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Agrahayana 23, 1905 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Thirteenth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 14, 1983
Agrahayana 23, 1905 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज तो तिवारी जीबहुत दिनों बाद नजर आए हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : जब आपकी आज्ञा होती है तो आते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गीता जी, कोई समझौता कर लिया है स्वामी जी से ?

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम् : कोई महिला दिल से कम्युनिस्ट नहीं हो सकती ।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : For peaceful co-existence.

MR. SPEAKER : Good idea.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : जो पसन्द की है, वह आपकी भी है ।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम् स्वामी : भारतीय नारी कमी कम्युनिस्ट नहीं हो सकती ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री भोले ।

“Environmental Preservation in Nheva Sheva Islands”

*304. R.R. BHOLE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Prime Minister's directives regarding environmental preservation in Nheva Sheva Islands have been effectively implemented and the green area preserved ;

(b) whether Government have received any complaint from Bombay Environmental Action Group against violation of Prime Minister's directives ; and

(c) if so, action taken thereon ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Action has been taken to ensure effective implementation of the directives for environmental safeguards. A Monitoring Committee including representatives of environmental groups has also been constituted for this purpose.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE : Bombay has become a problem...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Because Mr. Bhole is coming from there.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE : Because of Mr. Swamy's coming from there. I am in quite contradiction to what he is.

Bombay people and Indian people are very happy that we are having an additional port at Nheva Sheva Island. It is very near Bombay. Before starting the Port I am anxious that the environment and the ecological balance should be there. I want to know whether they have studied the environmental difficulties of the present port of Bombay, viz., transport choking, the road congestion, the industry which is settled in the Port Trust Area ; if so, what its exactly are the deficiencies in the Bombay Port area and its surroundings ? Will

they also see that such hardships, deficiencies and environmental encroachments are not there when they start or after they complete Nheva Sheva Port ?

This is specially so because we learn that the present State Government has relaxed what they call the industrial location policy. Therefore, we are very much anxious that the State Government in their anxiety as well as perhaps hurry, do not locate industries which are not connected with the port functions at all. So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether having regard the the experiences which at present exist in to surroundings and environments of the present port of Bombay, they will improve the environments and keep ecological balance in the new port ?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Sir, there are several aspects of the questions posed by the hon. Member about the existing ports. He is right when he says that in the major ports of Bombay—the Mazagon and the Sassoon docks—there are problems of both congestion as well as pollution. The question pertains to the alternate site at Nheva Sheva and specially the alternate ports, both the Mazagon and Sassoon having alternate facilities of the twin islands of Nheva and Sheva. As far as the existing ports are concerned, the directives that have been issued by the Prime Minister state that in Sassoon docks there are somewhere around 700 trawlers and boats operating. They are already creating lot of congestion and and we have advised that no further trawling operations should take place at Sassoon docks and the alternate site should be in Nheva Sheva. As far as Mazagon docks are concerned, they are choked with much of encroachment and even Chopar Pattis there. Therefore, this is one outlet of having at least those operations of the Mazagon docks dealing with the off-shore and the ONGC activities to be located in the Nheva Sheva project.

The other aspect of the question was regarding of the new project at Nheva Sheva. Because it is a new project, the Department of Environment has taken all the precautions. The Prime Minister herself has taken keen interest and issued

directive—I can spell them out, there are seven major directives—about what needs to be done for the future development of these areas. So, as far as the future of these two projects in these two islands is concerned, all environmental precautions are being taken.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : May I add a word ? What my hon. colleague has said is perfectly correct but I think I should share with this House my deep concern that in spite of my issuing directions, these are not always followed and specially with regard to pollution and quarrying. Many such cases have been taken to the courts, as you know. For instance, we have discussed the question of Dehradun, and the Mussoorie area where quarrying in doing a lot of harm but the contractors have obtained stay orders and we are unable to take further action. There also, quarrying has created great ecological damage already. That cannot be rectified. If the hill top at Nheva Sheva has been cut off, we cannot rebuilt it. We are trying our best to see how to rectify the situation and to encourage plantations and so on, so that at least the ugliness of it can be removed and the inconvenience caused to the local people also diminished and if possible completely eliminated.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You could begin by reshuffling of Cabinet if they do not listen to you...((Interruptions)).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : There are local pressures; it is not the Cabinet's fault. (Interruptions)

SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Sir, some difficulties are there as usual in the implementation of the project's programme and the ecological balance. I want to know whether the honourable Prime Minister would consider punishing quickly the culprits who do not implement the directives and who encroach upon the environment balances.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : The State Government have to co-operate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Chief Ministers will have to be punished.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Sir, by and large the problem means the problems of Bombay as a whole and here we all know that in Bombay about 50 per cent of the population lives in unauthorised places and recently a Supreme Courts decision in favour of those who live on foot-paths makes it all the more difficult for the administration to evict people. They have to prove that, that person who is unauthorisedly living on the foot-path is obstructing the traffic. This is a Herculean task. So, considering the problems that are there I think an awareness has been created in Bombay and specially those who come from Bombay should know that on the 5th of December we have set up the Bombay Municipal Corporators Environmental Forum and they have all been put to work in creating this kind of awareness and supporting these measures.

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI : But some of the Party corporators are doing unauthorised constructions. (*Interruptions*)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : We thank the Madam Prime Minister for having not given up the issue. There has been a case filed by the Collector of Raigarh against the ONGC for having dug up the hill and pilfered the earth. My specific question is : When there was an in-built environmental group and a Committee within the ONGC and also under the project of Nheva Sheva, what were these Committees doing when this process of digging away the entire hill for the last two years was going on ? Therefore, I support the contention of my hon. friend when he asked : Where will you put the responsibility ? Would you punish the persons who are responsible for this ?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Sir, I would like to say that after the strengthening of Department of Environment in September last year, there has been no further operation of any kind in that area, and committee has been formed which looks into not only the Nheva Sheva, but all-told the four environmental problems of Bombay, which include Thal Vaishet as well as the Sasseoon docks problems.

MR. SPEAKER : He was talking, and asked about the action you have taken

against ONGC. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : And since then, the ONGC has stopped all the operations.

DR. BASANT KUMAR PANDIT : What has been the Committee doing for during the last two years ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI : I am sure the complaint is being looked into. Obviously if there is a complaint or a case it will take its normal course. It is not possible to pin-point the blame on a particular individual. The conflict is supposedly between environment and development, the needs of the local people and wider requirements. Actually there is no real contradiction but there can be temporary conflict, people get deprived of jobs or what they consider their livelihood. This is a long-term matter which even people who have far more resources and experience than we do, have not been able to solve.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Since the Prime Minister's directions and her public concern for for this environmental preservations I find in some of the big cities there is some awakening like Bombay, Delhi etc. But the real problem is, as she very rightly said that once the damage is done, then it becomes very difficult. We have to see that further damage may not take place.

These things have not yet reached the District level. In the cities there is so much of haphazard construction. In my own district Azamgarh inspite of my writing to the D. M. mushroom buildings are coming up. Unless the awakening is at the district level and Government or the Prime Minister sends specific instructions to the District authorities that the Peoples Committees be formed and the leading people at the District level are involved in this task nothing tangible can be achieved.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : I compliment the hon. Member for the suggestion. We started off with Parliamentarians as early as 1981. There were a lot of forum

—then Legislative Assemblies, then Assemblies, then Corporations, corporators of municipalities. Now we would like to have District environmental committees comprising of 1/3rd non-officials, 2/3rd non-official and work it out according to the genius of that District. This is the only way because environment, we all agree, is not a Department but it is a movement.

But the situation is improving. We are doing our best and we would like to have full co-operation from the hon. Members of the Opposition, in this regard.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI : Here also are we responsible ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We want you to help in creating public opinion.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : The Prime Minister said in her reply that certain people have gone to the court and they have got stay orders. I will suggest to her to hold training camps for the judges also so that they may understand the importance of this.

MR. SPEAKER : It is better that they may be taken to that site.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : No, no, this is done only in Soviet Union. We cannot do it in the democratic country.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Every democratic country educates its people. He has so much phobia of Soviet Union. Everywhere he thinks that. I do not know what he has in mind.

MR. SPEAKER : He has got allergy.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Why not take him to the Soviet Union for treatment ? (Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : There is a good psychiatric clinic in the Soviet Union.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : According to Hindu mythology he will have moksha within three generations.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am glad that communists are thinking of Dharma and moksha.

I would like to answer the hon. Member.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : the question which he asked on the same issue. ONGC have for this project earmarked about Rs. 2 crores for restoring the environment, to do something for putting back at least which they have destroyed—landscaping and restoring the degraded environment.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Minister has not said anything about the training of judges. That is very important.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It is a part of the administrative system. There cannot be a question of your creating the right environment.

Increase in Prices of Maruti Cars

*305. **SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

will the minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Maruti Udyog Ltd. had been announcing increase in the prices of their Maruti car now and then since nationalization ;

(b) number of times its price has been enhanced; and

(c) the reasons for the increase in the prices of car when the production of car has not so far commenced ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) Maruti Udyog Ltd., have for the first time on the 12th December, 1983, announced the ex-factory price of the car and law-roofed van as Rs. 47,500/- including Excise duties and dealers' margin and exclusive of transportation charges and local taxes, valid upto March, 1985. The earlier estimates, based on certain assumptions of cost elements, were only indicative.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : In reply to my Q No. 305, the hon. Minister of

Industry has indicated that it was for the first time that it was announced on 12th December, 1983, by the Maruti Udyog Ltd. regarding the price of Maruti car. Shall I presume that the announcements made earlier by the hon. Minister prior to 12th December, 1983 were fictitious, unrealistic and unauthorised and, if so, why did he announce in the Parliament in September in reply to various questions and the latest Unstarred question No. 2446 dated 7th December, 1983, that the price of Maruti car would be this much. He says that this is for the first time that the Maruti Udyog Ltd. announced the price of Maruti car on 12th December, 1983.

Secondly, in his reply he has now said that the price of Maruti car and low-roofed van will be Rs. 47,500/- while the Maruti car the vehicle, which was shown to us outside the Parliament House, near the Prime Minister's Gate, and in the announcements which were made by him in the Parliament and the replies that were given by the hon. Minister to various Questions, that was not said so. He had simply said, the car and the van. Now, he says, the car and low-roofed van, in reply to this question. Will he kindly clarify whether it is not a fact that in the Parliament, in reply to various Questions, he had said that the price of the car and the van, that is, high-roofed van also, will be Rs. 47,500/- and, if that is so, why this deviation that it is low-roofed van?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : While I respect the parliamentary acumen of the hon. Member, I would venture to tell him that in the context of any indications made here, I did not make an announcement or a pronouncement...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : What do you mean by it?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Let me have my say. I have already made it clear in my reply that any earlier estimate based on certain assumptions of cost elements was only indicative. I never said, as far as I can recollect that this was the price...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : "Indicative" you are saying to day, not then.

But when you replied in the House earlier, you replied on the basis of information furnished to you.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : The hon. Member has patience enough to listen to me. I know he is so patient.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I have got sufficient patience to listen to persons like you.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : What I said on 7th December, 1983 was that the price of Maruti car valid upto March, 1985 would not exceed Rs. 47,500 excluding local taxes and transport charges. I think the answer to the question, what I replied to on 7th December 1983, exactly corresponds to what the Maruti Udyog Ltd. has announced as its price schedule. It does not exceed Rs. 47,500/-.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Did it mean low-roofed van when you replied on 7th December, 1983?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : The car and the van.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You announced on 7th December, 1983, the car and the van. Now, you say, low-roofed van. What about high-roofed van?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : The van that may launched earlier low-roofed van, not high-roofed van. So, what I have said is correct. I think, what the Maruti Udyog Ltd. have announced the company price officially corresponds to what I replied on 7th December, 1983.

I may tell the hon. Member that cost estimates were made on certain assumptions regarding estimates of different cost elements which go to make a car. There has been a change in the rate of exchange, a little increase in the price index, and an increase in the price of coal, steel and railway freight. Therefore, some revisions have been made. But the price has not exceeded Rs. 47,500/-. This I had indicated in the Parliament.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Please clarify your answer. You have just said

that there will be no van except the low-roofed van. Shall I take it ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : At present, we propose to manufacture only the car. After about a year, we will start the manufacture of other type of vehicles.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : So, when you announced here on 7th December last, you do not have in mind the high-roofed van.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I had primarily in mind what I mentioned. I think, the hon. Member is unnecessarily mentioning the low-roofed van, the high-roofed van...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : So, you did not specify low-roofed or high-roofed van.

You did not specify low roof or high roof. Today you are saying that it only low roof. That is why I am taking objection. You said, car and van, but did not say high roof or low roof. Today you are specifying that it is low roof. Van is a van, high roof or low roof.

MR. SPEAKER : Van is a van.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : The Member is sounding high and low simultaneously.

MR. SPEAKER : What he says is that he is a tall man, he does not need this low roof. What about me then ?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You may need a no-roof-van.

My Second supplementary is this. As on date 1.3 lakh persons have got themselves registered with Maruti Udyog Ltd. According to the schedule, you have fixed the price at Rs. 47,500 and you say that this will be applicable effective upto March 1985. These 1.3 lakh people will get their cars upto 1987. This is one lot. They have got themselves registered, and your computer did not favour many of them who will not get their cars by 1985. There are lot of complaints with regard to computer programme also, regarding which I

have also written a letter to you; the final reply I have yet to receive. There is a consumers' organization here in Delhi ; they have taken up the issue with you. The computer programme was not shown to those people who wanted to see. Any way, I am not on that point at the moment. The question is this. When you invited applications, people deposited Rs. 10,000 against registration and you have allotted them the number and said that they will get by 1987, the last one by 1987 ; this is one lot. I would like to know why this price of Rs. 47,500/- will be effective only upto March, 1985. Why not take into consideration the cost escalation of 1985-86 and 1986-87 and evenly distribute it among all these who are registered? Why should it be that those who have been lucky in having their numbers in the lottery and will get their cars in 1984 will get their car at Rs. 47,500 and those who will get their cars later, in 1985, 1986 and 1987, will have to pay a higher price ? Can you assure that there will be a uniform price for all those who are registered in this lot, that is, these 1.3 lakh people ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Why not assure that the price will fall after March, 1985 ? Then we are prepared to wait.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : The hon. Member has been Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee and we have great respect for his reports. He has been so particular about avoidance of losses by the public sector. If factors arise beyond our control, beyond the reasonable control of Maruti Udyog Ltd., which necessitate a little rise in price, what can be done ? I cannot visualise ; I am not announcing any possible price rise ; I must make myself very clear. But we have to keep that margin in view. Therefore, Maruti Udyog have said that these prices are valid upto March, 1985. In the form itself which was filled in by every customer, it was very clearly mentioned that the prices which will be announced at any point of time by Maruti will be valid as far as any particular customer goes at the time of delivery.

I would appeal to the hon. Member not to complain about this random samp-

ling by the computer. The sampling by one of the highest authorities of the land, the Vice President, and he himself made it repeatedly clear in the public function that he himself had written the primary numbers and then he had himself torn out the paper. I think, nothing better could be done.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Thanks for the compliments that he has paid. I was Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. The Public Accounts Committee does not deal with the public sector. It is the Committee on Public Undertakings which deals with this.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : That does not mean that the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee or any Hon. Member is not concerned with losses in the public sector.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : They are concerned with losses of the Government as a whole.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Do you rule out price decline ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I believe, the hon. Minister's answer is that, whatever may be the price escalation in between, there will be no change in price upto March, 1985.

I believe he said it. Is it correct that some Maruti Cars are going to be air-conditioned? Are they to be sold at the price of about Rs. 70,000? May I know whether, out of the quota that is available upto March 1985, there would be air-conditioning of these cars? To whom will these cars be delivered? Whether those who have got their names in lottery already will also get these or some others? May I know what is the Government's thinking on this?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : The hon. Member's information is correct. It is proposed to manufacture about 10,000 Deluxe Cars by March 1986. These cars will have additional accessories such as the air-conditioners, cassette players, radio, Quartz clock, superior carpeting, superior upholstery etc. The booking will start from February 1984. These will be made

available through the Maruti Dealers in phase I cities. Ex-factory sale price for the Maruti Deluxe cars is likely to be between Rs. 70,000 and 75,000 excluding the transportation and local taxes. As arranged now these cars will be issued to the customers on first come first served basis. Those who have booked the ordinary cars will have the option to take the deluxe cars.

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister tell us about the special quota for the M.Ps who have deposited Rs. 10,000 with the Maruti ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Well, I have already assumed this House that the Board of Directors have a special manufacturer's quota of 5%. I think it will serve the public interest, if M.Ps also get a proper share out of that quota.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

AN HON MEMBER : What about the Ministers ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : The Ministers are also M.Ps, I think.

MR. SPEAKER : I think Mr. Kosalram has asked the question. I think the Minister was replying to some members whom I have not allowed. Mr. Minister, you are supposed to answer Q. No. 306.

Short Supply of Power and Raw Materials to Heavy Water Plant at Tuticorin

*306. **SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Heavy Water Plant Tuticorin is not able to reach its installed capacity on account of non-supply of power without interruptions ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the basic raw material required for the plant is also in short supply ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to ensure continuous power supply as also the required basic raw material ?

THE MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY SAACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Interruptions in power supply to the plant have adversely affected the performance of the plant.

(b) There have been interruptions in the supply of feed synthesis gas. The Deuterium content in the gas is also not upto the design expectation.

(c) Government is considering a proposal to set up a captive power plant to ensure availability of power for the Heavy Water Plant at Tuticorin. Certain modifications are also proposed to be incorporated in the fertilizer unit to which the Heavy Water Plant is attached, for better conservation of Deuterium.

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Sir, I am glad to note that the Government is considering a proposal to set up a captive power plant to ensure availability of power for the Heavy Water Plant at Tuticorin. The hon. Prime Minister is aware of the fact that the setting up of a captive power plant will continue to be adversely affected. For example, the SPIC which is the fertilizer unit to which the Heavy Water Plant is attached for the supply of feed synthesis gas, has been trying to get turbogenerator set for the captive power plant to be set up in the Unit. This has been hanging fire for quite some time now. In view of the importance of the Heavy Water Plant, it is necessary to supply to the Unit 30 MW gas turbine so that uninterrupted power supply is assured to the unit within a period of six months. The Tamilnadu Electricity Board's proposal to import a 50MW gas turbine is pending with the Government here for nearly two years. Meanwhile, will the Government of Tamil Nadu be requested to exempt the Heavy Water Plant from frequent power cuts ? Will the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister ensure early import of 30 MW gas turbine exclusively for the Heavy Water Plant so that the performance of the Heavy Water Plant is up to the mark ? Meanwhile, will the Government of Tamil Nadu be requested to exempt the Heavy Water Plant from the frequent power failures?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The requirement of the Plant is of 12 M.W. The hon. Member wants to know whether 30 MW will be allowed to be imported or not. Perhaps that question has to be answered by different departments. But, from our Department, I can say, all efforts are being made to see that there is an uninterrupted supply of power to this plant.

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Sir, will the hon. Minister also ensure early import of Turbo Generators for the fertilizer unit's captive power plant, so that there, is a continuous supply of feed synthesis gas, of proper quality, to the Heavy Water Plant ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Import of turbo generator is not decided by this Department. Some other Department deals with that. But, as I have said, we are taking all steps to see that there is uninterrupted power supply to this plant and to the fertilizer plant also.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : According to Report published in the Hindustan Times of August 22, the Department of Atomic Energy had decided to set up pilot plants for the manufacture of heavy water for atomic reactors based on a process which would make them independent of the fertilizer plants from which the existing plants got their supply of Duterium. I do not know exact technicalities of the process but it relates to ammonia water exchange and water hydrogen exchange which establishes their technical feasibilities. If these pilot plants prove successful it will not merely be possible to substantially increase the production of heavy water in a short time, but also, make the Tuticorin Plant independent of the fertilizer unit. I would like to know whether the above-mentioned pilot plants have been set up; and if so, their progress up to date ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : We are following two methods. One method for producing heavy water is what is used in Kota. The second is followed in the Tuticorin plant. The suggested by the hon. Member is only at an experimental level,

I don't think any plant is established on that basis because it is still in a laboratory stage. If it proves successful, we may think of establishing the same.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What about next Question No. 308 ?

MR. SPEAKER : Transferred to 21.12.83.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I think they are collecting more facts.

