में एक बहुत बड़ी घटना, मैं मानता हूं। मुझे लगता है कि इसके पीछे बहुत बड़ी चाल है वरना कोई कारण ऐसा नहीं था कि जब कर्मचारी लोग शांति पूर्ण ढंग से हड़ताल पर जा रहे थे, वहाँ किसी प्रकार का वायोलेंस नहीं था, वहाँ किसी के साथ कोई बातचीत नहीं की गई और वहाँ पुलिस तैनात थी, तो जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, इस प्रकार की कोई घटना नहीं हुई है जो ऐसी नीबत आ जाये कि हिन्दुस्तान समाचार में तालाबन्दी की घोषणा की जाये। उसके बावजूद भी मैनेजमेंट ने जो एक तरफा कार्यवाही की है, उसके बाद भी वह बहुत खूबसूरती से अपना काम चला रहे हैं तो इस पर विचार करना पड़ेगा कि क्या कारण है कि इस

प्रकार के हालात में स्थिति यहां तक पहुँच गई कि बिना कारण के तालाबन्दी करनी पड़ गई ?

एक तरफ 350 कर्मचारियों के भविष्य का सवाल है, कर्मचारी लोग पिछले 3-4 महीने से तनखाह नहीं पा रहे हैं। पिछले दिनों जो तनखाह उनको मिल रही थी, उस वक्त भी दो साल से उनको बोनस नहीं मिला है, पी० एफ० और ई० एस० आई० का जो पैसा कटता है, वह जमा नहीं कराया जा रहा था। इस प्रकार की हालात में भी सारे कर्मचारी हिन्दुस्तान समाचार के मैनेजमेंट से को-आपरेट कर रहे थे। अचानक ही ऐसे हालात पैदा हो गये कि आज हिन्दुस्तान समाचार ने तालाबन्दी की घोषणा कर दी।

मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि मंत्री महोदय इस बात की जांच करवायें कि ऐसे क्या हालात पैदा हुए हैं और इनके पीछे क्या राज है जिसके कारण हिन्दुस्तान समाचार के मैनेजमेंट ने एकतरफा कार्यवाही की ?

आपातकाल के समय जब दोनों एजेन्सीज को मिला कर समाचार बनाया गया तो एशिया की सबसे बड़ी एजेन्सी 'समाचार एजेन्सी' बनी थी। उस वक्त भी हिन्दुस्तान समाचार और समाचार भारती दोनों में घाटा हो रहा था। उसके बावजूद सरकार ने काम्पन्सेट किया और समाचार बनाया। उसके बाद उसने उसके कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों को बढ़ाया और उन्हें सब सुविधायें दीं। जब जनता पार्टी का शासन आया, तो श्री अडवाणी ने पूर्वाग्रह से ग्रसित होकर—सिर्फ इस लिये कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के शासन ने यह समाचार एजेन्सी बनाई—उसे तोड़ने का निर्णय किया। उसे तोड़ने के वक्त उन्होंने इन दोनों एजेन्सियों से वादा किया

[श्री अशोक गहलोत]

था कि हम आपको लगातार छः साल तक विशेष अनुदान देंगे जिससे आप अपने कर्म-चारियों को बड़े हुए वेतनमान दे सकें।

यह कोई कम बात नहीं है कि सत्ता में आने के बाद कांग्रेस सरकार बराबर दोनों एजेन्सियों को पेमेंट कर रही है और जनता पार्टी के राज्य में जो वादे किए गए थे, उन्हें पूरा किया जा रहा है। इसके बावजूद हिन्दुस्तान समाचार अपने कर्मचारियों को वेतन देने में असफल रहा। जैसा कि मेरे पूर्ववक्ताओं ने बताया है, करीब एक करोड़ रुपया हिन्दुस्तान समाचार ने आज तक विभिन्न स्रोतों से उठाया है, मगर उसका कोई हिसाब नहीं है। जो कर्मचारी स्ट्राइक पर हैं, उनसे बात करने पर तरह-तरह की बातों का पता लगा है। हिन्दुस्तान समाचार में मिस मैनेजमेंट होने से उस पर एक गम्भीर प्रश्न-चिह्न लग गया है।

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि स्ट्राइक होने पर उन्हें मालूम पड़ा कि हिन्दुस्तान समाचार ने कितना पैसा उठाया है, पी० एफ. और ई.एस.आई. का पैसा जमा नहीं हो रहा है और बोनस नहीं दिया जा रहा है। ये बातें बहुत महत्व रखती हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह पूरे हालात की जांच करवाएं, जिससे आने वाले समय में हिन्दुस्तान समाचार के कर्मचारियों को पूरा वेतन और सभी सुविधाएं मिल सकें।

ऐसा सुनने में आया है कि जब से हिन्दुस्तान समाचार बना है, तब से आज तक हिन्दुस्तान समाचार को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटी के चुनाव बिना कोरम के कराए जाते रहे हैं। नियमों के अनुसार जो कर्मचारी आवश्यक योग्यता प्राप्त कर लें, उन्हें सोसायटी का शेयर-होल्डर बनाया

जाना चाहिए। लेकिन कर्मचारियों का आरोप है कि आज तक उन्हें शेयर-होल्डर नहीं बनाया गया। उन्होंने को-ऑपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट में शिकायत की, लेकिन अभी तक उनकी सुनवाई नहीं हुई है। इस बात की भी जांच होनी चाहिए कि जो शेयर-होल्डर बनने लायक कर्मचारी हैं, उन्हें भागीदार क्यों नहीं बनाया गया और क्यों उन्हें चुनाव में खड़ा होने से वंचित किया गया।

जहां तक प्रमोशन का सम्बन्ध है, आर० एस० एस० के लोगों और जो लोग समाचार बनने पर नियुक्त किए गए थे, उनमें भेद किया जाता है और केवल आर० एस० एस० के चन्द लोगों को फायदा पहुँचाया जाता है।

समाचार भारती और हिन्दुस्तान समाचार, इन दोनों हिन्दी समाचार एजेन्सियों की स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है। ये दोनों घाटे में चल रही हैं। इस लिए सरकार को विचार करना पड़ेगा कि भाषा समाचार एजेन्सियाँ किस प्रकार पनप सकें और भाषा समाचारपत्रों को अपनी भाषा में ही समाचार मिल सकें। सरकार को इस बारे में एक योजना बनानी चाहिए।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कर्मचारियों ने रजिस्ट्रार, को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज से जो शिकायत की है कि उन्हें शेयर-होल्डर नहीं बनाया जा रहा है, उसके बारे में और को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटी में होने वाली इरрегуलेरिटीज के बारे में वह क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं।

श्री सागवत भा आजाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पहले भी कहा है पिछले प्रश्न के उत्तर में कि इस संवाद समिति के अन्तर्गत ऐसे भी लोग हैं जिन्होंने नियमतः

सदस्य बनने की इच्छा प्रकट की है, उन्होंने आवेदन दिए हैं, लेकिन उनको नहीं बनाया गया, ऐसा मुझे कल ही कहा गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में जैसा मैंने कहा कि अब जब जांच-पड़ताल होगी तो इस बात को देखा जायगा कि क्यों नहीं सदस्य बनाया गया और अगर वे उसके अन्तर्गत काम करते हैं तो उनको सदस्य बनने का हक है, यह बात तो विद्वान्तः स्पष्ट है। अब क्यों नहीं बनाया गया और बनाए जाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए, इसके लिए हम दिल्ली प्रशासन को कहेंगे।

यह बात हम अन्त में कह देना चाहते हैं कि हम सभी की सहानुभूति भाषायी संवाद समिति से है लेकिन इसका अर्थ यह नहीं हो सकता है कि सरकार इन समितियों को जो भी अनुदान दे या जो भी सहायता करे उसका वह उपयोग और कामों में करें लेकिन जो उसमें काम करने वाले हैं उनको तनखाह और बोनस न दे। इसको उसका दुरुपयोग कहा जायगा। इसलिए आज जो अभी बात-चीत हो रही है या होने वाली है दिल्ली प्रशासन के अम प्रायुक्त और प्रबन्धकों के बीच में, हम आशा करते हैं कि प्रबन्धक इसकी गंभीरता को समझेंगे और इस सम्बन्ध में जो चिन्ता और आशंका व्यक्त की जा रही है पिछले दिनों से और विशेषकर लोक सभा में आज की गई, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रबन्धक किसी उचित निर्णय पर स्वयं ही पहुँच जाएंगे। अगर नहीं पहुँचेंगे तो फिर जो और कार्यवाही करनी होगी वह की जायगी।

बाकी जो उन्होंने बतलाया है कि पूर्वाग्रह से इसको तोड़ा या और जो ऐसी बातें हैं वह हमारे मित्र साठे साठब से सम्बन्धित हैं वह उचित समय पर उस पर विचार करेंगे।

हम यही कहना चाहते हैं कि राजनैतिक आधार के बल पर जिस का प्रायः सभी सदस्यों ने उल्लेख किया, आर० एस० एस० की बात की इस आधार पर भाषायी संवाद एजेंसी नहीं चलायी जानी चाहिए और अगर उन्होंने अब तक किया है जिसका उदाहरण बहुत अधिक सदस्यों ने दिया है तो उनको इस बात से रोक कर के उस को खत्म करके पूर्णतः एक स्वच्छ भाषायी एजेंसी के रूप में कार्य करना चाहिए। इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि वह अविलम्ब अपने साथ कार्य करने वाले पत्रकार बन्धु और जो दूसरे कर्मचारी हैं उन से बात करें, उनकी तनखाह दें, प्राविडेन्ट फंड और ई० एस० आई० का पैसा हमें दे दें और जो उन का और जगह बकाया है उसको उनसे वसूल करें। इसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि इनका और जगह बकाया है तो यह काम वह बन्द कर दें। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि आज जो लोक सभा में विवाद हुआ है इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रबन्धक इस पर विचार करेंगे और इस सम्बन्ध में उचित कार्यवाही करेंगे, अन्यथा सरकार को मजबूरन उन सभी कानूनों का सहारा लेना पड़ेगा जो इसमें उल्लेखनीय हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Next item is Statement by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah.

13.11 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : WITHDRAWAL OF MONEY FROM CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA FOR COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON GANDHI PEACE FOUNDATION ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir :

as the Hon. Members are aware, the Government of India have, in pursuance of the resolution passed by this House on 28th August, 1981, constituted a Commission of Inquiry consisting of Shri Justice P.D. Kudal a judge of the Rajasthan High Court, with the following terms of reference :—

(a) to inquire into the working and activities, including publications, of—

(1) Gandhi Peace Foundation;

(2) Gandhi Samarak Nidhi;

(3) All India Sarwa Sewa Sangh;

(4) Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development; and

(5) Other organisations closely connected with the above mentioned organisations;

to determine whether they acted in conformity with their aims and objects ;

(b) to inquire into the sources of funds of the organisations referred to above;

(c) to inquire into the manner of utilisation of funds and misuse thereof, if any, by the said organisations, with reference to their aims and objects; and

(d) to inquire into any such matter as may be incidental or relevant to the above mentioned matters.

2. A copy of the notification regarding appointment of the Commission has been tabled in this House on March 3, 1982.

3. The Commission will be within the administrative purview of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Demands for Grants of this Ministry

for the year 1982-83 have already been passed by the House. The expenditure on this 'New Service' could not be foreseen and has not been incorporated in the Budget provisions for the year 1982-83. The Commission is required to begin its work early and submit its report.

4. It is proposed to withdraw Rs. 5.83 lakhs from the Contingency Fund of India to meet the expenses of the Commission upto the end of July, 1982. When the first batch of supplementary demands is presented to Parliament, this demand will be included in order to recoup the advance to the Contingency Fund.

13.15 hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

RECOMMENDATION TO RAJYA SABHA TO ELECT A MEMBER

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN
(Kishanganj) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one member of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Prof. N. M. Kamble from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one member of Rajya Sabha according to the principle

of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Prof. N. M. Kamble from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

13.16 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED TO RESTORE BARARI STEAMER SERVICE IN BHAGALPUR, BIHAR.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बरारी, थाना बिहपुर, जिला भागलपुर की स्टीमर सेवा को बिला बजह बन्द किए जाने की ओर मैं सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। बरारी स्टीमर सेवा सैकड़ों वर्षों से चली आ रही है। यह दक्षिणी बिहार और उत्तरी बिहार को मिलाती है। प्रशासनिक, प्रतिरक्षा एवं व्यावसायिक दृष्टिकोणों से उत्तरी एवं दक्षिणी बिहार के विकास में इस सेवा का बन्द होना दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। भागलपुर बिहार का एक बहुत बड़ा व्यापार केन्द्र भी रहा है।

इस स्टीमर के बन्द होने से आम जनता काफी परेशान है। अतः सरकार से मांग है कि अविलम्ब बरारी में स्टीमर सेवा को चालू किया जाए तथा भागलपुर में रेलवे पुल का निर्माण किया जाये।

(ii) ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC SECTOR INDUSTRIES IN EASTERN UTTAR PRADESH.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazi-pur) : Sir, U. P. having 20% of country's population has been able to receive only 4% money in the State invested in Public Sector. There are many proposals from the State Govt. for the establishment of public sector industries in U. P. which are pending with the various Ministries under the Govt. of India. These proposals should be cleared as early as possible so that U. P.'s share in public sector investments may increase to some extent.

The public sector industries which have been approved so far are not being located in the backward regions of the State, particularly Eastern U.P. Only Mirzapur District of Eastern U. P. has been provided National Power Projects because of its nearness to the coal fields. On the other hand, one refinery, one petro-chemical project and some other units have been established in Western U. P. which is the most developed part of the State. It has been reported in the Press that the U. P. Government has requested the Central Govt. for the establishment of 3 out of 4 gas based fertiliser plants in Western U. P., completely ignoring the case of Eastern U. P. and Bundel Khand. In this way the regional imbalances are continuing to increase.

It has been repeatedly assured by the Govt. that backward regions will be preferred for the establishment of public sector undertakings. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to establish public sector undertakings in the backward region of U. P., especially Eastern U. P. comprising the districts of Varanasi and Gorakhpur Divisions.

(iii) CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY LINE ON RAIPUR-MANDLA-JABALPUR SECTION.

श्री कैयूर भूषण (रा पुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आदिवासी हरिजन बाहुल्य मध्य

[श्री कैयूर भूषण]

प्रदेश जो अपने गर्भ में खनिज का भण्डार समेटे हुए है, वहां वन सम्पदा का भट्ट भण्डार भी उपलब्ध है। इसके बावजूद वह आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ है। इस आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन का एकमात्र कारण है, रेल मार्गों की कमी।

रायपुर-मण्डला-जबलपुर रेलमार्ग बनने से जबलपुर का सीधा सम्बन्ध रायपुर के सीमेंट उत्पादक क्षेत्र से, मिलाई के इस्पात कारखाने से और विशाखापट्टनम बन्दरगाह जैसे प्रमुख स्थानों से हो सकेगा। साथ ही इस आदिवासी क्षेत्र का भी विकास होगा।

अतः इस रेल मार्ग के लिए तत्काल सर्वेक्षण कार्य प्रारम्भ करना चाहिए तथा रेल लाइन के निर्माण में प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए।

(iv) **SETTING UP OF REHABILITATION CENTRE FOR THE DISABLED IN DELHI.**

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR (Pilibhit) : Despite the enthusiasm India showed in observing the International Year of the Disabled last year, the Central Government has failed to take any initiative to set up a rehabilitation centre in the capital.

The Union Health Ministry which had sanctioned the scheme for a Centre like one quoted above and allotted a five-acre plot as far back as 1973 has even after a lapse of about a decade failed to take any further step to set up the Centre.

While the original Rs. 1.25 crore scheme lies in the cold storage, its cost according to latest official estimate, has escalated by more than three times.

The original plan submitted in 1970 has already been approved by the Urban Arts Commission and other concerned bodies.

Looking towards the indignation expressed by the professional bodies concerned with the rehabilitation of the disabled. I urge upon the Government of India to execute the scheme of setting up a rehabilitation centre for the disabled in Delhi.

(v) **REPORTED DECISION TO SCRAP "DAILY DEPOSIT SCHEME" OF THE NATIONALISED BANKS.**

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : I am shocked to learn that such a scheme as the Daily Deposit Scheme of the nationalised banks which enable persons getting daily income to save is slowly but surely being scrapped. I consider that the move is ill-conceived. To forego Rs. sixty crores of deposits when resources are scarce is suicidal. The anti-inflationary nature of the scheme appears to have been completely forgotten. When the deposit collectors' remuneration undergoes forced reduction at all branches of the nationalised banks, it will definitely affect the productivity of other sections of employees adversely. That it should happen in this year of productivity is indeed a travesty of justice. Over and above everything is the fact that fifty thousand more will be added to the disgruntled army of the unemployed, when the Government allocates crores of rupees for generating employment opportunities under Five-Year Plans and the 20-point programme and also to nurse sick industries back to health for maintenance of existing jobs. I would, therefore, earnestly request the Hon. Finance Minister to immediately intervene and stem the move of the national banks.

(vi) **SCARCITY OF DRINKING WATER IN TONK DISTRICT OF RAJASTHAN.**

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA (Tonk) : There is acute scarcity of drinking water in Deoli Tehsil and Todarai Singh in District

Tonk, Rajasthan. As a result of supply of drinking water to Rajasthan from the wells dug on the bank of river Banas near Deoli, the water level both in the wells as well as in the river Banas has gone down considerably. As a consequence of this, the water level in all the wells of Negida, Malira, Rajmahal, Bisalpur, Bantili and Santhili and other 50 villages situated upto 16 miles downstream from Deoli on both sides of this river has gone down considerably and some of the wells have completely dried up resulting in a lot of hardships to the people there. The situation become all the more difficult during the summer season every year. There is a proposal to construct Bisalpur Dam on this river pending with the State Government for the last 40 years.

There is need to tackle this problem more on humanitarian grounds. Providing drinking water is one of the 20-point programmes which the Government should follow vigorously.

I request the Central Government to look into this matter and extend financial assistance to the State Government to expedite the construction of Bisalpur Dam for removing scarcity of drinking water of District Tonk of Rajasthan.

(vii) **NEED TO IMPROVE DELHI TRANSPORT CORPORATION SERVICE.**

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) : Delhi is a city of distances and people particularly in the lower income group have to stay at long distances. They are mainly dependent on the DTC Service for bringing them to their place of work and taking them back to their homes. Students too have to travel long distances to attend educational institutions.

It is imperative that the DTC Service is run on efficient and sound

lines in the interest of providing reliable and dependable service.

From time to time questions have been asked to highlight the shortage of buses and the need for augmenting the fleet on priority basis. It is also essential that the existing fleet is put to best use and operating costs kept within norms. The administrative set up should be such as to make for accountability and efficient functioning. Government should see that officers of proven experience and integrity are only put in responsible positions so that they can manage the organisation properly and inspire confidence among the travelling public.

Recently there has been a wave of resentment, dissatisfaction and frustration among the staff of the Delhi Transport Corporation.

The large number of employees working in DTC service should be properly taken care of and provided with accommodation and other essential facilities. The system of recruitment should be put on sound lines so as to remove any suspicion of nepotism/ad hocism. With Delhi Transport now being a Corporation Old Rules of 1952, originally framed for the Delhi Road Transport Authority need several changes to bring them on uniform pattern like other major Transport Corporations.

There is need for putting the service on sound and efficient basis without losing further time as the rush of Asian Games would soon start.

There is need for a high power probe into the affairs of D.T.C.

I would request the Hon. Minister to kindly look into the matter and inform the House of the concrete measures taken to improve the Service.

(viii) **NEED to INCREASE POWER SUPPLY TO WEST BENGAL FROM DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION.**

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): West Bengal and Bihar are the two participating States in Damodar Valley Corporation. The Government of West Bengal has contributed Rs. 73.68 crores to D. V. C. exclusively for the power projects upto 31-3-1981 as compared to much lesser contribution of Rs. 49.09 crores and Rs. 49.26 crores by Government of India and Government of Bihar, respectively. In spite of its largest contribution, West Bengal have not got the proper benefit of power availability from D. V. C. In 1971-72, D.V.C.'s sale of energy in West Bengal was 45% of its total sale, but the same has come down persistently year by year. In 1980-81, the sale of energy in West Bengal came down to only 39% of the total sale. Presently 350 MW is installed in West Bengal, out of the total installed capacity of 1371.5 MW of D. V. C. system. In 1980-81, D.V.C.'s generation in West Bengal was only 698 MU, constituting 16% of its total generation. D. V. C.'s generation of energy has started dwindling from 1979-80 and it has come down year by year. While generation in 1978-79 was 5443 MU, the corresponding generation figure for 1980-81 was only 4485 MU in spite of installation of new sets. Such sizable reduction in generation has adversely affected the consumers of D.V.C. in general, as D.V.C. has continued to impose power restriction on its consumers. In 1977, D. V. C. introduced a schedule of power allocation, under which the consumers were grouped under four categories, e.g. (i) Railway Traction (ii) Collieries (iii) Steel Plants and (iv) Mixed and other Loads, according to priority. The first three groups enjoying priority come under the Central Sector while State Electricity Boards in West Bengal and Bihar and the Calcutta Electric

Supply Corporation Ltd. comprise the last group under "Mixed and other Load" with the lowest priority. Thus, due to low generation level of D.V.C., the State Electricity Boards and C.E.S.C. Ltd., have been suffering most due to power restriction according to the schedule. It is learnt that in October 1980 the Government of India has worked out a revised schedule for power allocation by D.V.C. fixing still lower priority to State Electricity Boards and Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. D.V.C. could not, however, implement the revised schedule and the same was further modified at a meeting held on 16-12-1981 at the instance of the Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India, wherein surprisingly the State Government of West Bengal and Bihar were not invited and their views were not sought. It is clear that the State Electricity Boards are put into difficulty and particular the people in the State of West Bengal. In the revised schedule, as approved in the said meeting held on 16-12-81, the quantum of total saleable power has been reduced by 5% to 15% at the generation level of 650 MW respectively. Power allocated to "Mixed and other load" group comprising State Electricity Boards and C.E.S.C. Ltd. stands reduced by 15% to 18% at the varying level of generation. Quantum of reduction in power allocation varied between 40 MVA to 122 MVA for the generation level of 650 MW and 800 MW respectively. Under the revised schedule, the quantum of power has been slashed down considerably in respect of the State Electricity Boards and the C.E.S.C. Ltd., to allow higher priority to collieries and steel plants. Such a move would aggravate power position in West Bengal which is already acute. It would be pertinent to note that against the contract load of 105 MVA, actual power supply to CESC by D.V.C. has varied between 47 to 53 MW on

an average during the past few months. Power is often restricted by D.V.C. to West Bengal State Electricity Board far below the allocated level, due to low generation.

The Chief Minister of West Bengal has already written to the Prime Minister in this connection, asking for the restoration of the position as was prevailing in October 1977. Recently, the Chairman of the D.V.C. has alleged that D.V.C. has no obligation to supply power to West Bengal State Electricity Board. It is clear that to embarrass the Government of West Bengal and create further difficulties such an unilateral and discriminatory attitude has been taken by the D.V.C. I call upon the Government to take immediate steps so that adequate power is made available from D.V.C. to West Bengal which has always been, and still is, the largest contributor in the investments of D.V.C.

(ix) CLOSURE OF SOME SMALL RAILWAY STATIONS ON WESTERN RAILWAY FOR BOOKING GOODS TRAFFIC.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Suren-dranagar): From the 10th April 1982, the Western Railway have closed down 122 small railway stations for booking goods traffic in wagons. This has paralyzed all trading and economic activities. It has caused congestion in large stations, and considerably raised the cost of production of small industries and agricultural produce. Immediate redress is sought.

13.34 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS,
1982-83—Contd.

(i) MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS—
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now take up further discussion and

voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Communications.

The Minister of Communications will reply. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir: For the second year in succession, after a long period when this matter was never discussed, the affairs concerning the Ministry of Communications have come up for discussion before the House.

Last year when I replied I had with me my very valued colleague, the late Mr. Kartik Oraon. I cannot help placing on record the great dedication with which he worked in the Ministry, during the period he was working as Minister of State.

I am thankful to the many Members who participated in this discussion, for the suggestions they made, for the criticism they advanced, for the demands they put across, for the expectations they gave expression to, and also for the compliments they paid, in acknowledging that the Ministry is doing what best it can possibly do, under the circumstances. No Minister in charge of Communications can ever expect to be above criticism. I came across very recently a journal by name *Electronics and Power* published from Britain. The recent quotation which I thought I must place here is as follows: "It is a curious fact that telephone administrations are unpopular all the world over." (Interruptions) "Whether or not, we would now-a-days think the fact curious. It undoubtedly does seem to be the case that telephone administrations,

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

whether large or small, well managed or badly managed, private sector or public sector, all attract a degree of criticism from their customers." That is unparalleled even in the case of utility organisations. Whatever the reason for this curious fact, there is no doubt that the general unpopularity of telephone throughout the world applies in very full measure to the British Post Office. All those who involved in the British telecom operations must now be used to this unpopularity and must have long ago come to the conclusion that they just cannot win it over. (Interruptions) This is a fact which I have always stated because for every person who has got a telephone, when the telephone goes out of order or something happens, as a person who paid for it, he will certainly feel pained over it. His anger will come up. As a person who was a subscriber for over 40 years, before becoming a Minister incharge of Communications, I remember occasions when I expressed anger much more furious than the anger my colleagues are expressing to me. Therefore, we have now become adjusted to that. But on the other hand, I am thankful that there was acknowledgment from all members on the other side and this side that they are satisfied that we in the Ministry are doing our best. I am receiving quite a number of compliments and I asked my officer to pile up the whole thing. Occasionally, I am receiving compliments giving thanks for the work we are doing.

Recently, there was a cyclone in Gujarat. Everything went out of order; everything collapsed. The telecommunication in the city was kept working and I had acknowledgment from the Council of Ministers and the Corporation, everybody saying that the real work was done. When there was a train accident in Andhra Pradesh, we set up our organisation there and I had umpteen letters

acknowledging the services done. The Lions Club in Nagpur had an opinion poll; they made a check up as to which service the people are satisfied with comparatively. It showed that the public expressed themselves as saying that the telecommunications and the communication system compared to many others are really good. There are occasional things coming and this is refreshing to me, refreshing to the colleagues in the Directorate and refreshing to our colleagues who are working from one end of the country to the other.

But, still we in the Ministry, don't approach this either with the spirit of complacency nor with the spirit of fatalism; that our lot is to take criticism and only criticism. We have been doing our best to improve the service and do what best we can.

Well, I came yesterday with a large number of statistics ready in answer to criticisms, but my friend, Mr. Rathod, put me on notice that it is better you do not come out with any statistics. I can assure him that I have put all the papers away in my office and I have come completely empty handed. There is sense in what he said. He said, "When you lost in Delhi, that was the end of it." In the same manner, if the telephone collapses for the subscriber, that is the end of it. But I would also say that I would have been a fool if I thought that because I lost in Delhi, everybody of my party throughout the country lost. Others also have won. In the same manner, even if a telephone is going out of order, it does not mean all the telephones are going out of order. In Delhi we have got about two lakhs of telephones and we get complaints to the tune of 6,000 per day, which means about 1,94,000 telephones are working without complaint and the subscriber does not have to make a complaint.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Oh! No!
We have to complain. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMU-
NICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N.
PATIL) : This statistical inference
you have to agree.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : This is
not to say.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : You
have to carry Post Offices also with
them.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I am
coming to that.

I can assure the House, we
have got a very intensive monitoring
system to find out how far we are
bettering. Not that we have be-
come the best, but to find out whe-
ther we are bettering or worsening.
For example, take the Postal Service.
We have got two or three systems.
One is, we send out thousands of
test letters, throughout the country
to many people, we collect back our
information. A second system which
I have introduced was, I directed all
offices under our establishment, when
the letters come, to stamp, to take
the envelope out, make a note how
long it takes for the letter to travel.
This is being done regularly and I
am getting statistics to show how far
things are bad, or how far things are
good. There are certain States
where things are bad : there are cer-
tain States where things are good.
We have got our statistics in the
Directorate. It is only to satisfy
myself to see how far things have
bettered. I am only saying that
there is a monitoring system and
wherever things are bad we concen-
trate our attention on that, to find
out where the bottle necks are. But
you will kindly appreciate where we
have got a huge system like ours,
whether it may be the tele-communi-
cation or the Postal service, which
is being run by lakhs of people,

going through different agencies, there
can be a slip between the cup and lip
and there may be a delay in this case
or in another case. I explained it last
time

In the same manner, we compare
trunk efficiency. Trunk efficiency,
one year back—I am not
quoting statistics — was about
60 per cent. It has now im-
proved, upto 70.5 per cent. This
is the present position. Every year
it is coming up. Again, there are
certain methods by which we meas-
ure for different areas, as to whether
improvement is there. I can only
conscientiously assure the House that
my assessment is that over this period
things have, whether in the tele-
communication area, trunk area,
whether in the local complaints area,
Postal transmission area, in all these
areas, conditions have improved and
results are bettering. I am not say-
ing that things are absolutely okay.
But there is a situation that can never
be. It will always be, human error
or technological, it will certainly be
there. We recognise that things have
got to be improved and therefore we
appointed a committee — which is
now known as the Sarin Committee.
Unless I was satisfied that the state
of affairs was not good enough and
had to be looked into, I would not
have appointed that Committee. A
very high powered committee was
appointed. They have submitted
their report. They gave something
like 460 recommendations. It is not
a case of my saying that the recom-
mendations are under consideration.
No. We have analysed them. I had
a series of meetings with our officers.
I had a round with all officers, with
the Consultative Committee of Parlia-
ment, with the trade union leaders.
On the basis of these, we analysed it;
a large number of recommendations
we accepted, some recommendations
we had to reject, which were about
20 to 23 which were not very mate-
rial. A large number of recommen-
dations, we have accepted. We have

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

divided all those recommendations into those which are to be implemented in the Ministry itself ; and those recommendations which can be implemented only on an inter-ministerial basis. There are a few recommendations which are of a fundamental nature on which a decision can be taken only after discussion with certain colleagues of mine in the Cabinet and further, in the light of that a decision will have to be taken. Bifurcation of the postal and telegraph service is one of that, into which a deeper look is necessary. So, a few of them have been kept apart. On the others, for the purpose of implementation we have already constituted a cell. The implementation of those recommendations which have been accepted, has started in full earnest. I also inform the House that periodical reports are being sent to the Secretary to the Prime Minister as to what action is being taken on different recommendations that have been given. That would show that this is not a case of a matter being under consideration, but this is a case of a matter under implementation. We are implementing the recommendations with full force. Certain very valuable recommendations have been made. They will enable bettering of the service.

Quite a number of individual constituency requests were made on which, as the Members know, we will be replying to them individually after examining them. I do not want to take the time of the House for that purpose.

I would like to deal with some of the general points. I was really surprised that on the tariff increase, there was not much of criticism. And they have taken it on. Incidentally, a mention was made. But I would like to make one of the points clear.

One criticism was raised that before Parliament met, I notified and I faced the Parliament with a *fait accompli*. This is a misunderstanding which I want to clear. On the 2nd of February, we made an announcement saying that with respect to such and such items, we propose to issue a notification. On the 11th of February, we issued a notification saying that these rates would come into force on 1st of March. On the 18th February, we placed the notification on the Table of the House. So, it was not a case of coming to the House with a *fait accompli*, but it is a case of our coming to the House with a notice that we propose to implement it on the 1st of March, 1982. There were full 10 days available to the House under the Act to make a motion saying that this House disapproves of these propositions. Well, the proposals made by the Finance Minister came into effect on the 27th February whereas the proposals made by me came into effect only on the 1st of March, that is, later than the proposals he made. I gave an advance notice, a notification notice and then the matter was placed on the Table of the House. Anybody could have moved a motion and discussed it so that the House could have expressed either for or against it. My friends on the opposition were kind enough and imaginative enough to realise that it would not be serving the public if they move a motion to dis-favour this because they know that for the expansion of this, it is absolutely necessary. I must certainly thank them for this imaginative approach to this matter.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala) : It is only a technical justification of the matter.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Very very constructive approach to this matter.

There is a very fundamental question which the House has to consider. Some people get the telephone

service. We are 70 crores in this country. 25 lakh are getting the telephone service and whether they must pay for what they are getting? People are sending letters here and there. Whether the general exchequer must pay for that or they must pay for that? Nobody will say that the employees in the P&T Department are the highest paid in the country. I am one of those who feel pained that conditions are not such that I can pay them higher although they deserve to be paid higher. Therefore, at the lowest level they are being paid. And for the cost that accrues whether the persons who avail of the service must pay for it or not is the fundamental question which you will have to take into consideration. We have to look after more important services. I am not saying that this is not an importance service. For example, the core sector, the power sector, irrigation, all these have got to be looked after at the national level. Whatever little resources are available, are we to use them for this, or are we to use them for subsidising the postal and tele-communication services? Demands are coming up for more and more post offices in the villages, more and more telephones in the villages. Any exchange in the village means additional cost for us. A small exchange in a village is a losing proposition. An additional post office means Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 of sheer expenditure without any additional income, or not much of additional income. But the demands are coming like that. Whether that must be paid for is a matter of principle that I would like the Hon. Members to give their thought to.

It is a matter, which was gone into by what was known as the Tyagi Committee. To what extent this has to be subsidised is a matter which was gone into by that Committee. In a very detailed analysis

they agreed that the postal services should procure revenue equal, or near equal, to the operational cost of the postal branch. The Committee felt that the tariffs for these services, registration, insurance etc. should be fixed in such a way so as to provide a small margin, not exceeding 20 per cent. Different items were examined and their finding was that over a period this must be a self-sufficient service. They have identified certain items, which must be subsidized.

For example, they said that the newspapers must be subsidized. But; they said, it must not be limitless; the subsidy must not exceed 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the cost. If you look at the services that are new being rendered, a very heavy subsidy is being given.

Our cost of operation is increasing. Last year the cost went up very much, not because of any unnecessary expenditure, but because of the additional expenditure that we had to incur on account of the dearness allowance, on account of the additional allowances that we had to give to the ED employees; on account of these factors, there was an increase in expenditure. For instance, the Indian Airlines, who carry our mail, increased their tariffs; the railways also increased their tariffs. Everyone of these services, through which we pass, imposed an increased levy on us. The net result was that the postal services became more costly.

It is but legitimate that a part of the cost will have to be met by those who avail of it. There is no escape from that. The country must be prepared for that. The House must also concur in that. The postal and telecommunication services must see their way through, rather than going on to the general revenue to collect their subsidy. It must be possible, and it is in that spirit that certain

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

items of tariff were increased. I can assure the House that this will not be the last increase in the tariffs... (Interruptions) For the year, it is. But, subsequently, it will have to be realised that, in a very painless manner, tariffs will have to be increased so that expansion may not suffer. This is the only point that I want to make on this.

Then some Hon. Members said : you have increased the tariff, but what about the Plan performance ? Two Hon. Members specifically enquired why the Plan allocation was not fully utilized. So far as the postal side is concerned, that has been more than utilized. In the telecommunication side, in 1980-81 it was not fully utilized, because of non-availability of equipment, because of lack of time to streamline the department, as far as I am concerned. But I can assure the House that in 1981-82 the position is that the entire money that has been given has been utilized. In 1982-83 the entire allocations will be utilized and the allocations will fall short of our requirements. This is the position. In 1981-82 the total allocation was Rs. 452 crores; the whole amount will be utilized. For 1982-83 the allocation is Rs. 477 crores. This will fall short of the real requirements. There will be an over-utilisation of the entire funds, because expansion is taking place in such a heavy manner, and utilisation does and will take place.

Sir, the third point raised was about the staff shortage. That is from the staff point of view. I am told that this has been a complaint all along. I can assure the House that this is one of the main points I took up after assuming charge. There was a heavy staff shortage. Now the position has been completely rectified. On the postal side there is absolutely no staff shortage at all. On the tele-communication side we have recruited the people completely, they are going on to training, they

will be joining in July, by July on the tele communication side the staff shortage will have been completely wiped out. We have already recruited people.

There is a terrific absenteeism. To meet that absenteeism and to avoid the contingency of vacancies remaining unfilled, we have introduced a new system of trained reserve pool. I have directed that they must estimate our requirements for the next five-year period and subject to the limit of our requirement up to the next five-year period, the staff required must be recruited. There is a leave reserve of 10 per cent. I have suggested that 25 per cent leave reserve must be taken into account and that number of staff must be recruited, recruited not for permanent service. They will be recruited and given training, they will be kept as reserve pool and whenever there is a requirement, they will be put into service and this pool must be kept, which means that at any time vacancies are occurring, vacancies will continue to be filled up and the reserve pool also will be kept completely trained up. Many people will drop out, it does not matter. We are spending a certain amount for giving them training, they may drop out and take up some other employment, they come in irrespective of the age; the moment they are taken into the reserve pool, they will be notionally taken as recruited and even if at the time of their regular recruitment they have crossed their age limit, that will be condoned and they will be taken into service. This is the situation we have created to ensure that there shall never be another complaint about the staff shortage. The staff shortage problem has been tackled and has been settled. This is the present position which I wish to place before the House.

The fourth point raised was about extra departmental staff. We have got a number of extra departmental people, as you know. We have got about two-and-a-half lakhs of extra

departmental people. Out of 1,40,000 post offices that we have, about 1,26,000 are extra departmental post offices. That is the backbone of our postal service. Our problem is, in the far away villages where there are not enough of transactions to keep a regular post office, that postal transmission has got to take place. This extra departmental system was, therefore, introduced long long back not only in our country, but elsewhere also. It has got to work on the basis of an agency system and agency system means persons who have got other avocations or other sources of employment alone must be given the agency. This is the fundamental condition because we just cannot afford to give them enough, a full-time job. They have got to work for 2 to 3 hours or 4 hours. The rest of the day they must have regular employment. But this aspect was overlooked in the meanwhile. We are now insisting that unless a person has got a regular source of revenue he cannot be taken on an extra departmental basis. It was stated that nothing has been done for such people. I have only to say that there are different categories. On 1-9-70, for example, the extra departmental sub-postmasters and sorters, their minimum was Rs. 140 and their maximum was Rs. 170. Today their minimum is 188 and their maximum is 233. About extra departmental branch post masters, their minimum was 100 and their maximum was 120. Today their minimum is 131 and theirs maximum is 165. For every section of them the allowances have gone up. I am not saying that this is enough of an allowance.

14.00 hrs.

But you will have to take into account that if one rupee is added on to extra-departmental person, the total amount comes to what? If Rs. 10/- is added on, the total amount comes to what? Can the service

carry that sort of a burden? But in spite of that this was being increased. Allowances were being increased. They were having certain problems and we had been negotiating and talking to them. Unilaterally we have taken up certain matters. For example, there is a provision which says that an extra-departmental person, if he takes up a post office he will be given an allowance of Rs. 10/- and a number of them, only 2,000 or 3,000 of them, have got this allowance, others have not got. They have got to keep an office, run it and all that. Something has got to be done about it. This matter was considered. I take this opportunity to inform the House that orders are being issued to give all the extra-departmental branch postmasters Rs. 10/- each as office allowance. These orders are being issued.

Delivery, agents have to wait at bus stand, wait for some time. Mails do not come. It may be for one hour or two hours. We cannot particularly pay them and all that. Taking that into account, we have decided to pay them—Rs. 5/- to every one of them. Orders are being passed to pay all extra-departmental delivery agents. In addition to this....

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Why not Rs. 10/- ?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : This is for waiting and all that. The other one is for office expenses, office rent and all that. We realise there was a case. We realise the value of the services they are rendering. We realise that they realise that we have our limitations. And we have got our limitations and we do it on our own and we have been doing on our own from year to year to increase their allowances. This is all I have got to say as far as the extra departmental people are concerned.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

The other point was about the extension of the communication service into the rural area—postal or the other. That was the point raised. I have only to say that out of the post offices 1,40,000 which we have, in the urban area the number is 14,000. 1,26,000 post offices are in the rural areas, may be branch post offices; sub post offices. In this Five Year Plan there will be another 8,000 post offices opened in the rural area. But there need not be any rigid rule about this. That was a suggestion that was made. I do agree. Conditions vary from area to area. The conditions that may apply to Kerala may not be and cannot be the same elsewhere. Therefore, that standard cannot apply to a hilly area—say Himachal Pradesh. This may be the case for areas of Uttar Pradesh or the hilly part of it, the north eastern belt, Mizoram. There the conditions differ. I have, therefore, instructed our office to make an evaluation from State to State to determine as to what extent the criterion has got to be changed and the exercise is under way to evaluate the needs from area to area depending upon the conditions there. The only thing that we have to take care of is that there must be the real need about it. People ask for Branch Post Office more for the purpose of getting an allowance and starting an office there than for meeting the postal needs. This is a matter which has got to be taken into account and the financial aspect also is matter to be taken care of. Any way, I do agree that there cannot be a national standard applicable everywhere. It has got to change in accordance with the conditions obtaining from area to area, taking into account the fact that our country is practically a continent where conditions differ from place to place and the needs have got to be met like that. And that suggestion is, therefore, will taken care of.

I come to rural telecommunication. This is the major problem which we have been facing. Well, I have only to inform the House that in 1980, we had set up a Task Force under one of our officers, Dr. Hajela. He made a very detailed study and submitted a report on giving effective telecommunication service in the rural areas. The Sarin Committee had examined it and completely approved all the proposals that have been made therein. Now, what we see is, we started a small exchange of 10 or 25 lines and we put a line man there. If a telephone goes out of order, there is no means to inform the exchange. Only one line man would be there. He cannot go and collect the whole thing. So, a sort of mess is there. Therefore, the telecommunication system in the rural areas does happen to be at times, very much cut down. This is a technical problem and a technical difficulty.

The proposition put forth is that there is what we call, Integrated Digital Telecommunication Service. Under that, we take one districts as a compact district. In that district, there may be small exchanges. Under the proposal, the small exchanges, manual or other one, must be replaced by the digital small exchanges. This must be connected with each other by a chain of line, that is, radio line. There must be a compact line, completely compact not depending on overhead-wires necessarily. This sort of system must be connected with the rest of the country. It is a phased programme. Under the Sixth Five Year Plan, 18 districts have been taken up for this programme. This has been accepted and during this year, we propose to take up 4 districts. This is what subject to the availability of the equipments. I am only saying that this rural telecommunication system and service to the rural areas, is a problem. We are aware of that and we have already addressed ourselves to it. A detailed plan has

been prepared and we hope that on the basis of the proposal, by 1995, all the districts throughout the country can be covered by this Digital Transmission System.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna) : What are the 18 districts ?

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : The 18 districts are :

For the year — 4 districts. Agra, 1982-83 Mathura, Alleppey and Kolaba.

For 1983-84 — 6 districts. Barmer, Bhopal-Sehore, Jalpaiguri, Kohima, Nadiad & Belgaum.

For 1984-85 — 8 districts. Krishna, North Lakhimpur, Mehsana, Murshidabad, Koraput, South Arcot-Pondy, Sangrur, Katihar-Purnea.

(Interruptions)

I did not want to read it. These are the proposals. I am only saying that this can be increased if our production capacity comes up. I am only saying that the telecommunication in the rural area is a major challenge that we are meeting and facing. We have got into that area because the rural area is becoming economically active.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa) : What about the efficacy of the system ? Is it well proved ?

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : This will be the most efficient system because it is digital and the transmission is done by the radio line and V.H.F. system. This will certainly be the most efficient system. That is how it has been evaluated. This is not the last word about it. I am

only saying that the rural telecommunication problem was gone into by us in 1980. A committee was appointed ; a complete report has been collected and action is being taken. The Sarin Committee also went into the report. There is nothing to differ on the proposal. We accept it and proceed with it subject to the availability of the equipments for which we are expanding our factories. This is all I wanted to say, Sir.

Even in 1981-82, we opened 625 small exchanges in the rural areas as against the targeted number of 510. But, as I said, these small exchanges cannot be the real best because there are so many difficulties for these small exchanges to keep communication with one another.

Another point which was made much of was about wrong calls. Wrong calls are there. I do get wrong connections. Recently, I inaugurated an STD service from some place in Andhra Pradesh. I put across the call. The inauguration was by talking to the Chief Minister of Karnataka. I dialled and I landed in Madras. But then the person who stood by me said, "You put your finger on the wrong number." The Minister of Communication dialled a number before a huge public with all the officers watching, I dialled wrongly and I landed in Madras rather than in Bangalore. Then, when they said number by number, carefully I dialled and I landed in Karnataka, on the table of the Chief Minister of Karnataka, and I talked to him.

Here, I wish only to emphasize that it so happens with subscribers also. This is not an exaggeration I am saying. For example, in Japan, they say, their system is absolutely perfect. But only 80 per cent of the calls come through and the rest of them land wrongly. They say, this is because of the fault of subscribers.

[Shri C.M. Stephen]

It does happen. We have got a system; we evaluate. For example, in Delhi, our officers in the course of a month have got to put through 30,000 calls and the report has to be given as to how many calls have landed on the wrong number. In Calcutta, it is being done. In Calcutta, it is 0.48 per cent—I am sorry, I am again giving the percentages—of the calls that landed on the wrong number; Bombay—5.5 per cent and so on. On an average, it is 3 calls out of every 1000 calls that land on wrong number. Wrong calls are there. This is because of the equipment failure.

The Estimates Committee stated, and somebody quoted it, that we are making a profit of Rs. 25 lakhs by wrong calls. I would only submit this. I have just made an analysis of it. Rs. 25 lakhs I am making profit which means about 50 lakh calls. I have got 25 lakhs of telephones in the country. 50 lakhs of wrong calls on 25 lakh telephones means 2 wrong calls per telephone, per year. It has been said that this is something for which compensation must be given. That comes to Re. 1/-. The Estimates Committee has stated that for this I must give compensation. It comes to Re. 1/-. This is what it comes to. Let us not take it to an absurd limit.

It does happen; in the system, it happens. We cannot help it. I am only saying that we are monitoring as to how many of the calls are landing in the wrong manner. Even the Estimates Committee's estimate was Rs. 25 lakhs which when computed comes to 2 wrong calls per year, per telephone. This means that on certain telephones, the wrong calls may be more and on certain telephones, there may be no wrong calls at all. Otherwise, this average cannot be struck that way.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Has it got any connection with the wrong person?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Telepathically, it may be so.

Another point was made about the telegraph delays. There are telegraph delays. I must not claim that it has been brought completely under control. But I must say that we have brought it under some control. We have got telegraph offices. This is a point which the House will realise. We have got regular departmental offices. D.T.O. CTO 427 in number. We have got combined Offices 30,322 in number. These combined Offices are working in the village areas. These are Branch Post Offices. They are small offices which are working only for a limited time. If a telegram lands up there when that office is not working, during its non-working time, it will not be received. That will just be stopped there.

If a telegram goes from one Departmental office to the other, it can go fast.

But if it is not covered by one of these 30,000 and odd combined offices, delay is unavoidable.

There are so many other factors which come into the picture.

This delay may become very acute or there may be artificial delays created. Sometimes a telegram may be given but the staff may not be sending it out or the staff may send it in a circuitous manner. All those things are there.

We are streamlining the whole thing. An Order was issued last year that a telegram which was delivered at a particular office, if it stays there for more than 3 hours, it must be collected back immediately and must be sent by the next available plane to the next metropolitan area where it has got to go. It cannot be kept pending there. For a few weeks, this was done. We have got our aeroplanes connecting the different

cities in a large number. The result was that the telegrams were being removed and were being shunted out to Bombay, to Madras and to different stations and distribution took place. Now, as a result of this, we are able to pay full attention and the telegrams started moving out on the wire and today I could say that the heavy transmission by postal service and by the aeroplane is fast fading out. According to the latest figures available, in many of the stations there is no postal transmission of the telegraph service. It is going on wire. The quantum of the telegrams that go by postal service and by aeroplane has come down drastically and this trend is being kept up.

There is another mechanical device which is being in use today. We are now trying it in Madras. The device is this. Telegram is given. This is known as Store and Forward System. This device was manufactured by the Electronics Corporation of India, our own Company, not a communication factory, but Government of India's company (ECIL). They manufactured it. If a telegram is given, it is pushed across and if the channel is not available. That would be stored up. No human agency is necessary. The entire message would be stored up in the next station. The message is pushed automatically across to the next area as and when the channel is available and it will reach the next area. I have received reports that this system is fairly successful. It is working fairly satisfactorily. If that is so, then, it will be produced in larger numbers and that alone would be the most effective solution to the problem of delays. The system of sending telegrams through the telegraph service is being wound up to a great extent.

About 630 lakh telegrams are being booked and are being sent across throughout the country and out of

this, 40% are sent through the combined post offices. You may kindly understand this point also.

The most vigorous attack was made from the other side on our so-called censoring. We do not do any censoring. We are a very innocent Department. We do not interfere in anybody's affairs. We do not poke our nose into the affairs of anybody. The letters and parcels etc. are received in trust and safely passed on to the people.

There are certain statutory provisions. This matter came up. Shri Bhogendra Jha moved a Bill and on that I have put across whatever argument I had to.

Another Bill is coming from Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. I would reserve whatever I have to say on that.

I do not like to restate the arguments I already stated. I would rather leave it at that. It is the Act passed by this Parliament which is today in force. This particular provision was amended in 1972. Upto that, anybody could censor to any extent. In 1972 it was amended to make it justiciable, to make it compulsory that if any specified officer wants to tap a telephone or if he wants to intervene with respect to the correspondence of anybody, there must be a written order giving the reasons why he wants to come into the picture which means, my friends will agree, it has been made justiciable. If anybody has got any doubt as to whether his telegram or letter is being interfered with, any court can ask me to produce that order and to examine whether that order has been well based and whether it can be sustained. I cannot just go in and pick up a letter that way. If I do that, it is punishable under the Postal Act, it is punishable under the Telegraphs Act. Anybody who interferes with the secrecy of this is liable

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

to be punished with imprisonment, unless it be that an order is issued by the Home Ministry in the Central Government or in the different State Governments, a written order, giving the reasons as to why a particular person's telegram or letter will have to be interfered with; only then, we are entitled to go into that. This was amended in 1972 after we came into power. It is not the British Government's law which is there today; it is the law that was passed by Parliament in 1972 which is in force today. I do not want to add anything more than that.

It was aired that the Scheduled Castes, Federation must be recognised.....

AN HON. MEMBER : Union.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN :...Union must be recognised.

There is a standing instruction—not exactly recognition because that is not the trade union concept—that, if this Federation has anything to say they must be received, their letters must be received; there is a standing instruction to that effect not only in my Ministry but also in the Ministry of Railways.

As far as the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, I think, my Ministry is second to none in taking solicitous care about their rights. In many cases I have taken the stand that, if a particular number of posts are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and if those persons are available, then they must be taken. I put this argument to some of my officers : "Suppose we want a certain set of people and they are not found to be qualified enough; are we going abroad to collect those persons? We collect our own people and carry on with them. In the same manner, if a particular segment or percentage is

reserved, then the effort must be to ensure that they get those posts if persons are available, not to find reasons to deny but to take them in." The result is that, in my Department, in 1980 the total number of posts de-reserved was 139 and in 1981 it has come down to 120. That trend will be kept up. As far as 'C' and 'D' posts are concerned, much more than 15 per cent, they are already having. As far as 'B' is concerned, twelve per cent is there; there is a shortfall of three per cent. As far as Group 'B' is concerned, this has got to be given to us by the UPSC and that does not take place, not because of any wrong on the part of the UPSC, but it is because proper recruitment had not taken place in the basic cadre so much so that number cannot be recruited by the UPSC. This position is being rectified. We are extremely solicitous about the rights of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people in our Ministry. Every file of ours will bear out that we are much more solicitous than anybody also in implementing the spirit of the provisions of the Constitution and in implementing the spirit of the policy enunciated by the Parliament; it is being done fully, to the extent possible.

The next one is, they want information about the Asian Games, what all we are doing. Everything is being done. The Asian Games will get the best of communication service when they start. I do not want to go into the details.

The next information asked was about the INSAT which is now in the orbit. This comes under the Space Department. I do not want to go into that. All I want to say is that, as far as our Ministry is concerned, 28 earth stations are ready.

The work is over and they are absolutely ready and ready to be commissioned. Only the INSAT

must be in position properly. There is some snag about the INSAT which let us hope and pray, will be overcome because one antenna has not opened up yet. They are struggling to open it up as was reported in the papers. We have put a lot of money in it and we have calculated the whole thing on the basis of this communication service and it is my hope and prayer that nothing will go wrong with respect to that. Results will be known in two or three days.

Finally, staff matters were mentioned very much. There are two types. I would like to enunciate my policy as far as this is concerned. My friends are saying that I am a trade unionist and there need be no worry, that I am a trade unionist and that a trade unionist must behave in such a manner and all those observations were made. There are two types of issues. One is the general issue and the other is the individual issue. The individual issues, the Unions are not entitled to take up and I am enforcing that very vigorously and very rigorously. I have also instituted what is known as the Grievance Cell throughout the country and everywhere. The staff members can go to that and it must be attended to. If there is a delay, then they can go to the Grievance Cell and that must be attended to and a report has to come to the Directorate regularly as to how many grievances are pending. This is our policy. I have told them that if a staff member brings up a grievance, to the extent possible bend backwards to meet his demand unless it is absolutely illegitimate. This has got to be attended to and this is being attended to. This is a new arrangement we have brought about.

As far as the general issues are concerned, there is a standing arrangement by which the Joint Consultative Machinery is there. Discussions are taking place and it

is my proud privilege to claim that my Ministry, whatever be the conditions in other Ministries, do vigorously and very very punctually see to it that the Department Council meetings are being held and things are being discussed and whenever there is a difference of opinion, there is an outlet of the thing going to arbitration and the moment the arbitration award is given, we are implementing it even if it affects our services very badly. But then there is a difference between the interests of the staff and the interests of the persons in charge of the Unions. We proceed on the basis of co-operation. I have been expecting that co-operation would be forthcoming. I have held meetings with the Unions but it is my disappointment that either the co-operation is not forthcoming or the writ of the Union to co-operate for increasing efficiency does not run through the rank and file and this is the unfortunate situation in which we are to-day. I am entrusted with this Department and I have got to serve the people. Therefore, wherever the co-operation of the Union is coming, it is my job to see that the things are running and steps have got to be taken. On that I am absolutely firm and we are going on that.

Now certain matters were mentioned—the strike of the 19th. I have got the figures here. For the strike on the 19th we have to take certain steps only in certain areas. No union went on strike and some people became over-clever in certain stations to go on strike and to demonstrate that they were going on strike. Calcutta—3452 did not turn up for work. Calcutta, you know, has got a large number of people. But only 3452 people did not turn up for work. They say, breakdown in transport. Breakdown in transport did not affect the people. They came and a huge majority came. Only 3452 people stayed away. GMT, Madras—13. PMG, Madras 2; PMG, Bhubaneswar—

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

only 3 people stayed away. PMG, Trivandrum—163. ... (*Interruptions*). What I am saying is that it is this small number of people who chose to stay away. In spite of the Union saying that there shall be no strike, they chose to stay away.

They chose to stay away. I ordered that their pay would not be given. I also ordered that the break in service would be imposed. But, I have said that if they write a letter saying that they were not striking work, then, they would be taken at their face value and the break in service would be lifted. But, the salary cut would remain. This is nothing against trade unionism. The trade unions do not go on strike; but, some people became very clever and they became a union themselves and went on strike. How do you think, I must treat them?—The treatment would only be in the manner in which it has been directed—the break in service must be lifted if they say that they were not striking work.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Did they write to the department that they were not participating or something like that?

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : They did not write. It was an illegal strike.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I was asking you—did they write to your department saying that they were not going on strike? How can you then take action against them?

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : Because we have taken it as a collective action. I had stated that if everybody writes saying that it is not a collective action, then the break in service will not be imposed. We will not go further into that. We will take them on their words. The break in service will not be

imposed—no work, no pay—and the pay will not be given. No allowance or pay will be given.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It had led to dismissals also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You come to the point.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : It is an illegal action and we have got a stay also. We know all these things. (*Interruptions*) What do you know about the trade union rules and regulations or about the trade union rights?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Well, Sir, there is no point of dispute here. If anybody says that he was not on strike, the break in service will not be imposed. If anybody did not turn up for the work, I shall not pay him. This is a simple thing. That will remain.

Now, Sir, mention was made about the rotational transfers from this side as well as from that side saying that the people have got their link up with the merchants and they have got their vested interests and so the people are suffering. I may say here that the service transfers are an absolute must. These rotational transfers have, therefore, been revived. But, it has been made very very mild. What is the instruction? We have stated that if a person is there in his tenure for a four year period, then, he becomes liable to be transferred which means thousands of them will have to be transferred. There would be a large number of them. But, I have stated by my order that if an officer is satisfied that the retention of that employee in that station will not affect the services, he is free to keep him in service and he need not be transferred. It is expected that only

a limited number of people will be affected. Already, some people have been transferred. About 100 people were transferred in Kerala. Only such a small number of them had to be transferred. Now, it is for this House to tell me whether, if an officer who is in charge of this says or feels that here is a particular operator, who has got a link with certain people, is manipulating, whose retention will affect the subscribers, is it that I should keep him there should I not have the freedom to transfer such a person? Is it highly discriminatory? (*Interruptions*) Anyway, the point is that transfer liability is there. There are certain people who are transferred within the district; certain persons within the State and certain others all over the country. A small number of lowpaid employees will be transferred only within the district or the division—from one exchange to the other. Sir, I must make it clear that the rotation transfer orders which have been issued will stay, come what may and they will be implemented. They cannot be altered. If they are going to be altered then the whole system will collapse and the service will suffer. Therefore, I would beseech the approval of the House for that; otherwise I will not be able to make the service better. (*Interruptions*) We do not want blood of anybody. Instead of suspending him we give him another station to work and show his efficiency.

Sir, a word about the meetings. There are certain wrong tendencies developing. Posters are being pasted on the walls of the offices. Union flags are being flown in the offices. The whole atmosphere is being vitiated. These unions hold their meetings in the premises. Sir, I was myself a trade unionist. Many trade unions are there. I am sure they can find a little place where they can hold their working committee or other meetings. What is the necessity that these should be held in the premises of the establish-

ment. We have sixty-four trade unions. If I am to allow all the sixty-four trade unions to hold their meetings in the Exchange buildings or the Post Office buildings then there will not be a single day free of these meetings.