तमिलनाडु में नीलगिरि हिल्स के पास प्रौद्योगिकी नगर

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तमिलनाडु में नीलगिरि हिल्स के पास एक प्रौद्योगिकी नगर स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है तथा इस नगर की स्थापना के क्या उद्देश्य हैं;

(ग) इस योजना के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(घ) इस पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है तथा उसकी व्यवस्था कैसे की जाएगी ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु, ऊर्जा, अन्तरिक्ष, इलैक्ट्रॉनिकी और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका में वसे भारतीय मूल के वैज्ञानिकों और इंजीनियरों का एक छोटा सा समूह, मुख्य रूप से नियर्ति के लिए कुछ विनिर्माण सम्बन्धी क्रियाकलाप स्पाथति करने का विचार कर रहा है। उनके प्रतिनिधियों की तमिलनाडु सरकार के साथ चर्चा हुई है। परिणामस्वरूप, उन्होंने कुछ पूँजी निवेश करने और कुछ उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी सम्बन्धी गतिविधियां आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है।

जैसे कि, समुन्नत वास्तविक समय साफ्टवेयर (यंत्र सामग्री), उन्नत चिकित्सा प्रणाली, संचार प्रणालियाँ, इन गतिविधियों के समर्थन के लिए आनुषंगी (सहायक) उद्योग और यंत्रीकरण तथा नियंत्रण में परम्परागत उद्योगों के आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए माइक्रो इलैक्ट्रॉनिकी।

(ग) यह प्रस्ताव अभी प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है। तमिलनाडु सरकार ने, इस परियोजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए हर सम्भव सहायता देने की रजामन्दी प्रकट की है। शूरू में कुछ एक आरम्भ किए जाएंगे और दूसरों को उसके पश्चात् स्थापित किया जाएगा।

(घ) राज्य सरकार, और औद्योगिक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाओं के द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता के अतिरिक्त, किसी अन्य विशेष अनुदान के एंदिए जाने की सम्भावना नहीं है। व्यय की राशि, परियोजना में भाग लेने वालों द्वारा निवेश में लगाई गई राशि पर निर्भर होगी।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : जब प्रधान मंत्री अमेरिका पिट्स बर्ग गई तो वहाँ भारतीय मूल के साइटिस्ट की उनसे चर्चा हुई और 13-14 नवम्बर को उनकी बैठक हुई। उस बैठकमें यह निर्णय लिया गया कि एक वैज्ञानिक नगरी बनाई जाए। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज इन बातों को एक साल हो चुका है। इस एक साल के बीच में पहले यह निर्णय लिया गया कि नीलगिरि के पास 120 करोड़ रुपया लगाकर या 125 करोड़ रुपया लगाकर एक वैज्ञानिक नगरी बनाई जाए। उसके लिए कम से कम 3000 एकड़ जमीन भी अपने तमिलनाडु में उपलब्ध कराने को बात की। उस नगरी को बनाने के पहले भारत के जो वैज्ञानिक हैं, जो भारत में रहते हैं, जो प्रतिभाशाली हैं, उन्होंने इस बारे में प्रतिक्रिया रखी है। उमका कहना है कि बाहर के वैज्ञानिक भारत में आते हैं तो अच्छी बात है। ये वही वैज्ञानिक हैं जिनके

लिए भारत सरकार ने लाखों रुपए खर्च किए, उनको एजूकेशन दी और वे बाहर चले गए। आज भारत के वैज्ञानिकों के पास अच्छी अनुसंधानशालाएं नहीं हैं, उनमें पूरे इक्विपमेंट्स नहीं हैं, पूरे साधन नहीं हैं। अगर उनको साधन उपलब्ध कराए जाएं तो वे भी अच्छा काम कर सकते हैं। आपने वैज्ञानिक नगरी बनाने का जो निर्णय लिया क्या इसके पहले आपको इन प्रतिभाशाली वैज्ञानिकों की प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त हुई थी। आपको उसकी जानकारी मालूम हुई है या नहीं, जिन्होंने अपनी बातें जाहिर की हैं कि अगर अनुसंधानशालाओं में पैसा लगाया जाए तो वे अच्छा काम कर सकते हैं।

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिट्स बर्ग में जब भारत मूल के वैज्ञानिक स्वामीनाथन जी से मिले थे तो उन्होंने यह बात छेड़ी थी। डा० स्वामीनाथन जी से प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि वे वैज्ञानिकों से बातचीत करें और उनके खयालातमालूम करें। बातचीत होने के पश्चात उनके विचार प्रधान मंत्री आफिस पहुंचाए गए। उसके बाद उनके विचार डिपार्टमेंट साइंस एण्ड टेक्नोलॉजी को भेजे गए। उन्होंने कुछ लोगों से बातचीत की और एक ग्रुप बनाया। उनके रिप्रजेटिव यहां आए थे, उन्होंने तमिलनाडु जाकर वहां के मुख्यमंत्री और महासचिव से बातचीत की। यह बातचीत आगे चल रही है। आपने जमीन के बारे में बात की है। 3000 एकड़ जमीन नहीं अभी 200 एकड़ की बात हुई है। बाकी की जो जमीन है वह लेने की बात फिर से हो रही है।

उनको पैसा देने का जहां तक सवाल है, उनका ख्याल है कि हमारे फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन से उनको पैसा मिले और कुछ वे लोग पैसा लगाएंगे और कुछ प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्रीज के लोग पैसा लगाएंगे। ये ऐसे सवाल हैं जिनके

बारे में पूरे तरीके से जानकारी करना बहुत जरूरी है। यहां वे आएंगे तो किस प्रकार की टेक्नोलॉजी काम में लाएंगे और किस प्रकार की टेक्नोलॉजीट्रांस्फर हो जाएगी। ये सारी काम चीज सोचना जरूरी है और इसके सोचने का चल रहा है। इसके बारे में अलग-अलग प्रकार के विचार हैं। कुछ साइंटिस्ट और कुछ हमारे यहां के नागरिकों का कहना है कि हमारे यहां से पढ़कर ये लोग बाहर गए हैं और वहां जाने के पश्चात शिक्षा प्राप्त की है। अगर वे वापिस आना चाहते हैं तो उनको आने देना चाहिए, उनकी मदद करनी चाहिए। कुछ लोगों का कहना है कि हम भी ऐसी चीजें यहां पर कर सकते हैं इसलिए हमको भी मदद मिलनी चाहिए। यहां वैज्ञानिकों के काम करने के लिए जो भी औजार या जिन चीजों की आवश्यकता होती है, वह उनको हमारे नेशनल लेबोरेटरी जू या यूनिवर्सिटीज में देते हैं। हमारी सरकार का दृष्टिकोण है कि जो भी मदद करना जरूरी है, वह उनको दी जाए। हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर गए हुए वैज्ञानिक हिन्दुस्तान में आना चाहते हैं और साथ में पैसा तथा टेक्नोलॉजी लाना चाहते हैं जिसके आने से यहां पर मदद मिलने वाली है उसको योग्य दृष्टि से देखना चाहिए। उनको कुछ ज्यादा मिलेगा।

यहां पर जो हैं उनको कुछ कम मिलेगा, ऐसी बात नहीं है। इन दोनों चीजों को सामने रखकर हमें सोचना पड़ेगा।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : आपने बिल्कुल ठीक उत्तर दिया। लेकिन जो जवाब मैं चाहता था, वह नहीं आया। बड़ी लम्बी बात आपने कही है। क्या सरकार अपनी धनराशि लागाएगी या नहीं? आप समझते हैं कि नयी टेक्नोलॉजी यहां आएंगी और हमें लाभ मिलेगा तो उस लाभ का फायदा उठाने के लिए केन्द्रीत सरकार कितनी आर्थिक सहायता देगी? तीन दिसम्बर

1983 को टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में एक खबर निकली है :

"The most important place is Hyderabad, which hosts five universities, eighteen research institutions and is the best for twelve national training institutions as well as the R & D Divisions and some large corporations besides having no fewer than 20 large main computer installations."

आनंद्र सरकार का कहना है कि वह सब प्रकार की मदद मुफ्त में देने के लिए तैयार है। क्या यह बात आपके ध्यान में है कि हैदराबाद में नयी वैज्ञानिक नगरी बनने वाली है। इस मामले में स्टेट को पावर है या आपकी कंसेन्ट के बिना भी बन सकती है?

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : जहां तक पैसे देने का सबाल है, मैंने अपने उत्तर में बता दिया था, हालांकि वह प्रश्न नहीं था। फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स से लोन के रूप में, प्राइवेट व्यक्तियों की तरफ से और जो यहां आने वाले हैं, उनकी तरफ से वह पैसा लगने वाला है। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया से पैसे देने का सबाल यहां अभी नहीं उठा है इसलिए उसका उत्तर देने की जरूरत नहीं है। आनंद्र प्रदेश की वैज्ञानिक नगरी की बात यहां पर उठाई गई है। हमारी जानकारी के अनुसार तमिलनाडु में जाने के लिए, बाहर से लोग आने वाले हैं, उन्होंने बातचीत की है। हर जगह पर इस प्रकार की नगरी बना सकते हैं या नहीं और उसका क्या असर होने वाला है, क्या इम्पलीकेशन्स हैं, यह सारी चीज देखनी पड़े गी। अगर ऐसी कोई नयी चीज बनने जा रही है तो उसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को भी सोचना पड़े गा। जमीन देने का जो मुख्य रूप से काम है, वह स्टेट व गवर्नमेंट को करना पड़ता है। वह प्रोपोजल गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया से नहीं बल्कि हमारे वैज्ञानिक जो विदेशों में हैं, उनकी तरफ से

आया है और उन्होंने तमिलनाडु में जाने की बात कही है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : सबाल यह है कि आपने इजाजत दी है या नहीं? स्टेट्स का प्रोपोजल है तो क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने उनको इजाजत दी है या नहीं?

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : इजाजत का सबाल अभी पैदा नहीं होता।

DR. KARAN SINGH : Mr. Speaker Sir, this whole question has got to be looked at in a much broader perspective. Many years ago there was a great scare about the braindrain. But now what is happening is a very positive feature. A lot of young people who had gone abroad many years ago are now wanting to come back to India along with the latest technology that they have learnt there. We must remember that technology and science have speeded up a great deal. Almost every 5 to 7 years now, a new generation of technology specially in electronics and other such frontier areas is coming into being. If young people want to come back with science and technology specially in such fields as electronics, medical technology, communications and so on, not only for export, but as it were to fertilize and further our own technology, I would like the hon. Minister to assure the House that the general attitude of Government towards this will be positive. I don't think he need be apologetic about it at all. I am not now talking about what money you will give, or what land you will give. I am simply wanting a policy statements, if young people equipped with the latest technology want to come back.

I was also in America unofficially. I met a large number of people. They want to come back to India. I think they must be welcomed; and they must be encouraged. So, I would like Government to clarify their views on this matter—not to be apologetic.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Government is not apologetic in this matter at all. As was mentioned earlier, I took special time to

meet our scientists before going to the United States, and in the United States; and some of them have come later also. It is true that they left us and there was considerable feeling among those scientists who remained with us as to whether any favouritism would be shown to them. However the point which the hon. Member has made is correct, i.e. the advances made in science and technology have been at such a rapid rate, that it is not possible for a developing country to keep up. We are in need of the latest technology, and we are getting it from foreign countries; so if we can get it through Indians who have gone there and who are willing to help we should certainly not place difficulties in their path.

On the other hand, we must ensure that this does not come in the way of the advance, or the work of those scientists who have remained in India. There has been brain drain, but let us not think that all brains have left India. We have very good scientists here, engineers, doctors and so on; and they must not be discouraged i.e. we must do things in such a way that it does not cause harm or arouse emotions. Otherwise, the whole exercise will become pointless.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question 310. Mr. R. P. Yadav is not here; next, Mr. Namgyal is not there. Then question 313 —Mr. Parulekar is not here; Mr. Narsimha Reddy.

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਮੈਂ ਉਗਰਵਾਦਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਹਥਿਆਰਾਂ
ਕਾ ਬਰਾਮਦ ਕਿਯਾ ਜਾਨਾ

*313. ਅਖੀ ਬਾਪੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਪਲਲੇਕਰ :
ਅਖੀ ਜੀਂ ਨਰਸਿੰਹਾ ਰੇਡੀ :

ਕਿਥੋਂ ਗੂਹ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ ਯਹ ਬਤਾਨੇ ਕੀ ਕੁਪਾ
ਕਰੋਗੇ ਕਿ :

(ਕ) ਕਿਆ ਯਹ ਸਚ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ
ਮੈਂ ਉਗਰਵਾਦਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਹਥਿਆਰ ਬਰਾਮਦ ਕਿਏ ਹੈਂ;

(ਖ) ਯਦਿ ਹਾਂ, ਤਾਂ ਕਿਆ ਯਹ ਭੀ ਸਚ ਹੈ ਕਿ
ਇਨਮੈਂ ਦੇ ਅਧਿਕਾਂਸ਼ ਹਥਿਆਰ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ
ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਕਾਰਖਾਨਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਨਿਰਮਿਤ ਕਿਏ ਗਏ ਹੈਂ;

(ਗ) ਯਦਿ ਨਹੀਂ, ਤਾਂ ਤਤਸ਼ਵਰਤੀ ਤਥਾਂ ਦਾ
ਵਿਵੇਕ ਕਿਥੋਂ ਹੈ;

(ਧ) ਕਿਆ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਬਾਤ ਦੀ ਜਾਂਚ
ਕੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਨ ਲੋਗਾਂ ਦੇ ਹਥਿਆਰ ਕਿਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ
ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਏ; ਅਤੇ

(ਡ) ਉਨ ਵਿਕਿਤਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਵੇਕ ਕਿਥੋਂ ਹੈ
ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂਨੇ ਉਗਰਵਾਦਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਹਥਿਆਰ ਉਪਲਬਧ
ਕਰਾਨੇ ਮੈਂ ਸਹਾਯਤਾ ਦੀ ?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKER) : (a),
(b), (c), (d) and (e) A statement is laid
on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The Government of
Punjab have reported that no firearms manufactured
by Indian ordnance factories have
been recovered from the terrorists in
Punjab.

(c), (d) & (e) Government of Punjab
have reported that following arms were
recovered in the Police raids during the
period 1st January, 1983 to 30th September,
1983 :—

ARMS RECOVERED :

Pistols	1304
Revolvers	100
Rifles	56
Guns	295
Stenguns	8
Knives	2090

Total cases registered under Arms
Act during the period in Punjab was
5656.

During the intensive combing operations
launched by Government of Punjab after
imposition of Presidential Rule, the following
arms were recovered :—

ARMS RECOVERED :

1. Rifle	22
2. Revolver	21 (including one Pak made)
3. Gun	32
4. Carbine	2
5. Pistol	239
	—
	316
	—

Number of persons arrested unde Arms Act, during this period was 591.

Cases under the Arms Act, 1959 have been registered by the Police and the investigation is in progress.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : The arms seized, as mentioned in the reply total about 2395. I am very happy to find that they are not manufactured in our Indian ordnance factories. But I would like to know where these arms which are seized, numbering about 2395, are manufactured, i.e. in which part of the world.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Most of them—pistols, revolvers, rifles and guns are country-made; and as far as foreign markings are concerned, only one arm has been found with a foreign marking, and the others are country-made.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : This goes to indicate that there are many places where illicitly arms are being manufactured. Once Government has come to know that these are helping the extremists in our country, have they done any type of exercise to find out which are the places where this country type of arms are being manufactured; If they have done so, what action they have taken ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : A constant vigil is being kept; and wherever illicit arms are being manufactured, they are being captured and the concerned persons are punished. I can assure the hon. Houses that we will take all possible precaution to see that the unauthorised arms are not manufactured.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : From time to time very disturbing reports have appeared in the newspapers regarding the origin of these arms. Mostly these arms have been reported to come from Pakistan and some European countries; and as a recent revelation involvement of American Embassy staff in a spying ring in the country now, I think the whole House will feel concerned that serious attempts are underway to destabilise the country. I would like to know whether it is a fact or not that arms have originated from Pakistan, found their way into Assam and Punjab and they are being extensively used as is proved by the encounters. They have engaged police force for hours in these encounters. Therefore, the Home Minister should be specific about this matter. I want to know whether it is a fact or not.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As I had stated earlier, as for as arms caputuring is concerned, only one pistol with a Pakistani marking was found; others were country made.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a news item published in THE TIMES OF INDIA dated 20th April, about the theft of 23 arms from Makhana of Ganga Nagar in Rajashan District. It was also stated that out of 23, 10 were of foreign made. So, I would like to know whether this news is true; if it is true, how many weapons have been recovered from the culprit and whether any action has been taken against them and how many of them are of foreign origin ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Altough it does not arise out of this, some arms were stolen from the Ganga Nagur depot and many of them are recovered; and some persons concerned in that have also been arrested. The Rajashan Government is taking all precautions and they have now further strengthened the guard at such depots.

श्री राम लाल राहीः माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी जवाब दिया है कि अवैध हथियार जहाँ बनाए जाते हैं, या उनकी निगाह में जो आते हैं, उनको पकड़ने और सजा दिलाने का प्रयास

कर रहे हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात का पता है कि अवैध हथियारों के अतिरिक्त गोला-बारूद का इस्तेमाल हथगोलों और बम-गोलों को बनाने में किया जाता है और इसके लिए लाइसेंस आपके यहां से अभी दिए जा रहे हैं? क्या इस पर आपने कोई रोक लगाने के बारे में प्रयास किया है?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी: बारूद तो पटाखे बनाने वालों को दिया जाता है। हो सकता है कि उसमें से कुछ लोग उसका दुरुपयोग करते हों और कन्ट्री-मेड बम बनाने में भी उपयोग करते हों।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI: Even though they have caught 315 weapons of which only one has a foreign marking, whether they have intelligence reports to suggest that there are arms smuggled across the border; and whether these are being done by the private party or by the help of foreign Government.

SHRI P.C. SETHI: I have answered this before. As far as smuggling of arms across the border is concerned, there are some gangs of smugglers who are engaged in this. Therefore, BSF and security guards and military defence personnel have been intensified there so that any sort of smuggling of arms across the border does not take place. Obviously, we have no such reports.

MR. SPEAKER: The question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Misleading Claims about the quality of tyres

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

(a) whether any complaint has been made by the Delhi Tyre Traders Association with regards to misleading claims about the quality of their tyres by the Tyre Companies;

(b) the action Government propose to take against the erring tyre companies; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) : There is no standard specification for tyres which are made in over 200 varieties and 500 different tread patterns. There is also no control on distribution or sale of tyres.

The question of specific legislation to deal with deceptive and misleading advertisements is under consideration of the Government.

Pending Freedom Fighters Pension Claims of J and K

*310 **SHRI R. P. YADAV:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the number of claims for freedom fighters pension pending from freedom fighters from Jammu and Kashmir State and since how long with reasons for delay;

(b) whether any Committee has been constituted to examine/verify the claims; and

(c) if so, the particulars of its members with their back ground?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
P. VENAKATASUBBAIAH):** (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statements

(a) The number of applications received from the Jammu & Kashmir State under the new scheme upto 31-3-82, which was the last date for receipt of applications, is 1308. Pension has since been sanctioned to 108 freedom fighters, while in 110 cases the claim could not be accepted. The balance of 1090 applications are pending for want of verification report from the State

Government and/or requisite documentary evidence from the applicants.

(b) & (c) Yes, Sir. A Screening Committee to advise the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding the eligibility of Samman Pension for freedom fighters from J & K States, has been set up, consisting of the following :

1. Ministry of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (V)	Chairman
2. Shri P. L. Karihaloo, J-3, Jawahar Nagar Srinagar, (Kashmir)	Member
3. Shri Peer Gyasuddin, Jawahar Nagar Extn. Wazir Bagh, Srinagar,	Member
4. Shri Mallick Abdul Gani, Sopore, Kashmir.	Member
5. Shri Peer Gulam Jee- lani, Pampore (Kashmir)	Member
6. Shri Ali Mohammad Bhat, Sumpora Basant Bagh, Srinagar (Kashmir)	Member
7. Shri Moti Ram Baigra Udhampur (Jammu)	Member
8. Shri G.R. Kar, Sopore (Kashmir)	Member
9. Shri Soofi Ghulam Ahmed, Ex-MLA, Syed Ali Akbar Mohalla, Srinagar (Kashmir)	Member

Shorting of Four Passengers Travelling in Bus by Extremists

*312. SARI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news items appearing in the National dailies of 18 November, 1983 regarding hijacking of a bus from Sahrali bus stand to Khabedogra village near Amritsar and subsequently shooting of 4 bus passengers ;

(b) whether the culprits have been arrested and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to arrest the extremists and criminals who are reported to have taken shelter in the Guru Nanak Niwas after comming various crimes and offences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The State authorities have been approaching SGPC to hand over the wanted persons to the police, but so far they have not extended any cooperation in this regard. The authorities are keeping close watch for apprehending the wanted persons.

Export of HR Coils, CR Coils, etc.

*314. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the extent in terms both of quantity and money of the export, if any, of steel ;

(b) whether there is any plan to export HR coils, CR coils/sheets, wire rods, billets to etc. during 1983-84 ; and

(c) if so, what quantities have been planned for export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) During April-Nov., 1983 SAIL exported 14,613 tonnes of carbon steel hot rolled coils valued at Rs. 3.26 crores.