Sir, P&T Service is an essential service and it is treated as out of bounds for extraneous elements. It has got to be kept like that. I have said earlier that it must be kept very much like a temple. It is a Government of India establishment and the only flag which is entitled to fly there is the national flag of India and no other flag is allowed to fly in the establishments of P&T. If anybody wants to fly their flag they may do it on the offices of INIUC or AITUC but as far as Government of India establishments are concerned the only flag which can fly there is the national flag. Also you cannot deface it. In the Postal Act there is provision that it shall not be defaced. I am coming before the House for incorporating the same provision in the Telegraph Act also prohibiting the defacing of walls with all sorts of things. Every union has got its own Notice Board. They can put it there. If there are demands the same can be met. Negotiations are taking place. We are making our best efforts to look after the interests of the staff but I must make it clear that demands in a considered manner can be talked across but if an attempt is made to hold the people to ransom and to ask me to bend to a demand then I will not be prepared to bend to the demand. The whole thing has been handed over to us to serve the people.

Nobody can enter the establishment and block the service of the establishment. Unless we do this the proper functioning of this Department will become difficult. I will request the Hon. Members that this cooperation must be given to me. I do not want to take more

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

time of the House. We have already taken certain steps and certain steps are in the offing. In the coming year certain important developments are going to take place. In the coming year we will be providing three lakhs lines of exchange capacity and 6 lakhs of additional telephone connections. Four telex exchanges of electronic type will be installed. We are going to introduce a new innovation known as the multi-axial radio system. For example, in Mizoram or some other hilly area, you just cannot get across by the overhead lines, and this is a new system which will be very helpful. We have imported the first system, which is working on the radio system. By this system, telephone subscribers will be connected to the main exchange within 25 kms. area. This is the only answer for the problems of the hilly areas. Twelve such systems have been imported and will be introduced in the coming year. An electronic telex exchange is also being opened up in Bombay this month. We are going on to the digital electronic age.

Our expansion programme is going ahead. Work on the Rae Bareilly factory expansion for 2 lakh lines is going ahead on schedule, and the production also, I suppose, will start ahead of schedule. We have tendered for the Palghat factory expansion and it is being processed. Tenders have also been floated for launching out production programme for one million electronic lines per year. Factories will have to be started for that. We wanted to start one factory first and the second next; but the Sarin Committee has recommended that both the factories must start together. We are making an effort for this purpose. Anyway, we are on the threshold of great expansion, because the demands are going up and we are determined to meet them. We are trying to meet the demands by importing the required equipment during the interreg-

num. We have a definite programme to make ourself self-sufficient in the field of transmission system, switching system and other systems and we are trying our best in that regard.

That is all that I have got to say. As I said in the coming year, there will be a tremendous expansion in the telecommunication system.

I would like to conclude here with my thanks for all the comments that have been made by the Hon. Members. I can assure all the Hon. Members who have participated in the debate and even those who have given notices of cut motions, that we will write to them from the Department and tell them as to what exactly the position is with regard to the various points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Communications to the vote of the House together unless any Hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions be put separately.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Communications to the vote of the House : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1983, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands No. 14 to 18 relating to the Ministry of Communications."

The motion was adopted.

*Demands for Grants, 1982-83 in respect of the Ministry of Communications
voted by Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16th March, 1982		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Communications					
14.	Ministry of Communications	54,10,000	6,28,83,000	2,70,47,000	31,44,17,000
15.	Overseas Communications Service	4,66,54,000	1,50,00,000	23,32,69,000	7,50,00,000
16.	Post and Telegraphs Working Expenses	1,81,73,93,000	—	9,08,69,64,000	—
17.	Posts and Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriation to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	50,48,12,000	—	2,52,40,62,000	—
18.	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	—	91,22,25,000	—	4,56,11,25,000

***DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1982-83**
CONTD.

(ii) **MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND**
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 58 to 60 relating to the Ministry of Industry and Demand Nos. 81 and 82 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines which can be discussed till six p.m. today only when guillotine will take place.

Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated, may, if they desire, to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions to be moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officers at the Table without delay.

Motions moved :

- (i) "That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in

the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1983, in respect of the Heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 58 to 60 relating to the Ministry of Industry."

- (ii) "That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1983, in respect of Heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 81 and 82 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines.

Demands for Grants, 1982-83 in respect of Ministry of Industry and Ministry of Steel and Mines submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16th March, 1982		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Industry					
58.	Ministry of Industry	73,92,000	—	3,69,61,000	—
59.	Industries	8,70,16,000	62,94,46,000	27,50,82,000	3,14,72,31,000
60.	Village and Small Industries	14,85,47,000	14,35,75,000	74,27,38,000	71,78,75,000
Ministry of Steel and Mines					
81.	Department of Steel	62,46,000	91,66,46,000	3,12,31,000	4,58,32,29,000
82.	Department of Mines	14,70,04,000	39,19,17,000	69,15,17,000	1,62,85,83,000

*Moved with the Recommendation of the President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now Shri K.C. Halder will speak.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, we are now discussing the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of Steel and Mines together. You know, Sir, that iron and steel and mineral products are the main ingredients for industrial and economic development and for self-reliance. So, these two Ministries are playing a vital role in our economy.

Sir, Government is claiming that about 8% industrial growth has been achieved, but actually I doubt whether it has been reflected in production. This growth may be due to rise in prices of industrial products. This is the real fact.

Sir, Government is encouraging export-oriented economy and industry giving huge amount of export subsidy to exporters and industrialists from the public exchequer. More than 50% of our population is living below the poverty line. They have no purchasing capacity at all. As a result of encouraging the export-oriented economy, domestic market is shrinking. You are depending on exports with export subsidy.

If Government can implement radical land reforms and raise the standard of those people who are living below the poverty line, domestic market will expand, there will be no recession, closed factories will be opened and hundreds of new factories will come up and lakhs of unemployed youths will gain employment. This is the way to progress. But in reality what you are doing is that you are securing IMF loan and efforts are being made by the foreign multi-national companies to get a share of market in the Indian economy following the liberalisation of import policy. The import policy will greatly affect the concept of self-reliance and reduce the rate of

increase in production. Even some of the items produced by BHEL are being allowed to be imported by the Government. Some of the items of steel produced in our country, were allowed to be imported resulting in excessive stock of steel items in steel stock yards. This you have admitted in reply to my starred question today.

In this background several multi-national companies have already sent their representatives to India to explore additional markets for their products. This is a dangerous trend and the Government should carefully keep an eye on their activities.

The Research and Development Wing of the BHEL has been kept in suspended animation. Instead of developing indigenous technology, we are relying more and more on Siemens multi-national company for producing new items. When power generation in India is extremely low, what is the idea of taking contract for power projects in other countries? Sir, on some of the foreign contracts taken by the BHEL it had incurred losses, while Siemens earns profits.

Due to your industrial policy during the last two years, the big monopoly houses have grown in the country. The assets of big monopoly companies have increased by 500 crores of rupees in one year alone.

The Industrial Policy Resolution is now being given a new twist, to help the monopoly concerns. The tax concessions given by Government to the big business houses were not ploughed back in industry, but diverted to some other concerns. An enquiry conducted by the Reserve Bank of India in the early '70s, pointed this out; another enquiry, if conducted now, will further prove the point that Government is planning to give more and more concessions to the same industrial houses. Government's recent attitude of not taking over the sick units in the

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

public sector, but to hand them over to the private sector. will only strengthen the grip of the monopoly houses over the economy.

In this connection, I would like to mention something regarding Hindustan Pilkington Glass Ltd. This matter was also discussed here. (Interruptions) Government of West Bengal requested the Central Government to take over this company. But, for two years, the factory has been kept closed by the management. Earlier, I mentioned that about 20 workers have died of starvation. Government's answer was not positive. They have not yet taken over Hindustan Pilkington Glass Ltd.

With regard to motor or machinery, previously it was agreed that Government would take it over. BHEL also had agreed to take it over. But Government has not yet given its consent to it.

With regard to National Rubber Manufacturers, Incheck Tyres, West Bengal Government had requested for their nationalization. We have also written to the Hon. Minister seeking nationalization, but Government has not yet agreed to the proposal.

Now about the performance of the public sector undertakings. Recent figures on the performance of the public sector concerns and enterprises during 1980-81 make a dismal reading. In 1980-81, the 168 Central undertakings had incurred a loss of about Rs. 182 crores, after tax payment. It is twice the amount of the earlier year, i.e. 1979-80. If we see the figures before tax payment, we will see a profit of only Rs. 40 crores; i.e. the profit will be only 0.2%—you have invested Rs. 20,000 crores in them.

In 1980-81, it was Rs. 40 crores before tax payment. You can verify my figure. But why should such

things happen in the public sector? It is so because there are no efficient officers leading these concerns. There is also no coordination between the different Ministries with regard to public undertakings

Due to this mismanagement there is no proper implementation of expansion, modernisation, and proper programme for maintenance also. Why are you incurring losses? You are incurring losses because of under-utilization of the rated capacity. In the Heavy Engineering in Ranchi, under-utilization of capacity is growing, about 30-35 per cent. This is wastage of investment and about 70 per cent of the investment has been written off by the losses. So, you should try to improve the working of the public sector and reduce the under-utilization of capacity. Unless this is done, the public sector cannot perform its own role in our economy.

There are Trojan horses. Even the Nagaland Paper and Pulp factory has not yet been commissioned although 10-12 years have passed. If you enquire about it you will find that the private sector paper mill owners are helping indirectly appointment of officers who are not interested that this public sector paper pulp company should be commissioned. So, you should enquire into the matter.

Not only that, there is a contract labour system in BHEL. In Delhi, in the Head Office, sweepers are under contract system. Even the security staff is also under the contract labour system. If the permanent and perennial jobs in the public sector are done by the contract workers, then what will happen in the private sector you can imagine, you can understand. So, all contract labourers engaged in jobs which are permanent and perennial in nature should be made permanent.

Small scale industry is being given a step-motherly treatment. While they are denied bank credit, marketing facilities, adequate supply of raw material, factory site, etc., the big business houses are allowed to make inroads in to their market and throw

14.59 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED *in the Chair*]

them out. The monopoly houses and big industrialists are also coming in the field of small scale industry in *benami* and some other names. D. I. C. are not functioning properly. It was said that under one roof, this small scale industry will be given consultancy service, raw material, finance and technical know-how. If they function properly, then the small scale industry can come up in different sectors of our country.

Handloom and tiny industries are the worst sufferers.

15.00 hrs.

The handloom weavers have to pay a high price for yarn and colour, etc. and find it extremely difficult to economically sell their products in the market.

In this connection I want to mention regarding the Beedi Industry. It is a small scale industry, but there also in the beedi industry, many big people are engaged which is also a cottage industry, or a small scale industry. Similar is the case of cigarettes. You have mentioned that the biscuit companies should be in the small sector, but here also multi-national and big companies are encroaching.

Regarding matches, you know that the match industry is a cottage industry, but it is also facing difficulties. WIMCO was allowed further expansion. It is a multi-national company and now 60 per cent of the

matches are produced by this monopoly concern. If this is the treatment which small scale industries get from the Government, how can these labour intensive small scale and cottage industries survive?

We the people of West Bengal and the Government of West Bengal demanded one paper mill in North Bengal; an electronic complex at Salt Lake, Calcutta; Coal-based Chemical Industries at Asansol, Raniganj Coal belt; Petro-chemical Complex at Haldia; Ship repairing factory at Haldia and a Tyre factory at Durgapur. But you have not yet given the licences. So, the licensing system should be changed.

I think that if any State Government sponsors any industry then the licence should be given as early as possible and the State Governments should have some say regarding the sanction of industrial licence for any industry in the State.

The Government should take the responsibility of industrialisation of the backward areas. And even though you are giving concessions to the industrialists to run or set up industries in the backward areas they are not coming forward to set up industries in the backward areas.

Sir, Bankura and Purulia, these two districts in West Bengal are backward areas and the Government should come forward to set up industries in these two backward areas and to take the responsibility of industrialisation.

Sir, in this connection, I want to mention that for improvement of this area, one railway connection from Raniganj, via Mejia to Bankura is necessary. I earlier requested Shri Charanjit Chanana that the Industry Ministry should also contact the Railway Ministry so that the infrastructure is provided. It is correct that these

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

small and medium industries can come up in the districts of Bankura and Purulia, but I feel the Hon. Minister Mr. Tiwari is a very soft spoken and learned man and hope that he would take up this matter about the construction of the railway line from Raniganj to Bankura via Mejia. He should take up the matter with the Railway Ministry so that this can come up. The Government of West Bengal has also written to the Railway Minister about this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have got 29 minutes. You have already taken 20 minutes. You have got only nine more minutes. Another name is of Shrimati Gopalan.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : She is not here.

The cashew and coir industry of Kerala is facing crisis. You know that both these industries are labour-intensive industries. Due to mechanisation, coir industry is facing difficulty. Thousands of workers have become jobless. This labour-intensive industry should get protection from the Industry Ministry so that small and tiny industries are not consumed by mechanised industries. I hope, the Government will come forward to save the coir industry of Kerala.

The States of the North Eastern Region like Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Arunachal have been neglected so far. In order to remove regional imbalance, special steps should be taken by the Government to have industrial growth in this area.

The save the country from loot and plunder by the multi-nationals and monopoly capitalists, I would demand that at least the multi-national companies and the industries of the monopoly capitalists should be nationalised. This would be a right step for the progress of the country.

Coming to steel industry, the pricing policy in steel and import liberalisation are ruining the steel industry. You have allowed Tatas to produce the best of the product-mix. This de-control and pricing policy have helped the Tatas at the cost of the public sector steel plants. So, this pricing policy and decontrol of steel should be withdrawn.

I feel that the import liberalisation of 100 items as a part of OGL policy is not a wise decision. This should be withdrawn because it will help unscrupulous traders. They will import the items which we produce in our country. And that will harm our steel industry.

As I am from Durgapur, I would like to mention the condition of the Durgapur Steel Plant. I want to quote from the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. This report is upto 30-4-1978. It says that the total investment is of the order of Rs. 303.75 crores and the accumulated losses are Rs. 233.54 crores. That is about 77 per cent of the investment. Without expansion, Durgapur Steel Plant cannot survive. What is the policy of the Government in this connection?

There is the Wheel and Axle Plant at Durgapur. And the present policy of the Railway Ministry is such that while they are prepared to pay a higher price for the import of wheel and axle from other countries, they are not prepared to pay a proper price for the wheel and axle manufactured by Durgapur Steel. In this context, I do not think it is proper to establish another wheel and axle plant, because the existing plant at Durgapur can meet the requirements by increasing its capacity.

Coming to Alloy Steel, it is a very good unit where the workers are the best in the country. Its product has a very good market. But due to utter neglect and improper maintenance, political considerations and

anti-union policy of the management, they are not taking up proper programme for expansion, and that is why this plant is not coming up to the mark. I would request the Minister to look into the matter properly.

British experts have recommended the expansion of the Durgapur Steel Plant, which was approved by SAIL. This file is lying with the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry. Unless the expansion programme is implemented, Durgapur Steel and Alloy Steel cannot perform their proper role in our economy.

Coming to the cintering plant of IISCO, the management has agreed to it and send a proposal to SAIL. Government have not yet sanctioned it. I request that it may be expedited.

The Hindustan Steel Construction Company have retrenched a number of workers. Since the Vizag plant is coming up, instead of retrenching these workers, they can be absorbed there.

Coming to the performance of the public sector steel plants, it is mentioned at page 44 of the Report that in 1980-81 the net profit is Rs. 1.01 crores. In the same year, Tatas earned a profit of more than Rs. 40 crores, and that too with old machinery. In 1981-82 SAIL earned a profit of Rs. 15 crores in 9 months. But, during the same period, Tatas earned Rs. 100 crores. What is the reason for this? The steel plants under SAIL are able to utilize only 60 to 75 per cent of their rated capacity, whereas Tatas have been able to reach 103 per cent of their rated capacity. This is why Tatas are earning a profit, when the public sector steel plants are running at a loss.

Here I would like to mentioned the plight of the steel re-roller

industry. They are only producing 17 per cent of their capacity, but still you are allowing the Tatas modernisation and expansion to produce 40,000 metric tonnes of bars and rods when our re-roller mills can produce them as they have got a lot of unutilised capacity. Why are you giving this to the monopoly houses? They can go to the production of sophisticated things. So, I want to say that re-roller mills should be allowed to produce these rods and bars and they should not be given to Tatas. Otherwise, re-roller mills will have to be closed.

Regarding coal-washeries, previously coal-washeries were under HSL, which was under the Steel Ministry. But you have given the management of the coal-washeries to the BCCL. You sometimes say that production is not coming up because of shortage of power, coal and wagons. Now, I say that these coal-washeries are of Hindustan Steels Limited and it should be brought to your Ministry under the SAIL (*Interruptions*).

Dr. Bhoi and myself are in the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Steel and Mines. So, both of us can understand each other.

Sir, Bolani Iron Ore mines are under Durgapur Steel Plants. The workers there have no housing facilities, no medical facilities and there are no educational facilities and no drinking water facilities for them. These Bolani Iron Ore mines are in Orissa and they are under the captive mines of Durgapur Steel Plant. So, the difficulties of the workers there should be looked into.

Regarding Kalta mines, they are under Rourkela Steel Plant. The management is not implementing the agreement reached with CIU. So, it should be implemented.

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

You know that in the Kolar Gold mines, the workers have to go deep into the ground by about 10,000 feet, but what is their minimum wage? They are getting 30 per cent less than the wage given to the coal mine workers.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Is the mine losing or is the mine a failure? Why are they getting 30 per cent less?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I am not the Minister. The Minister will reply to it.

You are giving export subsidy to the traders and monopoly capitalists and you are depriving the miners, those who are working in difficult conditions, going 10,000 feet below the ground, which is the deepest coal mine in the world. But they are not getting the same wages as the coal mine workers. So, you should consider about this seriously.

Another point is, you have given consultancy of Vizag Steel Plant to Dastur & Company. At that time the Public Undertakings Committee of Parliament passed some strictures against Dastur & Co., who are the consultants for Alloy Steel Plant. MECON is the Consultancy firm for our public sector undertakings which are setting up steel plants. So, why are you not giving the consultancy work to MECON in respect of the Vizag Steel Plant? You should not have given the Consultancy to Dastur & Co. So, you should consider this.

I come to the question of manganese mines. The workers are suffering from the evil effects of poisonous dust.

The recommendations made by the Government in their report 20 years back have not been implemented in so far as manganese is concerned.

Yesterday, Shri Ramavatar Shastri mentioned about the mines in Kolhan area — i.e. Districts of Chiabasa, Khuntipani, Jhinkpani, etc. There are 250 mines. These are operated by the contractors. They do not pay minimum wages to the tribal workers. The tribal people are affected. They are not rehabilitated. They are not given job. There is no drinking water, no education facility, no medical care for them. Therefore, I would say that all the 250 mines in Kolhan area should be nationalised and the tribal people should be given proper job, housing facilities, etc. I would rather demand that all the mines in the mining sector should be nationalised. The mines should not be given to the contractors.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Their land should be given to them.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Prof. Ranga is correct that their land should also be given to them.

I demand that the industries of the multi-nationals and the monopoly capitalists should be nationalised and the entire mine sector should be nationalised in the interest of national progress and self reliance.

श्री जेनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : सभापति जी, मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि आज उत्तर-प्रदेश के एक बहुत ही सुयोग्य व्यक्ति भारत के उद्योग मन्त्री हैं और मुझे आशा है कि वे कुछ ही दिनों में अपनी योग्यता को साबित कर चुके हैं। उनका भारत के बहुत ही बुद्धिमान व्यक्तियों में शुमार है।

हमारे देश की जो औद्योगिक नीति रही है, आज उसी का परिणाम है कि हम इतनी प्रगति कर सके हैं। किसी भी देश की प्रगति का उद्योग एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण अंग होता है। उद्योग से ही कृषि की प्रगति के लिए,

व्यापार की प्रगति के लिए, रोजगार की वृद्धि के लिए, लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ाने के लिए एक आधार बनता है।

आज हम कृषि के क्षेत्र में जो प्रगति किए हैं उसका श्रेय भी हमारी सरकार की अच्छी औद्योगिक नीति को जाता है। उसी प्रकार से आज देश में जो प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी बढ़ी है उसका श्रेय भी उद्योगों को जाता है।

हमारे देश में भारी उद्योग भी हैं, छोटे उद्योग भी हैं, घरेलू उद्योग भी हैं और किसी भी देश की औद्योगिक नीति की सफलता का पैमाना यह है कि इन तीनों क्षेत्रों में कैसे तालमेल बैठाया जाए। कैसे एक दूसरे के बीच समन्वय स्थापित किया जाए, क्योंकि इन तीनों क्षेत्रों के बीच अगर समन्वय स्थापित नहीं किया जायगा, खासकर भारी उद्योग अगर छोटे और घरेलू उद्योगों के बीच हस्तक्षेप करने लगेंगे तो फिर लोगों को रोजगार के कम मौके मिलेंगे।

हमारे देश में बड़ी आबादी है, इस लिए यहां रोजगार की बड़ी समस्या है। कैसे अधिक से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार दिया जाए, यह एक बड़ी समस्या है और रोजगार देने में जितने छोटे और घरेलू उद्योग सहायक होते हैं, उतने बड़े उद्योग सहायक नहीं होते।

सभापति महोदय, इसी तरह से बड़े उद्योगों को स्थापित करने के लिए क्षेत्रों के पिछड़ेपन का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए, क्योंकि जहाँ उद्योग लगते हैं वहाँ तरक्की होती है, वहाँ रोजगार फैलता है, वहाँ के लोगों में खुशहाली आती है। इसलिए किसी भी सरकार का यह ध्येय होना चाहिए कि बड़े उद्योग जिनमें करोड़ों रुपये की लागत लगती

है, ऐसे उद्योग क्षेत्रों के पिछड़ेपन को ध्यान में रखकर स्थापित किए जाने चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीति बहुत साफ रही है और बराबर इस सदन में और सदन के बाहर यह आश्वासन दिया गया कि बड़े उद्योग पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में ही लगाए जाएंगे, लेकिन सभापति जी, मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की तरफ जितना ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए था, उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, जो भी कारण हों, लेकिन भ्रम हम देखते हैं कि अब भी बड़े उद्योग उन स्थानों पर स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं जहाँ पहले से बड़े उद्योग मौजूद हैं। जाहिर है कि वहाँ उद्योग स्थापित करने में आसानी होगी, सस्ता भी पड़ेगा, और सुविधाएं भी मिलेंगी, लेकिन इससे पिछड़े क्षेत्र की उपेक्षा होती है। समय कम है, इसलिए मैं पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का नाम लेना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन मैं आपका ध्यान विशेष कर उत्तर-प्रदेश की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ।

आज पब्लिक सेक्टर का जिसना पैसा पूरे देश में लगा हुआ है, उसका केवल 4 प्रतिशत पैसा उत्तर प्रदेश में लगा हुआ है। जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी इस देश की बीस प्रतिशत है। इसके अलावा उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत सी क्षेत्रीय असमानताएं हैं, मन्त्री जी जानते हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश पर उनकी बड़ी ग्रिप रही है, उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए उन्होंने बड़ा काम किया है। स्वयं मेरे क्षेत्र के बारे में जितना मन्त्री जी जानते हैं उतना मैं भी नहीं जानता। मन्त्री जी को सारी चीजें मालूम हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से उनका ध्यान 1962 में स्थापित पटेल कमीशन की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ। 1962 में इसी सदन में पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों के बारे में सवाल उठाया गया, उनकी गरीबी के बारे में, उनके पिछड़ेपन के बारे में, वहाँ उद्योग-

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

धन्धे लगाने के लिए और उस समय पण्डित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के हस्तक्षेप के बाद एक पटेल कमेटी बनी। उस कमेटी में प्लानिंग कमीशन के उपाध्यक्ष श्री बी० पी० पटेल चेयरमैन थे। उस कमेटी ने पूर्वी उत्तर-प्रदेश के चार जिलों, गाजीपुर, आजमगढ़, देवरिया, जौनपुर का दौरा किया, स्टडी की और 1964 में जो उस कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट दी उसमें इन जिलों की ग्रंथ-व्यवस्था के बारे में कहा—

“By the closing year of the Second Five Year Plan, the State of Uttar Pradesh with a per capita income of Rs. 261 (national average being Rs. 330) was among the relatively less developed States of the country. The economy of the four districts under study was still poorer as reflected in the per capita income of merely Rs. 172. Structurally, the economy of these districts was more dependent on 60 per cent of the net output in these districts as compared to nearly 52 per cent in the State as a whole. The modern type of large scale factories are practically non-existent in these districts—except for a few sugar mills, the industrial activity being largely confined to traditional cottage and household units.”

1964 में यह रिपोर्ट दी गई थी। इसमें पन्द्रह चीनी मिलों का जिक्र किया गया है। इतनी ही मिलें इन चार जिलों में थीं। इनमें से से चौदह मिलें अकेले देवरिया में थीं। मेरे यहां गाजीपुर में बाद में एक चीनी मिल खोली गई जिसका उद्घाटन माननीय उद्योग मन्त्री जी जो उस समय वित्त मन्त्री थे उत्तर प्रदेश के उन्हीं के कर-कमलों के द्वारा किया गया। इसके बाद दो चार और चीनी मिलें दूसरे जिलों में खोली गईं लेकिन इनके अलावा कोई इण्डस्ट्री इन

चार जिलों में नहीं लगाई गई। कमेटी ने साफ तौर से अपनी रिकोमेंडेशन दी है। इण्डस्ट्रीज के बारे में साफ उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है :

“The industrial sector of the economy of these districts is very inadequately developed. This is reflected in the fact that in 1961, out of the total population of over 78 lakh persons in these four districts a little over 2 lakh persons worked in the industrial occupations. Even within this small industrial sector, the unorganised sector accounted for as high as 85 per cent of the total industrial employment. The only modern industry is the sugar industry consisting of 15 mills out of which 14 units are located in Deoria.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may try to conclude now.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : I am the first speaker from my party. I am entitled to half an hour. You don't give me even 20 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : 13 speakers are there. You have done your job very well.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : I have not done my job, I am yet to do it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister will study that report.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : He has already studied it, not once but several times.

बहुत सी सिकांरिशें हैं। सब कुछ पढ़ कर मैं आपका समय नहीं लेना चाहता। क्या सिकांरिश की है उसके बारे में ही मैं थोड़ा बता देना चाहता हूं। आखिर मैं जो

रिकोमेंडेशन उसने दी है, वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ :

“Industrial potentialities based on local resources, demand and labour skills as discussed earlier, are too meagre to meet the development requirement of the area. To bring the per capita income of this region at par with other parts of the State and the country, special efforts in investments both by the Centre as well as the State Government are necessary. The growth of population is so heavy that if the area is entirely left for development by the Private Sector, the development may not be quick enough to bring about the desired increase in the avenues of employment, income and standard of living. Heavy investments would, therefore, be necessary to achieve the desired results. The Central Government is already putting up heavy projects involving substantial investments, the locations of which are decided on various criteria. Keeping this in view, it is recommended that such of those projects which could be located in the backward areas including eastern U.P. may be located in this area.”

1964 में बहुत साफ उसने कहा था कि ये बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं। आज बात आइडेंटिफाई करने की की जाती है। ये जिले 1964 में ही आइडेंटिफाई हो चुके थे कि बैकवर्ड हैं। इनके बारे में रिकोमेंडेशन भी दे दी गई थी, प्लानिंग कमीशन ने कहा था कि यहां बड़ी-बड़ी इण्डस्ट्रीज लगाई जाएं।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप खत्म करें।

श्री जैनुल बशर : सभापति जी, यह बड़ी ज्यादाती होगी हमारे साथ।

सभापति महोदय : ज्यादाती नहीं हो रही है।

श्री जैनुल बशर : यह बड़ी ज्यादाती है, मैं पहला स्पीकर हूँ, आप 5-6 मिनट के बाद मुझे बैठने को कह रहे हैं, यह फेयर नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : 13 बोलने वाले हैं।

श्री जैनुल बशर : कितने ही हों, मैं पहले बोल रहा हूँ। यह मेरा सब्जैवट है। मैं आप से उम्मीद कर रहा था कि आप मुझे अधिक समय देंगे, आप मेरा ही समय नहीं दे रहे हैं।

श्री सत्यदेव सिंह : सभापति जी, क्या पहला स्पीकर होने से ही समय अधिक दिया जायेगा ?

श्री जैनुल बशर : हमेशा ऐसा हुआ है, नई ट्रेडीशन्स मत बनाइये।

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : It has been the practice for so many years.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I completely disagree with you on this point. I will give you time. But don't say that this is the practice.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : How can I speak if you intervene time again and again ? I was expecting better deal from you and you are doing such a thing for me.

नहीं साहब यह गलत है, कभी ऐसा नहीं हुआ है।

सभापति महोदय : टाइम अलाटेड है।

श्री जैनुल बशर : टाइम अलाटेड है; लेकिन यह तो गलत तरीका है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : What can I do ? I cannot allow other Members.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : You are sitting in the Chair. You can do anything. You are Almighty now. If you want to block me, you can block me.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : समा-पति जी, यह इस लिए आइडिएन्टीफाई करते हैं,

श्री जैनुल बशर : आप क्यों मुझे डिस्टर्व कर रहे हैं, मुझे तो चेयरमैन साहब ही नहीं बोलने दे रहे हैं ?

आचार्य भगवान देव : मैं इस लिए कह रहा हूँ कि आपने 3 बार मंत्री जी के बारे में कहा है कि वह मुझ से अधिक जानते हैं।

श्री जैनुल बशर : सबसे अधिक तो आप जानते हैं, इस सदन में और कोई नहीं जानता है। जब आप बोलेंगे तो बोल नहीं पायेंगे। कोई बहुत बड़ी आप की छवि नहीं है यहां पर। मैं बोल रहा हूँ, आप मुझे डिस्टर्व कर रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You go on speaking. I will not stop you. Your Members will suffer.

श्री जैनुल बशर : यह इनको रोक रहे हैं। ... जाने दीजिए मैं नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, मैं बैठा हूँ।

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : On behalf of the DMK Party, I rise to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry and Steel and Mines.

The core industry has been the victim of political vagaries during 1982-83. Sometimes this Department gets a fullfledged independent Cabinet Minister, sometimes an independent Minister, of State and sometimes it becomes an appendage

of the Ministry of Commerce or a some other Ministry.

Sometimes the steel plants in the public sector get much needed autonomy to achieve 100% utilisation of installed capacity. At other times, they simply become the hoarding units of either the Hindustan Steel or the Steel Authority of India Ltd.

The Heads of such monolithic organisations are unceremoniously eased out by those in authority. It is only proclaimed on public platforms that genuine steel technologists have become the Heads of SAIL. But immediately after a few months, it would be seen that they would be substituted by men born in steel mills of the public sector. I am constrained to make a reference to this paradox because such frequent changes to adversely affect the production programme and also the developmental programme of the steel industry as such.

This is evident from the fact that our steel production had remained at around 50 Kg. as against 600 Kg. in the industrially advanced countries of the world.

Lack of continuity of leadership at the top has led to many loopholes down the line of implementation of plan programmes. There is inordinate delay in completing the expansion programmes of Bokaro Steel Plant and Bhilai Steel Plant. The estimate cost of Rs. 1,378 crores in the case of Bokaro may go up to Rs. 2,000 crores because of this delay. Similarly, Rs. 1,582 crores for Bhilai may go up to Rs. 2,200 crores on account of such delays. Paradeep steel project is being shifted to some other place and there is agitation about it.

In the recent meeting of the National Development Council, the inept

functioning of State Electricity Boards was highlighted. In view of the requirement of public sector steel plants increasing from 500 MW to 630 MW in 1982-83, the DVC or the Orissa State Electricity Board or the M. P. Electricity Board cannot be depended upon to meet this power requirement. I would suggest that immediate steps be taken for installing more captive power units in the Steel Plants.

The total accretion of Rs. 411.44 crores in the Steel Development Fund as on 31-12-1981 shows how the consumers of non-priority categories of steel are being fleeced. Here I would like to sound a word of warning why funds from the Steel Development Fund should be given for compensating the main steel producers for increases in cost of production. The main steel producers either in the public sector or in the private sector should not be given such crutches; they should stand on their own legs.

Coming now to the question of distribution of steel, 6,319 million tonnes of ingot steel and 5,191 million tonnes of saleable steel during April-December, 1981, we have categorised the consumers as A, B, C and D. These consumers get only 30 per cent of the steel produced by the main steel plants after 70 per cent of the steel is given to the priority sectors like Defence, Irrigation, P & T, Railways, etc. Even though the policy of distribution has been liberalised, the house-builders are not getting steel ;. they have to buy steel in black market for completing their buildings. There is acute shortage of pig-iron, and the Government is importing two lakh tonnes with duty-exemption. I would like to know when we are likely to become self-sufficient in our steel production.

The total number of employees in SAIL and its subsidiaries is about

2,38,363. The industrial relations contribute greatly to increased production. It is said in the Annual Report of the Department of Steel for 1981-82 that, during April-December, 1981, the mandays lost were only 61 as against 1,44,994 during the corresponding period of the preceding year. This is given on page 47 of the Report. I wish that this was true. I want the Hon. Minister to confirm this claim. I think, it is a gross mistake.

I have gone through the Annual Report of the Steel Department. The commissioning of expansion projects of Bokaro Steel, Bhilai Steel Plant, Rourkela Steel Plant and Durgapur Steel Plant has been delayed by three to four years due to slippages in the supply of critical items of equipment both by indigenous as well as by foreign suppliers. There are agreements stipulating the supply schedule. Violation of the stipulated schedule should invite some action on the side of steel plants or those in authority. What action has been taken since it has led to steep escalation in costs?

Another reason pointed out is 'inadequate mobilisation of resources by the HSCL and other concerned organisations'. What steps have been taken against such institutions for their failure to raise resources? Facile expression about failure to supply equipment on time or to raise resources cannot absolve the Ministry of its failure to exercise its authority effectively in these matters.

Coming to the Salem Steel Plant, I am reminded of a Tamil saying—'*Puli val pidikkappoi, poonai valai pidithathu pola*'. From a full scale steel mill, it has now become a mere re-rolling mill. The foundation stone was laid by the Prime Minister during the DMK regime. It is very unfortunate that it has been turned into a mere re-rolling mill.

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

Yet another point. The second Sendzimir Mill in the Salem Steel Plant should be constructed immediately. The Ministry has told that the second Sendzimir Mill will be constructed only after the present production stabilises. But it is strongly felt that to stabilise and increase the present production, it is badly needed to construct the second Mill which otherwise will be a flop.

There were tall hopes given that many subsidiary and ancillary industries will be coming up in this steel plant area, but so far nothing has come out. I would like to know what steps are being taken by the SAIL authorities in this connection.

It is learnt that the top executive in the Vizag Steel Plant has been removed conceding to the demands and agitations of the local people. Whereas we were calmly representing that the Personnel Officers of the Salem Steel Plant are not hailing from the State and hence our interests are not protected, but nothing has been done in this regard. We hope we will not be driven to that state of agitational approach for this simple matter. I request that the top executive of the Personnel Department in Salem Steel Plant should be from the State.

With regard to the Industry's Demands I would like to say a few words in Tamil.

*On the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry, I would say few words. The engineering industry is facing recession in the country. Throughout the country more than 2000 small units are reported 'sick' and they are not the verge of closure. The total investment involved is of the order of Rs. 400 crores. These small units have also taken loans to the tune of Rs. 200 crores from public sectors banks. The National Textile Corporation

comes to the rescue of sick textile mills by taking them over. The Central Government gives succour to the large private sector companies which are about to be closed. I do concede that it will not be possible for the Government to take over all the sick small scale units. No doubt the National Small Industries Corporation assists the small units in getting the plant and machinery on hire purchase system. But that has proved infructuous. There is imperative need for having an institutional set-up to take over these sick small units. If this is not thought of, I would like to know how the dues of these units to the public sector banks are going to be recovered. There is also imminent necessity for having an organisation to procure and distribute raw materials to these small scale units. On account of non-availability of raw materials at the appropriate time, more than 1000 small scale units have closed.

In order to eradicate unemployment in the country, we advocate the organisation of small scale units throughout the country. On the other hand, we see the sorry spectacle of even the existing small scale units being wound up for one reason or the other. Thousands of them are closing their activities. I demand that a high level committee should be constituted to probe the reasons for the closure of so many thousands of small units.

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has been set up to enthuse and encourage the setting up of cottage units in the rural areas. It is really unfortunate that one who has no experience in cottage units happens to be the Chairman of this Commission, who has been vested with the power to manage the Commission's Annual Budget of Rs. 130 crores. The failure of the Commission to render

timely help to the tiny match units has resulted in the closure of thousands of tiny match units. In only one sector the Commission seems to have met with resounding success and that is Lajjad Pappad. I demand that a high-level Committee should be constituted to go into the functioning of K.V.I.C also in order to ensure that we do not live on the hopes of tiny units coming all over the country but live on their happening.

Finally I tell you. Either you take the electronic industry or the telephone industry or the drug industry or the chemical industry or any industry, Tamil Nadu has been neglected. It has been given a step-motherly treatment. People here have forgotten that Tamil Nadu is existing in the map of India. No tall promises and no sweet cajoling words from any quarter of the Central Government will remove the feeling of neglect from the minds of people of Tamil Nadu. Only the action of the Central Government can enthuse confidence among the people of Tamil Nadu that they are part and parcel of India.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा (विदिशा) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी और श्री चरणजीत चानना को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहूँगा कि पिछले दो-ढाई वर्ष के समय में उन्होंने कड़ी मेहनत करके अपने अथक प्रयासों से हमारे देश में स्थिर औद्योगिक वातावरण बनाने का प्रयास किया है। यदि इससे पहले का समय हम देखें, जबकि देश में जनता पार्टी का शासन काल अपने अन्तिम समय में था, उस समय हमारे देश का औद्योगिक वातावरण कितना बिगड़ गया था, सभी प्रकार के उद्योग—लघु, मध्यम और

बड़े—उनके सामने एक औद्योगिक दिशाहीनता पैदा हो गई थी, उनके सामने एक अनिश्चितता का वातावरण खड़ा था और जो औद्योगिक विकास की दर थी वह घट कर 1.4 प्रतिशत हो गई थी, यानी विकास तो दूर, घटाव की रफ्तार (ऋण) चालू हो गई थी। ऐसे समय में हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के कुशल मार्गदर्शन में उद्योग मन्त्रालय ने जो तरक्की की है और जो आंकड़े मैं रखना चाहता हूँ वह इस बात को साबित करते हैं कि पिछले ढाई साल में हमारे देश में एक नया औद्योगिक वातावरण बना है, उसमें एक स्थिरता आई है और जो हमारी मूलभूत आवश्यकता की वस्तुएँ हैं जिनका कि हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहता है—उनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने में काफी मदद मिली है। 1979-80 में हमारी इण्डस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ का प्रतिशत घट कर (—) 1.4 रह गया था वह 1980-81 में बढ़कर 6.5 हुआ और 1982 के मार्च तक 11 प्रतिशत तक पहुँच गया। इस प्रकार जो हमारे प्रमुख उद्योग हैं—सीमेंट, स्टील, फर्टिलाइजर, कोल, पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स, आयल रिफाइनरीज इत्यादि, जो हमारी कोर इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं उनमें 14 प्रतिशत से लेकर 65 प्रतिशत तक उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है। बिभाग की ओर से जो वार्षिक पुस्तकें हमें मिली हुई हैं उनमें स्पष्ट बताया गया है कि इस कारण आज एक स्थायित्व आया है और देश के उद्योग एक नयी दिशा की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं। यह भी साबित होता है कि लोगों की दिलचस्पी औद्योगीकरण की तरफ ज्यादा बढ़ी है, लोगों में पूंजी लगाने के लिए अधिक आत्मविश्वास पैदा हुआ है। वे समझ गए हैं कि अपना धन या सार्वजनिक धन का उपयोग यदि हम उद्योगों में करेंगे तो हमें पूरा-पूरा लाभ मिलने वाला है।

[श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा]

पिछले तीन वर्षों में जो लेटर आफ इन्टेन्ट, आशय-पत्र मिले और डी.जी.टी. डी. के रजिस्ट्रेशन हुए उसके आंकड़े यदि मैं आपके सामने रखूँ तो वह स्पष्ट करेंगे कि जहाँ 1979-80 में 550 लेटर आफ इन्टेन्ट उद्योगों को मिले वहाँ 1980 में 946 मिले और 1981 में 916 मिले। डी. जी. टी. डी. का रजिस्ट्रेशन भी इसी प्रपोज़न में 1979 में 859 इकाइयों का हुआ, जो बढ़कर 1981-82 में 2277 इकाइयों का हो गया। इतने उद्योगों का पूंजी निवेश बढ़ा है। चाहे प्राइवेट सेक्टर से या पब्लिक सेक्टर से इसमें पूंजी बढ़ी है। 63 करोड़ की पूंजी 1978-79 में थी जो क्रमशः बढ़ते बढ़ते 1981-82 में 326.06 करोड़ तक पहुँच गई। यह इस बात को साबित करता है कि हमारा राष्ट्र उद्योगों की दिशा में स्थायित्व प्राप्त कर रहा है, लोगों का विश्वास बढ़ रहा है और हमारे राष्ट्र के जो स्थानीय, लोकल एन्टरप्राइजेस हैं उनको अपनी टेक्नालाजी विकसित करने की तरफ भी एक नयी दिशा प्राप्त हुई है।

अभी अभी मारुति का जापान की सुजुकी मोटर कम्पनी के साथ एक टेक्निकल कोलाबोरेशन हुआ है जिसके अन्तर्गत संयुक्त क्षेत्र में दो-ढाई सौ करोड़ का पूंजी निवेश होगा तथा मारुति कम्पनी में एक लाख छोटी पैसेंजर कार्स माइक्रो वसेज तथा अन्य वाहन बनाए जा सकेंगे। ऐसी छोटी और सस्ती कार तथा अन्य वाहन जिनकी आवश्यकता देश में 15-20 सालों से अनुभव की जा रही थी उसकी काफी हद तक पूर्ति हो सकेगी। जो आंकड़े हमारे सामने आए हैं उनसे सहज अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि हमारे देश की आटोमोबाइल इण्डस्ट्री आने वाले वर्षों में काफी रफ्तार से आगे बढ़ने वाली है। मारुति तथा जापान की

सुजुकी कम्पनी के टेक्निकल कोलाबोरेशन से आटोमोबाइल इण्डस्ट्री के क्षेत्र में एक क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन आयेगा। आधुनिक टेक्नोलाजी को अपनाकर हम कम फ्यूल खर्च करने वाली और कम दाम वाली और ज्यादा से ज्यादा एफीशिएन्सी वाली कार हम बनाना चाहते हैं। हम दूसरे वाहन भी बनाना चाहते हैं। इससे स्पष्ट है कि जहाँ हमारी मारुति कम्पनी के साथ जापान की कम्पनी का कोलाबोरेशन हुआ है वहाँ पर हमारी हैदराबाद की एलविन स्टेट ग्रैंड-टेकिंग की भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ख्याति प्राप्त जापान की निशान कम्पनी से सहयोग की बातचीत चल रही है। इस प्रकार हम अपनी टेक्नोलोजी को माडरेनाइज करना चाहते हैं और विश्व में जो टेक्नोलोजी की प्रगति हुई है उसके साथ उसे लाना चाहते हैं।

हमारे मन्त्री जी ने आधुनिकीकरण में जो रुचि दिखायी है और जो उसकी योजना बनायी है, उस सब को देखते हुए यह सहज में विश्वास हो जाता है कि इस विकसित टेक्नोलोजी से हमारे देश के उद्योगों को लाभ होगा और हम निश्चित रूप से हम अपनी औद्योगिक टेक्नोलोजी को और आधुनिक कर सकेंगे। उसका लाभ आम जनता तक सस्ते दामों पर और समय पर पहुँचे इसके लिए हमारे लगातार प्रयास होंगे।

अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री हाल्दर कह रहे थे कि लघु उद्योगों की तरफ हमारी गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान कम गया है। यह सही नहीं है। इसके बारे में सदन के सामने पिछले कुछ वर्षों के आंकड़े रखता हूँ। पिछले तीन वर्षों में लघु उद्योगों में जितनी वृद्धि हुई उतनी पिछले आठ-दस वर्षों में नहीं हुई। इतने कम समय में इतने नये लघु

उद्योगों की स्थापना होना और उन्हें वित्तीय संस्थाओं से धन उपलब्ध कराना अपने आप में एक सराहनीय कार्य है। सन् 1978-79 के वित्तीय वर्ष में 26,000 इकाइयों का रजिस्ट्रेशन हुआ और उन्हें 86.58 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण बैंकों और दूसरी वित्तीय संस्थाओं से मिले। 1980-81 के दौरान 61 हजार औद्योगिक लघु इकाइयों का रजिस्ट्रेशन हुआ और इन्हें 286.80 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण मिले। 1981-82 से मार्च तक इन इकाइयों को 350 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण दिये गये। यह अपने आप में दर्शाता है कि लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में पिछले तीन वर्षों में चार गुना प्रगति हुई है।

हमारे देश में सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्रीय उद्योग के उत्पादन का 40 प्रतिशत उत्पादन हमारे लघु उद्योगों से आता है। इन लघु उद्योगों में करीब 70 लाख लोगों को रोजगार मिलता है और जो हमारे शिक्षित बेरोजगार हैं उनको भी मौका मिलता है कि वे शासन की योजना के अनुसार, स्वयं रोजगार चलाने वालों को कम ब्याज पर ऋण देने की योजना के अनुसार अपने साधन जुटा कर अपने स्वयं के छोटे-छोटे उद्योग लगा सकें। इसलिए मैं उद्योग मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ वे अपने उद्योगों में अन्तराष्ट्रीय टेक्नोलॉजी का प्रसार करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं वही वे हमारे लघु उद्योगों का विकास करने के लिए जो हमारे टेक्निकल शिक्षा प्राप्त युवक हैं उनको स्वयं के उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए योजना बना कर प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं। इसके लिए भी वे बधाई के पात्र हैं।

अन्त में मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र के बारे में कहूँगा। यह कहना इसलिए भी जरूरी है कि पिछले साल डेढ़ साल से उद्योग मंत्रालय

की पार्टी की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी का मैं कन्वीनर रहा हूँ। उस नाते से मुझे उद्योग मंत्री के मातहत बहुत काम करने का और सीखने का मौका मिला है। मेरा क्षेत्र विदिशा, रायसेन और बुंदेली काफी पिछड़ा हुआ है। वहाँ पर कोई भी बड़ा उद्योग नहीं है। आप बड़े उद्योग के लिए एक न्युक्लियस काम्प्लेक्स ऐसे बेकवर्ड एरिये में कायम करें। उसके बाद वहाँ के स्थानीय उद्योगपति सौ, डेढ़ सौ लघु उद्योग लगाएं। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि इस न्युक्लियस काम्प्लेक्स को विदिशा में कायम करने की कृपा करें। वहाँ पर इन्जीनियरिंग कालेज है। प्रमुख रेलवे लाइन के पास वह पिछड़ा क्षेत्र बसा हुआ है। वेतवा नदी भी वहाँ से निकलती है। जमीन भी वहाँ काफी मात्रा में उपलब्ध है 20-25 हजार शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवक वहाँ के इन उद्योगों में लगाये जा सकते हैं और उनकी जीविका के साधन उनको दिये जा सकते हैं। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि वहाँ पर एक बड़ा उद्योग स्थापित करने की मेरी मांग की आवश्यकता को समझते हुए और वहाँ के हजारों युवकों की जीविका को ध्यान में रखते हुए मंत्री महोदय जरूर कार्यवाही करेंगे।

अन्त में मैं उद्योग मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए पुनः उद्योग मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि वे हमारे राष्ट्र के औद्योगिक बातावरण में जो क्रांति लाये हैं, आराम विश्वास पैदा किया है, उस के लिए वे इसके पात्र हैं।

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to compliment the Hon. Minister for taking effective steps to streamline the various aspects of the Industrial Policy and implementing them properly ever since he took over charge of this Ministry. In view of

[Shri Kusma Krishna Murthy]

the short time at my disposal, I would like to deal with the Steel Industry first.

There is so much of imbalance in the location of major steel plants which are now functioning in the country. For instance, Bhilai, Bokaro, Durgapur and Rourkela, besides the private sector steel plant of Tatas are all located in the North. The location of a steel plant would provide a base for developing various ancillary industries to provide a reasonable source of livelihood for thousands of people in the area. In this respect, South India, as a whole, is absolutely lagging behind very much. It is, therefore, necessary that the work on the three steel plants envisaged for the South at Visakhapatnam; Vijayanagar and Salem should be accelerated very much.

With regard to the most modern steel plant to be set up in the South at Visakhapatnam, I would like to express my opinion on this. Actually this steel plant is considered to be the most modern steel plant to be set up in India with many technological firsts, for example, the blast furnaces with a production volume of 3,200 cubic metres each, the gas released in the course of the blast furnace process will be used to generate electric power etc. Like that, there are so many technological firsts in this plant. I come from the coastal districts, in which Visakhapatnam forms an integral part. I have, therefore, a special responsibility to bring to the kind notice of the Hon. Minister the existing glaring lapses found in materialising the total project.

Originally, the estimated cost of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant was put at Rs. 2256 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 500.20 crores. This was in June, 1979 when the sanction to set up the plant in collaboration with the USSR was accorded. However, following

delays in implementing the project, and a major revision of the detailed project report by Soviet experts, the estimated cost has gone up to Rs. 3098.98 crores. And it is believed that the Steel Ministry has still to obtain a formal sanction of the Public Investment Board for this revised estimate. Again it has been stated that the latest estimates of the total project show that the project will cost Rs. 3400 crores excluding interest charges plus Rs. 600 crores in infrastructural facilities only if the project is completed within the scheduled 72 months.

Actually, when I asked a question in the current session of Lok Sabha about the details of progress made relating to this Steel Plant and also its completion, the answer was :

"Site preparation work is nearing completion and completion of the first blast furnace and related facilities will be ready in the beginning of 1986 and the whole project is expected to be completed by the end of 1987."

In fact, words like 'near completion', 'commenced' and 'completed' would give an impression in the House that the work on the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is progressing quite well. I have personally visited Visakhapatnam Steel Plant more than half a dozen times and my latest visit was on the 29th March, 1982. The situation and progress of work at site is not as has been stated here.

The present estimated cost of the project is more than Rs. 3000 crores and this amount is to be invested only in 72 months from 1980 onwards, and that is the reason why it was stated that the first phase of the project will be ready by 1986.

The investment pattern clearly gives the impression that the management of the project lacks either imagination or drive. During the

year 1980-81, the total investment on this Plant was only Rs. 34 crores. Against a budgetary provision of Rs. 130 crores for 1981-82, the expenditure upto January, 1982 has been Rs. 91.50 crores, and the cumulative expenditure from the start has been only Rs. 168.50 crores. The total outlay in the 6th Plan for this plant is Rs. 1050 crores. Actually my intention is not that hundreds of crores of rupees be invested in site preparation and laying of roads etc., but the basic infrastructure facilities like water supply required for the implementation of projects are to be given priority. In fact, the site preparation work is not going the way in which it has been expressed here on the floor of the House and the provision of water supply for the construction phase of V.S.P. was made from the Mahadrigadda Scheme. Recently I visited the place but there is no water at all. During the operation phase, it has been planned to bring water from the Godavari Diversion scheme, but the factual position existing now is that the Godavari Diversion Scheme has remained on only paper, though last year promise was made in the House for its implementation. But nothing has been done so far. So, my point is that unless we make this kind of infrastructure available at every stage, whatever claims we make, it is not possible to see that the project is implemented within the scheduled time.

The rehabilitation programme which has not been carried out there effectively gave room for sending innumerable complaints to me. They are putting all kinds of objection and restrictions on the type of construction they have to make.

In mobilising human resources, about 500 regular workers were brought from Bokaro without ascertaining the availability of local labour from the local unions which put up a stiff opposition. Consequently

tension was created amongst the workers there. Later it was sorted out with great difficulty.

Coming to an important area of the recruitment, on which I would like to impress upon the House and the Minister that actually, now a lot of misunderstanding is there. I am not speaking as a person who involved deeply in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant Agitation but as a representative for Coastal districts in which Vizag forms a part and also on the basis of my talk with the responsible persons in the area, who have been closely involved in this project. I talked to the public and also various staff members. On the basis of this, I am saying that there are grave doubts about the intentions of the management particularly in mode of recruitment. Recently one senior Manager has offered resignation for voluntary retirement. Another General Manager (Personnel) has decided to leave the project. The reason I could find out and the House may be shocked to know was that the Chief Superintendent Steel melting, Chief Electrical Engineer, Chief Personnel Manager, Chief Superintendent, Technical Services, Additional Chief Manager, Materials, Additional General Manager Iron & Steel, Superintendent Traffic, Director (Construction), Secretary, Public Relations Officer. These are the top executives who supervise the total management either in construction phase or in operation phase of VSP and all of them belong to one particular State namely Tamil Nadu. I don't know whether the talent is confined to a particular State. What I mean to say is that wherever we have this thing, we have got to correct it. I don't know how the entire top management was brought from one state. And whenever we express against these things, we are called parochial, but who is parochial in recruiting all of them from the State of Tamil Nadu from where the then Managing Director is Mr. Subramaniam; and there are grave

[Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy]

doubt among the public and staff about the attitude and intentions of the then management. Andhras are not able to evince proper confidence in the acts of Mr. Subramaniam, the then M.D. of V.S.P. Therefore, I urge upon the Government and the Minister to see that the doubts are removed forthwith and if necessary an inquiry to be instituted in order to rectify these serious lapses so that the project can be brought on the ground as per Schedule without any hindrance from any side.

Apart from that recently they have formed Rashtriya Ispat Nigam to implement this project and this name is not understandable to the people of Andhra Pradesh and local people in particular. I don't understand what is the sanctity behind it. Instead of calling 'Rashtriya Spat Nigam' they can name it as Visakha Steel Ltd." This name is quite understandable to those people.

Sir, the public have expressed a great resentment now and in the Steel Plant agitation 32 lives were lost and a thousand have been wounded and even now something is simmering of that nature. In fact, I have gained this impression after I talked to them. Unless Government takes some proper steps to see that their feelings are properly understood and their misgivings removed, it is very difficult to restore confidence in these people. Therefore, I would request the Government to see immediately that these serious lapses are rectified first in order to put the project on the ground as per Schedule.

SHRI CHATURBHUI (Jhalawar):
I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to make cement available to farmers for irrigation purposes] (1).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to impart technical training and provide funds at districts block level for development for industries] (2).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open office in every block to provide technical know-how for the development of small scale industries] (3).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to call for quarterly report of work at district and block levels in regard to setting up of industries] (4).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish small scale industries in every village] (5).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage industries manufacturing electric motors' ploughs and agricultural implements for the development of agricultural sector] (6).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up industries based on opium, garlic and stana in Jhalawar district (Rajasthan) in public sector] (7).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to confine manufacture of military and police equipment to public sector and small scale units in private sector] (8).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to confine manufacture of small electrical, goods to small scale industries in rural and slum areas] (9).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to confine manufacture of spare parts of bicycles, tractors, fans, diesel and electrical engines to village industries] (10).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish small and big industries in areas such as Chhabra, Chhipa Barod, Atru, Kishanganj, Shahbad, Khanpur, Aklera, Manohar Thana, Patan, Bhawani Mandi, Dag, Chomahla, Pidawa, Raipur and Jhalawar] (11).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up iron, brass and wax based industries at Jhalawar] (12)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expand cement industry] (13).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the prices of all industrial goods and profits] (14).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to Indianise industries in the country and to make them labour-oriented] (15).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to infuse the spirit of devotion and nationalism in the management of industries in public sector] (16).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check losses in industries in public sector] (17).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expand industries in the cooperative sector] (18).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start small scale industries in the backward areas and in villages] (19).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to manufacture agricultural implements at cheap rates by starting small industries in small villages] (20).

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA (Kodarma): I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure supply of raw materials to small scale industries and to guarantee a market for the sale of their increased production] (21).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prescribe a time limit of 2-3 months for disposal of applications for grant of licences for small industries] (22).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide houses, electricity, drinking water, roads and other facilities in the colonies of the employees of HEC, Ranchi] (23).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to resuscitate the sick single spun pipe factory at Kodama] (87).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to finance the new entrepreneurs of Giridih and Hazaribagh (Bihar) in time] (88).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to set up a paper plant at Kodama (Bihar) to utilize paper

materials of Hazaribagh and Giridih forest] (89).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the vested interests of big industrial houses for the healthy growth of SSI units] (90).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to review the working of all D.I.Cs. and to check malpractices of officials] (91).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to set up nucleus industry in backward areas to remove regional imbalance in economy] (92).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to supply raw materials to S.S.I. units through D.I.Cs.] (93)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for setting up without further delay nucleus plants at Madhubani and Palamu districts in Bihar] (24).

"That the demand under the Head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of setting up a new small Industries Service Institute Centre at Darbhanga (Mithila) in Bihar] (25).

"That the demand under the Head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide aid to all trained unemployed of Madhubani and Darbhanga districts in Bihar to start small Industries for self-employment] (26).

"That the demand under the Head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide help to registered small units to start industries in Madhubani and Darbhanga district of Bihar] (27).

"That the demand under the Head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in setting up cottage industries like pedal looms and soap making in Madhubani and Darbhanga districts in Bihar] (28).

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA
(Bangalore South): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need for better industrial policy to make our economy sound] (45)

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to tone up the working of Khadi and village industries to improve the lot of rural population] (46).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to increase the production of cement at lower cost and have

a perfect distribution system therefor] (47).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to bring about better co-ordination among various means of production like raw materials, power, finance labour and transport to bring down the cost of industrial products] (48).

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re 1."

[Need to develop the rural industries on sound lines instead of starting big industries] (49).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re 1."

[Need to examine the working of textile industry and standardise the textile goods so that there is no steep rise in the cost of textile goods] (50).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to streamline working of plywood industry] (51).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to bring down the cost of essential products like tyres and tubes, soap, cement and paper.] (52).