(b) and (c) SAIL is attempting to export about 1,18,000 tonnes of steel comprising CR sheets, plates, wire rods and structurals.

Terms and conditions of A.P. Scooters Ltd. Deposit Schemes

*315. SHRI MATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether Government have gone through the terms and conditions of the Andhra Pradesh Scooter Ltd., deposit schemes for their scooters ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the said terms and conditions; and

(c) if not, whether Government intend to go through the said terms and conditions now ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) According to information available, the terms and conditions for booking of scooters prescribed by M/s. APSL, and as recently amended by the Company, generally conform to the established norms in the industry.

Atrocities on Scheduled Castes

*316. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government contemplate to consider the casualties in atrocities on Scheduled Castes on the same lines as in the rail accident cases and compensate those Scheduled Castes accordingly ; and

(b) If not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) A standing scheme for relief/compensation of Scheduled Caste victims of crimes already exists in most of the States. While the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have adopted the scale of relief/ compensation recommended by the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have adopted their own scales of compensation.

Development of Armed Guards in affected areas in Punjab

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

(a) whether armed guards in plain clothes are being provided in public transports including railways in the State of Punjab and other affected areas to ensure safety of innocent people ; and

(b) if not, the other steps Government propose to take to ensure safety of travelling people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Armed guards are being provided in public transport, including railways for the safety of passengers in late night buses on selected specified routes. Highway patrolling and Nakabandi has also been introduced.

Immigration of Bangladeshis into Karimganj Area of Bihar

*318. **SHRI BRAJMOHAN MOHANTY :** will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have come across the information of large scale immigration of Bangladesh people in Karimganj areas of Bihar and it being a continuing process ;

(b) whether Government have information that there have been violent clashes with local Tribals and houses of local tribals were burnt and five santhals were killed ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to send back illegal immigrants and to protect the local people ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) The Government of Bihar has reported that there has been entry of foreign nationals in the Kishanganj area of Bihar. Karimganj is in Assam.

(b) and (c) The Government of Bihar had reported that local tension between two groups had resulted in the death of four tribals in Lakshmpur village (Purnia District) in, July, 1983 over allotment of land.

(d) There are standing instructions with the State Government to check and identify the infiltrants and take suitable action against them under the law.

Arrest of Persons at New Subzi Mandi Azadpur, Delhi

*319. SHRI JITENDER PRASAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to stay a statement showing :

(a) whether a number of persons were arrested at New Subzi Mandi, Azadpur, Delhi and lodged in Tihar Jail on 27 October, 1983 ;

(b) the charge on which these arrests were made and whether these charges have been substantiated in each case ;

(c) whether some innocent farmers from Himachal Pradesh who came to Subzi Mandi for selling their apples were also arrested from the premises of the commission agents where they were staying on that day ; and

(d) if so, whether responsibility for such unjustified arrests has been fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) 88 persons were arrested from New Subzi Mandi, Azadpur on the 27th October, 1983 on the charge of rioting, assaulting public servants to deter them from discharging their duty and causing mischief. 84 of them were released by the court on bail.

(c) Only those who were found actively participating in the rioting were arrested.

(d) Does not arise.

Involvement Opposition Groups in Planning

*320. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are to bring out Guidelines for Seventh Plan drafting,

if so, whether any time limit has been placed ; and

(b) whether Government will fully involve Opposition groups in Planning at the initial stages in overall national interest ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.V. CHAVAN) : (a) The Approach to the Seventh Plan document, when approved by the National Development Council, will serve as the framework for the detailed work for drafting of the Seventh Plan. Though, no time-limit has been fixed for the finalisation of the Approach paper, it is being expedited.

(b) Parliament will be involved in the finalisation of the Seventh Plan.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति का कार्यवालन

*321. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सच है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति के गठन की अवधि तीन साल से अधिक हो चुकी है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस अवधि के दौरान समिति की एक भी बैठक आयोजित नहीं की गई है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस समिति की बैठक बुलाने का है;

(ड) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक; और

(च) सरकार द्वारा नियामानुसर इसका पुनर्गठन कब तक करने की सम्भावना हैं;

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (च) प्रधान मंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता में गठित केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति का पुनर्गठन 12 नवम्बर, 1981 को किया गया था। समिति की बैठक बुलाए जाने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाई की जा रही है। यह समिति 3 साल के लिए गठित की गई है और कार्यकाल समाप्त

होने के बाद ही इस समिति का पुनर्गठन किया जाएगा।

Development of New Steel Rail

*322. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to states :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bhilai Steel Plant has developed a new super quality micro alloy steel rail to meet the special requirement of the Railways for higher density routes ;

(b) whether the same would be used in Broad and Metre gauge routes ; and

(c) whether its use would be economical to the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Bhilai steel plant has developed a new superior quality of rail to meet the special requirements of the Railways for higher density routes.

(b) Yes, Sir. The rails made of this quality of steel can be used both for broad and metre-gauge routes. An experimental lot has been produced for the broad gauge. This will be subjected to trials by the Railways.

(c) Yes, Sir. These rails will be economical as they will have a longer life than the rails in current use.

Reduction of age limit for All India Services Examination

*323. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether maximum age limit for appearing in the competitive examinations for or selection in IAS, IPS, IFS etc. has been reduced ;

(b) if so, the position which prevailed in regard to each of the All India Services prior to this as also the present position in each case ;

(c) whether from the start of school-education till passing the graduation or post-graduation examination it takes more time now than before and if so, the comparative details thereof ;

(d) whether the rural children join the school at a later age than the urban children ; and

(e) if so, the reason for which the maximum age limit for the All India Service was increased previously and why it has been reduced now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

REDUCTION OF AGE LIMIT FOR ALL INDIA SERVICES EXAMINATION

The Government have reduced the upper age limit from 28 to 26 years for appearing at the Civil Services and the Indian Forest Service Examinations for recruitment to IAS, IPS, IFS etc. to be held in 1985 and onwards with the usual relaxation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes candidates and such other categories as may be notified from time to time.

2. It may not be correct to say that the rural candidates start their schooling at a later age compared to urban candidates. In any case, no firm data appear to be available to support the view one way or the other and the age limits are required to be fixed taking into account the generality of conditions prevailing all over the country. Normally, candidates for these examinations would acquire the minimum educational qualification by the time they attain the age of about 21 years providing them 4-5 years' time even with the reduced upper age limit of 26 years.

3. Although the Committee on Recruitment Policy and Selection Methods, commonly known as 'Kothari Committee', recommended age limits of 21-26 years, the then Government raised the upper age

limit to 28 years. The upper age limit of 28 years had, *inter alia*, adversely affected the moulding of candidates according to the requirements of the Services concerned and also the element of competitiveness of the examinations.

Corruption in Hindustan Zinc Limited

3475. SHRI T.S. NEGI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the revelations entitled 'stink of zinc' pertaining to Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur (Surya 15-30 September, 1983-86) ;

(b) whether Government have enquired into the malfunctioning of the company in respect of placement of orders for purchases ; and

(c) whether Government will make a full-fledged investigation into matter in order to unravel wrongs going on, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : (a) to (c) The allegations are of general nature without specific instances in the absence of which no investigation is possible. All orders/contracts are processed as per the procedures/policies laid down by the company. The system of multiple checks is in force to ensure propriety. Accounts of the Company are subjected to statutory and commercial audits besides its internal audit.

3476. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have introduced any scheme for the welfare of the Nomadic, Semi-Nomadic and de-notified communities ;

(b) if so, the names of the States where such schemes have been introduced for the above communities ;

(c) whether any such centrally sponsored scheme has been introduced for the

development of Nomadic, Semi-Nomadic and de-notified communities in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(d) if so, since when all the details of the schemes, financial allocation etc. made to Madhya Pradesh for that purpose in the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) While there is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Welfare of Nomadic, Semi-Nomadic and denotified communities, Government of India are conscious that special efforts are required to be taken for the development of these communities. With this objective in view, the Nomadic, Semi-Nomadic and dinotified communities amongst the Scheduled Castes have been included in the category of specially vulnerable groups; outlays and programmes for these specially vulnerable groups in the Special Component Plans of the States is one of the criteria for the apportionment of the Special Central Assistance to the States. This has enabled the States, including Madhya Pradesh to take up more programmes for these communities from their own resources.

औद्योगिक उत्पादन में गिरावट

3477. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चालू वित्त वर्ष की प्रथम तिमाही में औद्योगिक उत्पादन में गिरावट आई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस गिरावट में सुधार लाने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) से (घ) केन्द्रीय सांस्थिकीय संगठन के औद्योगिक उत्पादन सम्बन्धी सूचकांकों के अनुसार अप्रैल, जून, 1983 में औद्योगिक उत्पादन में अप्रैल-जून, 1982 के उत्पादन की अपेक्षा 3.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है।

आवश्यकता के बारे में सरकार को पूरी तरह पता है और वह इस सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न उपाय कर रही है।

No taker for know-how of New Processes

3478. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Business Standard' dated 26 October, 1983 that nearly half of the 2500 new processes for which the National Research Development Corporation of India (NRDC) has got licences have either no taker or have not gone into production ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that of the processes which had gone into production, not all had succeeded commercially ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Research Development Corporation of India (NRDC) have licenced over 1000 processes to entrepreneurs/i industries for commercial production. Out of the licensed processes, about 500 are in production.

(c) Government is constantly encouraging the utilisation of technologies indigenously developed. NRDC is playing an important role in the translation of research results from universities, research institutions and national laboratories to industry. With the experience gained in this, NRDC is evaluating the processes offered for better utilisation by associating experts and engineering consultancy organisations.

Manufacture of Transducers for Launch Vehicles

3479. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Indian Space Research Organisation in Bangalore will continue to manufacture transducers for use in India's launch vehicles and satellite programmes in collaboration with the Societe Europeenne de Propulsion, a leading air space industry in France ; and

(b) if so, whether some changes have been made in the renewed collaborative agreement that India entered with the French Industry in 1974 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Indian Space Research Organisation will continue to manufacture Transducers for the Indian Space Programme. However, the collaborative agreement with the French industry has come to a close after completing the supply earlier agreed to and no renewed collaborative agreement is required for the continued manufacture of these transducers.

"Resignation by Secretary, Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution"

3480. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Member Secretary of the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has tendered his resignation; and

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

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

(b) The Member Secretary resigned from the post on account of differences with the Chairman, Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution on priorities, policies and approach towards pollution control.

"Opening of New Sanctuaries"

3481. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the new sanctuaries which are to be opened in the country;

(b) the number of families which are to be affected due to these new sanctuaries; and

(c) how they are being rehabilitated ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) to (c) There are, at present, 47 National Parks and 210 Sanctuaries in the country. These are set up by the concerned State Governments under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, which also lay down the procedure to be followed for determination and acquisition of the rights of the affected persons.

Production of Cables by Hindustan Cables at Hyderabad and Roopnagar Factories

3482. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the installed capacity and actual production of cables by the two public sector factories of Hindustan Cables at Hyderabad and Roopnagar;

(b) by when they will start manufacturing modern cables of improved technology and how much;

(c) what will be the requirement of modern cables including replacement of obsolete cables over the period 1983-90 ;

(d) whether the private sector will be encouraged to meet the gap in the requirement and supply position for reducing the necessity of imports; and

(e) if so, how and when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Hindustan Cables

Limited (HCL), a Public Sector Undertaking, having its two units—one at Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) and another at Rupnarainpur (West Bengal), is engaged in the manufacture of various types of telecommunication cables. The details of itemwise installed capacity and actual production during 1982-83 is indicated as under :

Item of manufacture	Installed capacity	Production capacity
1. Dry Core Cables including jelly filled cable (in lakh CKM)	31.70	28.82
2. Coaxial Gables (in TKM)	4,100	3,302
3. Plastic Cable & Wire (in CKM)	80,000	85,401
4. Copper Coated Steel Wire (in MT)	1,100	641

CKM-Conductor Kilometers
TKM-Tube Kilometers
MT-Metric Tonnes

(b) H.C.L. are constantly updating their technology of manufacture according to the requirement of various consumer departments.

(c) P & T Department have indicated their requirement of all types of cables over the period 1983-90 as 620.56 lakh CKM, which includes the requirement for replacement of old cables also.

(d) and (e) Keeping in view the future demand of P & T Department, the Government have already sanctioned capacity by way of issue of letters of intent to State IDCs and to some of the private Sector companies.

Setting up of Steel Plant in Vidarbha by UK Firm

3483. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report appearing in HITWAD, an English daily from Nagpur, dated 8

October, 1983 under the heading "UK firm to set up steel plant in Vidarbha"; and

(b) if so, the details of the project and the stage at which grant of letter of intent to the concerned party is held up at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri P.B. Bhardwaj, non-resident Indian has submitted an application on 4th October, 1983 for the grant of an Industrial Licence for setting up a composite unit starting from iron ore and manufacturing re-rolled products for a capacity of 160,000 tonnes per annum.

The project is proposed to be located in Vidarbha, in a backward region of Maharashtra State. According to the information given in the application the total investment in the project is Rs. 130 crores and 40% of the equity of the proposed venture is proposed to be held by non-resident Indians. The application is under the consideration of Government.

बस्तर, मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट

फैक्ट्री की स्थापना

3484. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में चूने के पत्थर के लिए सर्वेक्षण कराया है; यदि हाँ, तो यह कितने क्षेत्र में पाया गया है तथा उसके निक्षेप की टनों में अनुमानित मात्रा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार बस्तर में सीमेंट फैक्ट्री की स्थापना के लिए राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से कोई आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हाँ, तो आवेदक कम्पनियों और फार्मों का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है तथा उसने कब तक लाइसेंस देने का विचार किया है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्णा) : (क) भारतीय सीमेंट अनुसंधान संस्थान में उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश के यस्तर जिले में "मापित" निदिष्ट "सूचित", श्रेणियों के चूना पत्थर सीमेंट फ्रेड के कुल सुरक्षित भण्डार 13585.90 लाख मी० टन है।

(ख) और (ग) बस्तर जिले में सीमेंट संबंध स्थापित करने के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के लिए दो आवेदन पत्र, एक भारतीय सीमेंट निगम से और दूसरा मै० रुद्रा सीमेंट लि० से प्राप्त हुए हैं और जिनकी विहित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार जांच की जा रही हैं।

Setting up of Industry Productivity Board

3485. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up Industry Productivity Board;

(b) if so, whether it is only an advisory board;

(c) the role of the board and whether it has functioned satisfactory so far;

(d) whether similar boards are proposed to be set up in the States also; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the National Productivity Council have set up Productivity Boards for the following 7 industries :

(i) Industrial Machinery.

(ii) Machine Tools.

(iii) Paper Pulp and Allied Industries.

(iv) Cement.

(v) Leather & Leather Goods.

(vi) Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution Equipment.

(vii) **Automobiles & Ancillaries.**

These Boards would play an advisory role.

(c) The board have been assigned the following functions :

- (i) Preparing plans incorporating technology, manpower, energy and marketing for achieving higher productivity and integrating the same with the national economic plans;
- (ii) Identifying productivity constraints and advising the government, industry and trade unions on the measures to be taken to overcome the bottlenecks;
- (iii) Monitoring implementation of productivity plans, evaluating the actual results achieved and identifying the specific factors which have helped or hindered in achieving higher productivity.
- (iv) Advising the government on policy issues such as establishing industry-wise norms for major inputs/factors of production, linking wages with productivity instituting productivity awards for higher performance etc. and
- (v) Establishing a standard data base for evaluating Productivity performance.

The Boards are functioning satisfactorily.

(d) and (e) As the Boards have been set up for specific industries with an all India character, the necessity for setting up similar Statewise Boards separately does arise.

Amount released to Andhra Pradesh for self Employment Scheme

3486. **SHRI PASALA PENCHA-LAIAH** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the central Government released amount for the State of Andhra Pradesh under self employment guarantee schemes; and

(b) if so, the allocation for the year 1983-84 and the guidelines issued to the State Government to implement the Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) No separate amounts have been sanctioned for any State. The loans for schemes sanctioned will be made available by the Scheduled Banks and the Central Government will make the subsidy available to the Banks through the Reserve Bank of India. Details of the scheme communicated to the State Governments were provided in my statement laid on the Table of the House on 19th August, 1983.

“Pollution caused by Paper Factories in Orissa”

3487. **SHRI K. PRADHANI** : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some Paper Factories in Orissa have been continuously polluting the river waters in that State;
- (b) if so, which are these mills ; and
- (c) the action which has been taken to prevent this ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) to (c) There are two large pulp and paper units namely M/s Titagarh Paper Mills Ltd., Chowdhwan and M/s Orient Paper Mills, Prijrajanagar located in Mahanadi basin in Orissa. The extent of pollution caused by these units, however, has not been assessed as the Orissa State Pollution Control Board has been constituted only recently.

Survey to Find Salt Deposits

3488. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK** : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have undertaken extensive survey to find out the deposits of salt ;

(b) if so, the name of the States or Union Territories where surveys and re-surveys have been completed ;

(c) the names of the States where survey work is going on at present; and

(d) the details of the programme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d) As a result of investigation carried out earlier Geological Survey of India (GSI) proved a reserve of 7.552 million tonnes of rock salt in Mandi district of Himachal Pradesh. Geological Survey of India is not currently engaged in investigation for rock salt as such. However, in connection with the investigation for potash in Western Rajasthan, GSI have located a large deposit of halite (rock salt) in parts of Churu, Bikaner and Ganganagar district of Rajasthan.

Government Servants Working in the Ministry of Steel and Mines under Suspension

3489. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 4784 on 24 August, 1983 regarding employees under suspension and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, will the same be laid on the table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) The required information is still being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

pStudy of the impact of Deforestation on the Eco-system of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3490. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 1618 on 3 August, 1983 regarding resettlement of ex-service men in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and State;

(a) the findings of the study of impact of the limited deforestation on eco-system there and the reaction of Government to each one of them;

(b) the progress made during the last three years and the steps proposed to be taken during the next year in regard to:

(i) Inter-Island shipping service and also in the southern sector only;

(ii) construction of breakwater for harbour development and major defence works;

(iii) Fisheries Development Corporation;

(iv) Ensuring steady market for the sale of agriculture and other products;

(v) settlement of cattle and crop loans; and

(c) the time bound programme for the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The study into the impact of deforestation on the eco-system of Andaman & Nicobar Islands is still in progress and its report is yet to be finalised.

(b) (i) Suitable provisions for procurement of additional vessels for inter-islands shipping has been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85). Under sector "Shipping & Ports and Harbours". During last three years, the Administration have procured two vessels for inter-island service, viz. M.V. Triveni and M.V. Sentinel and both of them have been put into operation. One more vessel, M.V. Chowra is expected to be received shortly. One hospital-cum-banking-cum-supply ship and two ocean-going tugs are expected to be received in the near future. Construction work on 3 more vessels similar to M.V. Triveni and one 200 ton Water Boat is in Progress. Procurement of a 200 Ton Oil tanker has also been sanctioned.

(ii) Break waters are constructed as per requirements of harbour development for civil commercial

purposes. These harbours can, however, be utilized for defence purposes also. Construction of a break-water at Hut Bay was completed in Feb. 1979.

Construction of another break-water at Campbell Bay, Great Nicobar Island was sanctioned in July, 1982 and is expected to be completed in May, 1987.

Proposals for constructing break-waters, one each at Rangat Bay (Middle Andaman) and Mus, Sawai Bay (Car Nicobar) are under consideration.

(iii) The proposal is under consideration in the Ministry of Agriculture and is expected to be finalized shortly.

(iv) The surplus paddy and rice produced by the cultivators is procured by the Supply Deptt. of A & N Admin. at rates fixed from time to time.

(v) Cattle loans amounting to Rs. 2,70,628/- had been advanced by the Syndicate Bank, Campbell Bay to 143 ex-servicemen settlers in the A & N Islands. The interest accrued on the said amount came to Rs. 1,77,655/- by September, 1978. Subsequent to death of 242 animals due to an epidemic of "Liver Fluke", the Bank was approached for some relief and it has agreed to reduce the rate of interest from 16% to 12½ and has also approved a repayment holiday.

Crop loans of Rs. 2,04,200/- has been given to the settlers by the Syndicate Bank and interest of Rs. 61,337/- had accrued on the amount till Sept. 1978. The loan could not, however, be repaid in time due to failure of crops and some other natural calamities.

The possibility of writing off the interest on these loans as also the rescheduling of their repayment is also being considered.

(c) As the study of the impact of defestation on eco-system involves various scientific & environmental issues, it is not possible to lay down any time bound programme in this respect.

As regards settlement to Crop Cattle loans, the Admin. are making all out efforts to settle the issues as early as possible.

The requirements of the territory are given due consideration in its development plans.