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar)
I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Shri R.P. Das]

[Failure to set up Khadi and Village industries in the backward regions of the country particularly in Nadia, Bankura, Birbhum and Purulia of West Bengal] (53).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to revise the scales of pay and allowances of employees of Cooperative Societies under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission] (54).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to exploit the potential of Khadi and Village industries in generating employment in the rural and backward areas of the country and particularly for improving economic life of weaker sections of the society] (55).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to examine the reasons for non-fulfilment of the annual employment target in Khadi and Village industries] (56).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to utilise charkhas and looms in the Khadi sector more than 30 per cent] (57).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the sharp decline in production of Khadi leading to unemployment of persons in the fifth plan period] (58).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the KVIC to ask as many as 1132 institutions to execute equitable mortgages of their immovable property to cover loans amounting to Rs. 33.57 crores as in March, 1978] (59).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the KVIC to recover over-due loans from the private institutions] (60).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to apply labour laws in Khadi and Village Industries] (61).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check malpractices in subsidisation at sales point by KVIC's society shops] (62).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Need to re-examine the policy of freight equalisation in case of iron ore, steel and coal all over the country which takes away the geographical and locational advantage of certain commodities] (63).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in expanding industrial activity in West Bengal.] (64).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to carry out a vigorous industrial programme in West Bengal.] (65).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make use of the latent capacity of the engineering units under the control of the Union Government located in West Bengal] (66).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a commercial vehicle unit in the public sector in West Bengal based on the facilities available in public sector units] (67).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expand activities of the district industrial centres in West Bengal] (68).

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to make cement available to farmers for irrigation purposes.] (69).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to set up an electronic complex and T. V. tube manufacturing unit in Madhya Pradesh inspite of easy availability of raw materials](70).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to establish any industry in backward districts in Madhya Pradesh particularly Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha] (71).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to establish any industry for the proper utilisation of Papaya produced in Rajgarh (Biaora) district of Madhya Pradesh](72).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to set up a carpet weaving unit at Jeerapur in Rajgarh district of Madhya Pradesh where thick cotton thread is available] (73).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to establish match units and units to manufacture cardboard in Rajgarh district of Madhya Pradesh] (74).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open departmental offices in every block to provide technical know how for the development of small scale industries] (75).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish small scale and cottage industries in villages of backward districts in Madhya Pradesh](76).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up industries manufacturing electric motors, ploughs and agricultural implements for the development of agricultural sector in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh](77).

[Shri Vasant Kumar Pandit]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up industries based on opium, garlic and papaya in Rajgarh (Biaora), Madhya Pradesh] (78).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to confine manufacture of small electrical goods to small scale industries in rural areas of Rajgarh, Vidisha and Guna districts of Madhya Pradesh] (79).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish small and big industries in areas such as Sironj Lateri, Anandpur-Aron, Ragho-garh-beena Gunj, Kunbhraj-Biaora, Khilchipur - Jeerapur, Sarangpur-Mau-Padana Districts of Vidisha, Guna, and Rajgarh districts of Madhya Pradesh] (80).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expand mini cement plants in Madhya Pradesh] (81).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expand industries in the cooperative sector in rural areas] (82).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to manufacture agricultural implements at cheap rates by starting small industries in small villages] (83).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure steady supply of raw materials to small-scale industries and to guarantee a steady market for the sale of their production] (84).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prescribe a time limit of 1-2 months for disposal of applications for grant of licences for small industries in rural areas] (85).

"That the demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of setting up a new Small Industries Service Institute Centre at Pachore or Narsinghgarh in Rajgarh (Biaora) district of Madhya Pradesh] (86).

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make cement available to farmers for irrigation purposes and building houses particularly in Samastipur District of North Bihar] (94).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open office in every block in provide technical know how for the development of small scale industries in Bihar] (95).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reserve manufacture of spare parts of bicycles, tractors, fans, diesel and electrical engines to village industries sector] (96).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expand cement industry and to encourage its manufacture in small scale sector] (97).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage manufacture of cement from rice husk in small scale sector in Samastipur, Darbhanga and Madhubani districts of North Bihar] (98).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide infrastructure for small scale industries in rural areas in North Bihar in general and Samastipur in particular] (99).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure supply of adequate raw materials to small scale industries and to guarantee market for production] (100).

"That the demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a Small Industry Service Institute Centre at Samastipur in North Bihar] (101).

"That the demand under the Head 'Village and Small Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate facilities to all trained unemployed of Samastipur to set up small industries] (102).

"That the demand under the Head 'Village and Small Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage setting up of cottage industries like pedal looms and soap in Samastipur in Bihar] (103).

"That the demand under the Head 'Village and Small Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up graphite factory at Samastipur] (104).

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to formulate a comprehensive policy towards sick industry] (105).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Dilution of the policy of self-reliance and devaluation of public sector] (106).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Retracing the step of taking over of Kumardhubi Engineering Works Limited of Dhanbad] (107).

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to re-start Kumardhubi Engineering Works] (108).

SHRI CHATURBHUI : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Steel' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the prices of iron and steel] (1).

[Shri Chaturbhuj]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct survey for diamond mines and set up a diamond factory in Jhalawar district of Rajasthan] (3).

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct survey for iron and brass mines in Ramgarh tehsil, Kishanganj, District Kota. (Rajasthan)] (4).

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to explore possibility of gold and silver mines in the hills of Chhipa Barod areas in Kota District (Rajasthan)] (5).

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to explore the possibility of minerals in the Himalayas and other hills] (6).

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to explore new mines for minerals and develop existing mines] (7).

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Steel' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Discrimination in providing housing and other facilities to workers in IISCO factories at Kulti and Burnpur] (2).

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100'."

[Failure to provide security of jobs to the mica labourers] (8).

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to save mica labourers from retrenchment after the setting up of the Mica Trading Corporation] (9).

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Steel' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide steel at concessional rates to the new S.S.I. units] (16).

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Steel' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to streamline the distribution system of steel product for small scale industries] (17).

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Steel' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to reinstate the retrenched homeguards of H.S.C.L. Bokaro] (18).

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Steel' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to develop colonies at Ranitala and Koiryola for employees of Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited, Kulti] (19).

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Steel' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to fix the responsibility of the M.Ds. for healthy running of steel plants] (20).

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Mines' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to start mining work at Bengabad for lead and zinc exploration in the district of Giridih (Bihar)] (21).

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Mines' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to streamline mica mining in Bihar on scientific lines] (22).

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Mines' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to set up Research and Development institute for mica at Kodarma or Giridih (Bihar) where 80 per cent of the world production takes place] (23).

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Steel' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start the steel project in Karnataka at Vijayanagar which is pending for a long time] (10).

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Steel' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to tone up administration of public sector steel projects] (11).

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Steel' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start a steel factory near Mangalore Port using Kudremukh iron ore and hydro electric power of Kali river project and coal from Bihar] (12).

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Steel' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. a paying concern.] (13)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Steel' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint an expert committee to improve the working of NMDC Ltd. SAIL and HSC Ltd] (14).

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a National Policy regarding production, development and export of minerals to the best advantage of the country] (15).

SHRI A. K. ROY : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Steel' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Retrenchment of HSCL workers at Kudremukh.] (24)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Steel' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to provide jobs and compensation to the dependents of the tribal workers who died in the accidents in the Bokaro Steel Plant, last year] (25).

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Steel' be reduced to Re 1."

[Delay in expanding the capacity of Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants] (26).

"That the demands under the Head 'Department of Steel' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check open theft of coal and steel from the yard and slag dump of Bokaro Steel Plant] (27).

[Shri A. K. Roy]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Mines' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Favouring truck transport of coal from Chasnala to Burnpur keeping the ropway idle by the IISCO] (28)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Mines' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to abolish contract system and encouraging Mafia at Chasnala and Bokaro with particular reference to murders at Chasnala and attack on the Canteen workers at Bokaro] (29).

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : उद्योग मंत्री जी ने जो अनुदान की मांगें सदन में प्रस्तुत की हैं उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। वह मैं इसलिए करता हूँ कि मंत्री जी ने अपनी बुद्धि से एक क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन इण्डस्ट्री के क्षेत्र में उठाया है।

जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत में जो इण्डस्ट्रियल इन-डिसिप्लिन सारे देश में आया था, उसको इन्होंने समाप्त करके डिसिप्लिन को रैस्टोर करके उसे काफी आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं, इस लिये ये धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। औद्योगिक नीति संकल्प, 1956 तथा 23 जुलाई 1980 की औद्योगिक नीति के विवरण के रूप में हमारी औद्योगिक नीति चल रही है। वैसे मैं सभी औद्योगिक नीति के बारे में बात नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन हमारी इण्डस्ट्रियल पालिसी में क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन को दूर करना एक महत्वपूर्ण नीति है।

आज आप देख रहे होंगे कि देश के किसी भाग में इण्डस्ट्रीज बहुत काफी लग गई हैं, लेकिन किसी में इण्डस्ट्री बिल्कुल नहीं है। नतीजा यह है कि क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन हो गया है जो कि एक असन्तोष का कारण बनता जा रहा है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी का ध्यान बिहार में स्थित गया जिले की ओर, जो कि मेरा संसदीय निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र है, दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी के माध्यम से, व्यक्तिगत रूप से चानना साहब से और तिवारी जी से मिल कर कहा कि गया इण्डस्ट्रियल बैंकवर्ड की लिस्ट में है। 246 इण्डस्ट्रियल बैंकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, गया भी उनमें से एक है जिसमें कम-से-कम एच० एम० टी० की एक फैक्टरी पब्लिक सेक्टर के खर्चों से वहाँ लगाई जाये ताकि वहाँ की असमानतायें जो असन्तोष का कारण बन रही हैं, वह दूर हो सकें।

समापति महोदय : ताकि लोगों को वहाँ घड़ी पहनने का मौका मिल सके।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : उन्होंने वायदा भी किया था, अपने मंत्रालय की सलाहकार समिति की मीटिंग में कहा था कि एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी आपकी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में गया में भेजेंगे जो कि इस का पता लगायेगी कि कौन सी चीज पब्लिक सेक्टर में वहाँ खोली जा सकती है। मैं उनसे पुनः अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह अपने पुराने वायदे के मुताबिक एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी अगले जून महीने तक वहाँ भेज दें तो बड़ी कृपा हो।

अब मैं मल्टीनेशनलज की ओर आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। मल्टीनेशनलज का सिर्फ फायदा कमाने का मेन इन्टेंशन इस कंट्री में रहा है। बड़ी-बड़ी जगह, जैसे बाम्बे हाई में तेल निकालना है, वहाँ मल्टीनेशनलज जायें, उसका हम स्वागत करते हैं, और भी कोई सोफिस्टिकेटेड टेक्नोलॉजी में वह जायें ठीक है, लेकिन जहाँ तक हमारी कंज्यूमर्स आइटम्स हैं, वहाँ पर ये मल्टीनेशनल कंपनीज आकर बहुत बुरे ढंग से इस

कन्ट्री का पैसा बाहर ले जा रही हैं। टुथ-पेस्ट, मैच-बाक्स, बटन, साबुन, ब्लेड यह सब मल्टीनेशनल्ज बना रही हैं जबकि ये कन्ज्यूमर्स आइटम्स हैं। मंत्री जी को जानकारी होगी कि हमारी इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी में स्पष्ट निर्देश है कि हम कन्ज्यूमर्स आइटम में मल्टीनेशनल्ज को पार्टिसिपेट नहीं करने देंगे। इस सन्दर्भ में हम जनप्रिय प्रधान मंत्री के वक्तव्य की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने गोल्डन स्टेटमेंट में कहा है— She said in the case of the American multi-national Gillette she will not permit them to enter India as long as there is indigenous technology and capacity available. More important, recently she told in categorical terms the nations assembled in Mexico that these multi-nationals were interested in their own development, and not interested in the development of developing countries like India.

जब हमारे नेता प्रधान मंत्री की मंशा है, हम मल्टीनेशनल्ज को कन्ज्यूमर्स आइटम्स में नहीं आने देंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि—

एक माननीय सदस्य : बदल गया है माई।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : नहीं, नहीं, बहुत रीसेंट स्टेटमेंट है, हम मल्टीनेशनल्ज के खिलाफ हैं हमारी औद्योगिक नीति है, स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री का देश के नाम से कमिट-मेंट है।

मैं आदर से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि ऐसे आइटम्स पर आप रोक लगा दें। अगर आप ने अभी कर भी दिया है तो 90 परसेंट ओवर्जीगेशन लगा दीजिये ताकि आपको फारेन एक्सचेंज एक्सपोर्ट मिल सके। इस तरह से आप इससे मुस्तीदी से लड़ सकते हैं।

सरकार की नीति है कि स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज और दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स तथा शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज और समाज के कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को पार्टिसिपेट करने का अवसर देना चाहिए और इसके लिए उन्हें मैक्सिमम फैसिलिटीज देनी चाहिए। लेकिन वे लोग आर्थिक दृष्टि से इतने पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनका इकानॉमिक बैक-बोन टूटा हुआ है कि सब सुविधाएं मिलने के बावजूद वे बेचारे अपने पैरों पर खड़े नहीं हो सकते। लिहाजा सरकार की सब पालिसी जहां की तहां रह जाती है और इंडस्ट्री में हरिजन-आदिवासियों का ईक्वल पार्टिसिपेशन नहीं हो पाता। इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार इंडस्ट्रियल प्लॉट पर सरकारी खर्च से मशीनें लगा कर उन लोगों को हैंड ओवर कर दे और साथ ही उनको उचित ट्रेनिंग भी दे। इस पर सरकार का जो पैसा लगे, वह उनसे किस्तों में वसूल कर लिया जाए। ऐसा करने पर सरकार की जो नीति है कि हरिजन-आदिवासियों को जिन्दगी के हर क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ाया जाए, वह सार्थक हो सकेगी।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप खत्म करें।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : सभापति महोदय, मुझे एक दो प्वाइंट और कहने दें। आप तो बहुत दयावान आदमी हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आप दयावान कह रहे हैं। एक साहब तो मुझ से बहुत नाराज हो गए थे।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री राम स्वरूप राय]

देश में बेरोजगारी को दूर करने और उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने की दृष्टि से सरकार तमाम रुग्ण उद्योगों को अपने हाथ में ले।

आज स्थिति यह है कि नट बोल्ट आदि जो कोई सामान स्माल-स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज में बनता है, कोई अनएम्प्लायड ग्रेजुएट बनाता है, वही सामान टाटा और डालमिया भी बनाते हैं, जो कि मार्केट में छाए रहते हैं। नतीजा यह है कि छोटे उद्योग का काम दो चार साल में ठप्प हो जाता है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि स्माल-स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज में जो सामान बनता है, वंसा सामान बड़े-बड़े मानोपली हाइसिज द्वारा बनाए जाने पर रोक लगा देनी चाहिए।

पब्लिक सैक्टर में तो हरिजन-आदिवासियों के लिए थोड़ा बहुत रिजर्वेशन है, क्योंकि वहां इस बारे में कुछ डर रहता है, लेकिन प्राइवेट सैक्टर के बड़े-बड़े यूनिट्स में हरिजन आदिवासियों की उपेक्षा की जाती है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि वह एक कमेटी बनाएं, जो जांच करे कि पब्लिक सैक्टर और प्राइवेट सैक्टर में हरिजन-आदिवासियों को सभी श्रेणियों में आरक्षण दिया गया है या नहीं, अगर नहीं दिया गया है, तो उसे पूरा करने के लिए सख्त से सख्त कदम उठाएं।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि मेरे इन सुझावों पर विचार किया जाएगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मन्त्रालय की अनुदान-मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, बजट के प्रावधानों और सरकारी आश्वासनों के बावजूद औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में प्रगति नहीं हो रही है। उलटे पिछड़े

हुए क्षेत्रों में भ्रवणति हो रही है। पहली योजना में राष्ट्रीय आय का 5 प्रतिशत पूंजी का निवेश हुआ और अब वह 22 प्रतिशत है। लेकिन यदि आप उत्पादन-क्षमता या उत्पादन-शीलता को देखेंगे, तो वह नगण्य है। यह विचार का विषय है कि इंडस्ट्री में हमारा इनवेस्टमेंट बढ़ा है, ज्यादा सहूलियतें दी जा रही हैं, लेकिन फिर भी उत्पादन-क्षमता में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। माननीय सदस्य सिर्फ जनता पार्टी के शासन की बात कहते हैं, लेकिन वे उससे पहले के शासन का जिक्र नहीं करते।

मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि 1950-60 में औद्योगिक विकास में 8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। उस जमाने में भी यही सरकार थी। उसके बाद 1970-77 तक 4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई, अर्थात् 4 प्रतिशत घट गई। हो सकता है कि जनता या लोकदल की सरकारों के समय उसमें कुछ और भ्रवणति हुई हो, लेकिन आज भी संतोषजनक प्रगति नहीं हो रही है। 1980 में वह वृद्धि केवल 0.66 प्रतिशत रह गई। सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि अब प्रगति हो रही है। लेकिन वास्तविक अर्थों में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है।

सरकार ने इंडस्ट्री को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कुछ योजनाएं बनाई हैं। उसने बैंकों के ऋण के बारे में नई नीति बनाई है और लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी में चेंज की है। उद्योग-पतियों का कहना था कि हमें लाइसेंस तो मिल जाता है, लेकिन सिर्फ लाइसेंस से ही इंडस्ट्री खड़ी नहीं हो जाती। भूमि प्राबंटन में कुछ दिक्कत होती है, ऋण के बारे में कुछ दिक्कत होती है। सरकार का कहना है कि हम उसमें बढ़ी तबदीली लाए हैं। एक सब से बड़ी तबदीली क्या लायी है सरकार—एक माननीय सदस्य

छोटी इण्डस्ट्री की बात कर रहे थे। मैं इन दोनों के बारे में तुलनात्मक दृष्टिकोण से थोड़ी सी बात कहना चाहूंगा : Banned areas are being opened for big, FERA firms. यह चर्चा अखबारों में भी आई, हाउस में भी कहा गया। आप देखेंगे कि जो स्माल यूनिट के लिए आपका रिजर्व क्षेत्र था जिसके अन्दर अभी तक पब्लिक सेक्टर के लोग या छोटे यूनिट ही काम करते थे, वहां भी आप ने मोनोपलिस्ट्स को और बड़े-बड़े लोगों को छूट दे दी। अब आप कहते हैं कि स्माल इण्डस्ट्री की बढ़ोत्तरी होगी, बड़ी असम्भव बात है, कैसे होगी? एक बड़ा प्रश्न है। मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि आप क्या छूट देते वक्त मोनोपली एण्ड रेस्ट्रिक्टिव एक्ट बगैरह के अन्दर भी अमेंडमेंट करना चाहते हैं? उसके अन्दर छूट देने के बाद आप क्या सेफगाइस दे पाएंगे? इसमें ऐसा सन्देह पैदा होता है कि इन्टरनेशनल मानेटरी फण्ड की छाप शायद कहीं न कहीं अप्रत्यक्ष या प्रत्यक्ष रूप से उद्योग नीति के ऊपर भी पड़ रही है। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना जरूरी था।

और भी एक बात है, उन क्षेत्रों में भी हमने उनको सहूलियत दे दी जहां हमने कहा था कि हम बड़े उद्योगों या बिग हाउसेज को इन क्षेत्रों में यह सुविधा तब देंगे जब वह कम से कम 60 प्रतिशत की हमें गारंटी दे दें कि वह एक्सपोर्ट करेंगे या वह बैकवर्ड एरियाज के अन्दर उद्योग लगाने की बात करेंगे। लेकिन अब यह सारी बातें छूट गईं। अभी हमारे एक भाई छोटे उद्योगों की बात कर रहे थे इसलिए मैंने कहना जरूरी समझा। यदि इस देश की स्थिति को और आर्थिक ढांचे को सही तरीके से चलाने की बात है तो आप को छोटी इण्डस्ट्री पर बड़ा जोर डालना पड़ेगा।

हिन्दुस्तान की पापुलेशन और मैन पावर का सही इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए। इसमें एक छूट और भी है, रा मैटीरियल की, कैपिटल की या और कुछ चीजें ऐसी हैं जिनमें छूट दे दी गई है। इस बारे में मेरा यह सुझाव भी है और मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जो चीजें, जो रा मैटीरियल, जो मशीन्स देश में उपलब्ध हो सकती हैं उनके बारे में सरकार की नीति में थोड़ी सी सतर्कता बरतनी चाहिए। अगर यह सतर्कता नहीं बरती तो यह जो एक तुलनात्मक दृष्टि चल रही है देश के अन्दर यह सब टूट जायगी। आप सीमेंट को देख लें, कागज को देख लें। ये चीजें हमें आयात करनी पड़ती हैं। सीमेंट के आयात में हालत यह है कि हमारे यहां प्रति टन अगर 320 रुपये होगा तो आयात में हमें करीबन 800 रुपये देना पड़ता है। कास्टिक सोडा है, सोडा ऐश है, ये सारी चीजें हैं जिनका उत्पादन हम अपने देश में बड़े पैमाने पर कर के अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति को ही मजबूत नहीं कर सकते हैं बल्कि देश के हजारों बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार दे सकते हैं।

आप ने उद्योग नीति के बारे में तो बात कही लेकिन आपने उसकी जिम्मेदारी भी उद्योगपतियों पर नहीं थोपी। वह जिम्मेदारी भी आपको उन पर थोपनी चाहिए थी। वे कितना प्रोडक्शन करेंगे, कीमतें क्या निर्धारित करेंगे या यों ही मनमानी तरीके पर काम करेंगे? कभी-कभी ऐसा भी देखने को मिला है कि फर्म तो बन गई और यूनिट बन गई कागज पर लेकिन उसका कहीं नामोनिशां नहीं है। हमारे यहां फिरोजाबाद में जहां का मैं प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूं वहां बहुत से ऐसे यूनिट हैं, कांच और चूड़ी के छोटे-बड़े बहुत से उद्योग वहां चलते हैं लेकिन आप देखेंगे कि सैकड़ों ऐसे यूनिट हैं कि जिनका कागज पर फर्जी नाम है, बाकी वास्तविक क्षेत्र में उन का कोई काम नहीं

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

है। इसके बारे में भी सतर्कता बरतने की जरूरत है।

ग्रामीण उद्योगों के बारे में मैं थोड़ी सी चर्चा करना चाहूंगा कि आप ग्रामीण उद्योगों का विकास कैसे करें। इस के बारे में एक मेरा सुझाव यह भी है कि उत्पादन की वृद्धि के साथ-साथ लागत को भी घटाने वाली बात सोचनी पड़ेगी, और भी अन्य निवेशों में आपको पूंजी लगानी पड़ेगी। रेल परिवहन है, कोयला है, पुरजे हैं, पावर है, इन सारी चीजों के डवेलपमेंट के साथ ही उद्योग का डवेलपमेंट डिपेंड करता है।

अब ग्रामीण उद्योगों के बारे में थोड़ा विचार करें। उनकी हालत क्या है? हमारी संचार की व्यवस्था ऐसी है, यातायात के साधन ऐसे हैं जिससे ग्रामीण उद्योग पनप नहीं सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इसके बारे में जैसे पिछड़े वर्गों की जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है, सरकार को चाहिए कि जल्दी से जल्दी कुछ वर्षों में वह ऐसी सैकड़ों उद्योग इकाइयों की स्थापना करे जिससे उसके अगल-बगल सहायक उद्योगों का पनपना हो आनुषंगिक उद्योगों वहां पनप सकें। बड़ा उद्योग यदि जिला के स्तर पर लगाना चाहते हैं तो निश्चित रूप से वहां छोटे-छोटे उद्योग उसके सहायक उद्योग के रूप में बढ़ेंगे और कुछ लोगों को वहां काम मिलेगा। इसलिए उसका इस तरह से वहां विकास हो सकता है।

जहां तक पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की बात है, हमारा उसमें एक दृष्टिकोण रहा है, मैं अर्थ-शास्त्र का बोर्ड स्टूडेंट नहीं हूँ, फिर भी जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है उसके अनुसार, मैं समझता हूँ, हमें यह देखना है

कि हमारी दीर्घकालीन आर्थिक स्थिति क्या होगी, औद्योगिक सम्भावनाएँ कहां तक प्रगतिनिहित हैं और उस क्षेत्र को किस तरह से बढ़ाना है। बरना आपने उद्योग लगा दिया तो वह समाप्त हो जायेगा। यह सारी चीजें हैं जिनके बारे में अगर विचार नहीं हुआ तो अगली बार जब बजट आयेगा तो मंत्री जी कहेंगे कि कुछ नीतियों को बदल दिया है।

श्रीमन्, हमारे देश के जो कुछ परम्परागत उद्योग हैं, जैसे काटन यान, टी और जूट — उनकी स्थिति बड़ी भयानक है। किसी जमाने में जूट इण्डस्ट्री को बहुत बड़ी इण्डस्ट्री समझ कर विदेशों से उसको पूंजी मिलती थी लेकिन आज इन तीनों उद्योगों की स्थिति भयानक है। इसलिए इनकी ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

जहां तक पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग का सवाल है, आपको उसकी स्थिति को देखकर आश्चर्य होगा :

The turnover of the public sector undertakings has increased at a lower rate in 1980-81.

परसेन्टेज मैं इसलिए बताना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग को लोग व्हाइट एलिफैंट बताने लगे हैं। आप उसका वेड-अप कैपिटल देखेंगे तो आपको आश्चर्य होगा और ऐसा लगेगा कि सारा पब्लिक सेक्टर चरमरा रहा है :

The total investment in the 185 public sector enterprises rose from Rs. 18225 crores to Rs. 21,126 crores as on March 31, 1981. The turnover has increased from Rs. 23290 crores to Rs. 28646 crores.

पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग में इतना इन्वेस्टमेंट बढ़ गया है लेकिन अगर आप देखेंगे तो

मालूम होगा कि इसमें 60 परसेन्ट कंट्रि-
ब्यूशन इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन, फूड
कार्पोरेशन और सेल का ही है।

अब मैं दो-चार पब्लिक एण्डरटेकिंग के
नाम लूंगा जिनकी स्थिति बड़ी भयानक है
और उनकी ओर यदि ध्यान नहीं दिया गया
तो वह देश की स्थिति को खराब कर
डालेंगे। जैसे इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील
कम्पनी है, भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड
कम्पनी है, हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कार्पोरेशन
लिमिटेड है, जेसप एण्ड कम्पनी है और
सेंट्रल वाटर ट्रांसपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन है। एक
इन्डस्ट्री के बारे में तो अखबार ने लिखा है
“Most notable public sector units
coming under the category of cumu-
lative losses exceeding their paid
up capital are : Indian Iron and Steel
Company, Bharat Coking Coal,
Heavy Engineering Corporation
Ltd.....”

नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन के अन्तर्गत
सरकार 104 मिलें चला रही है। इसमें
आपको खास बात देखने को यह मिलेगी कि
जिन मिलों की हालत खस्ता हो जायेगी
उनको सरकार अपने गले लगा लेगी। वह
एक ऐसा मर्ज हो जाता है जिसका कोई
इलाज नहीं होता। अगर यह मालूम हो कि
आगे चलकर कोई मिल सिक हो जायेगी
उसको अगर सरकार पहले ही ले ले तो
अच्छा है वरना पूर्ण रूप से खस्ता हो जाने
पर आप लेंगे तो वह चल नहीं पायेगी।

जहां तक माइन्स की बात है, मेरा
निवेदन है कि बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें हैं जिनको
देश में ही पैदा कर सकते हैं। हमें इस
सम्बन्ध में एक राष्ट्रीय खान नीति के बारे
में सोचना पड़ेगा। टिटैनियम, मैंगनीज,
टाराहम, टंगस्टन, बनाविया और प्लेटिनम

आदि 15 महत्वपूर्ण खनिज देश में ही
कहीं न कहीं पाए जाते हैं।
इनको हमको बाहर से आयात करना
पड़ता है। ऐसा प्रयास करना चाहिए
कि अपने ही देश में ये पैदा हो सकें।
टिन, निकिल आदि जो ऐसी चीजें हैं, उनके
लिए पूर्ण रूप से दूसरे देशों पर हम निर्भर
हैं। इसी तरह से तांबा, जस्ता आदि चीजें
जो हैं, उनका उत्पादन सही माइने में नहीं
बढ़ा, तो हमारे यहां खनिज पदार्थों की
स्थिति बड़ी भयानक चलती रहेगी।

एक बात मैं लेबर के बारे में कहना
चाहता हूं। सेल का जो एग्रीमेंट है, वह 30
सितम्बर को खत्म होने वाला है और 4
मिलियन सरप्लस स्टील पड़ा हुआ है, जिस
से एक समस्या पैदा हो गई है। मेरा मंत्री
जी से अनुरोध है कि ट्रेड यूनियनों के रिप्रेजेंटे-
टिव्स को बुला कर इस बारे में बातचीत
कर लीजिए ताकि कोई समाधान निकल
आए।

एक बात मैं अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी के बारे
में कह कर समाप्त कर रहा हूं। मैं फिरोजा-
बाद के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहूंगा। कानपुर
के बाद छोटे उद्योगों के मामले में फिरोजा-
बाद आता है। वहां पर ग्लास और चूड़ी
आदि की इंडस्ट्री बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर
डेवलप कर गई हैं और बड़े दक्ष कारीगर
वहां हैं। वहां पर भाड़-फानूस भी बनते हैं
और बहुत सारी इस तरह की चीजें बनती
हैं लेकिन यह सारा इलाका डकैतों का एरिया
है। मैनपुरी, एटा, शिकोहाबाद की स्थिति
बड़ी दयनीय है क्योंकि वहां पर ला एण्ड
आर्डर की हालत खराब रहती है। यदि इस
क्षेत्र का औद्योगिक विकास होगा, तो वहां
की स्थिति में सुधार आएगा और निश्चित

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

रूप से इस क्षेत्र के लोगों को शान्ति मिलेगी और लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरेगी। इसलिए इस क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक विकास की ओर मंत्री जी ध्यान दें, यह मेरा कहना है।

इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : सभापति जी, स्टील प्लांट के बारे में हमारे कुलीग ने बताया है कि बाहर से 500 भ्रामदमियों को वहाँ पर लाया जा रहा है। इससे वहाँ पर टेंशन पैदा हो जाएगी। हमारे नारायण बत्त तिवारी जी और डा० चानना हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर से इस बारे में बातचीत कर रहे हैं और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इससे कोई अच्छी बात निकल आएगी।

मैंने उस स्टील प्लांट को जा कर देखा है मगर साइट पर जो सड़के हैं, वे कच्ची सड़कें हैं और बारिश के जमाने में उन सड़कों पर ट्रकों का चलना बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाएगा। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि बारिश शुरू होने से पहले वहाँ पर पक्की रोड्स बनाई जाएं, तो ठीक होगा वरना जो हजारों टन माल साइट पर जा रहा है, वह वहाँ पहुँच नहीं सकेगा और आप का जो शैंड्यूल्ड है, उसको पूरा करने का, वह उस समय तक पूरा नहीं हो पाएगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर आप जल्दी से जल्दी पक्की रोड्स बनाएं और बारिश होने से पहले बनाएं।

स्टील प्लांट का जो काम हो रहा है, वह बेहतरीन और तजुर्बेकार मफसरों के नीचे हो रहा है। हमारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट

की तरफ से भी एक सीनियर भ्रामदमी की वहाँ पर पोस्टिंग हुई है। दोनों की कोऑपरेशन से और मदद से, मैं समझता हूँ कि वक्त पर वह कम्पलीट हो जाएगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो आपकी इन्डस्ट्रियल पालिसी है, उसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए जो आप ने लाइसेंस देने का तरीका बनाया है, उस को बहुत आसान कर दिया है। पहले एक भ्रामदमी को एक लाइसेंस के लिए 5-6 मिनिस्ट्रियों में जाना पड़ता था लेकिन अब उस को कम कर एक मिनिस्ट्री में जाने की बात की है और लोगों को लाइसेंस जल्दी मिल जाए और परेशानी न हो, इस के लिए एफर्ट्स किये हैं। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि परमिशन लेने के लिए और लाइसेंस लेने के लिए जो मिनिस्ट्रियों में लोगों को चक्कर लगाने पड़ते थे, वह अब नहीं होगा और एक मिनिस्ट्री में ही सारा काम हो जाएगा।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सब से अहम बात यह है कि इंडस्ट्री लगाने से कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है जब तक कि आप इलेक्ट्रिसिटी न दें। मैं अपने तिवारी जी से कहना चाहता हूँ ईस्टर्न यू०पी० में हालत बहुत खराब है। वहाँ कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं चल सकती। 50, 60, 70 दिन तक भी नहीं चल सकती है। इस लिए ऐसा उद्योगीकरण करने का क्या फायदा है? आप वहाँ जो इंडस्ट्री लगाएं तो उसे पूरी की पूरी इलेक्ट्रिसिटी मुहैया करें, वाटर फेसिलिटीज और दूसरी फेसिलिटीज जो भी इंडस्ट्री के लिए जरूरी हैं वे मुहैया करें। अगर आप ये चीजें किसी इंडस्ट्रीज को मुहैया नहीं कर सकते हैं तो क्या वहाँ इंडस्ट्री लगाना अच्छा है?

किसी भी इंडस्ट्री के लिए फर्स्ट प्रायोरिटी में इलेक्ट्रिसिटी आनी चाहिए और दूसरी प्रायोरिटी में इंडस्ट्री आनी चाहिए। हम लोग शहरों में बहुत सी इलेक्ट्रिसिटी, ब्याह शायियों में बहुत सी इलेक्ट्रिसिटी, बर्बाद कर देते हैं। इस बर्बादी को हमें रोकना चाहिए और उसका इस्तेमाल इंडस्ट्री में करना चाहिए। इससे देश का भला हो सकता है। जब हमारी इंडस्ट्री बढ़ेगी तो उससे बहुत सी दूसरी चीजें पैदा होंगी और जो अनाम्प्लायमेंट का सवाल है वह भी हल होगा। बेरोजगारी खाली जमीन के ऊपर तो दूर नहीं हो सकती। क्योंकि जमीन का बंटवारा इतना हो चुका है कि अब स्टेचुरेशन प्वाइंट आ गया है। आप अगर हिसाब लगाएं तो आधा एकड़ जमीन भी लोगों के हिस्से में नहीं आयेगी। हमारे पास 35 करोड़ हेक्टेयर जमीन है और हमारी आबादी 70 करोड़ है। इस तरह से एक आदमी को आधा एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन नहीं मिल पायेगी। इस आधा एकड़ में किसी के लिए भी कुछ करना मुश्किल हो जाएगा। इस लिए हमें इंडस्ट्री बढ़ाने की तरफ कोशिश करनी चाहिए। इसमें एम्प्लायमेंट मिल सकता है।

इण्डस्ट्री को आप इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर दें, दूसरी चीजें दें। इसके साथ यह भी देखें कि कुछ प्रदेश इण्डस्ट्री एडवांस्ड हो गये हैं, कुछ पिछड़े रह गये हैं। उनमें ज्यादा इण्डस्ट्रीज लगनी चाहियें जिससे वहां के लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिले अभी पण्डित जी आये हैं, मैं उनसे कहूंगा कि वे ईस्टर्न यू० पी० का ख्याल करें इससे देश का बहुत कल्याण होगा।

श्री राम सिंह यादव (भलवर) : मुझे खुशी है कि माननीय तिवारी साहब और

डा० चानना साहब ने एक निश्चित औद्योगिक नीति को अपनाया है और उसको अपना कर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, किसी भी देश की प्रगति के लिए इण्डस्ट्रियल क्लाइमेट बहुत आवश्यक है और इसके लिए सब से प्रथम आवश्यकता है कि देश में स्टेबल गवर्नमेंट, स्थायी सरकार हो। हमने देखा पिछले शासन के दौरान हमारे देश में कितनी आर्थिक अवनति हुई। आर्थिक दृष्टि से देश बहुत पीछे गया। हम औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में भी बहुत पीछे रह गये।

इसका कारण यह था कि चौधरी चरण सिंह किसी नीति के पक्ष में थे, मोरारजी भाई किसी और औद्योगिक नीति के पक्ष में थे और हमारे समाजवादी साथी मधु दण्डवते साहब किसी और नीति के पक्ष में थे। उनकी इण्डस्ट्रियल पालिसी में कोई कोहेसन नहीं था, कोई एक लक्ष्य नहीं था।

जिस तरह से देश आगे बढ़ रहा था और देश की प्रगति के लिए देश ने अपने प्लान बनाये थे योजनाबद्ध तरीके से, प्रजातन्त्र में योजनाबद्ध तरीके से विकास हो, यह हमारी एक बहुत बड़ी नीति थी। सोशलिस्ट कन्ट्रीज में प्लाण्ड तरीके से प्लाण्ड इकोनोमी चलायी जाती है। हमारे देश में भी वही प्रयास किया जा रहा था। सब से पहले हमारे पहले के शासकों ने हमारी प्लांड इकोनोमी पर कुठाराघात किया, प्लाण्ड डबलपमेंट को ठेस पहुँचायी। उन्होंने रेगुलर प्लान की जगह रोलिंग प्लान का सहारा लिया और कहा कि हम कोई प्लांड प्रगति नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

उद्योगों को बढ़ाने के लिए सबसे पहले उद्योगपति यह देखते हैं कि उद्योग के अन्दर

[श्री राम सिंह यादव]

शांति है या नहीं। देश में सरकार स्थायी है या नहीं। जनता पार्टी के शासन के दौरान स्थायित्व जैसी कोई बात नहीं थी। उस समय की सरकार में नीतियों में कोहेशन न होने के कारण स्टेबल गवर्नमेंट देने की क्षमता ही नहीं थी। यही कारण है कि उस वातावरण का बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव हमारे यहां देश की औद्योगिक प्रगति पर हुआ और यही कारण है कि उन वर्षों में यहां पर जो औद्योगिक उत्पादन में गिरावट आई थी, चाहे वह एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में हो, चाहे पब्लिक सेक्टर में हो या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हो या स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज सेक्टर में हो।

प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने शासन की बागडोर अपने हाथ में लेने के बाद जुलाई 1980 में एक निश्चित नीति की घोषणा की और उस निश्चित नीति में 7 मुद्दों को रखा और उसके आधार पर देश में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में एक विश्वास पैदा हुआ है, उनको उत्साह मिला है और आगे बढ़ने की एक तमन्ना उन्होंने जाहिर की है और आज हम तेज गति से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

मैं मौजूदा उद्योग मंत्री जी को विशेष रूप से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने औद्योगिक नीति को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य में देखा है और इस देश की जो सबसे पहली आवश्यकता थी बैंकवर्ड एरियाज को डेवसप करने की, वे 246 डिस्ट्रिक्ट चुने गए हैं और उनमें 101 डिस्ट्रिक्ट ऐसे चुने हैं जिनमें स्पेशल इंसेटिव दिया है और उनको औद्योगिक दृष्टि से आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कार्य किया है और उनके जो नतीजें निकले हैं वे बहुत अच्छे हैं। मैं जिस जिले से आता हूँ वह बैंक-

बर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट में आता है, 101 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में आता है "अलवर" पहले जिसका नाम कोई नहीं जानता था, आज वह औद्योगिक क्षेत्र है, मिवाडी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र है और दूसरे क्षेत्र हैं जो अपने आप में बहुत तेजी के साथ आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और वहां के लोगों को रोजगार मिल रहा है। अभी विपक्ष के एक भाई कह रहे थे कि बताइए कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिया है। आप औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में जाकर देखिए कि कांग्रेस की सरकार आने के बाद श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार आने बाद कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिला है। कितने नए उद्यमी आ रहे हैं और कितना उनको प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है।

मैं विशेष रूप से आप को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को एक नया इंसेटिव दिया गया है, जहां उनके उत्पादन को बढ़ाया गया है, नए उद्यमियों को प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है, वहीं आपने उसको एक्सपोर्ट और एंटेड बनाया है। वर्ष 1981 के अन्दर 1543 करोड़ रुपए के उत्पादन का निर्यात किया गया। अगर इसी तरह से निर्यात बढ़ता रहा तो निश्चित रूप से हम देश की इकनामी को बूस्ट करेंगे।

एक नया कंसेप्ट दिया गया है न्यूक्लियस प्लांट प्रोग्राम का। यह अपने आप में नया कंसेप्ट है, नई थ्युरी है। यह थ्युरी है इकनामिक फेडरेलिज्म की, जिसकी आप भी दुहाई देते हैं। हम उद्योगों का इस तरह से फैलाव करें कि वे एक घराने तक सीमित न रह जाएं, उनका फैलाव हो और फैलाव के तरीके से एक ऐसा यूनिट कांप्लेक्स अपने आप में बने जिससे एंन्सिलरीज दूसरों को मिलें और फैलाव होने के बाद इतना बड़ा कांप्लेक्स बन जाए वह अपने एरिया में कि उस एरिया की आर्थिक दृष्टि से, औद्योगिक

दृष्टि से उन्नति करने में सक्षम हो, उस क्षेत्र की ग्रामदनी बढ़ाने में और लोगों को रोजगार देने में सक्षम हो।

मान्यवर, खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के विकास के बारे में जो प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं, उनके लिए मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। उससे रोजगार के साधनों को बढ़ाया गया है। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में खादी-ग्रामोद्योग में और कोयर इंडस्ट्री में जितना पैसा लगा रहे हैं, उससे और अधिक पैसा लगाया जाए।

अंत में मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी प्रगतिशील हैं, उन्हें मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। जो औद्योगिक क्षेत्र हैं, पब्लिक सेक्टर हैं, उनके लिए एक मैनीजीरियल सर्विस की आवश्यकता है। अभी आप एक व्यक्ति को कभी स्टील माइन्स में भेज देते हैं, कभी रबर कम्पनी में भेज देते हैं और कभी दूसरी कम्पनी में भेज देते हैं, उसमें एक्सपेरटीज नहीं है। इसलिए जब तक कोई व्यक्ति उस स्पेशल ट्रेड में ट्रेन्ड न हो तब तक उसको मैनेजर, डायरेक्टर न बनाया जाए, नहीं तो आपका पब्लिक सेक्टर ठीक तरीके से नहीं चल सकता।

आपने डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्रीज सेंटर बनाए हैं जो बहुत कामयाब हुए हैं। यह बहुत अच्छी चीज है। वास्तव में आप गांवों की तरफ़ी करना चाहते हैं, इंडस्ट्रीज को वहां भी डेवलप करना चाहते हैं तो वहां विलेज लेवल पर भी आप कुछ करें, ब्लॉक लेवल पर भी कुछ करें। आप विलेज लेवल और ब्लॉक लेवल इंडस्ट्रीज सेंटर कायम करें। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तब तक न गांवों के लेवल से प्रगति होगी और न विलेज लेवल से। इस

वास्ते आप ब्लॉक लेवल और विलेज लेवल इंडस्ट्रीज सेंटर कायम करें ताकि जो आपका न्यूक्लियस प्लान प्रोग्राम है वह कामयाब हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो डिमांडज रखी गई हैं, उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : जो औद्योगिक नीति डा० चानना और तिवारी जी ने बनाई हैं और जो उसकी रूपरेखा है वस्तुतः वह एक अच्छी नीति है, इस में कोई दो मत नहीं हैं। अविकसित क्षेत्र जो हमारे देश में व्यापक रूप से हैं उनके पिछड़े-पन को दूर करने के विचार से यह एक अच्छी बात की गई है। लेकिन जहां तक व्यावहारिकता का प्रश्न है उसमें जितनी सफलता मिलनी चाहिये नहीं मिली है, नगण्य सफलता मिली ही दिखाई देती है।

आपकी नई सरकार बनने के छः महीने के बाद आपने नई नीति की घोषणा की। उस में आपने 246 जिलों का जो चयन किया वह बहुत अच्छा किया। आपने कहा कि इन जिलों को हर दृष्टिकोण से, औद्योगिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़े हुए जिले समझा जाना चाहिये। एक सौ एक आपने ऐसे जिले चुने जिनको विशेष रूप से राज्यीय सहायता तथा अन्य सुविधायें देने की आपने बात कही, वहां लगने वाले उपक्रमों की सहायता और सुविधा देने की बात आपने कही। योजना का आधा समय यानि 2 वर्ष और 4 महीने गुजर रहे हैं। इस दौरान में इन जिलों में कोई चीज की गई हो, ऐसा दिखाई नहीं पड़ता है। अगर इस योजना का सही रूप से ट्रांसलेशन किया जाए, इसको सही रूप से जमीन पर उतारा जाए तो सचमुच में काया-कल्प हो सकता है। लेकिन यह चीज नहीं हुई है।

[श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

अधिकतर माननीय सदस्यों ने उस ओर से यही कहा है कि जनता पार्टी की जब सरकार बनी तो उसने सब चीज अस्त-व्यस्त कर दी। लगता है आपके मुताबिक जनता सरकार ने सारी इण्डस्ट्री को जला दिया दो सवा दो बरस में। सब कुछ उसने बरबाद कर दिया। आप देखें कि कुल मिला कर 35 वर्ष आजादी के गुजर रहे हैं और इन 35 वर्षों में केवल दो सवा दो वर्ष का ही समय था जबकि आपकी पार्टी की सरकार नहीं थी और बाकी सारा समय आप ही सत्ता में थे। इस वास्ते सारा जो दोष है वह आपके कंधों पर जाता है। इतने सालों की आजादी के बाद भी 246 जिलों को आपने पिछड़े जिले घोषित किया और 101 जिलों को विशेष केन्द्रीय और राज्यीय सहायता के लिए आपने चुना। इससे ही यह साबित हो जाता है कि कितनी बैकवर्डनेस देश में है, कितना रिजनल इम्बैलेंस है औद्योगिक दृष्टिकोण से।

जापान एक छोटा सा देश है। वहां कोई ऐसा घर नहीं है जिसमें फ़ाउन्टेनपैन न बनते हों, घड़ियां न बनती हों या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक का सामान न बनता हो। उसका आयरन एण्ड स्टील का दस ग्यारह मिलियन वार्षिक उत्पादन हो गया है। उसके मुकाबले में हमारा उत्पादन कितना है? हम लोगों ने 10.57 मिलियन का टारगेट रखा था जबकि हम 5.7 मिलियन ही तैयार कर पाए हैं। इस प्रकार से देश की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए जो प्रगति हम कर रहे हैं, वह बहुत ही नगण्य है। जब कि यहां मोहा, कोयला और रा-मैटीरियल सब उपलब्ध है जापान में कोई चीज नहीं है। वहां सब विदेशों से आयात करके इतना विकास कर रहा है।

यहां पर हमारे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में 16,000 करोड़ रुपया लग गया है, लेकिन सब घाटे में चल रहे हैं। यदि टाटा का उद्योग देखा जाये तो वह बहुत प्रगति पर है। मन्त्री जी ने सदन में क्वेश्चन-आन्सर में बताया है, उससे स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि 1981-82 में डिमांड था 10.52 मिलियन टन और उसका एन्टीसिपेटेड प्रोडक्शन 9.01 है लेकिन हम लाते हैं 5.7। 1982-83 का जहां इनका डिमांड है 10.95 वहां एन्टीसिपेटेड प्रोडक्शन है 9.82, लेकिन यह पहुँचेगा या नहीं, यह स्पष्ट मालूम हो जायेगा। हम हर दृष्टिकोण से गिर रहे हैं, इसका क्या कारण है?

जितने पब्लिक सेक्टर हैं, उसमें उत्तर-दायित्व के साधन में हम बहुत पीछे हैं और जितने औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान हैं, उसे एकदम प्राइवेट एन्टरप्राइजेज की तरह अधिकारी लोग चलाते हैं; उनमें कोई रैस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी और एकाउन्टेबिलिटी नहीं होती जिसके कारण उनमें स्वच्छन्दतापूर्वक राजनीतिक इन्टरफीयरेंस होता है। मनमाने ढंग से वहां अकुशल लोगों की बहाली होती है, जिससे वह घाटे में चलते हैं और उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ता है। श्रमिकों की अनुशासनहीनता बढ़ती जाती है क्योंकि उनकी मांगों की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता, उन्हें नजरअंदाज किया जाता है। इसलिए सारी जगह पर अस्त-व्यस्तता हो गई है।

जहां तक पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास का प्रश्न है, उसमें भी व्यावहारिकता नहीं लायी गई है। जितने जिला क्षेत्र हैं, वहां पर कोई काम नहीं होता। जो पहले से लघु और कुटीर उद्योग चल रहे हैं, कागज से उनका लेखा-जोखा बराबर रिकार्ड करके

बतलाते हैं, कि इतना काम चल रहा है, वह बढ़ रहे हैं। जितना भी रुपया है वह बोगस है। बहुत से ऐसे फर्म हैं, स्माल यूनिट हैं जो बोगस हैं और मशरूम की तरह फैल रहे हैं। बैंक के अधिकारी और साथ ही साथ कुछ और भी विभाग के अधिकारी रा-मैटीरियल का ब्लैंक का व्यापार कर रहे हैं जो कि घड़ल्ले से चल रहा है और सारा मान मल्टी नेशनलज के यहां चला जाता है। इस तरह से मल्टी नेशनलज छोटे उद्योगों पर हावी हो जाते हैं।

800 ऐसे जीवन्तोपयोगी आइटम्स हैं जिनको लघु उद्योग में निर्धारित कर दिया गया है, लेकिन ब्लेड को ही लीजिये, उसे भी मल्टी नेशनलज ही बनाती है। साबुन, कपड़ा, रुमाल तथा जीवन की और भी छोटी-छोटी आवश्यकता की चीजें केवल उन्हीं लोगों की मोनोपली है। इसीलिए बाजार में बराबर इनका अभाव बना रहता है। अगर लघु उद्योगों में, कुटीर उद्योगों में गारन्टी के साथ इनको बनाने दें तो यह उद्योग सारे जिलों तक फैल सकते हैं। यह जरूरी है कि देश में औद्योगीकरण हो, श्रमीकरण हो और राष्ट्रीयकरण हो। जब तक देश के लिये उद्योग-हित, राष्ट्र-हित, मजदूर-हित पर समान रूप से विचार नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक औद्योगीकरण नहीं हो सकता, केवल कागज में ही रह जायेगा।

इसमें और भी व्यावहारिक रूप देने के लिये हर जिला स्तर पर परामर्शदात्री समितियों और पंचायतों को विशेष शक्तियां प्रदान करनी चाहिये ताकि हर पंचायत में कुछ न कुछ उद्योग खड़े हो सकें। इस जिले में 5, 7 अधिकारी बैठे हुए हैं। नया उद्योग लगाने वालों की उनके पास आते-जाते जूतियां धिस जाती हैं लेकिन उन्हें कुछ नहीं

मिलता। बिजली की एक लाइन के लिये एक-एक बरस तक घूमते रहते हैं। सीमेंट, कच्चा माल देने में परेशान किया जाता है इस तरह की वहां प्रगति है।

भालावाड़ राजस्थान का एक ऐसा पिछड़ा इलाका है जहां नारंगी से बहुत कुछ उद्योग लगाये जा सकते हैं। सीमेंट का उद्योग वहां लगाया जा सकता है लेकिन उसका भी ध्यान नहीं है।

मैं अपने क्षेत्र की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा। हजारीबाग, जहां विपुल साधन हैं फारेस्ट के, हजारीबाग और गिरिडिह में विपुल वन-सम्पदा और खनिज-सम्पदा है। वहां पर सीमेंट और पेपर इंडस्ट्रीज लग सकती हैं। मैं इस बारे में बार-बार कट-मोशनज देता आ रहा हूँ, लेकिन अभी तक कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है।

वहां पर एक गेडे आयरन एण्ड स्टील कंपनी है, जिसे दलाई लामा ने लगाया था। नेहरूजी ने विशेष कृपा कर के उसे लगवाया था। लेकिन मैनेजमेंट और बैंकों के अधिकारियों ने मिल-जुल कर पैसा हज्म कर लिया और प्रबन्ध में बहुत कुव्यवस्था होने के कारण वह एक सिक यूनिट हो गई है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट की फाइलों में बाइंड अप करने के लिए पड़ी हुई है। वह बिहार में स्पन पाइप बनाने की एकमात्र फैक्टरी है। इरिगेशन और पब्लिक हेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट के लिए उसकी मांग है। वह इन्डस्ट्री उसकी पूर्ति नहीं कर पा रही थी। अगर गवर्नमेंट विशेष अभिरुचि ले कर उस कारखाने को चलाए, तो देश और राज्य के लिए बहुत अच्छा होगा। वहां के स्थानीय व्यापारी और इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स कहते हैं कि अगर सरकार यह काम नहीं कर पाती, तो हम

[श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

उसे कोलाबोरेशन के साथ चलाने के लिए तैयार हैं और हम उसे लाभप्रद ढंग से चलायेंगे। सरकार को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

SHRI C. D. PATEL (Surat) :
Sir, Before I make some suggestions in regard to the functioning of this Ministry, I may mention here that I support the Demands for Grants in respect of this Ministry.

So far as this Ministry is concerned, its working and achievements have been satisfactory.

The present policy regarding liberalisation of the various aspects is also satisfactory.

But the achievements have to be viewed against the background of the present structure of the Ministry which it inherited at a time when the infrastructure was in shambles.

In the year, 1979-80, the growth was nearly (-) 1.4%.

In the year, 1980-81, it was raised by 4% and it is likely to increase further.

That means we are progressing fast.

We have liberalised the import policy. We have liberalised the banking system and the credit system also.

But the moot point is that we must consider looking to a number of people who remain below the poverty line. What avenue is left open for us to uplift them.

So far as the agricultural sector is concerned, I personally believe that we have reached the peak point. So far as production is concerned, we may increase production so far as foodgrains is concerned. But, how

far would it go towards the betterment of the lot of the poor masses?

My respectful submission on this point is that industrialisation of the backward area is the strategy by which we can uplift the rural poor masses.

So far our strategy and our policy towards industrialisation has been provision of facilities for industries for basic raw materials, rendering assistance to small and medium industries, helping artisans and technicians in setting up self-employment enterprises, imparting training to the entrepreneurs and giving them incentives.

Despite our rapid economic growth, we have not been able to make the desirable progress so far as the rural poor are concerned.

The balanced development of the different parts of the country and the extension of the benefits to the less developed regions should be our main concern.

Two Study Groups, one under the Chairmanship of Mr. Wanchoo and another under the Chairmanship of Mr. Pandey were set up to study this aspect regarding the industrialisation of backward areas. Various suggestions have been made.

I urge upon this Ministry to consider these suggestions very seriously.

I may reiterate that this is the only area which is left open for us to do something.

So far as industrialisation of the backward areas is concerned, our approach has been haphazard. We are having a sense of complacency and content with saying that 'something has been done'. Supposing,

a particular industry has been installed in a backward area, say, a cement industry or paper industry.

17.00 hrs.

And what are we going to gain by this ? We are going to give employment to about 1,000 or 2,000 persons by opening a particular unit, but whatever benefits are derived by that ultimately flow back to the urban areas. There should be a complex in a way; for example, a tractor industry or scooter industry or watch industry where the main factory must be only for the purpose of assembling and 90 per cent of the components must be manufactured in the vicinity by the small entrepreneurs or young graduates in the villages who must be given proper training so that they can manufacture the components which are likely to be assembled in the main factory. My respectful submission is that, in this respect, a very serious thought must be given, so that further action can be taken.

Another point I would like to touch is the power crisis. The Ministry of Industry might say that it concerns the Ministry of Energy. But my respectful submission is this. Unless we do something about energy, we are not going to make much progress so far as industrialisation is concerned. So far as my State, Gujarat, is concerned, it has developed well ; in industrialisation, it is the second so far as the country is concerned and this country is one among the first ten so far as the world is concerned. Whatever may be the figures given on paper, so far as Gujarat is concerned, about 2,300 MW are the installed capacity ; we are producing about 1600 MW, but our requirement is almost double of what we produce. We have made various requests and proposals and they have been pending with the Central Government—for example, the third unit of 210 MW at

Gandhinagar, replacement of the small units at Sikka, Shahapur, Utran, Kandla and other places, policy regarding import of sets for power projects like Wanakbori Extension. This Ministry is also concerned with these one way or the other. I would, therefore, request this Ministry to see that these matters are finalised. If at all they are to be rejected, even those decisions should be taken early. These proposals have been pending with the Central Government for long, for five to ten years.

Two other projects which are lying with the Central Government—I say this because these are very vital so far as Gujarat is concerned—are these. One is the transportation of coal by slurry pipeline. The present annual requirement of coal for the power stations of Gujarat is four million tonnes. As against this, the actual receipt of coal is only 72 to 75 per cent. The requirement of coal is likely to double by the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The Gujarat Electricity Board prepared a preliminary techno-economic feasibility study report to consider the possibility of slurry pipeline transportation of coal. I urge upon the Hon. Minister to see that something is done to finalise this as early as possible.

The other important project is the sponge iron project. The GIIC have applied for a letter of intent to set up a sponge iron project using natural gas and iron oxide pellets. The proposal was submitted some time in 1979, and it is under the consideration of the various sections of the Central Government. I urge upon the Hon. Minister to do something about this.

The last point I would like to make is about the FERA companies and MRTP companies. Those concerns are likely to be benefited in view of the present liberal policy of

[Shri C. D. Patel]

the Government. My respectful submission is that we must be very cautious. Last year also I gave this peculiar example. At Kandla Port, free trade zone, a number of indigenous pharmaceutical companies started manufacturing drugs. Then one multi-national company entered the field, and it has manoeuvred with bureaucracy and with everybody in such a way that, if those terms and conditions, which were agreed upon so far as that multi-national company is concerned, were to be applied to any indigenous company, then no indigenous company can survive. No indigenous company can instal any factory so far as the present policy is concerned. With regard to multi-nationals my suggestion is there. We will have to be very cautious in respect of these companies.

So far as the credit-reserve ratio and liquidity restrictions are concerned, there was a hue and cry and the credit squeeze was blamed practically by every industry. Now it has been liberalised. We have declared a year of productivity. Now a very good opportunity has been given to the private sector also by giving a liberalised banking system because a bigger amount has been released to the banks to be advanced as loans to the various industries. So, I urge upon the Ministry to look into this also.