Production of iron-ore in Kiriburu Mines of Bokaro Steel Plant

3491. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the production of Iron ore in Kiriburu mines of Bokaro steel plant during the last three years, monthwise ;

(b) whether the power tripping and closure is one of the major hurdle in production ; and

(c) if so, the practical steps taken to supplement this power shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) The production of iron ore in the Kiriburu mines of the Bokaro steel plant in last 3 years, month-wise is as follows :

(In '000 Tonnes)

Month	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4
April	175	180	212
May	101	196	196
June	96	180	191
July	103	196	171
August	108	148	160
September	161	143	176
October	134	140	181
November	162	180	187
December	205	201	187

1	2	3	4
January	187	173	205
February	186	227	183
March	189	208	209
	—	—	—
	1767	2172	2258

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Power trippings and consequent stoppages have been one of the hurdles in production. The following measures have been taken to improve the power supply :

- (i) continuous contact is being maintained with State Government authorities at various levels, and to the extent possible, additional supply is obtained,
- (ii) a captive diesel power plant of 3.9 MW capacity at a cost about of Rs. 2 crores is being installed in Kiriburu.

Shortfall in levy Cement

3492. SHRI SANT KUMAR MANDAL :

SHRI K. PRADHANI :

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite the easing of the power and coal supply position, the cement manufacturing units have not increased production as a result of which there is a shortfall in levy cement causing considerable difficulties, to the general public ;

(b) whether there being a wide gap in the prices of 'levy' and 'non levy' cement, the trade is making much money by creating shortage in the availability of 'levy cement' ; and

(c) the action which Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The domestic production of cement during the period April-November, 1983 had registered an

increase of 10.5% over the production achieved during the corresponding period of the previous year. There has been a marginal shortfall of about 2% in the supplies of levy cement against allocation. With the increased domestic production, supply of levy cement is expected to improve further.

Prospectus of Revival of Demand of Iron and Steel

3493. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that prospects of revival of the demand for iron and steel, flesh and bone of industry, is extremely bleak unless Government initiate measures to boost major steps in constructing sectors, like house construction, irrigation wells, power transmission lines, manufacture of diesel engines and machines ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the efforts Government are making in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Steps taken to promote steel demand include, inter-alia, at orientation of the product mix to better market demand and rationalisation of imports. Positive signs of results are seen in the declining trend in the inventory of the main producers from the level of 1.55 MT on 1-4-83 to 1.30 MT as on 1.11.1983.

Growth Centres in certain Hill Areas

3494. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the growth centre identified by Government from the hill States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, hill areas of Uttar Pradesh and the North Eastern States ;

(b) whether Government would consider the possibility of identifying a few more growth centres in these States/regions on account of their vast area and rich potential ; and

(c) if so, the likely dates by which it would be done ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) The Government of India has not identified any growth centres.

Select List of Departmental Promotees to Grade IV of Indian Statistical Service

3495. **SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3986 on 23 March, 1983 regarding irregularities in selection of officials to Grade IV of Indian Statistical Service and state :

(a) whether the Select List of departmental promotees to Grade IV of Indian Statistical Service was drawn against 63 vacancies existing on 30 September, 1978, but their seniority has actually been fixed along with the direct recruits to I.S.S. Grade IV-1980 and 1981 batches;

(b) if so, the reasons for such an anomaly ;

(c) whether the U.P.S.C. had pointed out to his Ministry that 40 per cent promotion quota should be made applicable to the departmental promotees on the basis of I.S.S. Rules revised on 15 August, 1981, as the D.P.C. met in November, 1982 after the supersession of old Rules; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken on the UPSC's suggestion to set matters right ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) A Select List of 63 officers for promotion to Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service was drawn in November, 1982 in respect of the vacancies falling in the promotion quota as on 30-9-1978. The inter-se seniority between the direct recruits and the promotees to Grade IV of the ISS is fixed in accordance with the general principles of fixation of seniority. According to these principles, the seniority is fixed by rotation of vacancies as per quotas prescribed and the date of joining Grade IV on a regular basis is immaterial both in the case of the promotees and the direct recruits.

(c) and (d) The matter is under examination.

Setting up of a Group to Formulate Strategy for Development of SCs

3496. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has recently set up a group with the special Secretary, Home Ministry as Chairman for the formulation of a new strategy and priorities for development of Scheduled Castes ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding this group so far as the question of its composition and functions and concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The composition and terms of reference of the Working Group on development of Scheduled Castes for the Seventh Five Year Plan, to which presumably the question refers, are given in the O.M. No. PC/BC/11-8(2)/83 dated October 4, 1983, copy laid on the table of the House [Lt 7416/83].

Survey of Small Scale Units for Finance

3497. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey that the small scale industries are not getting adequate protection from Government regarding finance, raw materials and licences etc.;

(b) whether any Standing Committee was also constituted by Government ; and

(c) if so, its main recommendations and reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) All India Small Scale Industries Board has constituted Standing Committees on the following subjects relating

to the development of small scale industries :

- (i) Policies and Programmes for Small Scale Industries,
- (ii) Ancillary Development, Quality Improvement and Marketing Assistance including Exports,
- (iii) Industries Sickness,
- (iv) Credit facilities, taxation and Modernisation, and
- (v) Development of industries in North Eastern Region

The Standing Committees have yet to submit their reports which will, *Inter alia* include there recommendations.

H.E.C. Collaboration with Lurgi (West Germany)

3498. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Engineering Corporation (Ranchi) has been negotiating for collaboration with Lurgi (West Germany) for purchase of technology for the use of sintering plants of SAIL; and

(b) if so, the details in this regards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi have been in correspondence with M/s. Lurgy Chemi (West Germany) regarding possible collaboration for sintering plants. No specific proposals have so far emerged.

Recruitment of Constables in CRP/ BSF and other Central Reserve Force from J & K State

3499. SHRI ABDUL RASHEED KABULI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of constables, junior and senior rank officers recruited in C.R.P., B.S.F. and other Central Reserve Forces from the J & K State during the last three years ; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes amongst them ?

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

Indian and West Germany Colloaboration

3500. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of growing friendly relation between India and West Germany the letter is showing much interest in the industrial growth of India for the past few years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the number of collaboration agreements in between the parties of the countries are increasing;

(c) if so, the facts thereof ;

(d) the total number, areas of operation industry-wise location and names of Indian companies/firms with whom industrial collaboration approved by the Government during 1982 and 1983; and

(e) further steps being contemplated to expedite decision/approval of such collaborations between Indian enterprises and West German firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d) During the period 1981, 1982 and 1983 (Jan.-Sept.), the number of approved foreign collaborations between Indian and West German firms has shown an increasing trend. Government have approved 389, 590 and 482 proposals for foreign collaborations during 1981, 1982 and 1983 (Jan.-Sept.) respectively. Out of this, the number of foreign collaborations approved with West German firms were 74, 110 and 92 for 1981 1982 and 1983 (Jan-Sept.) respectively. Details of all approved foreign collaborations showing the names of Indian and Foreign firms, item of manufacture, and nature of collaboration 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.

(e) As per the stream-lined procedure of processing foreign collaboration proposals, every effort is being made to dispose of the proposals within a period of 60 days.

Oil from Rice Bran and Cement from Paddy Husk

3501. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there could be oil from rice bran and cement from paddy husk, if so, facts in details;

(b) whether plants have been set up for the both; if so, details of their location and the production in the year 1982-83;

(c) whether Government would participate to set up such plants as the basic rural industry in the paddy growing area; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Rice Bran Oil is a vegetable oil extracted by solvent extraction process from rice bran. The oil from rice bran extracted prior to stabilisation such is used for industrial purposes as soap making. Edible grade rice bran oil can be obtained from the stabilised rice bran.

Cementitious binder, different from portland cement, can be produced from rice husk. It can be used for several applications such as plastering, masonry and canal lining. Technology for manufacturing cementitious binder from rice husk and lime has been developed in India in institutions such as Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, Cement Research Institute of India, Balabgarh and Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee.

(b) Yes, Sir. Several Rice Bran Oil Plants have been established in various rice producing states of the country, as part of rice mills. The current annual production of rice bran oil is about 95,000 tonnes, out of which industrial grade is about 90,000 tonnes and the edible grade is about 5,000 tonnes. The details about the plants set up are given in the statement attached.

(c) and (d) There are several Rice Bran Oil Mills and Cement demonstration plants and further units can be set up by interested entrepreneurs and rice mill owners. The NRDC of India has assisted in setting up a demonstration cum training unit at Attara, UP, for manufacture of paddy husk cement. The Corporation has been providing training and technical guidelines to interested parties to set up their own units.

Statement

(A) RICE BRAN OIL PLANTS

ANDHRA PRADESH :

(1) Andhra Rice & Oil Mills, Donkinavalsaa.

(2) Bhagyalakshmi Rice & Oil Mills, Karamdhedu.

(3) Gowri Shankar Rice & Oil Mills, Donkinavalasa.

(4) K.B. Narasimhulu Rice & Oil Mills, Karimnagar.

(5) Krishan Rice and Oil Mills, Nazimabad.

(6) Raghunath Rice & Oil Mills, Narayanpet.

(7) Shri Gopal Rice & Oil Mills, Karimnagar.

(8) Shri Mahavir Rice & Oil Mills, Chipurupalli.

(9) Shri Ramachandra Rice & Oil Mills, Kothagudam.

(10) Shri Ramanjaneya Rice & Oil Mills Co., Vuyyuru.

(11) Shri Venkateswara Rice & Oil Mills, Kamareddy.

(12) Venkateswara Rice & Oil Mills, Yellareddy.

(13) Shri Venkateswara Chemical Industries, Masulipatanam.

ASSAM :

(1) Bilashi Ram Rice & Oil Mills, Gahigaon.

(2) Eastern Assam Rice & Oil Mills, Fakirgram.

- (3) Ganesh Rice & Oil Mills, Tezpur.
- (4) Hanuman Rice & Oil Mills, Jorhat.
- (5) Kamalalal Rice & Oil Mills, Tihu.
- (6) Lalchand Laldeo Oil & Rice Mills, Nalbari.
- (7) M.B. Rice & Oil Mills, Bongaigaon.
- (8) Mahavir Rice & Oil Mills, Bongaigaon.
- (9) Modi Rice & Oil Mills, Titabar.
- (10) N.B. Rice & Oil Mills, Bongaigaon.
- (11) New Rice & Oil Mills, Raha.
- (12) Poddar Rice & Oil Mills, Nowgong.
- (13) Radra Kishan Rice & Oil Mills, Gauhati.
- (14) Rupai Siding Rice, Elour & Oil Mills, Doom Dooma.

BIHAR :

- (1) Annapurna Rice & Oil Mills, Sitamarhi.
- (2) Baidyanath Rice & Oil Mills, Deoghar.
- (3) Bhagwan Rice & Oil Mills, Sitamarhi.
- (4) Chandan Rice, Oil & Flour Mills, Kishanganj.
- (5) Dhanawat Rice, & Oil Mills, Forbjsgane.
- (6) Gopal Rice & Oil Mills, Forbesganj.
- (7) Mahabir Rice & Oil Mills, Darbhanga.
- (8) Mahabir Rice & Oil Mills, Jainagar.
- (9) Sagar Rice & Oil Mills, Kishaganj
- (10) Shri Lakshmi Rice & Oil Mills, Jonakpurroad.
- (11) Shri Shankar Rice and Oil Mills, Narhia.
- (12) Sita Ram Rice & Oil Mills, Sitamarhi.

- (13) Swastika Rice & Oil Mills, Gulabbagh.

KARNATAKA :

- (1) Krishna Rice & Oil Mills, Mulbagal.
- (2) Shri Gajanana Rice & Oil Mills, Mysore.

KERALA :

- (1) Trivandrum Rice & Oil Mills, Trivandrum.

MADAYA PRADESH :

- (1) Krishna Rice & Oil Mills, Rewa.

ORRISA :

- (1) S.T. Rice & Oil Mills, Kesinga.

RAJASTHAN :

- (1) Bharat Rice & Oil Mills, Gangapur.
- (2) Laxmi Rice & Oil Factory, Bundi.
- (3) Shankar Rice & Oil Industry, Gangapur.

TAMILNADU :

- (1) Akbar Rice & Oil Mills, Adiram-pattinam.
- (2) Ashoka Rice & Oil Mills, Erode.
- (3) Meera Rice & Oil Mills, Mancha-nallur.

UTTAR PRADESH :

- (1) Ramji Rice & Oil Mills, Haldwani.

WEST BENGAL :

- (1) Shibshankar Oil & Rice Mills, Bankura.
- (2) Anand Rice & Oil Mills, Bolpur.
- (3) Sarada Rice & Oil Mills, Bolpur.
- (4) Mahindra Rice & Oil Mills, Burdwan.
- (5) Dubrajpur Oil & Rice Mills, Dubrajpur.
- (6) Bengal Rice & Oil mills, Sainthia.

(B) RICE HUSK ASH PLANTS

The following Demonstration Units have been set up for the production of Cementitious Binder from Rice Husk Ash :

- (1) M/s. Lord Krishna Industries, Gangoh, U.P.
- (2) Indus Cement, Neelokheri, Haryana.
- (3) Satyashri Industries, Guntrū, A.P.
- (4) Recem Cement Industries, Nagpur, Maharashtra.
- (5) M/s. Ashmoh Cement Enterprises, Kurukshetra.
- (6) Vigyan Shiksha Kendra, Attara, U.P.
- (7) Syndicate Agricultural Foundation, Hiriadaka, Karnataka.

(c) and (d) There are several rice Bran Oil Mills and Cement demonstration plants and further units can be set up by interested entrepreneurs and rice mill owners. The NRDC of India has assisted in setting up a demonstration cum training unit at Attara, UP, for manufacture of paddy husk cement. The corporation has been providing training and technical guidelines to interested parties to set up their own units.

Capital subsidy districts in Gujarat

3502. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have announced "Capital Subsidy District", in Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the names of these districts ; and

(c) the details of incentive scheme for those district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) An enunciation vide Press Note No. 4/1/81/BAD (Vol. III) dated 27.4.1983 read with Press Note of even number dated 7.9.1983 (copies available in Parliament Library) Government have re-categorised the backward areas of the country into three categories viz. Category 'A', 'B' & 'C' with graded subsidies. The composition of backward

districts in Gujarat is as follows :

Category 'A'	— Dangs
Category 'B'	— Panchmahals, Broach, Surendrnagar
Category 'C'	— Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Mehsana, Sabarkantha.

The admissibility of central investment subsidy in these districts is as follows :

Category 'A'	— 25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs
Category 'B'	— 15% subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs
Category 'C'	— 10% subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs.

The blocks/talukas/urban agglomerations extension of township in categories 'B' and 'C' where investments have exceeded Rs. 30 crores as on 31.3.1983 shall not be eligible to central investment subsidy or concessional finances.

In addition to Central Investment Subsidy, the entrepreneurs setting up industries in backward areas are eligible to text concessions, hire-purchase of machinery for small scale industry, consultancy facilities for technical services, availability of comprehensive range of extension services and support through District Industry Centres, Margin Money Assistance etc. MRTF/FERA Companies have also been allowed to set up Non-Appendix-I Industries not reserved for small scale sector with an export obligation of 50% in Category 'B' and 'C' districts and 30% in respect of Category 'A' Districts. In the Category 'B' and 'C' districts the rate of Central Investment Subsidy is enhanced by 5% for such industrial units as are certified as Nucleus Plants. The Industrial Units certified as Nucleus Plants are also entitled to relaxations viz. convertibility clause, inter-corporate investments and additional concessions/incentives as are available under the Pioneer Unit Scheme in force in Maharashtra.

Advisory Committee for Development of Himalayan Region

3505. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission had set up an advisory committee in 1982-83 for securing the development of the Himalayan region on systematic and scientific lines ;

(b) whether the Commission has also set up three working groups to prepare a comprehensive report and make recommendations on scientific and technical planning and implementation of schemes to utilise the Himalayan Water Resources for development without impairing the ecosystem and causing socio-cultural distress to local inhabitants ; and

(c) whether the Commission has also set up a coordination committee to coordinate, integrate and prepare guidelines based on the recommendation of these three working groups ?

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

Pitiable Condition of Small Units of Bokaro Industrial Area

3504. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether small units of Bokaro Industrial area are in a pitiable condition due to indifferent attitude adopted by the Management of Bokaro Steel Company ;

(b) whether only 153 units are engaged in production out of total 259 allotted units ;

(c) if so, the reasons for which the remaining units are not engaged in production ;

(d) whether it is a fact that even the units engaged in production do not have much work ; and

(e) if so, the efforts being made by Government to bring about improvement therein and the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (e) Over the years, the Bokaro steel plant has been able to increase the placement of orders on the ancillary and small scale units located near the steel plant as is evident from the following data

(Rs. in lakhs)

Value of orders placed.	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	April-Sept. 1983
	589.90	510.00	635.30	775.00	419.86

As on September 30, 1983 there are 159 small scale units in production near Bokaro. Out of these, 128 units are registered as suppliers with the Bokaro steel plant. These include 44 units which have been accorded ancillary status.

Allotment of plots, power, financial assistance etc. for the establishment of small scale units is the responsibility of the State Government. Information about the number of units allotted land around Bokaro is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Recognition of Posts for Promotion Grade IV of Indian Statistical Service

3505. SHRI G.S. REDDI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the break-up of the number of posts in the scale of Rs. 650-1200 and their designations, recognised as feeder posts for promotion to Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service in the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Information is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

S. No.	Designation of feeder post and the name of the Ministry/Department	No. of feeder posts
1	2	3
1.	Statistician, Anthropological Survey of India, Department of Culture.	2
2.	Asstt. Statistician, Dte. of Inspection (RS & P), Department of Revenue.	1
3.	Market Intelligence Officer, Dte. Economics & Statistics, Deptt. of Agriculture & Cooperation.	1
4.	Statistical Officer, Ministry of Rural Development.	1
5.	Statistical Officer, Dte. General of All India Radio, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.	1
6.	Extra Asstt. Director (Ganga Basin Organisation) Ministry of Irrigation.	1
7.	Extra Asstt. Director (Indus Water Organisation) Ministry of Irrigation.	1
8.	Extra Asstt. Director Central Water Commission, Ministry of Irrigation.	2
9.	Asstt. Research Officer, Central Water & Power Research Station, Pune, Ministry of Irrigation.	2*
10.	Mineral Officer (Statistics), Indian Bureau of Mines, Department of Mines.	8

*According to information furnished by Ministry of Irrigation, these posts no longer exist.

Fixation of Nature Quota for Deputationists from States

3506. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have fixed any quota for each State for taking Officers on deputation ;

(b) if so, the details of the quota and category of the post ;

(c) whether any tenure has been fixed for such deputationists ; and

(d) if so, whether there is any officer from Tamil Nadu working on deputation beyond the tenure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) A central deputation reserve of 40 per cent of the senior duty posts is provided in each state/joint cadre of the Indian Administrative Service against which

officers are taken for appointment at the Centre on deputation. Similarly, in each state/joint cadre of the Indian Police Service and the Indian Forest Service, a central deputation reserve is fixed respectively at 40 per cent and 20 per cent of the senior duty posts.

(c) Yes, Sir. The normal period of deputation for the posts at the level of Under Secretary and above, covered by the Central Staffing Scheme, is as follows :

- (i) Posts at the level of Under Secretary 3 years
- (ii) Posts at the level of Deputy Secretary 4 years
- (iii) Posts at the level of Director and Joint Secretary 5 years
- (iv) Posts at the level of Additional Secretary :
- (a) Officers to be appointed as Additional Secretary directly from the

State/Cadres will have a tenure of five years.

(b) In the case of Joint Secretaries promoted as Additional Secretary, the combined tenure of Joint

Secretary-cum-Additional Secretary should be 5 years, but the tenure will be so extended so as to give the officer a minimum of 3 years as Additional Secretary. So the tenure will end on the expiry of 5 years as Joint Secretary or 3 years as Additional Secretary, whichever is later.

(c) The officers retiring within a period of 2 years, after completing the prescribed maximum period will not be reverted to their parent cadres.

(d) Yes, Sir. In the case of Tamil-Nadu cadre of the Indian Administrative Service, one officer (excluding those on foreign assignment or on study leave) is serving at the Centre beyond his normal tenure.

Ashoka Paper Mills Limited

3507. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the latest position with regard to the resumption of production by Rameshwar Nagar unit of the Ashoka Paper Mills, reinstallation of pulp plant and installation of captive power unit and what steps are being taken to ensure the same within a shortest possible fixed time schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : The modalities of resuming the operations of Ashoka Paper Mills have not yet been finalised. The question of installation of a pulping plant and captive power unit can be decided only after a final view is taken on the scheme of revival of the company.