I once again thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह (बलिया) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार जिस औद्योगिक नीति पर चल रही है और उसमें जो स्वावलम्बन प्राप्त करने की बात है वह पूरी नहीं होगी। 1956 में पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू के नेतृत्व में जिस औद्योगिक नीति को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई थी और जिसके अन्तर्गत विकास की गति को आगे बढ़ाने के प्रयास में हम लगे थे उसका एक अनिवार्य नतीजा

यह निकला कि अपने देश के अर्थतन्त्र को मजबूत बनाने के लिए पब्लिक सेक्टर में उद्योग-धंधों के विकास का रास्ता अख्तियार किया गया और आज गर्व के साथ हम बोलते हैं कि उसमें 21 हजार करोड़ से ज्यादा की पूंजी लगी हुई है। यह कहना अप्रासंगिक न होगा कि इस क्षेत्र में, जिसका सीधा सम्बन्ध देश की आर्थिक आजादी के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है, जो कोर इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं इंजीनियरिंग के क्षेत्र में, स्टील के क्षेत्र में, कोयले के क्षेत्र में आदि, उनमें अपनी परनिर्भरता को हमने कम किया है। हमारा मसूबा था कि पब्लिक सेक्टर को शीर्ष स्थान पर कैसे पहुँचाया जाए ताकि दूसरों पर हमारी निर्भरता समाप्त हो। लेकिन आज एक बहुत खतरनाक रुझान दिखाई देता है। वह यह कि जुलाई, 1980 में एक नयी औद्योगिक नीति की घोषणा की गई। उस औद्योगिक नीति की मुख्य बात यह है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर को कमांडिंग हाइट्स पर पहुँचाने का जो हमारा आन्जेक्टिव था उसका परित्याग कर दिया गया। पब्लिक सेक्टर का उद्देश्य महज प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लिए इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर तैयार करना रह गया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब जो नीति चलाई जा रही है उसका उद्देश्य, मल्टी-नेशनल्स को कैसे आगे बढ़ाया जाए, उसके लिए हिन्दुस्तान के दरवाजे खोल दिए गए हैं। मोनोपली को तरह तरह की रियायतें दी गई हैं। आयात को लिब्रलाइज किया गया है। क्रेडिट स्कवीज की जो बात कही जाती थी उसमें परिवर्तन किया गया है। बड़े-बड़े समायोदारों ने अखबारों के जरिये हंगामा मचाना शुरू कर दिया था और दबाव डालना शुरू कर दिया था इस सरकार पर, कि पैदावार को आगे बढ़ाना सम्भव नहीं है अगर क्रेडिट स्कवीज को समाप्त नहीं किया जाता।

और बन फाइन मॉनिंग इस बात का एलान किया गया और उनको तरह तरह की रियायतें दी गईं। अखबारों में यह खबरें छपी हैं और मैं नहीं जानता कि कहां तक ये सही हैं मगर कुछ दिनों पहले हमारे उद्योग मन्त्री महोदय स्विटजरलैंड में एक सिम्पोजियम स्टैंड करने गये थे और अखबारों में यह खबर छपी है कि वहां के मल्टीनेशनल्स को बड़ी-बड़ी रियायतें देने का आश्वासन दिया गया है इस नाम पर कि वे हिन्दुस्तान में आकर उद्योग खड़े करने में हमारी मदद करें। अब यह कहा गया है कि देश के औद्योगिक उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है और उद्योग धन्धों का विस्तार हुआ है लेकिन स्थिति क्या है। आय का वितरण जिस हिसाब से किया गया है, उससे हमारे देश के अन्दर जो नतीजे निकले, वे बड़े ही चिन्ताजनक हैं हमारे देश के अर्थतन्त्र के लिए। इसका नतीजा यह निकला है कि मुट्ठी भर बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों के हाथों में आर्थिक सत्ता केन्द्रित हो गई है और इजारेदारों के हाथों में धन और सत्ता के केन्द्रीकरण में और अधिक बढ़ाव हो रहा है। मैं इस सिलसिले में कुछ फीगर्स आप के सामने पेश करना चाहूंगा। बिड़ला की परिसम्पत्ति 1951 में 153 करोड़ थी, 1966 में वह 548 करोड़ 1976 में 1076 करोड़ और 1980 में वह 1500 करोड़ रुपये हो गई। इसी तरह से टाटा की परिसम्पत्ति 1951 में केवल 116 करोड़ रुपये थी, जो बढ़ कर 1966 में 505 करोड़, 1976 में 1069 करोड़ और 1980 में 1450 करोड़ रुपये हो गई। दूसरी तस्वीर यह है कि देश की बहुत अधिक आबादी आज गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे है। देश में विकास-कार्य हुए हैं, इससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है मगर उस विकास का नतीजा क्या निकला। क्या उससे हमारे देश की गरीबी मिटी?

1960-61 में 38.11 फीसदी आबादी गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे थी, जो 1977-78 में 48.13 हो गई और 1980-81 में 50.82 हो गई और बिहार के बारे में मैं कह सकता हूं कि गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वालों की संख्या 60 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा है। यह आप की डेवलपमेंटल स्ट्रेटजी है, स्वावलम्बन बढ़ाने की यह आप की रण-नीति है और इस रण-नीति का यह नतीजा निकला है।

इतना ही नहीं बेरोजगार श्रम शक्ति 8.2 पर सेंट के स्तर पर पहुँच गई है और 2 करोड़ 10 लाख लोग बेरोजगार हैं। यह क्या रण-नीति हमारे देश में चल रही है। जैसे-जैसे विकास हो रहा है, इस देश में उद्योग-धन्धों का विकास हो रहा है, उद्योगीकरण हो रहा है मगर उसका लाजमी नतीजा यह निकल रहा है कि सारी सम्पत्ति एक वर्ग के पास, मुट्ठी भर लोगों के हाथों में केन्द्रित हो रही है और जो मेहनत करने वाले लोग हैं वे गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जा रहे हैं। इजारेदार-घरानों को और विदेशी मल्टी-नैशनल्स को आप ना खुश नहीं कर सकते इनकी वजह से हमारा इण्टरनल मार्केट श्रिक कर रहा है और इस लिये आप एक्सपोर्ट-ओरियन्टेड पालिसी चलाना चाहते हैं और तमाम मल्टी-नैशनल कम्पनीज को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। उनको बड़ी-बड़ी रियायतें दे रहे हैं और टैक्सों में छूट दे रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप क्या कर रहे हैं। बेजफ़ीज की नीति अख्तियार कर रहे हैं, इम्पाऊण्डिंग आफ डी० ए० की नीति अख्तियार कर रहे हैं, बोनस में कटौती कर रहे हैं और जो लोग इन समस्याओं को लेकर आन्दोलन करने के लिए मजबूर होते हैं और असंतोष व्यक्त करते हैं उनको सबक सिखाने के लिए आपने-अपने आपको तरह-तरह के दमनात्मक

[श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह]

कानूनों से लैस कर रखा है, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कानून, एंशंसियल सर्विसेज मेन्टीनेन्स एक्ट, गुण्डा एक्ट बना रखे हैं। हमारे यहां बिहार में ऐसी भी इन्सटांस हैं कि जो लोग बीड़ी मजदूरों के हकों के लिए लड़ते हैं, उनको आप गिरफ्तार करते हैं। बीड़ी मजदूरों के नेता को इसलिए राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कानून में आप ने गिरफ्तार किया क्योंकि वह बीड़ी मजदूरों की समस्याओं को लेकर उनके संघर्ष की अग्रवाई कर रहा था। ऐसे अनेकों उदाहरण हमारे सामने हैं। इस तरह की स्थिति आज देश में पैदा हो गई है। आप कहते हैं कि देश आगे बढ़ता चला जा रहा है, यह बात सही नहीं है।

मैं बिहार के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। खुशी की बात है कि हमारे सेठी साहब यहां बैठे हुए हैं। हमारे बिहार में 1964 में बरौनी क्षेत्र में सबसे पहले एक पेट्रोलियम का कारखाना लगाया गया। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब पिछले वर्ष में यहां पर पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्ड्स पर बहस चल रही थी तो उस समय मैंने पेट्रो केमिकल्स समूह को यहां लगाने के बारे में सवाल उठाया था। उसके बारे में बिहार विधान सभा ने एक मत से प्रस्ताव किया था। उस समय सेठी साहब ने कहा था कि बिहार में एक बड़ा पेट्रो केमिकल्स समूह लगने वाला है। अब पता नहीं यह कैसे तय हो गया कि यह समूह छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में नहीं लगने वाला है। एक दूसरा कारखाना 90 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से कैपरो लेक्टम का बरौनी में बनने वाला था। हैरानी की बात है कि इस 90 करोड़ के प्रोजेक्ट को भी छोड़ दिया गया है। जो मल्टी नेशनल जर्मन फर्म इस कारखाने को बनाने वाला था, वह भाग गया। यह भी झूठा प्रचार किया जा रहा है

कि बरौनी में इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चर की कमी है, पानी की कमी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां तीनों तरफ सड़कें हैं, बरौनी जंक्शन है। चारों तरफ तीन रेलवे स्टेशन हैं। वहां गंगा पर ब्रिज है और गंगा नदी है। वहां कंस्ट्रक्शन का काम करने वाले हुनरमन्द मजदूरों की कमी नहीं है। वहां बगल में कोयला खदानें हैं। फिर भी कहा जाता है कि वह बिहार में नहीं बनेगा। अगर इतना होते हुए भी बिहार में नहीं बनेगा तो कहां बनेगा?

बिहार में प्रचुर मात्रा में कोयला मिलता है। उस पर आधारित खाद का कारखाना वहां बनाया जा सकता है। हमारे बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने यह मांग की है कि कोल पर आधारित उर्वरक का कारखाना बिहार में बनना चाहिए। 35 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी दवाइयों का बिहार में केवल एक कारखाना खड़ा किया गया है। वह मुजफ्फरपुर में खड़ा किया गया है। इतनी मात्रा में वहां कोल है। कोल कारबोनाइजेशन का इस्तेमाल करके वहां दवाइयों के सस्ते उद्योग खड़े किये जा सकते हैं।

पूरा बिहार जंगलों से भरा पड़ा है। फाइटोकेमिकल्स का इस्तेमाल कर के दवाओं के सस्ते कारखाने बन सकते हैं। खगरिया, पूर्णिया, भागलपुर में जूट की पैदावार बहुत होती है। वहां आप जूट के कारखाने लगा सकते हैं।

मैं दृढ़तापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार प्राकृतिक सम्पदा से भरा प्रांत है, खनिजों से भरा हुआ प्रांत है। परन्तु आजादी के 35 वर्ष के बाद के जो निष्कर्ष हमारे सामने हैं उनसे बिहार बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ प्रांत बना हुआ है। इससे दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति कोई नहीं हो सकती।

मैं नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के उद्योगीकरण की जो समस्या है उसको हल करने के लिए आप वहाँ पेट्रो कैंमिकल समूह लगाने की गारंटी दें। वहाँ कोयला प्रचुर मात्रा में मिलता है, उसके आधार पर उर्वरक कारखानों का वहाँ निर्माण कीजिए। वहाँ आप दवा के उद्योग लगाइये।

श्री कमल नाथ झा (सहरसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उद्योग विभाग की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे उद्योग मन्त्री जी के सम्बन्ध में हमारे बहुत से संसद सदस्यों ने बहुत प्रशंसा की है और उद्योग विभाग की सफलता की चर्चा की है। मैं उनकी इस बात से सहमत हूँ। मैं उनकी और प्रशंसा करके सदन का अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता।

हमारे एक मित्र कह रहे थे कि हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं से भी पूंजी का नियोजन करें। हम तो घनघोर पूंजीवादी माने जाते हैं तो मैं बहुत गम्भीरता से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब चीन मल्टीनेशनल के पितामह अमरीका से पूंजी लेता है तो वह समाजवादी हो जाता है और अगर रूस साइबेरिया में तेल की खान के लिए जापान से आग्रह करता है कि पूंजी लगाकर तेल निकाल दो तो वह समाजवादी हो जाता है और जब हम कहीं विदेश से पैसा लेकर अपने देश का विकास करना चाहते हैं तो मल्टीनेशनल और पूंजीवादी हो जाते हैं, क्योंकि भारत की राजनीति में एक नया रोग चला है—निन्दा और स्तुति का। अपनी स्तुति करो और दूसरे की निन्दा करो। ये दो बातें छोड़कर तीसरी बात नहीं होती है। (व्यवधान) मैं यह मानता हूँ कि जो सिर्फ स्तुति करता है वह नपुंसक हो जाता है

और जो सिर्फ निन्दा करता है वह क्रिमिनल हो जाता है और आज हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति में क्रिमिनेलिटी और इंपोटेंसी के सिवाए और कुछ दिखाई नहीं देता है।

इन प्रारम्भिक शब्दों के साथ मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ औद्योगिक नीति पुरानी है और समय-समय पर इसमें परिवर्तन होता है, होने भी चाहिए। लेकिन मैं उद्योग मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी को नापने का एक मापदण्ड होना चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान गरीब देश है, गरीब देश के लोगों को कितना भोजन मिलता है, कितना कपड़ा मिलता है, कितनी दवाई मिलती है, कितनी शिक्षा मिलती है, ये सब मुद्दे हैं, जिससे हम किसी कच्ची की पालिसी को जज कर सकते हैं।

इस सन्दर्भ में मैं एक बुनियादी बात उठाना चाहता हूँ। इस गरीब देश में हम दिल्ली के मार्केट में चले जाएं, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास के मार्केट में चले जाएं, आपको 10-20 हजार का फैशन गुड्स मिल जाएगा, लेकिन गांव का गरीब आदमी जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहता है, उसके लिए मोटा कपड़ा किसी दुकान पर नहीं मिलेगा। यह डायरेक्शन का सवाल है। आज हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब आदमी को मकान बनाने के लिए सस्ती कीमत पर सामान मुहैया नहीं होता है। वैसे हुडको इत्यादि की बात की जाती है। आज हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों में कुत्ता और सियार के काटने से 20 हजार आदमी मर जाते हैं, उनको दवाई नहीं मिलती। क्या यह समाजवादी स्टेट है? आज गांव के लोगों के लिए पढ़ने की सामग्री खरीदना उनकी पर्चेजिंग पावर से बाहर की बात है।

[श्री कमलनाथ भा.]

इसलिए अगर हम एक सोशलिस्ट स्टेट बनाना चाहते हैं, हम बनाना भी चाहते हैं, हमारे उद्योग मंत्री कन्फर्मंड सोशलिस्ट हैं, विचार से और आधार से, इसलिए मैं उनसे निवेदन करता हूँ और कहने की मैंने हिम्मत की है कि इन्वेस्टमेंट के लिए उचित डाय-रेक्शन हमारे देश में नहीं है। क्या हमारा कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट फैशनेबल चीजों के लिए जिन्हें 5 प्रतिशत लोग उपयोग में लाते हैं, करता है या जिन वस्तुओं का उपयोग 95 प्रतिशत लोग करते हैं, उनमें करना है? इस पालिसी को आपको तय करना होगा। यदि पुरानी नीति रही तो उत्पादन भी बढ़ता जायेगा और गरीबी भी बढ़ती जाएगी।

“जस-जस सुरसा बदन बढ़ावा
तासु दुगुन कपि रूप दिखावा”

हमने जो औद्योगिक नीति स्थापित की थी, वह केवल आंकड़ों के लिए नहीं की थी कि प्रोडक्शन एक प्वाइन्ट से चार प्वाइन्ट बढ़ गया। इस तरह से आंकड़े बता दिये जाते हैं। हमने पब्लिक सैक्टर स्थापित किया था केवल उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए ही नहीं, बल्कि कुछ मूल्यों को स्थापित करने के लिए किया था। लैंड टू दी टिलर एण्ड फैक्ट्री टू दी वर्कर। जो जमीन जोते वह जमीन का मालिक हो, यह सिद्धान्त हमने आज से नहीं 1932 से कराची कांग्रेस के जमाने से माना था। आज भी जो पब्लिक सैक्टर में प्रोडक्शन करने वाले हैं, जो प्रोड्यूसर हैं, जो मजदूर हैं, मालिक होने की बात तो दूर रही वे पार्टनर भी नहीं हो सकते हैं, सीनियर पार्टनर होने की बात तो आप छोड़ दें, जूनियर पार्टनर भी नहीं हो सकते हैं। समाजवादी मंत्री जी से मेरा निवेदन है, वेंटर लेट दें नैवर, जब जागे तभी सवेरा, वह ऐसा टाइम

बाउण्ड प्रोग्राम बनायें कि हर पब्लिक सैक्टर में मजदूर हर लैवेल पर डाय-रेक्टर लैवेल से लेकर शाप लैवेल तक, पार्टनर की हैसियत से बैठे। आज वह मजदूर की हैसियत से बैठता है, वेज अनर की हैसियत से बैठता है।

रेवोल्यूशन केवल प्रोडक्शन रिलेशनशिप को बदलने से नहीं होता है। बिड़ला को हटा कर अफसरों को आप ने उसकी जगह पर बिठा दिया तो उससे कुछ नहीं होता है। कम्युनिस्ट पद्धति लां कैपिटलिस्टिक पद्धति के स्थान पर तो वह क्रान्ति नहीं है, रेवोल्यूशन नहीं है। एक पार्टी के हाथ में मिलकियत दे दी जाए तो वह क्रान्ति नहीं कहलाती है। इसका पर्दाफाश पौलेण्ड में हो गया है। ओनरशिप की चेंज के साथ-साथ मोड आफ प्रोडक्शन में भी आप चेंज लायें, उत्पादन के तरीकों में भी परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। जैसे हाथ के चखें से फलाई शटल का प्रयोग किया तो निश्चित रूप से उत्पादन के साधनों में क्रान्ति आएगी। यह टैक्नालाजी की बात है। हमारा देश गरीब देश है। यहां हम हैवी इन्वेस्टमेंट करेंगे, लाजं इन्वेस्टमेंट करेंगे तो इन्वेस्टमेंट तो हैवी होगा लेकिन एम्प्लायमेंट कम होगा और इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि अनएम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ेगा। हमें नई टैक्नालाजी के एवोल्यूशन की जरूरत है। समय नहीं है कि मैं विस्तार में इस में जा सकूँ। लेकिन मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें ऐसी टैक्नालाजी का सहारा लेना चाहिए जिसमें उत्पादन अधिक हो, पूंजी कम लगे और एम्प्लायमेंट ज्यादा क्रियेट हो। हमारे टैक्नालाजिस्ट दुनिया में किसी से कम नहीं हैं। वे इस प्रकार की टैक्नालाजी का आविष्कार कर सकते हैं। डैमोक्रेटिक सोशलिस्ट सोसाइटी बनाने के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है। कम्युनिस्ट पद्धति से अलग टैक्नालाजी हम को डिवेलप करनी होगी।

अन्त में एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। कोम्प्रोटिव शुगर मिल्ज को जो आपने लाइसेंस दिये हैं, उनके निर्माण के लिए सीमेंट आदि भी सरकार को सरकारी क्षेत्र से मुहैया करना चाहिए।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Sir; Never before was such an important Ministry given such a limited time; and never before was the House in such a deception that all was well with the Ministry of Steel and with the Ministry of Industry.

After a decade, a sudden increase of 19% means nothing. In respect of *per capita* production of steel, we are still where we were a decade back. Similarly, a 9% sudden increase in industry also means nothing. We must see the durability and the potential generated in the industrial and steel sectors.

Bokaro is in my constituency. It is lagging behind schedule. The target is 4 million tonnes of steel; its present production is 2.5 million tonnes. The same is true of Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela. Even after the 6th five year plan, as per calculations made, India will have 2 million tonnes less than what the demand will be at that time. This is the paradox of our great achievement on the steel front.

On the industrial front, they are telling that they have increased production to some extent this year. But this type of increase in production was there during the Janata period also, in 1977-78 when production increased by 8%; but that did not last. You must see the direction of production, i. e. whether in an under-developed country like India, the industry should be foreign-oriented, export-oriented or agriculture-oriented and village-oriented. That is the first thing you should decide. The Department of Industry sends its officers outside

India. 50 per cent of its higher officers spend 50 per cent of their time touring foreign countries. I propose that these officers be sent to tour villages 50 per cent of their time.

Where is the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956? They are giving an industrial policy dissolution, diluting every socialist content—even the *prima-facie* socialist content—of our public sector. Now they say that the social control should be weakened, and that the public sector enterprise should act as an economic unit. It means that public sector enterprises must follow the path, norms, code, morals and ethics of the private sector, and reap profits. This is the position after 30 years of socialist exercise.

I was listening to my colleague's lecture. A new convert becomes more orthodox. So, when a Socialist turns a Congressman, he becomes more anti-Communist than an original Congressman. They say that China has gone in for foreign collaboration; Russia has invited foreign capital. Yes; they have, but after 30 years of a vigorous exercise of self reliance, China has done it. Soviet Union has done it after 50 years of such a vigorous exercise. To-day, China is producing 30 million tonnes of steel. They are producing it themselves. They did not go to Russia, West Germany, Britain or Japan.

There are two things : one is vertical transfer technology and another, horizontal transfer technology. Any developing country must have vertical transfer of technology. After that, it must have horizontal transfer technology within itself. This is not taking place at all. In 1956, we imported technology from Russia and made Bhilai. Then we imported technology from West Germany and made Rourkela. Then we imported technology from Britain and made Durgapur. But we have again to go to Russia for expansion of Bhilai, and again to go to Britain for expansion of Durgapur. You

[Shri A. K. Roy]

are doing the same thing i. e. you are going to Russia for the Vizag plant, and to Japan for the Salem plant. In every respect we are selling our entire things to them; and we are not allowing any self-confidence to develop.

How to develop self-confidence? I will give you one example. BHEL is the most prestigious unit under the Department of Heavy Industry. The out-turn of BHEL is more than Rs. 500 crores a year. BHEL had a 60 MW generating unit. After that 120 MW generating units they simply obtained. When we developed 60 MW generating unit, they opted for 120 MW. When BHEL developed its expertise for 120 MW generating unit, they opted for 200 MW generating unit. When we started again for 200 MW generating unit, they opted for 500 MW generating unit. In that way, the country perpetually remained dependent on foreign countries. We developed our fertilizer expertise for 900 tonnes per day—we could produce nitrogen. Mr. Sethi is there. They opted for 1350 tonnes. I argued with them and said, in one case you may import 1350 tonnes, but for the rest you divide it so that our experts, our scientists, our technologists can deal with this thing. No. They imported it; There was a fight between the two groups. The entire bureaucracy was divided. Members were divided. Somebody was supporting one group while others were supporting the other group. In this way, in steel also, we were divided into two groups. Somebody was going to the West; somebody was going to the East. but nobody told why Mecon should not be given the charge of developing this thing. In Rourkela, we designed 4.5 metre high coke oven plant. Again in Rourkela, we have to design 7 metre high coke oven plant. Again we are going in for foreign collaboration. In this

way, the basic industrial strength of the country, the basic concept of self-reliance and industrial revolution gets weakened.

Regarding sick units, the Minister and the Government have committed—it was written in that book also—to restart Kumardhubi Engineering Works; and for that, the Industrial Development and Regulation Act, 1958, committed an enquiry. The Chief Minister of Bihar announced on the radio to the workers that it would be opened; the government had taken it over. After that, they retreated. You have written in your book that you are going to restart it. On page 13, it says: "An investigation was ordered under section 15A of the Industries (Dev. and Reg.) Act, 1951 into the affairs of the industrial undertaking of M/s. Kumardhubi Engineering Works Ltd., Kumardhubi, Distt. Dhanbad, with a view to restart the same." But what have you done? You did not say?

You kindly see the nature of sickness. You will be interested in it. Which industries are becoming sick? Only those industries are becoming sick which are in the private sector. The industries which meet the people's needs, the textile industries are becoming sick, not the rayon industry; the engineering industries are becoming sick, not the refrigerator industry. All the industries which are national are falling sick, and all the industries which are anti-social and are running with foreign collaboration are remaining healthy. This is the new direction of the Industrial Policy Resolution pursued by this Ministry.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): I am deeply beholden to all the Hon. members who have taken part in the debate and either supported the demands that I have ventured to put

before this august House for approval or opposed them on ideological consideration. I must in particular thank Shri Zainul Basher, Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma, Shri Ram Gopal Reddy Shri Ram Singh Yadav, Shri Kamal Nath Jha and Shri C. D. Patel for the support that they have given to the policy inherent in our demands. I also thank Mr. Halder. Of course, he could not rid himself of the ideological factors. I also thank Mr. Verma, Mr. Surya Narayan Singh and Mr. A. K. Roy. In spite of their eloquence, it was so apparent that they were fixed to their ideological moorings. I am sorry for that. Well, of course, we all need ideologies. We are all political human beings and we must stick to our ideologies. But we have to transcend ideologies in the sense that we have to see what has happened in the time span of ages, or even centuries. We can see, in many countries, even though they said that they were going to establish socialism or communism, but still some of them themselves say that they have not yet been able to practise socialism or communism hundred per cent. So, ideologies apart, the realities of the situation have to be dealt with and ideological formulations have to be implemented in a practical sense. To-day, even Capitalist Countries do impart technologies from the Socialist Countries, and the Socialists also do not mind importing appropriate technologies from the west. There has been a considerable emphasis on so-called dilution of our basic policies. I have only 15 or 20 minutes to go about, and I find it extremely difficult to go through all the points raised here. I beg to seek the indulgence of the House through you, Sir, if I am not able to reply to all the points mentioned by the Hon. Members. I will therefore, seek your apologies, but I will certainly try to answer each and every point by sending a reply to each of the Hon. Members regarding their constituencies, their States or respective

regions, in their speeches. But in the general sense, I must say, I must make it clear—very clear—that this Government stands very firm, rock-like on the policies inherent in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. There has not been—there is no basic dilution, and there will not be any basic dilution till this Government lasts, thanks to the support of the people of this country, and the blessings of this House. We shall not dilute our basic policies, our Industrial Policy Resolution. There has been no dilution.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Policies and practice are quite different.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Now, what is happening round the world? If you look at the international environment, what do we find? On the one hand we are seeing a technological revolution and every day we read about new technological factors in development in so many sectors of industrial activity. We cannot shut ourselves ostrich like and say that we shall not have new technology in steel or any new technology in so many industrial sectors that we have in this country now. For example, how can we say that we shall not have the new high induction technology regarding steel? My esteemed friend SHRI A. K. Roy in his ideological eloquence was saying that we are going to Soviet Union, and to Germany and so on and so forth. Of course, we have to go there, so that we can have the latest technology. We cannot isolate ourselves in the modern world of science and technology from the latest technology that is being developed in the field of steel. We have to have direct induction process of steel. We have to have new type of blast furnaces. We have to have new types of coke oven batteries. If we do not take these factors into consideration, the raw materials they have a life time. they have a time-span,—

[Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari]

and therefore we have to have the best utilisation of our natural resources for a longer period of time which can be done only by the induction of new technology. Therefore, we should not be afraid of importing know-how by having a marriage of technologies. All the countries round the world, I do not want to mention any names, but they are having these new technological arrangement amongst themselves. When I went to Davos, I did not go there to make any concessions. I did not go there to dilute our policy. I only went there to make, our basic policies very clear, I made it very well known to them that our basic policies are there and you are welcome to come to invest or collaborate within the framework of our basic policy. We did not go there to make any individual negotiations. We went there and participated in a general type of symposium. We go to friendly countries to make our policies clear, to make our standpoint clear. Therefore, we went there just to make our policies clear. We told them that as far as the field of high technology is concerned, India is ready to welcome any appropriate technology, high technology and investment or transfer of know-how within the framework of our basic policy.

Sir, our political system as the Prime Minister very recently declared, our political system has the capacity and the inherent strength to absorb any technology and no multinational or monopoly house can influence our policies. We are proud of our engineers, our technical people and our talented young people who are coming out of our engineering institutions. In spite of the drawback of centuries, within a short span of 35 years India has come forward as one of the leading industrialised countries of the world. The credit for this goes to the workers who are working in the factories, to our scientists, technologists and to

the nation as a whole. Now, should we be ashamed of what we have done in the last 35 years? I pose this question to my Hon. friends opposite. Is it fair to the nation, to the workers, engineers and our scientific and technological community, to decry what we have done in the last 35 years? Therefore, I would request my friends opposite to keep this perspective in view. Irrespective of the ideological convictions, I must say that we must be aware of the reality of the situation.

As has been mentioned earlier, according to the available provisional figures that we have, our rate of growth is about 9 per cent compared to (four) 4 per cent in 1980-81 and —1.4 per cent in 1979-80. We hope to keep up this tempo of rate of industrial growth. It is essential that we adhere to the objective of the Sixth Five Year Plan that we shall have an overall rate of economic growth of 5.2 per cent and in the field of industry 7 to 8 per cent. It is a national objective. It is not merely an objective of any political party. It is an objective that the nation has given to itself within the framework of our planned economy.

I am happy to report to this august House through you that we are determined through the blessings of this House, to achieve this target. I am also happy to report that the gross domestic capital formation last year represents an increase of nearly 14 per cent, the increase in that of the registered manufacturing sector being about 17 per cent. I am also happy to say that the sanctions and disbursements in the industrial sector by the central financial institutions, have shown an increase of 29.8 per cent and 16.3 per cent respectively in April-September, 1981 over the same period a year ago. The buoyancy in investment climate has been supported by a significant easing of the inflationary pressures

in the economy. The rate of inflation in the last week of March 1982 over the same period of March, 1981 has come down to 1.7 per cent compared to 16.7 per cent during the corresponding period a year ago. In an international environment where highly developed countries are afflicted with the problem of high interest rates, protectionism, volatility of exchange rates, recession or inflation, does it not go to the credit of our planners, economists and leaders and this House of course, because the policies have been adopted by it, that in spite of this unfavourable international economic environment, we have been able to bring down the rate of inflation to 1.7 per cent and achieve a rate of industrial growth rate of around 9 per cent? I hope, even my friends opposite in their heart of hearts—I know they have a very good heart—do appreciate the step that the Government has taken in a democratic manner.