New Railway Lines Pending Clearance of Planning Commissson

3508. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) how many projects for new railway lines are pending clearance of the Plannin

Commission indicating the dates of receipt of proposal from the Railway Ministry against each project, the estimated value of project ; and

(b) the reason why clearance has not been given ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAV) : (a) The Planning Commissson have only one proposal for a new railway line pending. The proposal was received in October, 1983 from the Ministry of Railways and the estimated cost of the project is Rs. 46.39 crores.

(b) The examination of the proposal has not been completed. The clearance of the project will depend on the outcome of the examination.

Post created for Hindi work in the Deptt. of Atomic Energy

3509. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts created for Hindi work in the Central Office and different units, separately of the Department of Atomic Energy and their pay scales and the number of these posts lying vacant in each of these offices ;

(b) whether Government have any proposal under consideration for the creation of new posts for the proper performance of Hindi work and if so, the details thereof and the names of the offices for which these posts are under consideration; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government to fill up the vacant posts and to sanction the proposed posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) A statement is appended.

(c) The recruitment process is underway to fill up the vacant posts. Proposals for creation of new posts are under consideration.

Statement

DETAILS OF POSTS CREATED FOR HINDI WORK IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

S. No.	Designation	Scale of pay	DAE (Sectt)	AMD			NAPP			PPED			DEM			NFC			RAPS		
				S	V	P	S	V	P	S	V	P	S	V	P	S	V	P	S	V	P
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1.	Sr Hind Officer	1100-50-1600		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2.	Hindi Officer	650-30-740-35-880-EB-40-960		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
3.	Hindi Officer	650-30-740-35-810-EB-35-880-40-1000-EB-40-1200		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4.	Sr Hindi Translator	550-25-750-EB-30-900		—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5.	Sr Hindi Translator	550-20-650-25-800		1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
6.	Jr Hindi Translator	425-15-500-EB-15-560-20-700		1	—	—	1	—	5	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	

S. No.	Designation	Scale of pay	BARC			TPAS			HWPS			DPS			C&SG			KAPP		
			S	V	P	S	V	P	S	V	P	S	V	P	S	V	P	S	V	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10											
1.	Sr Hindi Officer	1100-50-1600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Hindi Officer	650-30-740-35- 880-EB-40-960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Hindi Officer	650-30-740-35- 810-EB-35-880- 40-1000-EB-40- 1200	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Sr Hindi Translator	550-25-750-EB- 30-900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Sr Hindi Translator	550-20-650-25- 800	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Jr Hindi Translator	425-15-5001EB- 15-560-20-700	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—

Abbreviations Used**S—Sanctioned Strength****V—Sanctioned posts****P—Proposal under consideration****AMD—Atomic Minerals Divn, Hyderabad****NAPP—Narora Atomic Power Project, Narora****PPED—Power Projects Engineering Divn., Bombay****MAPP—Madras Atomic Power Project, Kalpakkam****NFC—Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad****TAPS—Tarapur Atomic Power Station****KAPP—Kakrapar Atomic Power Project, Surat****BARC—Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay****HWPS—Heavy Water Projects****C&SG—Construction & Services Group, Bombay****DEM—Direct. of Estate Management, Bombay****RAPS—Rajasthan Atomic Power Station, Kota****DPS—Directorate of Purchase & Stores, Bombay****DAE—(Sectt)—Department of Atomic Energy (Sectt)****Summary****S V P**

1. Sr Hindi Officer	1100-1600	1	—	—
2. Hindi Officer	650-960	2	1	3
3. Hindi Officer	650-1200	2	1	—
4. Sr Hindi	550-900	1	1	2
Translator				
5. Sr Hindi	550-800	3	1	—
Translator				
6. Jr Hindi	425-700	14	3	9
Translator				
7. Hindi Typist	260-400	11	4	26
8. Hindi Asstt	425-700	3	—	1
9. Jr Stenographer	330-560	4	1	2
10. Hindi Asstt	425-800	1	—	—

Total 42 12 43

Appointment of Dependents of Central Government Employees Found Medically Invalidated

3510. SHRI K. B. S. MANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the dependents, kith and kins of Central Government employees are being appointed on compassionate grounds, if the Government employees are medically invalidated from the service, before they attain the age of 55 years;

(b) whether in the case of the Central Government employees, if they are medically invalidated after the 55th year, their kith and kins will not be appointed on compassionate grounds;

(c) if so, the details of such orders; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Son/daughter/near relative of a Government servant who is medically invalidated from the service before attaining the age of 55 years can be considered for appointment to a Group C post or a Group D post provided the family is in immediate need of assistance, in the event of there being no other earning member in the family.

(b) to (d) With a view to restricting the benefit of the concession as indicated against part (a) above to really deserving cases, orders of Government were issued on 18-3-1982, to the effect that the concession of compassionate appointment of the son/daughter/near relative would not be extended to cases where the Government servant retired on medical grounds on or after attaining the age of 56 years.

Declaration of Proclaimed Offenders

3512. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 282 on 22 February, 1978, regarding Crimes in Delhi Central District on 26 January, 1978 and to state :

(a) whether any accused in case under F.I.R. No. 64/78 under sections 147/148/

149 IPC has been declared a 'proclaimed Offender' by the Hon'ble Court ;

(b) if so, the particulars of the accused declared Proclaimed Offender and the date when the Hon'ble Court declared him so; and

(c) the action taken so far by police to arrest the accused declared proclaimed Offender ?

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

(b) Accused Kanhya Lal has been declared proclaimed offender on 29th January, 1980 by the Court of Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi.

(c) Searches are being conducted at the residences of the relatives of the accused and also of the person, who stood surety. Help of the Crime Record Office has also been taken. It has, however, not been possible so far to trace the proclaimed offender.

Loss in Bharat Leather Corporation

3513. PRGF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Leather Corporation was established as a commercial Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons as to why the Corporation has been incurring losses; and

(c) the year-wise losses since its inception ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Bharat Leather Corporation was established as a Public Sector Corporation for development of leather and leather goods industry. Incorporated on 31st March, 1976 under the Companies' Act 1956, the objectives of the Corporation also include promotional and developmental role in addition to the commercial activities to be undertaken by the Corporation.

(b) The main reasons for losses incurred by the Corporation are :

- (i) Initial expenditure on provision of infrastructure.
- (ii) High administrative over-heads in relation to sales turnover.
- (iii) High inventories of finished goods, raw materials, stores and spares.

(c) The year-wise losses of Bharat Leather Corporation since inception are as following :

YEAR	LOSSES (Rs. in lakhs)
1976-77	3.93
1977-78	6.78
1978-79	6.32
1979-80	15.55
1980-81	30.81
1981-82	45.80
1982-83	42.17

दिल्ली में महिलाओं के प्रति अपराध

3514. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में 1980-81 से 1982-83 वर्षों के दौरान महिलाओं की मर्यादा हनन के मामलों की संख्या कितनी है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० बेकटसुब्बय्या) : अपेक्षित आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं।

वर्ष	सूचित किए गए मामलों की संख्या
1980-81	146
1981-82	146
1982-83	166

Functions of Officers of the Rank of DSP and above in B.S.F. Posted in Delhi

3515. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the precise functions of officers of the rank of D.S.P. and above in Border Security Force who are posted in Dehli; and

(b) Whether their services can be better utilised by posting them to border areas at regular intervals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Officers of the rank of D.S.P. and above posted in the B.S.F at Delhi are performing staff/administrative duties.

(b) Officers are posted in Delhi from field formations deployed on the border and are posted to border units on completion of their normal tenure.

Task Force on Urban Poor and Slum Improvement

3516. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state :

(a) whether any Committee or Task Force has been appointed by Government on shelter for the Urban poor and slum improvement;

(b) if so, how many places the said Committee have visited and met, the poor and weaker sections an their representatives;

(c) the particulars posts and status of the members of the said Committee of Task Force;

(d) the details of representations, memoranda etc. received by the said Committee;

(e) whether any interim or final report has been submitted by the said Committee;

(f) if so, the details of the said report; and

(g) the action taken to implement the recommendations thereof ?

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

(b) The Task Force as group visited

Hyderabad in order to assess the Urban Community Development Programme. Some members of the Task Force also visited Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Jaipur, Madras, Pune and Viskhapatnam.

(c) The members of the Task Force were :

1. Shri L.M. Menezes,
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Works & Housing Chairman
2. Shree Kirtee Shah, Director, Ahmedabad Study Action Group, Ahmedabad—Member
3. Dr. Meera Bapat, Centre for Development Studies and Activities, Poona—Member
4. Shri S. S. Tinaiker, Secretary, Housing Department, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay—Member
5. Shri H.U. Bijlani, Chairman and Managing Director, Housing & Urban Development Corporation, New Delhi—Member
6. Dr. Rakesh Mohan, Senior Consultant, Planning Commission—Member—Secretary.

(d) The Task Force did not receive any representations or memoranda.

(e) The task Force has submitted a summary of Findings and Recommendations. The main report is under print,

(f) The salient features of the Summary of Findings and Recommendations given in Annexure.

(g) The findings and recommendations of the Task Force constitute background material to enable Government to formulate programmes and policy measures for the Annual Plans and Five Year Plans in the field of Housing and Urban Development. These recommendations are under examination in the Commission.

Statement

Salient features of the Summary and Findings of the Task Force on Shelter for the Urban Poor and Slum Improvement

The Task Force has examined the existing policies and programmes concerned

with shelter for the poor and has identified the key problems to be encountered in this areas. It has reviewed the existing local and other legal impediments which have hampered the poor from making their own housing investments. It has estimated the affordable demand for shelter that may be expected from the urban poor over a 15-years perspective. It has identified the existing innovative programmes which have been found to be successful in different urban areas and has suggested ways and means for their adoption in other places. It has suggested policies and programmes for shelter for the urban poor which are financially feasible as well as institutionally viable, and measures for slum improvement.

2. A gist of the main findings of the Task Force is given below :—

1. On the basis of a study of the social housing schemes in operation since the First Five Year Plan, the Task Force found that (a) the bulk of the Investments had gone towards construction of formal housing by Government, semi-government agencies and cooperatives, (b) the cheapest houses built were beyond the means of the Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Groups, (c) the total production of houses through budgetary support was insignificant/short of requirement, (d) there was insufficient evidence to show that the urban poor had benefited to the extent planned, (e) the criteria for eligibility were outdated, (f) the planned shift to 'Sites and services' concept had not materialised, (g) the monitoring of public investments on housing for the approved category was not satisfactory, (h) although the Plan schemes had played an important role as catalysts in the housing sector initially, they had mostly benefited the middle and higher income groups, and (i) budgetary allocations would be more fruitful if utilised almost exclusively for infrastructure and land development with heavy emphasis on delivering cheap serviced sites to the poor.

2. The existing legislation on slums in various States does not enable creation of conditions which would result in long term improvement of slum housing. Land

use plans, particularly in respect of public lands, perennially conflict with objectives and/or consequences of slum improvement and squatter upgrading.

3. Large-scale acquisition and development by Government/public agencies for the last 25 years and ceiling on landownership in major urban centres since 1976 have resulted in private developer's activities having been curtailed, large areas of vacant land standing frozen and undesirable speculation in land becoming conspicuous.

4. While some amount of urban housing may have to be built by specialised agencies in the public, private and cooperative sectors, there is overwhelming evidence to show that efforts to produce affordable housing for the poor by corporate bodies have failed. The evidence points to the fact that the bulk of housing for the poor is produced through their own efforts, legally or illegally. If public intervention in this field is to be effective, it will have to take into account the woeful limitations of Government organisations' ability to cater to the needs of low income families in the terms of costs, quality, functional adequacy, location and cumbersome processes.

5. The offtake of finance for housing for the lower income groups through institutional sources of financing has been insignificant with the result that by and large the urban poor depend mainly on their own resources and what can be borrowed in the private market.

3. The following is a gist of the important recommendations of the Task Force :

(1) The budgetary allocations in the Plan should be used by the State Government exclusively for schemes of land development and provision of infrastructure to facilitate construction of houses by individuals and appropriate organisations, with emphasis on 'Sites and Services' for the urban poor.

(2) The limited public funds available for construction of houses should be utilised through the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) cooperatives and banks.

(3) Innovative and unconventional arrangements need to be made within the general framework of the national banking system for small loans for construction of houses or for repair/renovation/expansion to low income people. This could be achieved by setting up "materials bank" through which loans could be given in kind.

(4) Public agencies involved in land development should take up rapid releases of land in market and adopt progressive pricing policies, including system of cross subsidy.

(5) While the present approach of environmental improvement of slums be continued, certain factors such as realistic financial norms, proper identification of responsibility of various agencies involved, cost recovery, integration of physical improvement programme with schemes for pre-schools, nutrition, health and employment, taking up urban community development, maintenance of assets need to be looked into. The problem of squatters on private land should be tackled on a priority basis.

(6) Implementation schemes to supply more water to slum areas should be speeded up, and a massive programme of pour flush latrines, where water-borne sewerage is not feasible/affordable in the near future, should be taken up.

(7) Urban community development projects, on the Hyderabad model, should be initiated in all areas where public agencies are to take up slum improvement or housing projects, with full involvement of local bodies and voluntary agencies.

(8) Low income people should be encouraged to form cooperatives in order to meet their shelter requirements through positive efforts on the parts of the concerned Government Departments by giving them the requisite assistance and guidance.

(9) The state Government should make a more vigorous use of the existing legislation on slums, particularly in the matter of acquisition of private land under slums on payment of a multiple of the actual rent.

(10) All concerned agencies should

treat security of tenure in shelter programme for the poor, whether serviced sites, improved slums or formal housing, as an integral and indispensable part of such programmes.

(11) All public agencies, like Housing Boards, engaged in shelter as an essential pre-requisite to expanding the scope of housing programmes for the poor, should concentrate on development of land infrastructure and cut down their house construction programmes to the minimum.

(12) With a view to augmenting the efforts currently being made to provide housing finance for the poor through formal institutional channels, organisational arrangements should be worked out for encouraging the housing finance agencies like the Aousing Development and Finance Corporation to enter the housing market for this category of population.

Ban on Taped Speeches of Militant Sikh Leader

3517. SHRI GULSHER AHMAD :

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :

SHRI DAULAT RAM
SARAN :

Will the [Minister of HOME AFEAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two former Ministers of Punjab Government have appealed to ban the taped speeches of militant sikh leader Jarnail Singh Bhindrawale as the speeches are spreading hatred amongst the members of two communities, as reported id Hindustan Times, dated 22 October, 1983;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and whether a decision has been taken in the matter; and

(c) if not, when the decision will be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cassettes containing objectionable speech by Shri Bhindranwale have already been prescribed and a case has been regis-

tered against him for making objectionable speech.

(c) Does not arise.

Applications for Industrial Licences from Nagpur and Buldhana

3518. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether large number of industrial licence applications from the districts of Nagpur and Buldhana in Maharashtra have been pending for decisions;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even after the declaration of Buldhana district as a backward one, not much industrial growth has taken place due to abnormal delay in deciding the various applications by the Central Government;

(c) if so, the facts thereof and action being proposed to be taken; and

(d) the totat number of industrial licences, areas-wise, both with or without foreign collaboration approved during the year 1982 for Maharashtra, Utter Pradesh and Wesi Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Six industrial licence applications for grant of letters of intent under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, for settng up of industries in Nagpur district of Maharashtra State are presently under consideration of the Government. No such application for setting up of any industry in Buldhana district of the State is, however, under consideration at present.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. All industrial licence applications are processed and disposed of in accordance with the rules and procedures laid down for the purpose. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to process and dispose of all industrial licence applications as expeditiously as possible.

(d) 95, 22 and 27 industrial licences were issued during 1982 for setting up of industries in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, respectively. The details,

such as, the name and address of the undertaking, item of manufacture and capacity, locations etc., of all industrial licences issued under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, are being published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter'. Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

Grant of Loans under self-employment Scheme in Gujarat

3519. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated new schemes and simplified procedure for granting of loans, grants and subsidies under the new self-employment schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the out-come thereof;

(d) the number of applications received since its inception from various places and in the districts of Bulsar, Vadodara, Bhavnagar and Amreli of Gujarat;

(e) the number of them considered, rejected and are under consideration; and

(f) how much amount sanctioned and disbursed thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under this scheme identified educated unemployed youth would be given Composite loan up to Rs. 25,000/- to set up ventures, in industry, service and business establishments and Central Government would give 25% outright Capital Subsidy to each loan contracted by the entrepreneurs with the commercial banks. Educated unemployed youth need not be registered with an Employment Exchange and can apply to their respective DICs and Task Force of the DIC will process the applications and help them in preparing Project Reports and in filling up bank application forms before recommending their cases to the banks which are not to ask for any margin or collateral security. Reserve Bank of India has instructed the

bank to dispose of the cases within 14 days from the receipt of their applications.

(c) to (f) The response to the scheme is quite encouraging. For 1983-1984 a target of 2.5 lakh beneficiaries has been fixed. Reports received from about 200 DICs up to November 30, 1983 are that 1,30,818 applications had been received by the DICs and 12,873 cases had been recommended to the banks. Out of these banks had sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 58.24 lakhs to 2569 applicants.

दक्षिण अंडमान द्वीप समूहों में विदेशियों द्वारा पुलिस चौकी पर हमला

3520. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण अंडमान की पुलिस चौकी पर कुछ विदेशियों ने हमला करके पुलिस हवालत में बन्द एक विदेशी को बलपूर्वक छुड़ा लिया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्र सभी को गिरफ्तार किया या गया था और विदेशी अधिनियम, 1946 के अधीन एक मामला उनके विरुद्ध दर्ज किया गया था। बाद में उनको दोषसिद्ध पाया गया था तथा एक महीने के कठोर कारावास की सजा दी गई थी। अन्य लोगों द्वारा बलपूर्वक छुड़ाए गए विदेशी को भी दोष सिद्ध पाया गया है और 50 रुपए का जुर्माना अदा करने का दण्ड दिया गया था जुर्माना देने पर 10 दिन का कठोर कारावास।

Extension of Sixth Schedule of Constitution to Tripura

3521. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether sixth schedule will be extended to Tripura; and

(b) if so, steps the Government have so far taken to extend the sixth schedule of the Constitution of India to Tripura ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The powers of District Council set-up under the Tripura Autonomous District Council Act and those of the District Council under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution are more or less similar. However, the need for introduction of Sixth Schedule in Tripura is under consideration of Government.

Bomb Explosions on the Platforms of Railway Stations

3523. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the bomb explosions on the platforms of railway stations in various parts of the country in the recent past ;

(b) the total number of persons killed and injured in these bomb explosions at railway stations and the extent of damage caused to railway property ; and

(c) whether any compensation has been paid by railways to the victims of these bomb explosions at railway stations and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

सिएट टायर इंडिया द्वारा निर्मित

उत्पादों के मूल्य में वृद्धि

3524. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री मोती भाई आर. चौधरी :

श्री बापूसाहिब परुलेकर :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिएट टायर इंडिया ने हाल ही में अपने उत्पादों की कीमतों में वृद्धि की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्पाद शुल्क में हाल ही में की गई कमी की घोषणा से भी उनके उत्पादों पर प्रभाव पड़ा था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके उत्पादों पर इस घोषणा का कितना प्रभाव पड़ा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस. एम. कृष्ण) : (क) जी, हां ! सीएट टायर आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड ने इस वर्ष नवम्बर, 1983 में अपने कुछ उत्पादों की कीमतें, बढ़ाई हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) ट्रकों, बसों और हवाई जहाज के टायरों पर उत्पादन शुल्क में कमी करने की हाल ही की घोषणा के परिणामस्वरूप इन श्रेणियों के टायरों की कीमतों में लगभग 6.5 प्रतिशत कमी हुई है ।

Takeover of Sick Industries

3525. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sick non-textile industries so far taken over by Government ;

(b) the industries taken over and number of Industries revitalized (made profitable) ;

(c) the number of sick industries taken over which are still sick ; and

(d) the annual loss for the last three years 1979-80, 1980-81, and 1981-82 on account of sick industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) 33 Industrial undertaking belonging to industries other than textile industry are presently being managed by the Government nominees under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(b) and (c) According to information furnished by the authorised persons for the year 1981-82, 11 out of the 47 industrial undertakings being managed under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 earned cash

profits while 33 industrial undertakings incurred cash losses during the year. Management of the remaining 3 industrial undertaking was taken-over during and after September, 1981 and accordingly the data for these units for the year 1981-82 is not available.

(d) Of the 33 loss making undertakings, 26 were managed under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act during all the three years from 1.3.1979. Cash losses (before provision of depreciation but after payment of interest on the post take over loans) incurred by these 26 undertakings during the three years was as follows. Data for some of the undertakings/year is provisional and unaudited.