As far as public sector undertakings are concerned, I do not know why on the one hand, we speak high and mighty about our public sector undertakings and on the other, each and every time, we try to decry this public sector. I cannot understand this attitude. The public sector has its own problems. Now we have invested about Rs. 21,000 crores in our public sector. But what do we do? Do we not know that there are many public sector undertakings which were sick units previously and which have been taken over by the Government? Day in and day out, even today during this debate, there have been demands to take over this factory, nationalise this factory or that factory where liabilities worth Rs. 20 crores, Rs. 50 crores and like that are there. If you add up all this, it comes to hundreds of crores. So, when we take over all these sick units, we take over the liabilities, we take over the interest burden and the repayment burden; then you say

that the public sector is not doing well. Well, you have to distinguish between those public sector undertakings, like Jessups, Braithwaite and Burn Standard, etc., which have been raked over...

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : You have not taken over MAMC.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I am not talking of MAMC. Since Shri Halder has also mentioned about HEC, I must report to him that now the situation has taken a turn-round and that the order book situation of HEC now is about Rs. 600 crores. We are trying our level best to see that HEC can turn round the corner.

There are losses; I admit there are losses in certain public sector undertakings. But these are due to various constraints, including the constraint of power. Here I seek the co-operation of friends like Shri A. K. Roy and Shri K. C. Halder, who are trade union leaders because, without the co-operation of the trade union leaders, an industrial climate cannot be generated and the public sector undertakings cannot deliver the goods, as they should. Therefore, I would request all Hon. Members, especially the trade union leaders in this House, and the working class leaders to generate a climate, in which it is possible for the public sector units, or the industry in this country, to deliver the goods, to produce according to the targets fixed.

17.52 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, because of the constraint on time, I am not able to deal with many of the points raised. There was a reference to the small-scale units in the country. The estimated value of production of the small-

[Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari]

scale industries is over Rs. 28,000 crores. The estimated number of employment has gone up from 64.6 lakhs to 71 lakhs. So, the small-scale industries are doing well.

There are 832 items reserved for the small-scale industries. No large house, no monopoly house, is allowed to enter the area reserved for the small scale industries except for 75% export or more. The policy is very well-known, and we are very firm on that policy.

We are strengthening the village industries sector also. The allocation in the Sixth Plan for the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is more than double the allocation so far made.

A reference was made to those who are below the poverty-line. The House is well aware of the Sixth Plan provision under the IRD, NREP and TRYSEM programmes, under which we propose to give gainful employment to 15 million people. Under the IRD and NREP programmes, in each and every block every year 50 families have to be brought within the ambit of the rural industries. What is necessary is this. When we go round our constituencies, let us see that these 50 people under the IRD programme in each block are properly identified.

AN HON. MEMBER : 500 families.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : It is 600 families per block; out of this, 50 are for KVIC rural industries, 150 other service and business activities etc. and the rest for other forms of agricultural employment. So, let us identify these people. The work is there. Let us see what we are doing at the grass root level. Here I seek the co-operation of the opposition also.

Let us make a united effort to see that the IRD programmes come out successful. In that way, we have to sustain and help 15 million people to break the poverty barrier. So, in our system of planning, we have to provide for all these sectors.

I am glad to report to the House and announce two productivity measures, which have been taken by our Government only a few days back. I shall be placing in the Parliament Library two press-notes, which are being issued today, in regard to this.

First of all, in this Productivity Year we are trying to liberalise investment procedures by which all the industrial units wishing to avail of this scheme should report their best production in the five financial years ending and including 1981-82. On receipt and scrutiny of such production data where production plus one-third thereof in any year is higher than the licensed capacity plus 25 per cent, capacity shall be re-endorsed on the licence to the extent of best production achieved plus one-third thereof.

These facilities are not available to those industries which are reserved for the small scale sector in the sense that they would not be allowed to impinge upon the small scale industries, industries which are subject to special regulation and licensing because of shortage of raw materials as also structural policies of the Government as in the case of vanaspati, milk food etc., and pesticide formulation. These three sectors apart, all other industries will be able to avail of this new facility of increased production. Henceforth, in this respect the principle is that we are trying as far as possible to assess capacity according to production, not production just according to capacity, but if they produce more, they may be allowed more capacity.

For MRTP/FERA companies, these facilities will only be available in relation to items included in Appendix I to the Press Note of February 1973, subject to the further condition that in the case of a dominant undertaking, if as a result of higher production their dominance will increase further, such re-endorsement will not be permitted.

Again we have tried to stick to our basic policy. Again, Sir, we have also reviewed this list of industries which are mentioned at Appendix I and revised this list so that since 1973, we take note of several developments that have taken place in terms of technological advancement, changing potentiality for export, development of middle level entrepreneurship below the level of MRTP/FERA companies, need for establishment of adequate capacities in certain industries consistent with the level of technology and quality standards etc.

Keeping these factors in view, we have revised the list which is appended to the Press Notes which are being placed in the Parliament Library. Again this revision has been done within the frame work of our basic policy.

Our Hon. friend was mentioning about rural housing. In accordance with the wishes recently expressed in this House, we have now liberalised allotment of levy cement in two or three sectors.

(i) Existing stipulation of 80 sq. metres has been relaxed as under :

(a) for urban agglomeration/towns/cities having a population of one lakh and above as per 1981 census—plinth area of 100 sq. metres.

(b) for urban agglomerations/towns/rural areas having a population of less than one lakh as per 1981 census—plinth area of 120 sq. metres.

(c) Subject to the above limits in case of individual flats levy cement would also be available to Cooperative Group Housing Societies but not to commercial multi-storeyed residential complexes of builders.

(ii) Small-scale/tiny sector : Small scale industries and tiny industries using cement as raw material would be allowed levy cement as the development of these industries falls within the new 20 Point Programme.

In view of this, we have given the relaxation.....

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude. Otherwise your speech will be guillotined.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I am placing these Press Notes in the Parliament Library because these are being issued.

In the end, I would once again thank the Hon. Members for the suggestions they have made. I will send my written replies to all the Members who have raised specific issues, as I am not able to reply to all now.

I hope that the consensus that has been evolved today in this House will strengthen us in our resolve to further the Industrial growth of this country.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industry to the vote of the House together unless any Hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions be put separately.

SHRI A. K. ROY : I want my cut motion No. 108 relating to the Demands of the Ministry of Industry and cut motion No. 4 relating to

[Shri A. K. Roy]

the Demands of the Ministry of Steel and Mines to be put separately.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put cut motion No. 108 moved by Shri A. K. Roy to the vote of the House.

Cut motion No. 108 was put and negatived.

18.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put all the other cut motions to the vote of the House.

Cut motion Nos. 1 to 28 and 45 to 107 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Industry to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1983, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 58 to 60 relating to the Ministry of Industry."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put all the cut motions relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines together to the vote of the House.

SHRI A. K. ROY : I would like that cut motion No. 24 relating to

retrenchment of H. S. L. Workers at Kudramukh moved by me be put separately.

MR. SPEAKER: I put cut motion No. 24 moved by Shri A. K. Roy to the vote of the House.

Cut motion No. 24 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put all the other cut motions relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines to the vote of the House.

Cut motion Nos. 1 to 23 and 25 to 29 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Steel and Mines to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1983, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 81 and 82 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines."

The motion was adopted.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1982-83—Contd.

- (iii) MINISTRIES OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, ENERGY, FINANCE AND INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING ETC. ETC.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

*That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1983, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Demand No. 10 relating to the Ministry of Civil Supplies; | (11) Demands Nos. 83 to 85 relating to the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation ; |
| (2) Demands Nos. 29 and 30 relating to the Ministry of Energy; | (12) Demands Nos. 86 to 89 relating to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation ; |
| (3) Demands Nos. 32 to 43 relating to the Ministry of Finance; | (13) Demands Nos. 90 to 94 relating to the Ministry of Works and Housing; |
| (4) Demands Nos. 61 to 63 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; | (14) Demands Nos. 95 to 97 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy : |
| (5) Demand No. 64 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation; | (15) Demand No. 98 relating to the Department of Electronics; |
| (6) Demands Nos. 67 and 68 relating to the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs; | (16) Demand No. 99 relating to the Department of Environment ; |
| (7) Demands Nos. 69 to 71 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers ; | (17) Demand No. 100 relating to the Department of Ocean Development ; |
| (8) Demands Nos. 72 to 74 relating to the Ministry of Planning; | (18) Demands Nos. 101 to 103 relating to the Department of Science and Technology ; |
| (9) Demands Nos. 76 to 79 relating to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport; | (19) Demand No. 104 relating to the Department of Space ; |
| (10) Demand No. 80 relating to the Ministry of Social Welfare; | (20) Demand No. 105 relating to Lok Sabha ; |
| | (21) Demand No. 106 relating to Rajya Sabha ; |
| | (22) Demand No. 107 relating to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs ; and |
| | (23) Demand No. 108 relating to the Secretariat of the Vice-President. |

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1982-83 in respect of the Ministries of Civil Supplies, Energy, Finance and Information and Broadcasting etc. etc. voted by Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16th March, 1982		Amount of Demand for Grant Voted by the House	
		3		4	
1	2	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Civil Supplies					
10.	Ministry of Civil Supplies	71,18,000	1,36,62,000	3,55,89,000	6,83,13,000
Ministry of Energy :					
29.	Department of Coal	18,97,93,000	163,50,51,000	94,89,64,000	817,52,54,000
30.	Department of Power	20,50,73,000	119,99,31,000	102,53,67,000	599,96,57,000
Ministry of Finance					
32.	Ministry of Finance	7,88,62,000	47,65,000	39,43,10,000	2,38,26,000
33.	Customs	7,44,80,000	5,16,67,000	37,24,00,000	25,83,33,000
34.	Union Excise Duties	10,83,36,000	—	54,16,77,000	—
35.	Taxes on Income Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	11,64,81,000	—	58,24,02,000	—
36.	Stamp	5,61,27,000	46,83,000	28,06,35,000	2,34,17,000
37.	Audit	13,27,67,000	—	66,38,36,000	—
38.	Currency, Coinage and Mint	9,80,23,000	2,67,99,000	49,01,16,000	13,39,94,000
39.	Pensions	16,55,37,000	—	82,76,82,000	—
40.	Opium and Alkaloid Factories	28,81,48,000	26,13,000	12,78,61,000	1,30,65,000
41.	Transfers to State Governments	4,45,04,74,000	—	933,54,12,000	—
42.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	91,54,86,000	224,78,32,000	457,74,33,000	315,39,03,000
43.	Loans to Governments Servants, etc.	—	16,21,12,000	—	81,05,58,000

1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting					
61.	Ministry of In- formation and Broadcasting	18,58,000	—	92,93,000	—
62.	Information and Publicity	5,38,04,000	20,00,000	26,90,22,000	1,00,03,000
63.	Broadcasting	17,08,41,000	10,75,68,000	85,42,06,000	53,78,42,000
Ministry of Irrigation					
64.	Ministry of Irrigation	14,24,37,000	2,16,67,000	71,21,85,000	10,83,33,000
Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs					
67.	Ministry of Law, Justice and Com- pany Affairs	5,16,25,000	17,000	25,81,23,000	83,000
68.	Administration of Justice	19,64,000	—	98,20,000	—
Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers					
69.	Ministry of Petro- leum, Chemicals and Fertilizers	22,08,000	—	1,10,39,000	—
70.	Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries	20,46,59,000	43,01,92,000	102,32,98,000	215,09,63,000
71.	Chemicals and Fertilizers In- dustries	90,11,37,000	42,55,17,000	270,56,84,000	212,75,84,000
Ministry of Planning					
72.	Ministry of Planning	83,000	—	4,18,000	—
73.	Statistics	3,15,57,000	—	15,77,84,000	—
74.	Planning Commission	1,00,99,000	—	5,04,96,000	—

1	2	3	4		
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	
Ministry of Shipping and Transport					
76.	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	65,31,000	—	3,26,54,000	—
77.	Roads	25,39,90,000	26,35,68,000	1,26,99,52,000	1,31,78,38,000
78.	Ports, Light- houses and Shipping	12,95,57,000	25,52,79,000	64,77,85,000	1,27,63,93,000
79.	Road and Inland Water Transport	38,23,000	3,66,52,000	1,91,17,000	18,32,59,000
Ministry of Social Welfare					
80.	Ministry of Social Welfare	9,15,10,000	22,18,000	45,75,48,000	1,10,90,000
Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation					
83.	Department of Supply	5,45,000	—	27,24,000	—
84.	Supplies and Disposal	1,70,47,000	—	8,52,35,000	—
85.	Department of Rehabilitation	4,40,67,000	1,17,27,000	22,03,33,000	5,86,37,000
Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation					
86.	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	13,50,000	—	67,49,000	—
87.	Meteorology	3,45,56,000	93,44,000	17,27,78,000	4,67,22,000
88.	Aviation	6,18,21,000	11,39,17,000	30,91,05,000	56,95,83,000
89.	Tourism	96,74,000	1,83,75,000	4,83,68,000	9,18,75,000
Ministry of Works and Housing					
90.	Ministry of Works and Housing	26,75,000	—	1,33,75,000	—
91.	Public Works	26,94,88,000	7,89,46,000	134,74,38,000	39,47,32,000
92.	Water Supply and Sewerage	21,66,67,000	—	108,33,33,000	—
93.	Housing and Urban Develop- ment	5,45,96,000	19,16,52,000	27,29,82,000	45,82,57,000
94.	Stationery and Printing	8,29,59,000	—	41,47,93,000	—
Department of Atomic Energy					
95.	Department of Atomic Energy	12,99,000	—	64,96,000	—

1	2	3	4	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
96. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	21,28,30,000	23,10,20,000	106,41,48,000	115,50,98,000
97. Nuclear Power Schemes	16,77,31,000	16,16,43,000	83,86,54,000	80,82,13,000
Department of Electronics				
98. Department of Electronics	2,72,51,000	4,03,08,000	13,62,55,000	20,15,42,000
Department of Environment				
99. Department of Environment	1,88,89,000	—	9,44,47,000	—
Department of Ocean Development				
100. Department of Ocean Development	4,44,55,000	—	12,64,75,000	—
Department of Science and Technology				
101. Department of Science and Technology	7,83,58,000	27,67,000	39,17,88,000	1,38,33,000
102. Survey of India	4,97,50,000	50,000	24,87,50,000	2,50,000
103. Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	14,60,83,000	—	73,04,17,000	—
Department of Space				
104. Department of Space	10,28,76,000	13,96,34,000	51,43,82,000	36,68,91,000
Parliament, Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission				
105. Lok Sabha	1,49,27,000	—	7,18,83,000	—
106. Rajya Sabha	48,67,900	—	2,43,38,000	—
107. Department of Parliamentary Affairs	4,67,000	—	23,36,000	—
108. Secretariat of the Vice-President	1,18,000	—	5,92,000	—

18.05 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : With your permission, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1982-83.

MR. SPEAKER : The Question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1982-83.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

I beg to move **:

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1982-83, be taken into consideration.”

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1982-83, be taken into consideration.”

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विभिन्न प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं और विश्वविद्यालयी परीक्षाओं में जो अधि-

कारियों का रवैया है, इनको मखौल बनाने का उसके कारण परीक्षार्थियों को कितनी कठिनाई होती है और उससे परीक्षार्थों के प्रति जो विश्वसनीयता घटती है उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं को आप लें। कोठारी आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार पूरक परीक्षा की व्यवस्था की गई थी। लेकिन होता क्या है? एक आदमी एक दफा परीक्षा पास कर लेता है तो उसकी योग्यता के बारे में तो हमें आश्चर्य हो जाना चाहिये। लेकिन मुख्य परीक्षा में वह सफल हो जाता है तो दूसरी दफा उसको फिर पूरक परीक्षा में बैठने को बाध्य होना पड़ता है। समझ में नहीं आता कि जब उसकी योग्यता की परीक्षा एक दफा हो गई तो बार-बार परीक्षा देने के लिए उसको क्यों बाध्य किया जाता है। इसकी ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

बिहार, यू० पी०, राजस्थान आदि राज्यों में लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं को तो लगता है बिल्कुल ही मखौल बना दिया गया है। बार-बार परीक्षाओं की तिथि को स्थगित किया जाता है। इससे परीक्षार्थियों की परेशानी बढ़ती है। बिहार में तो प्रवेश शुल्क माफ करके वाह वाही लूट ली गई लेकिन परीक्षार्थियों को कितनी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ा इसकी ओर किसी का ध्यान नहीं गया। बार-बार परीक्षाओं की तिथि को बदला गया। अन्त में ऐसा हुआ कि प्रवेश तक उनको नहीं मिला। अक्सर लोगों में छाप दिया गया कि जिन लोगों ने एम्नाई किया है वे सभी लोग परीक्षाओं में सम्मिलित हो सकते हैं। लेकिन बिना प्रवेश पत्र

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II Section 2 dated 21-4-82.

**Introduce/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

के कौन सम्मिलित हो सकता था ? इस पर कहा गया कि उनको अपने यहां के राज पत्रित कर्मचारी से चरित्र एटेस्ट करवा कर प्रवेश पत्र ले लेना चाहिये। इस में दिक्कत यह हुई कि परीक्षार्थियों को राज पत्रित कर्मचारियों के पीछे अपना फोटो एटेस्ट करवाने के लिए घूमना पड़ा और उनको बेहद परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ा— (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेहता जी आपकी परीक्षा ले रहे हैं।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के विश्वविद्यालय परीक्षाओं में कदाचार के लिए बदनाम हैं। इसमें हमेशा भ्रष्टाचारी छात्रों को हानि होती है। कदाचार को रोकने के लिए जितने भी आज तक उपाय किए गए हैं उनका कोई फल नहीं निकला है। इसका नतीजा यह निकला है कि जो विद्यार्थी पहुँच वाले होते हैं, जिनकी पहुँच ऊँचे स्थानों पर पदासीन व्यक्तियों तक होती है वे हमेशा लाभान्वित हुए और अच्छे अंक ले गए।

जवाहर लाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में नामांकन के नियम बदले जाने के प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर प्रवेश के लिए खासकर पिछड़े इलाके के, पिछड़े तबके के छात्रों को छूट मिलती थी, लेकिन ऐसा सुनने में आया है कि यह नियम स्थगित किया जा रहा है। मैं इसका विरोध इसलिए करता हूँ कि आज जब पिछड़ों को आगे लाने की सारी कोशिशें चल रही हैं, प्रयास हो रहे हैं तो जो छूट उसमें उनको मिली हुई थी, उस छूट को स्थगित करने का प्रस्ताव किसी भी मायने में जायज नहीं है, इसलिए इस प्रस्ताव को समाप्त ही किया जाना चाहिए।

मैं उत्तर बिहार के कृषि प्रधान इलाके से आता हूँ। वहाँ पर छोटे या बड़े, किसी भी प्रकार के उद्योग को लगाने में कोई प्राथमिकता नहीं दी गई है। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वहाँ पर कृषि-आधारित उद्योग लगाने में पहल करे, जिससे वहाँ के लोगों का जीवन-स्थर ऊँचा उठ सके तथा रोजगार के अधिक अवसर उनको मिल सकें। समस्तीपुर में जो ग्रेफाइट फैक्टरी खोलने का प्रस्ताव था, योजना थी, उसको भी स्थगित नहीं किया जाये बल्कि उस पर ठीक से व्यवहार किया जाये और यथाशीघ्र वहाँ ग्रेफाइट फैक्टरी की स्थापना की जाये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले गृहमंत्री जी का ध्यान स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। मैं उन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की बात करना चाहता हूँ जो संसद-सदस्य हो चुके (भूतपूर्व) हैं। उनको भी स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पेंशन मिलनी चाहिये, इस बात की व्यवस्था आप इसी सेशन में कर दीजिये।

श्री मलिक एम. एम. ए. खां : जो अब है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सुनिये तो सही।

भूतपूर्व संसद-सदस्यों को जो 300 रुपये से 500 रुपये तक की पेंशन की राशि मिलती है, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि महंगाई को देखते हुए उसको कम-से-कम 700 रुपये जरूर कर दिया जाये।

फरार स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के सम्बन्ध में आप ने 3 मार्च की अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1767 के जवाब में यह बताया था कि उस

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

समय तक 4,01,710 दरखास्तें आपके यहां आ चुकी थीं और 38 लोगों को आपने स्वीकृति दी थी। आज 21 तारीख को फिर मैंने सवाल पूछा कि 31 मार्च जो आखिरी तिथि थी, उस समय तक आपके यहां कुल कितनी दरखास्तें आई हैं? जवाब में कहा गया है कि 1,74,896 और मिली कितनों को, यह 50 बताया है।

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि पहले वाली फिगर ठीक है या दूसरी ठीक है। संख्या को बढ़ना चाहिये था। अगर बढ़ती नहीं भी तो घट कैसे गई? इसका मतलब है कि आपके अधिकारियों ने पूरी संसद की आंख में धूल भोंकने की कोशिश की है, उन्होंने जनता की आंखों में धूल भोंकने की कोशिश की है। इन दोनों आंकड़ों में कौन सा सही है? मंत्री महोदय डायरेक्शन 115 के तहत इस त्रुटि को सुधारें, वरना यह एक मजाक होगा। आखिर 4 लाख पौने दो लाख कैसे हो गया? यह संख्या कम कैसे हो गई? मैं इस डिसक्रिपेंसी की तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं। इस से हमारे सदन की प्रतिष्ठा पर आंच आती है। क्लर्क लोगों ने लिख कर दे दिया और मंत्री महोदय ने सुना दिया।

आप जानते हैं कि पूरे देश में स्कूलों, कालेजों और यूनिवर्सिटियों के अध्यापकों में भयंकर असन्तोष है। इसका इजहार करने के लिए कल पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के टीचर लोग आल इण्डिया फेडरेशन आफ यूनिवर्सिटी एण्ड कालेज टीचर्स आर्गनाइजेशन की तरफ से आए थे। उन्होंने शिक्षा मंत्री को अपना 9 सूत्री मांग पत्र भी दिया था। बहुत दिनों से उनका आन्दोलन चल रहा है कि पे रिबी-जन होना चाहिए, क्योंकि महंगाई दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त

स्कूल कालेजों के प्राइवेट मैनेजमेंट को खत्म करना चाहिए। उनके 9 सूत्री मांग पत्र में सारी बातें हैं। आप जानते हैं कि बिहार में 16 हजार कालेज और विश्वविद्यालय के टीचर्स 12 अप्रैल से अपनी 31-सूत्री मांगों के लिए हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। सरकार बात करने को कहती है, लेकिन उसके मंत्री समय पर नहीं आते। कोई बीच बचाव नहीं हो रहा है। परेशानी बढ़ रही है। कल 22 अप्रैल से 28 अप्रैल तक फस्ट फेज में सारे प्रोफेसर्स "जेल भरो" आन्दोलन करने जा रहे हैं। भारत सरकार और शिक्षा मंत्री को अध्यापकों की समस्याओं की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए, क्योंकि वे हमारी वर्तमान और भावी सन्तान को सभ्य और सुसंस्कृत बनाने वाले हैं। अगर उनमें असन्तोष रहेगा, तो काम नहीं चलेगा।

मैं वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जन-गणना का काम 1981 में हो चुका है। प्रायः सभी शहरों की आबादी बढ़ गई है। पटना की आबादी के बारे में मैं कह सकता हूं कि वह 4 लाख से बढ़ कर 8 लाख से ज्यादा हो गई है। मगर सरकार ने सिटीज को फिर से अप-ग्रेड नहीं किया है। मंत्री महोदय बार-बार कहते रहे हैं कि जन-गणना की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद किया जाएगा। पटना समेत बहुत से सिटीज हैं, जिनमें से किसी को बी-2 से बी-ए में आना चाहिए, कोई सी से बी होना चाहिए। इस बारे में माप-दण्ड तय कर दिया गया है। सरकार इस बारे में ढिलाई कर रही है, जिससे लाखों सरकारी कर्मचारियों में भयंकर असन्तोष है।

इस सदन में आवास मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बहस नहीं हुई है। मैं आवास मंत्री का ध्यान गन्दी बस्ती सफाई योजना की तरफ

खीचना चाहता हूँ। बड़े-बड़े शहरों में यह योजना चलती है। लेकिन शहरों की स्थिति क्या है? मंत्री महोदय पटना जरूर जाते होंगे। वहाँ की स्थिति गतरे-बूढ़ है। क्या वह राजधानी के लायक कोई शहर है? सब तरफ गन्दगी है। पीने का पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। गर्मी के मौसम में औरते घड़े ले कर चारों तरफ घूम रही हैं। गन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई और शहरों और देहात में पीने के पानी का बन्दोबस्त होना चाहिए।

सिचाई मंत्रालय की मर्गों पर भी वहम नहीं हुई है। हमारे यहां सोन कैनल के रीमाडलिंग का प्रश्न है। मंत्री महोदय ने एक सवाल के जवाब में बताया है कि रीमाडलिंग एण्ड मार्डनाइजेशन आफ दुर्गावती कैनल सिस्टम (रोहताम) पर 1246 लाख रुपये खर्च होंगे और उससे 17.57 हजार हैक्टेयर की सिचाई होगी। कर्मनासा कैनल रीमाडलिंग स्कीम (रोहताम) पर 704 लाख रुपये खर्च होंगे। मार्डनाइजेशन आफ सोन कैनल (शाहाबाद, पटना और रोहतास) 25244 लाख रुपये की योजना है, सब से बड़ी योजना यही है, इस से 443 00 हजार हैक्टेयर जमीन की सिचाई होगी। रीमाडलिंग आफ कांची इर्रिगेशन स्कीम, रांची, इस पर 375.37 लाख रुपये खर्च होंगे और 16.19 हजार हैक्टेयर जमीन की सिचाई होगी। इन के ऊपर भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि ये योजनाएँ चालू हो सकें। बिहार की सरकार दीर्घसूत्री बन जाय तो आप को दीर्घसूत्री नहीं बनना चाहिए। वहाँ की सरकार से आप ने कुछ मांगा है, अगर वह अपनी योजना जल्दी नहीं देते हैं तो उनको खोद कर जगाइए।

ठीक इसी तरह से पुनपुन योजना है, उसके बारे में बता दूँ। वह भी बाढ़ और सिचाई की योजना है। 165.46 लाख रुपये की योजना है। इस को अगर आप चालू कर देंगे तो कई जिलों की, पटना, गया, नालन्दा, औरंगाबाद आदि की सिचाई भी होगी और बाढ़ से रक्षा भी होगी। इन की तरफ आप को जल्दी ध्यान देना चाहिए। आपने तो अपना काम कर दिया लेकिन बिहार सरकार इस पर कुंडली मार कर बैठी हुई है, उसकी कुंडली को तोड़ना होगा और इन योजनाओं को पूरा करके सिचाई की जो वहाँ दिक्कत है उसको दूर करना होगा।

आखिरी बात कह दूँ। फतुहा, मोकामा वरहिया ताल योजना बहुत बड़ी योजना है। अगर इसको आप बना लीजिए तो यह ग्रैनरी है। अन्न का भण्डार वहाँ से इकट्ठा हो सकता है। आप पूरे बिहार को दाल दे सकते हैं, दलहन वहाँ पैदा होता है, तिलहन पैदा होता है, चना और गेहूँ पैदा होता है। उस योजना को भी आप बना लें। अभी बिहार विधान परिषद् में उस पर दो घण्टे तक बहस हुई। तो इस योजना की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। यही मुझे कहना है।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : A number of points have been mentioned mainly addressed to the Ministries of Education, Irrigation, Home Affairs and Works and Housing. Of course, one point relating to the Ministry of Finance was raised by Hon. Member Shri Ramavatar Shastri, and I will answer that first. As the Hon. Member knows, the figures which have been made available are still provisional figures and tabulations are going on to get the final figures. In reply to an Unstarred Question by

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

Mr. Halder, this position was explained on the floor of the House on 16th April. When the final figures will be made available, in regard to the eligibility of the cities to be graded accordingly, Government will then take a decision.

In regard to freedom fighters' pension, particularly those Members who were participants in the freedom struggle, certain decisions are being contemplated, but I do not know whether it will be possible to introduce the necessary legislation in the current Session of the House....

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
Why not ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :
Because the time is not there. You know how we are running against time. Obviously, a decision will be taken shortly and it will be communicated to the Hon. Members.

In regard to the suggestions made about other Ministries, I think, some of the Hon. Ministers are present here, and they have noted the suggestions made.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1982-83, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall now take up the Clauses.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2, 3 and 4 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3 and 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :
Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.25 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-NTNTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : I beg to present the 29th Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE —Contd.

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 327(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 1982 together with an explanatory Memorandum regarding incentive by way of Central Excise Duty rebate for excess production of sugar during May-September, 1982, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3975/82].

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, Apr 22, 1982/Vaisakha 2, 1904 (Saka).