Year	No. of Under-takings which incurred cash losses	Value of cash losses (Rs. crores)
1979-80	14	7.70
1980-81	15	11.63
1981-82	26	25.58

Scarcity of Aluminium

3526. SHRI MAN MOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a scarcity of aluminium for domestic use in the country ;

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by Government to fill the gap of aluminium in the domestic availability and production ;

(c) whether Government intend to import aluminium during the current financial year for the above purpose ; and

(d) the details of the programme proposed to be implemented therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) As a result of steep decline in the production of aluminium in the first half of 1983-84 because of power cuts imposed by the State Electricity Boards on aluminium smelters, the

availability of aluminium for domestic use has been affected adversely.

(b) to (d) The concerned State Governments have been requested to ensure adequate power supply to the aluminium smelters in order to optimise capacity utilisation which would augment domestic availability of metal. In order to fill the gap between the demand and production of aluminium, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited, the canalising agency, has been authorised in the current financial year to import 30,000 tonnes of aluminium metal.

Growth in Industrial Production

3527. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several industrial organisations including the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce of India, Associated Chambers of Commerce and others expressed the view that 9 to 10 per cent growth in Industrial production can be achieved during this year (1983-84) provided certain steps are taken by Government while they met the Minister of Industry of September last ;

(b) if so, whether they suggested any steps ;

(c) if so, details thereof ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d) The Minister of Industry met the representatives of some of the Industrial Organisations on 6th September, 1983 to have an informal exchange of views for boosting up industrial production to meet the target set for the Sixth Five Year Plan. This meeting was held in order to understand the problems of industry and to elicit suggestions from them and was a part of dialogue which the Ministry often holds with the Industry.

Regularisation of Small Scale Units Registered in North Eastern Region

3528. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to regularise all small-scale units registered upto 2 July, 1983 in the North Eastern region for manufacture of items on the restricted list ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have decided to regularise all small scale units which had been registered upto 2nd July, 1983 by the States although items produced by these units were in the restricted list, not only in the North Eastern Region but in the entire country. It has also been decided that new registration will be allowed in respect of industries listed as "Restricted Items" only in the backward locations falling in categories 'A', 'B' & 'C' as notified vide Press Note Nos. 4/1/81-DBA-II dated 27.4.83, and 7.9.83, copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

**Passangers of Doon Assam Mail
Looted near Allahabad**

3529. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS : be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that armed bandits looted passengers of Doon Assam Mail near Allahabad on 18 November, 1983 ;

(b) if so, details of the looting and reasons for not adequate providing safety and security to the travelling public ;

(c) whether the looted passengers have been compensated by Government ; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

No incident about looting of passengers of Doon Assam Mail near Allahabad on 18.11.1983 by armed bandits took place. According to available information, Senior Guard, Divisional Security Control Room, Allahabad informed Police Station, G.R.P. Allahabad on telephone on 17.11.1983 that

while train No. 86 Down Assam Mail was running slowly between Railway Station Sirathin and Athsarai for want of signal, some miscreants tried to snatch away the luggage of a woman passenger travelling in 1Ind Class coach of the train. During the scuffle, the woman passengers fell down from the train and the miscreants took away of Rs. 200/-in cash and also her ear.tops weighing 6 Annas. On this information a case No. 714 was registered u/s 379/356 IPC. On the basis of statement made by the affected woman passenger, the case was converted from 379/356 IPC to 392 IPC. One accused person namely Bhulai s/o Chander residence of village Banpurva, P.S. Saini, District Allahabad was arrested by GRP Allahabad. The accused confessed his guilt. On the night trains, 2 armed guards of Government Railway Police are provided for security purposes.

2. There is no provision in Sections 82A to 82J of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, which govern payment of compensation to train accident victims for payment of compensation to the victims of robbery or dacoity committed in a train.

Switching over to Hindi in High Courts and Supreme Court Proceedings

3530. SHRI A. T. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of switching over from English to Hindi in the proceedings of the High Courts and the Supreme Court is under consideration of Government ; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter and when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) In accordance with Article 348(1) of the constitution, unless Parliament by law otherwise provides, all proceedings, judgements, etc. in the Supreme Court shall be in English only.

Under Article 348(2) of the Constitution and Section 7 of the Official Language Act, 1963, the Governor of a State may, with the previous consent of the President,

authorise the use of Hindi or the Official Language of the State, in addition to the English language, in proceedings and for judgements, orders, etc. passed or made by the High Court for that State. Thus the initiative for the use of Hindi or the Official Language of a State in the High Court for that State rests with the State Governments themselves. The Central Government comes in the picture only when the question of obtaining the previous consent of the President under the said constitutional and legal provisions arises. Under these provisions Governors of U.P., Bihar, Rajasthan, and M.P. have authorised the use of Hindi in the proceedings etc. of the High Courts of these States.

Setting up of Consumers Electronics Factory in Backward Areas

3531. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a multi-million dollar Indian-owned British firm has decided to set up a consumers electronics factory near New Delhi to manufacture T.V. sets and their entire range of audio products;

(b) whether it is a fact that this type of factory can also be set up in the backward areas; and

(c) if so, the reasons for permitting this firm to settle near New Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The question refers to one Non-Resident Indian party who has been recently approved for the manufacture of Black & White TV, Colour T.V. and Audio products. The party has been issued two letters of intent :

I. (i) HiFi Systems (three-in-one comprising radio cassettes deck-cum-amplifier—Record player) : 20,000 Systems.

(ii) Two-in-one (combination of radio with : 50,000 pcs.

cassette recorder & clock module).

(iii) Tape recorders : 25,000 pcs.

The approval is for setting up a new unit in District Nainital in U.P.—which is a category A backward area.

II. (i) B & W TV —1 lakh nos.

(ii) Colour TV —50,000 nos.

The approval is for setting up new unit in Tehsil Dadri, District Ghaziabad in U.P. ...which is a permissible location.

(b) and (c) In keeping with the Government's policy to encourage investment by Non-Resident Indians (NRI) in new industrial ventures, the NRI applicants for CTV Receivers have been permitted to locate the units in the areas of their choice, provided they are permissible under the locational policies of the Government. It was accordingly decided that the applicant may be permitted to set up the CTV Unit in District Ghaziabad in the State of U.P. He has been permitted to set up Hi-Fi unit in a backward District of Nainital in State of U.P.

Investigation of Corruption Cases Against IES/IAS and other Gazetted Officers by Central Vigilance Commission

3532. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of corruption against the Gazetted Officers of various Departments and I.E.S. and I.A.S. Officers which have been entrusted to the Central Vigilance Commission during the last three years and upto October, 1983 alongwith the number of cases of corruption investigated by them and the number of cases in which the concerned Department did not take any action despite the recommendations made by the Commission and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the number of cases in which action was taken against the said Officers giving details of the punishment given in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The Central Vigilance Commission does not itself conduct investigations but tenders advice to the concerned disciplinary authorities on the basis of investigation reports received from various sources. Statistical information about such cases as well as the details of the cases in which the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission was not accepted are contained in the Annual Reports of the Central Vigilance Commission which are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha every year. The reasons for non-acceptance of the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission are also simultaneously laid on the Table of the House along with the Annual Reports of the Central Vigilance Commission. Reports for the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 have already been laid on the Table of the House. Information in this regard from January 1983 to December, 1984 will be compiled by the Central Vigilance Commission and included in the Annual Report for the year 1983, which will be laid on the Table of the House in 1984.

(b) The number of cases handled by the Central Vigilance Commission in which formal penalties were imposed after departmental inquiry of prosecution was launched during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 was 197, 258 and 838 respectively. Information about the details of punishment awarded by different competent authorities in such cases is not maintained centrally.

People brought above Poverty Line

3533. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

SHRI CHITTA BASU :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) to what extent poverty has been reduced and the people brought above the poverty line since the beginning of the Sixth Plan (till date);

(b) the basis on which the figure has been arrived at; and

(c) which of the State Governments have failed to achieve their target so far and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) : The mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan has estimated the number of people below the poverty line in 1979-80 at 339 million. On the basis of actual growth and the anticipated population changes on assumed in Sixth Five Year Plan and taking into account the effects of developmental and redistributive programmes, the figure for the year 1981-82 is estimated at 282 million. Thus roughly 57 million people can be assumed to have crossed the poverty line in the first two years of the Sixth Plan. The estimate of population for 1981-82 may undergo revision when the details regarding fertility and mortality etc. based on the 1981 population census become available. This will also change the estimate of population below the poverty line. Similarly, the effect of redistributive measures may undergo changes after the availability of evaluation studies. In calculating the effects of general development, the growth in per capita GDP of economy has been taken into account. In calculating the effects of the redistributive measures, the likely effect of the four major anti-poverty 'beneficiary oriented' programmes viz., IRDP, NREP, SADP and Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan have been taken into account.

(c) No statewise targets, have been laid down.

छुआछूत सम्बन्धी कानून का कार्यान्वयन

3534. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) छुआछूत सम्बन्धी कानून को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए सरकार को कौन-कौन से सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) छुआछूत को पूरी तरह समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विवार है तथा यह कार्य कब तक कर लिया जाएगा; और

(ग) क्या सरकार की ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है कि हाल के कानून को राज्य सरकारे किस प्रकार से लागू नहीं कर रही हैं और यदि

हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) भारत सरकार ने नागरिक अधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1955 के संशोधन के मामले पर राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के बिचार आमंत्रित किए हैं।

(ख) अधिनियम को नवम्बर, 1976 में पहले ही संशोधित किया जा चुका है। छूआछूत को हटाने के लिए कोई समय बढ़ कार्यक्रम नहीं है। परन्तु सरकार इस बुराई का यथासम्भव शीघ्रता से उन्मूलन करने के लिए उत्सुक है।

अनुशूचित जातियों के सर्वांगीण सामाजिक आर्थिक विकास के लिए अपनाई गई विस्तृत नीति से आशा है कि छूआछूत का कुछ समय बाद उन्मूलन हो सकता है।

(ग) जब ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त होती है तो नागरिक अधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1955 के कारण विवरण के लिए राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र सरकारों को आवश्यक अनुदेश/दिशा निर्देश जारी किए जाते हैं।

Inadequate Allocation of Funds for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

3535. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position regarding Visakhapatnam Steel Plant;

(b) whether it is a fact that inadequate allocation of funds for this project has adversely affected the progress of the work;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the visiting Soviet delegation has given assurance that the necessary help will be provided for the completion of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant; and

(d) if so, the details of the assurance

given and by what time the project will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) The overall progress of construction of the Visakhapatnam Steel Project is generally satisfactory and organisations employed in the construction have been pressed to mobilise additional resources to ensure scheduled progress of work.

The budget provision for 1983-84 of Rs. 187 crores was augmented by an additional Rs. 150 crores in August, 1983 through a Supplementary Grant.

(c) Soviet assistance has already been assured.

(c) As per present schedule, the project is expected to be completed by 1987.

Employment for one in each family

3536. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals under consideration of Government to provide employment to at least one in each family;

(b) if so, the concrete steps Government have taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, whether Government would come forward to examine and implement such a programme?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) Besides the existing employment oriented/beneficiary oriented programmes, the Central Government have recently introduced two new schemes. One of them is the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme with the ultimate objective of providing guaranteed employment upto a maximum of hundred days for at least one member of each rural landless household.

हिन्दी सलाहकार समितियों के सदस्यों की सूची

3537. श्री बृद्ध चन्द्र जैन : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों में हिन्दी सलाहकार समितियों का गठन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके सदस्यों की विभाग-वार सूची सभापटल पर रखी जाएगी ;

(ग) क्या एक वर्ष में 4 बैठकें करना आवश्यक है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ तो क्या इन निवेशों का पालन किया जा रहा है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उसके लिए कौन उत्तरदायी है ?

गृह राज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) हाँ ।

(ख) सदन के पटल पर एक विवरणिका रखी गई है जिसे संग्राहालय में रखा गया एल० टी० 74171

(ग) से (ङ) अनुदेश हैं कि इन समितियों की बैठकें प्रत्येक तीन माह बाद आयो-जित की जानी चाहिएं। मंत्रालय/विभाग इन अनुदेशों को ध्यान में रखते हैं। परन्तु कभी-कभी अपरिहार्य प्रशासनिक कारणों और सम्बन्धित मंत्रियों के अन्य अत्यावश्यक विषयों में व्यस्तता के कारण इस निर्धारित समय सीमा का पालन सम्भव नहीं हो पाता।

राजस्थान में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित

जनजाति के छात्रों को दी गई

छात्रवृत्तियां

3558. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारियां: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कितने छात्रों को मैट्रिको-तर एवं मैट्रिक से पूर्व की छात्रवृत्तियां दी जाती हैं;

(ख) विभिन्न छात्रावासों में अध्ययन करने वाले छात्रों की कुल संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी जिलेवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा प्रेषित सूचना के अनुसार 1982-83 के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों के 11155 और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के 7399 छात्रों को मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान की गई हैं।

(ख) और (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त होते ही इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश के भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा व भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारियों की केन्द्रीय सरकार में प्रतिनियुक्त

3539. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश संवर्ग के कितने भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा तथा भारती पुलिस सेवा अधिकारी केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा अन्यत्र प्रतिनियुक्ति कित पर गए;

(ख) क्या बड़ी संख्या में उक्त श्रेणियों के अधिकारियों के प्रतिनियुक्ति पर चले जाने का राज्य सरकार के प्रशासन पर गम्भीर प्रतिकूल परिणाम नहीं पड़ा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० बैकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा सेथा भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के उत्तर प्रदेश संवर्ग में केन्द्रीय प्रतिनियुक्ति रिजर्व का उपयोग निर्दिष्ट करने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) विवरण से यह देखा जाएगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश संवर्ग भारत सरकार में केन्द्रीय प्रतिनियुक्ति आधार पर कार्य कर रहे आई. ए. एस. तथा आई. पी. एस.

अधिकारियों की संख्या, प्रत्येक सेवा में उपलब्ध केन्द्रीय प्रतिनियुक्त आरक्षण के भीतर है। इसलिए आई.ए. एस. तथा आई.पी.एस. अधिकारियों की भारत सरकार में प्रतिनियुक्ति

के फलस्वरूप, राज्य प्रशासन पर कुप्रभाव पड़ने का प्रश्न नहीं होता।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश संवर्ग के भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा तथा भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारियों का केन्द्रीय प्रतिनियुक्ति रिजर्व उपयोग—

की स्थिति के	भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा		भारतीय पुलिस सेवा	
अनुसार	केन्द्रीय प्रतिनियुक्ति रिजर्व	केन्द्रीय प्रतिनियुक्ति पर कार्य कर रहे	केन्द्रीय प्रतिनियुक्ति रिजर्व	केन्द्रीय प्रति- नियुक्ति पर कार्य कर रहे
		अधिकारियों की संख्या		अधिकारियों की संख्या
1.1.1981	101	63	70	69
1-1-1982	102	75	70	68
1-1-1983	102	72	70	
1-12-1983	102	79	70	64*

*1-6-1583 की स्थिति के अनुसार।

Comments of Chief Minister about I.D.R.A.

3540. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that some of the Chief Minister of some State Governments including the Chief Minister of West Bengal have expressed serious reservations about the provisions and working of the Industrial (Development & Regulation) Act as the industrial licensing in the organised sector has been made the exclusive prerogative of the Union Government ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that demand has been made by the Chief Ministers, that apart from certain areas such as defence industries or where the use of sensitive raw materials is involved, the responsibility of the industrial licensing should be progressively

decentralised and transferred to the States ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Government have not received any formal representation of the type referred to in the question.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (a) and (b).

Shutting down of Heavy Water Plant at Baroda

3541. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the heavy water plant at Baroda has been shut down since October this year ;

(b) the reasons for shutting down the said plant ;

(c) how long it will take to reopen the said plant ; and

(d) details of the set-back received to the National Atomic Power schemes due to this shutting down ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR IN THE DEPARTMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) The Heavy Water Plant at Baroda was shut down for attending to leakages and leak testing between 3rd October and 10th October and from 18th October to 10th November, 1983. The plant was restarted on 11th November and is under production since 14th November, 1983.

(d) As a result of this shut down, there has been a loss of about five weeks production of heavy water.

Decline in the Capacity Utilisation of Paper Industry

3542. **SHRI B.V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Industry Minister has expressed concern over the decline in the capacity utilisation of the paper industry and called for effective steps to check the negative trends ;

(b) if so, whether the capacity utilisation of the paper industry had come out to 68 per cent in 1982 and during the first six months of the current year the situation has been aggravated further by the closure of some of the large paper mills ;

(c) if so, the main reasons for the low capacity utilisation of the paper industry and whether any programme is being considered in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the directive which has been issued by the Union Government to the paper industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The installed capacity of the Paper Industry has increased from a level of 12 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 to about 20 lakh tonnes at present. The fall in capacity utilisation from about 80% during the same period is mainly due

to the fact that the rapid capacity build-up is yet to stabilise. Further, during the first few months of the current year a number of mills were closed due to industrial disputes, and this also resulted in lower capacity utilisation.

(d) Matters relating to closed/sick mills have been taken up with the financial institutions and concerned State Governments to work out measures for improving the performance of these mills. The question of increasing supplies of inputs such as raw materials coal and power has also been taken up with the appropriate authorities. Government have also extended various excise concessions to help the growth and performance of the Paper Industry.

Payment of fixed sum to Central Government Employees in lieu of LTC Scheme

3543. **SHRI KAMAL NATH :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision regarding payment of all Central Government employees a fixed sum depending upon the pay packets and discontinue the leave travel concession scheme ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, when a final decision in this regard is to be taken ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As the Fourth Pay Commission has already been set up by the Government to look into various service matters, this aspect is likely to be considered by the Commission. Government's decision on this issue will, therefore, have to await the recommendations, if any, of the Commission.

Retirement sought by IAS/IPS and other Central Services Officers under Voluntary Retirement Scheme

3544. **SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :** Will

the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether IAS, IPS and other Central Services Officers can retire on nearly full pension after completing twenty years of service under voluntary retirement scheme ;

(b) if so, how many officers belonging to these services have taken retirement taking the benefit of this scheme during the last three years ;

(c) how many of them have joined the Private Sector employment ; and

(d) whether this scheme is being reviewed in the light of experience gathered in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Under sub-rules (2A) of rule 16 of A.I.S. (DCRB) Rule, 1958, an IAS/IPS officer, who has completed 20 years of qualifying service, can voluntarily retire from service, with the permission of the State Government concerned, by giving three months previous notice in writing to the State Govt. Such an officer is entitled to weightage in qualifying service for the calculation of retirement benefits upto a period of 5 years subject to the condition that the total qualifying service, including the weightage, shall not exceed 30 years and the qualifying service rendered by him had he retired from service on attaining the age of 50 years.

Under rule 48A of the C.C.S. (Pension) Rules, 1972, a Central Government servant who has completed 20 years of qualifying service can voluntarily retire from service with the permission of the Appointing Authority, by giving three months previous notice in writing to the Appointing Authority. Such a Government servant is entitled to weightage in qualifying service for the calculation of retirement benefits upto a period of 5 years subject to the condition that the total qualifying service including the weightage, shall not exceed 33 years and will not take him beyond the date of superannuation.

(b) and (c) Information is being collec-

ted and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) There is no proposal under the consideration of Government to review the Scheme of voluntary retirement on completion of 20 years of qualifying service.

Gold Exploration Programme

3545. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the gold exploration programme of Government has been substantially expanded ;

(b) if so, the basis of the plan of action chalked out by Government therefor ; and

(c) the details of steps taken so far and proposed to be taken in this regard during the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) A five year programme of gold exploration was formulated in 1980, and a plan of action was drawn up based on which gold exploration was taken up in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Kerala, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Gold exploration has also been taken up with the assistance of United Nations Development Programme in parts of Madhya Pradesh and Kerala.

(c) Exploration programme including drilling and mine development has been taken up in a phased manner in the Chigargunta area of Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh. At Mallappakonda, efforts are being made to reach higher grade zones indicated by the boreholes and three levels have been developed there. Detailed exploration for gold has been taken up by Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited in one block at Ramgiri. Geological Survey of India and Government of Orissa are engaged in gold exploration work in Government of Orissa are engaged in gold exploration work in Keonjhar District of Orissa. Gold exploration has also been taken up in the Monghyr District of Bihar,

in Dharmapuri District of Tamil Nadu and in parts of Siwalik belt in Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir during the Sixth Plan.

**Looting of Shop at Talwandi Sabo
near Bhatinda**

3546. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the unidentified armed persons believed to be extremists looted a shop at Talwandi Sabo near Bhatinda and decamped with 11 guns and nine packets of cartridges, etc ;

(b) if so, whether even after President's rule not much headway has been done to check the extremists' elements which are active in many parts of the country ;

(c) if so, the main reasons thereof ; and

(d) the other measures that are being taken by Government to check their activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) On 8th November 1983, some unidentified persons took away 8 guns and 322 cartridges at pistol point from a Gun Shop located at Talwandi Sabo, Distt. Bhatinda. Case FIR No. 350 dated 8.11.1983 U/S 392/452/342 IPC has been registered at Police Station, Raman and investigation is in progress.

(b) to (d) Several measures to check extremist activities in the State have been taken since the promulgation of the President's Rule in Punjab. Additional Police Force has been deployed to guard likely extremists targets. Special raids have been conducted to seize weapons with extremists and antisocial elements. The police and para military forces have been given additional powers to deal with the situation. Armed police guards have been provided for night buses. Highways patrolling and Nakabandi at strategic points has been organised.

Schemes and Programmes for Development of Backward, Tribal and Hilly Areas

3547. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the schemes and programmes started by Central Government during Sixth Plan period for the development of backward, hilly tribal and other areas and economically backward sections ;

(b) funds provided by the Central to the States and provided by the States for the Central sponsored schemes and since beginning of the Annual plan up to the year 1983-84, State-wise and scheme-wise therefor ;

(c) the measures taken by the Central Government to achieve the aims and objectives of these schemes and programmes and achievement made ; and

(d) the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission and the concerned Ministries to the States for preparation, implementation, quantification of funds and monitoring the progress at the time of preparation stage and time to time, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Sub-plan approach for the development of hilly and tribal areas initiated in the Fifth Plan has been continued in the Sixth Five Year Plan. For the development of other backward areas, schemes under drought-prone area programme and desert development programme implemented in the Fifth Plan have been continued in the Sixth Plan. For the economically backward sections, apart from continuing schemes of rehabilitation of bonded labour and minimum needs programme, in the Sixth Plan period the special component plan for development of scheduled castes, integrated rural development programme, national rural employment programme have been started. Schemes for incentives for setting up of industries in backward areas are being operated. The documents on Sixth Five Year Plan and the Sixth Plan Mid-term Appraisal contain details of the schemes.

(b) The Sixth Plan Mid-Term Appraisal and the Annual Plan 1983-84 already laid

on the Table of the House contain the relevant information. Scheme-wise details of funds provided by the States for Centrally sponsored schemes are given in the Annual Plan documents of the State/UT Governments.

(c) The aims and objectives laid down in the Plan are furthered through formulations and discussions of Annual Plans of States/Union Territories and Central Ministries. Corrective measures are applied from time to time to keep the programmes attuned to the broad objectives. Plan achievements are given in the Sixth Plan Mid-term Appraisal document.

(d) Guidelines are issued from time to time to the State Governments by the Planning Commission and the Central Ministries for preparation, implementation, quantification of funds and monitoring the progress of the programmes.

पाकिस्तानियों का राजस्थान

सीमा पर बसना

3548. डा. मुबाहूण्यम स्वामी :

प्रो. अंजित कुमार मेहता :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिंहा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 29 अक्टूबर, 1983 के नवभारत टाइम्स में छपे समाचार—कि राजस्थान सीमा पर अनेक पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों ने बसना शुरू कर दिया है : की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में तथ्यों का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सारी सीमा पर ऐसे कितने नागरिक हैं :

(घ) इन व्यक्तियों का व्यौरा क्या है जो इन नागरिकों को बसा रहे हैं; और

(ङ) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान।

(ख) मे (ङ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Recognition of E.T.T.D.C.

3549. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Ltd. has chosen the easier course of imports retaining trading discounts on the line of other trading houses and played favourites to bring in Samsung in colour television sets etc. ;

(b) if so, whether the large number of such irregularities were noticed in Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation ;

(c) whether the irregularities in the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation resulted in projects loss due to delays in some important projects ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to reorganise the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No, Sir. The Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ETTDC) did not import may Colour T.V. Sets. However, under the one time, *ad hoc* policy for ASIAD, ETTDC imported CTV kits for assembly into CTV sets by our TV receivers industry.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Complaints regarding inadequate supplies of Cement

3550. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cement manufacturers have defaulted in cement supplies to the "Priority" sectors under the partial decontrol scheme introduced in February 1982 ;

(b) the State-wise complaints made by Secretaries of State Civil Supplies Departments about inadequate supplies of cement ; and

(c) action taken to ensure effective implementation of the partial decontrol scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) There has been a marginal shortfall of about 2% in supplies of levy cement against allocations.

(b) A number of State Govts. have represented that allocations of levy cement in their favour are not adequate to meet their full requirements. In the recent past, State Govts. of Bihar, West Bengal, Kerala and Maharashtra had represented that there are shortfalls in the despatches of levy cement as against levy allocations. Similarly, complaints have also been received from North Eastern States/Union Territories where there have been shortfalls in despatches of levy cement against allocations.

(c) In order to step up supplies of levy cement against levy allocations, necessary instructions are issued by the Cement Controller to the cement Producers from time to time. Review Meetings are also held by the Cement Controller with the cement producers and the representatives of State Governments for improving supplies of levy cement. Every effort is being made to improve the availability of cement by way of better utilisation of existing capacity, sanctioning of additional capacity and to some extent by allowing imports.

Growth of Population in Andhra Pradesh Constituency

3551. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the largest Lok Sabha Constituency in terms of area and population according to the 1971 Census in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the actual growth of population in the above Constituency according to the 1981 Census ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASHKAR) : (a) and (b) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

राजस्थान में उद्योग स्थापित करना

3552. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में ऐसे कितने जिले हैं जहां पर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में कोई उद्योग नहीं है और उनका व्यौरा क्या है और जिन जिलों में कोई बड़ा उद्योग नहीं है उनमें वे रोजगारी दूर करने हेतु केन्द्र अथवा राज्य सरकार के विचाराधीन योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) ऐसे कितने जिलों में नए उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार है; और उनका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) भालावाड़ जिले का औद्योगीकरण करने तुम्हें केन्द्र अथवा राज्य सरकार के विचाराधीन कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं हैं और क्या इस बारे में सदन के सभापटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाएगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्णा) : (क) से (ग) प्रधान मंत्री की पहल पर इस मंत्रालय ने उन जिलों का पता लगाने का कार्य अपने हाथ में लिया है जिनमें सरकारी अथवा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में कोई भी बड़ा या मझौला उद्योग नहीं है। जहां तक पता लगाए गए उद्योग रहित जिलों का सम्बन्ध है, राजस्थान के निम्नलिखित जिलों को उद्योग रहित जिलों के रूप में घोषित किया गया है :—

1. जैसलमेर;
2. सिरोही।

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस वर्ष 1 अप्रैल से हाथ में लिए गए पिछड़े जिलों/क्षेत्रों में पुनर्वर्गी-

करण करने के बाद राजस्थान के निम्नलिखित जिलों को निम्नांकित श्रेणियों में शामिल किया गया है :—

श्रेणी "क" — जैसलमेर और सिरोही ।

श्रेणी "ख" — अलवर, जोधपुर, भीलवाड़ा, चूरू नागौर, और उदयपुर जिले ।

श्रेणी "ग" — बांसवाड़ा, बाड़मेर, डूगरपुर, जालौर, झंकनू, भालावाड़, सीकर और टोक ।

इन पिछड़े जिलों में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लिए प्रोत्साहनों और रियायतों का उल्लेख दिनांक 27-4-1983 के प्रेस टिप्पण सं० 3/1 81-बी. ए. डी. (खण्ड-3) में किया गया है, जिसकी प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं ।

भालावाड़ जिले को, जो अभी तक केवल रियायती वित्त के लिए ही पात्र था, पुनर्वर्गीकृत पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की श्रेणी "ग" जिले के अन्तर्गत शामिल कर लिया गया है तथा वह 10 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता पाने का पात्र है । जहां तक केन्द्रस्थ संयंत्र का सम्बन्ध है केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता की राशि 15 प्रतिशत की दर से अधिकतम 15 लाख रु० होगी ।

Dispute between Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh over Village Narayanpuram

3553. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether their dispute between Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh over village Narayanpuram bordering at Bastar District;

(b) whether this village is a part of Bastar district in Madhya Pradesh though it is situated in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) if so, which Government bear development expenditure of this village and collects land revenue from the villagers of

Narayanpuram (Bastar District, (M. P.) ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKER) : (a) Such a dispute has not been brought to the notice of the Central Government.

(b) to (d) According to the available information, village Narayanpuram is situated in Chinnur Taluk of Adilabad District in Andhra Pradesh and the Government of Andhra Pradesh collect land revenue from this village and bear its development expenditure.

Promotion of Released Emergency Commissioned Officers in L.T.B Police

3554. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4860 on 24 August, 1983 regarding promotion of released Emergency Commissioned Officers in L.T.B. Police and State :

(a) whether general orders on seniority of E.C.Os were issued according to rule dated 4 October, 1967 framed under Presidents Constitutional powers;

(b) whether Department of Personnel commented adversely on giving erroneous to ECOs in ITBP ;

(c) whether eligible direct and deputationist Company Commanders were not considered by DPC, when ECOs were promoted as Assistant Commandant in 1972 and Commandant in 1975;

(d) whether all ECOs appointed in ITBP fulfilled eligibility conditions;

(e) whether ad-hoc promotions could continue for years;

(f) whether Delhi High Court opined that benefit of army service cannot be given to ECOs ; and

(g) if so, reasons why Supreme Court interim direction has not been implemented in ITBP so far and seniority to direct and deputationist officers restored ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The released Emergency Commissioned Officers and Short Services Emergency Commissioned Officers (Reservation of Vacancies) Rules, 1967 which was notified on 4-10-1967 related to reservations in the matter of filling permanent vacancies. This became automatically applicable to ITBP and did not require any further orders in this regard.

(b) It will not be in public interest to go into interal notings of various Departments.

(c) and (d) All officers within the zone of consideration were considered.

(e) The question of seniority in case of CRPF is subjudice in the Supreme Court. That Court have given an interim direction that "Promotion, if any, shall be made in conformity with the judgment of the High Court and Promotion will be subject to final result of this appeal." As ITBP has been raised under CRPF Act the question of applicability of the judgment of the Delhi High Court and the interim directions of the Supreme Court to the ITBP is being examined. In these circumstances, the seniority list already drawn up in ITBP is being treated as provisional and promotions are being made from this provisional list on an ad-hoc basis.

(f) The judgement of Delhi High Court Stated this "when a fresh entrants joins new service, ordinarily he does not carry the benefit of past service in the absence of any rules to the contrary or a special contract in that behalf." The condition of service of the 1967 entrants provided their past services as Commissioned officer will be counted for the purpose of pay fixation and seniority.

(g) Does not arise, as the interim direction of the Supreme Court has been carried out.

Unutilized capacity of COIL and NCCIL

3555. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the reasons for which the huge potential capacity of the Cycle Corporation of India

Ltd. and National Cycle Corporation of India Ltd. has been ignored and allowed to rot unutilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : The low capacity utilization in the Cycle Corporation of India Limited (CCIL) and National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd. (NBCIL) is mainly due to the following reasons :

(i) Old and obsolete plan and machinery installed in these undertakings as a result of which the effective productive capacity has gone down considerably.

(ii) Frequent break-down of power supply.

Boundary Disputes between U.P. and Haryana

3556. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Government of India had appointed Shri Uma Shanker Dixit, the then Home Minister in the Government of India to arbitrate between the Governments of U.P. and Haryana on both sides of Jamuna river :

(b) whether an award was given by Shri Uma Shankar Dixit known as the Dixit award ;

(c) if so, whether any objections were filed by any Government against the award; and

(d) if not, whether the Dixit award as ratified by the two Governments of U.P. and Haryana ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) (a) : to (d) With a view to settling once for all the problems arising out of the fluctuating river boundary between the States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, the former Home Minister, Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit undertook to arbitrate in the matter in his personal capacity at the request of the Chief Ministers of the two States and gave his Award recommending replacement of the variable boundary by a fixed boundary

described therein. The Award has been given effect to by the Haryana and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1979 enacted by Parliament after the relevant Bill had been referred to the Legislatures of the two States under the proviso to article 3 of the Constitution and had received support from them.

Analysis of Inter Regional Economic Disparities

3557. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any critical analysis has been made by Government with regard to the inter-regional economic disparities and regional disparities within the State and the causes widening the regional disparities leading to unemployment, poverty, low percapita income, etc. ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove the widening inter-regional economic disparities ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) No assessment of any inter-regional or inter-State economic disparities as such has been made by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A number of steps have been taken by the Government to remove the inter-regional economic disparities.

A number of remedial measures have been proposed in the Sixth Five Year Plan with special reference to Backward States. The Gadgil Formula for allocation of Central Assistance to States has been modified in favour of the backward states. A part of the total Central Assistance has also been allocated under the Income Adjusted Total Population (IATP) Formula which also favours backward States. Larger market borrowings have also been allocated to a few backward States to provide larger resources to such States for their accelerated development. While determining the spatial distribution of public sector investment due consideration is also given to the claims of backward regions. A number of specific programmes involving a direct attack on poverty and

reducing income disparities have been included in the Sixth Plan. Some of the programmes are meant for specific classes of people while others are meant for all. Some of these programmes are : The Integrated Rural Development Programme, the Drought Prone Areas Programmes, Training Rural Youth for Self-Employment Programme, Minimum Needs Programmes, Scheduled Caste Special Component Plan and Tribal Areas Development Programme. The 20-Point Programme is also aimed towards the same end.

Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant

3558. SARI BASUDEB ACHARYA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved the expansion programme of Durgapur Steel Plant ; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for the programme and when the revamping of the steel plant will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The proposal for the modernisation of the Durgapur Steel Plant is under examination of the appraisal agencies of the Government. Both the expenditure and the completion period will be known after investment approvals are accorded by the Government.

Supply or Fuel for Kalpakkam Reactor by France

3559. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that France has made reservation about supplying the nuclear fuel needed to start India's first experimental fast breeder reactor at Kalpakkam ; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) India has developed its own indigenous fuel for the Fast Breeder Test Reactor. Therefore it is not necessary to get fuel from France.

Setting of the Institute for Himalayan Environment and Development

3560. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether in 1982 it had been announced in Parliament that Government proposed to establish an Institute for Himalayan Environment and Development;

(b) in view of advisability and desirability of quickly setting up this Institute to tackle the grave environmental problems facing the Himalaya what further action has been taken by Government towards setting up of this proposed Institute ;

(c) by what time do Government envisage the said unit of the Institute to commence functioning ;

(d) whether Government propose, through the Institute to co-operate with His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Royal Government of Bhutan in tackling the common threat faced by all of us through degradation of the Himalaya ; and

(e) if so, steps proposed by Government to obtain this international co-operation in environmental action ?

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

(b) Action taken includes :

(i) Final selection of the site for the Institute ;

(ii) Acquisition of land is proceeding through the State Government ;

(iii) High Level Advisory Committee has been constituted to guide and finalise the research and development profile for the Institute ;

(iv) A detailed programme for Regeneration of Himalayan Foothills is being worked out for implementation on priority.

(c) Institute will become operational in 1984 subject to the completion of the land acquisition proceedings.

(d) and (e) The establishment of the institute would further strengthen the interaction we have even now with the Governments of Nepal and Bhutan on environmental issues of mutual interest.

USSR's Offer to set up an Atomic Power Station in India

3561. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that USSR offered to set up a mammoth atomic power generator in India ;

(b) if so, whether Government have agreed to the proposal ;

(c) whether it is a fact that delegation has been sent to USSR recently to discuss about the proposal ; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the delegation ?

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

(b) to (d) A delegation is presently in the USSR to ascertain details of the offer.

Announcement by P.M. to Build "A Science City" in India

3562. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently the Prime Minister announced plans to build "A Science City" in India to attract Indian Scientists living abroad ;

(b) whether the Department of Science and Technology has worked out the details, examined its workability, consulted the Indian Scientists and approached to Planning Commission ; details and reasons on each point ;

(c) whether the proposed Science City to be set up at a cost of Rs. 125 crores has identified the areas of Research, cost of Laboratory and Instrumentation, Salaries to be paid to Indian Scientists returning to India and the financial viability of such a proposal ;

(d) whether Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Indian Institute of Technology and other premier Science Institutes cannot be exploited for attracting Indian Scientists working abroad by further equipping and expanding them ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAI VRAY V. PATIL) : (a) A group of scientists and engineers of Indian origin in USA met in Pittsburgh and from their discussion a preliminary proposal emanated. The proposal envisages the setting up of a number of high technology industrial units in a suitable location in India.

(b) The proposal does not contain details such as the specific technologies to be brought, the products to be made, the demand for the products in India and overseas and the manner in which the technology transfer will take place. Information on these points has been sought and on receipt of the information the feasibility will be examined.

(c) The preliminary proposal envisages an expenditure of Rs. 125 crores. It does not contain information on areas of research, cost of laboratory and instrumentation etc. As already stated feasibility will be examined on receipt of information sought.

(d) These institutions as well as others are very well equipped and further investments in increasing facilities are being made. Opportunities are available to suitable Indian scientists desirous of working in India to work in these institutions.

(e) Questions does not arise.

Rolling Plan Technique

3563. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have completely discarded the "Rolling Plan" technique ;

(b) if so, the other technique being considered in the formulation of the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The rolling plan concept was proposed for the first time in the Draft Sixth Five Year Plan (1978-83), but before this plan could be finalised there was a change of Government. The present Government, while formulating the existing Sixth-Five Year Plan (1980-85), decided that there would be no advantage in introducing a rolling Plan.

(b) and (c) The preparation of Seventh Five Year Plan is under way.

BHEL's collaboration with West Germany

3564. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West German Government have offered financial assistance of Rs. 25 crores to BHEL to help incorporate latest technology and augment facilities for the manufacture of thermal sets upto 1000 MW at the Hardwar plant of BHEL;

(b) if so, the time table within which BHEL proposes to start manufacturing of 1000 MW generators;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration is visualised in this regard;

(d) if so, with whom; and

(e) on what terms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) In 1980 BHEL signed an agreement with KFW (KREDITANSTALTUR WIEDERAUFBAU), West Germany, for a loan of DM 61 million about Rs.(24 crores) for financing the foreign exchange portion of the Large Size Turbo Generator Project of the Hardwar unit of BHEL for augmenting facilities for manufacture of TG set up to 1000 MW. Subsequently, under the Indo-FRG cooperation meeting held in May 1982, this loan of DM 61 million was enhanced to DM 65 million.

(b) Manufacture of 500 MW sets has already been taken up. At present, there is no order for 1000 MW TG sets.

(c) No new foreign collaboration is visualised now.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of (c) above.

Supply of Cement to Kerala

3565. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is considerable gap between the quantity of cement allotted to Kerala and the actual quantity despatched to the State ;

(b) if so, the quantity allotted in 1982 and the actual quantity made available to the State in that year;

(c) the position of allotment and despatch upto date in the current year ; and

(d) the steps which have been taken to ensure that the quantity of cement allotted to the State is really mad available to the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d) Though despatches of levy cement to Kerala as against allocations were less in the first six months of 1983, the position has now improved and during October, 1983 Kerala has received 106% of levy allocations. The shortfall in despatches was due to loss of cement production in the cement factories in Tamil Nadu which had suffered severe power cuts during the first half of 1983. With the relaxation of power cuts and installation of D.G. sets by the cement factories, the position has improved considerably. The figures of allocations and despatches of levy cement to Kerala (including Irrigation & Power Projects) during the past few quarters have been as under :

(In tonnes)

Quarter	Allocations	Despatches
Qr.II/82 (Apr-June '82)	1,10,700	57,751
Qr.III/82 (July-Sept. '82)	95,6000	1,01,140

Quarter	Allocation	Despatch
Qr. IV/82 (Oct-Dec. '82)	1,06,910	60,402
Qr. I/83 (Jan-Mar '83)	1,10,910	50,922
Qr. II/83 (April-June '83)	1,21,310	64,132
Qr. III/83 (July-Sept '83)	1,19,810	1,18,543
Qr. IV/83 (Oct-Dec. '83)	1,29,310	
Pro-rata alloca- tion for Oct. '83	43,103	45,803

In addition to the despatches of levy cement indicated above, Kerala has also received about 3,84,000 tonnes of imported cement and 1,10,000 tonnes of non-levy cement during the period April-October, 1983.

Leakage of Ammonia Gas in the Baroda Heavy Water Plant

3566. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any link between the acute shortage and untold hardship in acquiring heavy water for our Atomic Power installations and the sudden development of leakage in the ammonia gas in the Baroda Heavy Water Plant of the Department ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the said leakage in the plant ; and

(c) remedial measures taken by Government to prevent the occurrence of such breakdown in future in details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is not uncommon for high pressure plants like the one at Baroda to develop small leakages.

(c) Development of such leakages is due to normal wear and tear and not due to break-down. These are taken care of by maintenance.

Agreement with Rothmans Cigaretters Co.

3567. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indian Cigarette Company has entered into an agreement with a multinational company, Rothmans, under which the former would be trading its products in the brand name of the latter;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that another Indian firm too is trying to work out a similar deal with a Western firm ;

(c) whether it will not lead to the dumping of hightar and high nicotine cigarettes in India ;

(d) if so, the steps being taken to stop this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISANA) : (a) Government has no information in this regard, as no Indian Cigarette Company has sought approval of Government for entering into any such agreement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As import of cigarettes is not permitted the question of dumping of hightar and high nicotine cigarettes in India does not arise.

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

Modernisation of Steel Plant with Soviet Help

3568. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a news item appearing in the "Financial Express" dated 9 November, 1983 under the heading "Soviet help to modernise, expand steel plants" ;

(b) if so, the names of the steel plants for which Soviet help will be provided for their expansion and modernisation ;

(c) in how many cases reports have already been completed with particular reference to Vizag Steel Plant and Bokaro Steel Plant ;

(d) whether a feasibility report about Burnpur Plant has been received from Soviet authorities, if so, details thereof ; and

(e) whether Soviet Union has submitted a draft contract for collaboration in modernisation and updating of technology in all public sector steel plants in India, if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal for the modernisation of steel plants in Durgapur and Rourkela are under the consideration of Government. There is no concrete offer of Soviet assistance for these though the Soviet Union has expressed its general willingness to render assistance.

(c) The capacities of the Bokaro Steel Plant and the Bhilai Steel Plant are each being expanded already to 4 million tonnes per annum (phase-II) with Soviet assistance.

Implementation of the Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant, for which Soviet assistance has been assured, is in progress.

(d) No, Sir. It is likely to be received within the next month or so.

(e) Not yet, Sir ; it is awaited.

Leakage of Ammonia Gas at Bardoa Heavy Water Plant

3569. SHRI E.BALANANDAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Baroda Heavy Water Plant run by the Department of Atomic Energy was suffering due to leakage of ammonia gas ;

(b) if so, how it could happen; and

(c) the extent of the damage suffered by the said plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) The Heavy Water Plant at Baroda is a high pressure plant and it is not uncommon for such plants to develop small leakages of ammonia. With such leakages the plant suffers no damage. If the leakage increases beyond safe limits, the plant is shut down for attending to the same.

**ऋषिकेश में यत्र निर्माण परियोजना
की स्थापना**

3570. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ऋषिकेश में 4 करोड़ रुपए की लागत की एक यंत्र निर्माण परियोजना का शिलान्यास किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस परियोजना में कब से काम शुरू हो जाएगा और इसमें किस-किस प्रकार के यंत्रों का निर्माण किया जाएगा?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। इन्टर्नेटेशन लिमिटेड, कोटा का ऋषिकेश के निकट अपना तीसरा एक स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस सम्बन्ध में निवेश सम्बन्धी अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

Take over of Delhi Fire Service]

3571. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre propose to take over the Delhi Fire service ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) how far this will go in improving the Service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) On examination of proposal in this connection, the Delhi Administration has been advised to undertake a detailed study of certain specific aspects of the proposal.

**Posting of Police Officers of Minority
Community at Police Stations in
States**

3572. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had suggested to the State Governments to post police officers and police men belonging to the minority community at the thana level in a phased manner to create a sense of security among the members of the minority communities and promote national integration ; and

(b) if so, the response of the State Governments with regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) State Governments have been advised to consider posting of police officers and men belonging to the minority communities at the thana level in a phased manner so as to create a sense of security among the members of minority communities. This suggestion has been made recently. It is for the State Governments to consider and take suitable action.

**Resrvations for SC/ST in BHEL
(Hardwar)**

3573. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of BHEL, Hardwar, has not maintained the reservation in the matter of promotions of SC/ST employees in accordance with the instructions issued by Government from time to time and as required under the personnel Manual of BHEL ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that BHEL management has cut down 30 per cent promotions in the normal promotions of its employees which has mostly affected the SC/ST Officers ; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government to improve the situation and to safeguard the interests of SC/ST employees of BHEL ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) BHEL, Hardwar has maintained the reservations in the matter of promotions of SC/ST employees in accordance with instructions issued by Government from time to time and as required under the personnel Manual of BHEL.

(b) No orders have been issued by BHEL management cutting down 30% promotions in the normal promotions of its employees.

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

Technology Transfer to Third World Countries

3574. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the types of technology our country is prepared to transfer to other Third World countries.

(b) names of the Third World countries which have agreed to accept our technology offered for transfer in the areas of energy ; and

(c) if no country has so far accepted our technology, whether Government expect some acceptance in coming future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) India has transferred technologies to several third world countries such as Libya, Kuwait, Iraq, Ghana, UAR, Bhutan, Kenya, Tanzania, Philippines, Malaysia, Nepal, Srilanka, etc. These

technologies include those transferred by National Research Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking. Such as fountain pen ink, Spice Oleoresin, Active Carbon from San Dust, high draught kiln etc. Other organisations who have transferred technology include Telecommunications Consultants Indian Ltd. MECON, ETTDC, BHEL, EPLC, NPCC, NIDC, NSIC and many private sector companies. India has also established many joint ventures in third world countries and has undertaken several projects involving transfer of technology from India.

(b) Transfer of Indian technologies in the area of Energy involving setting up of power plants have taken place to many countries including Libya, Ghana, Bhutan, etc.

(c) Question does not arise in view of (b).

High power transmission tower units

3575. SHRI M. NAGESHWARARAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the total number of high-power transmission tower units borne on the list of DGTD for manufacture of towers of different capacities;

(b) if so, the particulars of the units and their installed capacities per annum and the production of each units during the year 1980-81 and 1982; and

(c) whether there is any possibility of sanctioning more units in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) There are presently 21 units borne on the list of DGTD for manufacture of various types of Transmission line towers like 440 KV, 220 KV, 132 KV, for a total capacity of 2,05,140 tonnes per annum.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Proposals will be considered on merits.

Statement

Name of the firms licensed for the manu- facture of Transmis- sion line towers.	Licensed/installed capacity in tonnes per annum.	Production in tonnes.		
		1980	1981	1982
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. M/S Hind Galvanizing & Engg. Co. Ltd., Garden Reach Road, Calcutta.	6,000	1327	1816	2622
2. M/S E.M.C. Steelal Works (I) PVt. Ltd., 51 Canal Bast Road, Calcutta.	20,000	9728	7604	7062
3. M/S Ganges Galvanizing Works Pvt. Ltd., 98/1 Dharamtola Road, P.O. Ghusuri, Howrah.	1,200	65	54	50
4. M/S S.A.E. India Ltd., Dori, P.O. Pahnagarh, near Jabalpore M.P.	27,000	25382	28634	27870
5. M/S Kamani Engg. Corp., Ltd., Jhotwara, Jaipur, West-6	50,000	20126	15343	16366
6. M/S Kamani Engg. Corp. W.B. Shashir Marg, Kurla, Bombay-70	40,000	17634	20170	19550
7. M/T Richardson & Gruddas (1972) Ltd., NIDC Indus- trial Estate, Singna Road, Nagpur.	6,000	3164	3262	3988
8. M/S Kerala Electrical & Allied Engg. Co. Ltd., Structural Divn. Manala Cochin.	500	2344	1758	698
9. M/S Testeels Ltd.. Ahmedabad.	6,000	6934	6541	6008
10. M/S Hirakud Industrial Works IDC P.O. Hirakud, Distt. Sambalpur, Orissa.	3,200	2776	4583	3162
11. M/S Triveni Structural, Ltd., Naini, Allahabad.	3,000	4,500	3325	2935
12. M/S R.S. Steel Works Clutter- buck Ganj, Bareilly, U.P.	8,000	392	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
13. M/S Man Structurals Ltd., Near Loco, Jaipur, Rajasthan.	7,100	1578	490	1695
14. M/S B.D.A. Steel Pvt., Ltd. Jullundar.	2,400	—	—	—
15. M/S Tungbhadra Steel Products Ltd., Tungbhadra Dam.	3,000	4340	3046	2688
16. M/S Amarpali Structurals Pvt. Ltd., Mathura Road, Faridabad.	2,700	2119	1779	—
17. M/S R.S. Steel Works, Ghaziabad.	1,900	392	1500	1500
18. M/S Rajen Steel Fabricators, Ahmedabad.	*700	723	1504	1514
19. M/S I.C.L. Towers Pvt., Ltd.. Lalchand Nagar, Distt., Jind, Haryana.	6,000	—	—	—
20. M/S B.G. Shirke & Co., Mundhwa, Pune.	9,000	—	—	—
21. MS/ Dodsel Mfg. (P) Ltd., Bombay.	1,440	—	—	—

*The production includes structural fabrication also hence the difference in production and capacity in these cases.

Revision of Pay Scale of Language Instructors in Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie

3576. SHRI A. K. BALAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4839 on 24 August, 1983 regarding anomaly in the pay scale of Hindi and other language instructors in Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie and state :

(a) Whether any decision has been taken by Government for revision of pay scales for the post of Language Instructors in Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie;

(b) if so, the details thereto; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) The proposal for revision of pay scale from Rs. 440-750 to Rs. 550-900 for the posts of Language Instructors in the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, is under active consideration of the Government and a decision is likely to be taken in this regard shortly.

Sentiment of Communalism

3577. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note to the samadens organised by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad recently and their appeal to the sentiments of communalism;

(b) if so, the decision of Government to curb the fanning of these emotional feelings :

(c) whether it is a fact that this Parishad is an offshoot or the mainshoot of the RSS; and

(d) if so, whether a statement on the objects and activities of this organisation and the action taken by Government will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) The Vishwa Hindu Parishad is currently organising an 'Ekatmata Yagna' in the course of which there have been processions and gatherings at various places. The Parishad has claimed that this Yagna is intended to create unity and awareness among Hindu masses. The Parishad has some elements of RSS in it.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कार्यकरण की जांच करने के लिए कर्य दल की नियुक्ति

3578. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह
श्री भीम सिंह :
श्री भनोहरलाल सैनी :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग ने दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कार्यकरण की जांच करने और उसके कार्यकरण का अध्ययन करने हेतु प्रत्येक के लिए एक-एक कार्यदल का गठन किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कार्य दलोंने अपनी रिपोर्ट मंत्रालय को प्रस्तुत कर दी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस. बी. चव्हाण) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

साम्प्रदायिक दंगे

3579. श्री विलास भुत्तेमवार :

श्री छांगुरराम :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में जनवरी, 1982 से अक्तूबर, 1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान कितने साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए हैं;

(ख) क्या कुछ स्थानों पर सामूहिक जुर्माने भी किए गए थे और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले; और

(ग) साम्प्रदायिक सद्भावना को बनाए रखने और भविष्य में इस प्रकार के दंगों को रोकना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) 1982 के दौरान 474 साम्प्रदायिक त्रटनाएं हुई थीं और अक्तूबर, 1983 (सितम्बर/अक्तूबर के महीने के आंकड़े अस्थायी हैं) तक 430 घटनाएं हुईं।

(ख) वर्ष 1982 के दौरान कोई सामूहिक जुर्माने नहीं किए गए थे। चालू वर्ष के लिए सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

(ग) साम्प्रदायिक समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए किए गए सुधारात्मक उपाय में (i) समय पर आसूचना एकत्र करना (ii) कठोर निवारक (iii) कार्रवाई विशेषकर साम्प्रदायिक रूप से संवेदनशील स्थानों में धार्मिक त्योहारी से पूर्व नियंत्रण कक्ष की सुविधाओं सहित जहां सम्बन्ध हो संवेदनशील ज्ञेत्रों में पर्याप्त कर्मचारियों और पुलिस बलों को तैनात करना और (iv) जन-संचार के माध्यम से और राजनीतिक तथा अन्य नेताओं को शामिल करके शांति और सद्भावना के बातावरण को बहाल करने के प्रयास शामिल हैं।

Third Antarctica Expedition

3580. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the targets before the third Antarctica expedition ; and

(b) whether these would be helpful in any way in the colder Himalayan regions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) (a) : The main objective of the 3rd Antarctica Expedition is to set up a manned station on the frozen continent to continue scientific work at Antarctica throughout the year. The scientists who will stay back at Antarctica would be able to collect scientific data in the field of meteorology, glaciology and snow-mechanics. Other men of the team will test the various types of equipment and services being installed for the manned station.

(b) The experience gained at Antarctica would generally apply to similar environmental conditions, elsewhere.

"Action Against Public and Private Undertakings for not taking Steps to Prevent Pollution of the Atmosphere"

3581. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of undertakings both Private as well as Public against whom action has been taken for not taking steps to prevent pollution of the atmosphere and nature ; and

(b) the nature of action taken and the steps being taken to ensure compliance of the law by these under-takings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):

(a) The Central Board and the respective State Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, are taking persuasive measures, both with the public as well as private undertakings to prevent air pollution in the country. No legal

action has, however, been taken so far, against any undertaking.

(b) Ten states have notified the Rules under the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. Most States are identifying areas for notification, so that effective action for preventing air pollution can be taken in the identified areas.

Handing over of Recruitment of I.D.A.R. to Union Public Service Comission

3582. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the appointment of Director, ISI, Calcutta has been quashed by the Supreme Court (Times of India dated 21 October, 1983) ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make necessary amendments in appointment of Directors of other institutions which are now being done on the above pattern of ISI, Calcutta ;

(c) whether Government propose to consider handing over of recruitment to technical posts in institutions like ICAR to UPSC by creation of a suitable Technical Wing in UPSC ; and

(a) whether Government would speed up setting up of Administrative Tribunals as provided for in the Constitution and to overcome the present situation ?

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

(b) Appointment of Directors in institutions like ISI, Calcutta which are autonomous bodies registered under Societies Registration Act, is governed under their own Bye-laws. Approval of the Government of India is also not necessary for such appointments.

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

(d) A draft Bill for setting up of the Administrative Tribunals is in the process of finalisation.

"Seminar organised by Central Himalayan Environment Association"

3583. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD :

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD :

SHRI SATYASADHAN

CHAKRABORTY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seminar was recently organised by the Central Himalayan Environment Association and views were expressed by experts from US, UK, Nepal and other scientists that in the Himalayas large scale denudation, extinction of plants and animals drying up of streams and spreading of desert have posed a serious threat to man's survival ; and

(b) if so, the details in regard to the rate of erosion, destruction of vegetal cover, pollution and denudation in the Himalayas, and the measures proposed to save the Himalayas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Seminar on, "Environmental Regeneration in the Himalaya : Concepts and Strategies", was organised by the Central Himalayan Environment Association from October 24 to 26, 1983 at Nainital. The Seminar was attended by experts from India and abroad. Some of the papers presented at the above Seminar related to problems of the Himalayan region such as large scale denudation, drying up of streams, soil erosion and other causes of degradation in the region which pose a serious threat to the Himalayan environment.

(b) The problems of hill region generally include denudation of forest, landslides, overgrazing, drying up of natural streams and general scarcity of energy particularly in remote localities. A research paper presented at the Seminar gave the rate of erosion in the catchments of Himalayan rivers as upwards of one millimetre per year, resulting in sediment rate of 16.5 hectare metre per 100 sq. km of the area of catchment per year leading to rapid silting up of reservoirs and lakes and repeated flooding with barren sediments of fertile fields in the plains.

The main thrust of the strategy for the development of 'Hilly areas is to ensure development in harmony with sound principles of ecology and economics. The schemes formulated in this context aim at better land use, control of soil erosion, watershed management, afforestation, silvopasture development etc. An Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development is being set up to assets the magnitude of the problem and evolve integrated management strategies for conservation of natural resources for sustained development of the Himalayan region.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना

3584. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र में जिन उद्योगों की स्थापना करने हेतु भारत सरकार को राज्य सरकार से आवेदन प्राप्त हुआ, उनका व्यौरा क्या है, उस सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हैं; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा जिन उद्योगों के लिए लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं, उनका विवरण क्या है और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक औद्योगिक एकक की स्थापना करने के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार का कोई भी अनुरोध वर्तमान में भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश में उद्योग लगाने के लिए वर्ष 1981 और 1982 के दौरान 30 आशय-पत्र तथा 3 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किए गए हैं। सभी आशय-पत्रों और औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के व्यौरे, जिनमें उपकरणों के नाम और पते, विनिर्माण की वस्तु, क्षमता एवं स्थापना स्थल आदि का उल्लेख होता है भारतीय निवेश केन्द्र द्वारा अपने "मन्त्यली न्यूजलैटर" में प्रकाशित किए जा रहे हैं। इस प्रकाशन की प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

Unemployment Faced by Persons Employed in Census Work in States

3585. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA :

SHRI J.S. PATIL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) State-wise number of persons employed in census work carried out in the country some time back ;

(b) whether a large number of them is facing or is about to face unemployment ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and steps being taken in this regard specially in case of those from backward areas of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) A Statement is enclosed :

(b) and (c) These temporary employees were recruited for the time bound job of generation of Primary Census Abstract and the editing and Coding of the census schedules. The work relating to generation of Primary Census Abstract was over in March 1982 and bulk of employees were retrenched thereafter. The work of editing and coding of the census schedules is also expected to be over soon. As such, it will not be possible to keep these temporary employees any longer.

These temporary employees were recruited on the clear understanding that their services was purely temporary and that on completion of the work for which they were recruited, they would be retrenched. However, on purely humanitarian considerations, the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India as well as the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been requested to assist in the re-employment of these employees. These employees have also been made eligible for the following concession by the Government of India.

(i) relaxation in upper age limit to the extend of period of service rendered by them in the Census

Organisation plus three years for recruitment to the posts by direct recruitment otherwise than through an open competitive examination ;

- (ii) entitlement to Priority III for alternative employment through the Employment Exchanges ;
- (iii) eligibility to appear in the examinations conducted by the Staff Selection Commission and the Railway Service Commission for recruitment to Group 'C' posts till the end of 1983 even if they have crossed the maximum age limit prescribed for recruitment to various posts provided they were within the age limit prescribed for examinations conducted by the Staff Selection Commission and Railway Service Commission at the time of their initial recruitment in the Census Organisation and only if they are otherwise eligible to compete in these examinations of on basis of educational and other qualifications prescribed in the rules for recruitment to the posts in question ;
- (iv) eligibility to apply for recruitment to vacancies advertised by various recruitment authorities without their having to be sponsored through the respective Employment Exchanges even though they might have got themselves registered with the Employment Exchanges for the purpose of availing themselves of the concession of Priority III.

The aforesaid concessions have been made available to these employees provided :

- (i) they were recruited initially through Employment Exchanges ;
- (ii) they have put in not less than six months of continuous service ;
- (iii) their discharge from service is due to reduction in establishment, i.e., closure of these offices after the work for which these were opened is over.

Statement

1. Andhra Pradesh	3274
2. Assam	15
3. Bihar	3013
4. Gujarat	1771
5. Haryana	683
6. Himachal Pradesh	285
7. Jammu & Kashmir	9
8. Karnataka	1736
9. Kerala	1189
10. Madhya Pradesh	1134
11. Maharashtra	845
12. Manipur	114
13. Meghalaya	111
14. Nagaland	135
15. Orissa	1317
16. Punjab	796
17. Rajasthan	1970
18. Sikkim	33
19. Tamil Nadu	2331
20. Tripura	126
21. Uttar Pradesh	5415
22. West Bengal	1418
23. A & N Islands	20
24. Arunachal Pradesh	44
25. Chandigarh	47
26. Delhi	380
27. Goa, Daman & Diu	65
28. Lakshadweep	6
29. Mizoram	75
30. Pondicherry	56

Recognition to Four Years Refractory Course from Technical Institute of Tisco by SAIL

3586. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether SAIL is going to recognise 4 years Refractory Course from Technical Institute of TISCO Which has not been recognised by the (i) Ministry of Education and culture, Government of India (ii) Bihar Council of Technical Board

(iii) Indian Council of Technical Board (iv) Indian Institute of Engineering Engineers ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) The four year Refractory Engineering Course of the Technical Institute of TISCO, Jamshedpur, has been recognised SAIL as equivalent to a Diploma in Engineering for internal purpose of promotion to the level of Deputy Manager, in the technical category of posts in the SAIL steel plants. This training course is high standard specially oriented to the use of refractories in the steel plants and is not of general nature. Such specialised courses intended specifically for the steel industry are not generally available in the country.

Schemes for Development of Transport, Communication and Tourism in Lakshadweep

3587. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission had been approached by the Lakshadweep administration with schemes for improvement of transport, communication and large scale development of tourism to help the rural economy and provide markets for local handicrafts ;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission had taken any decision in this regard ; and

(c) the estimated cost and when it will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Lakshadweep Administration have sent their proposals for the Annual Plan 1984-85, which include certain proposals for development for transport, communication and tourism. These have been discussed and those found feasible with reference to the available resources will be reflected in the Annual Plan when finalised.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Incentives to No Industry Districts

3588. SHRI GHULAM MOHD. KHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a special task force has suggested a new scheme of incentives for no industry districts ;

(b) whether Government have taken steps to develop infrastructure including power and communication in the backward districts ; and

(c) if so, the details of such districts in each State and encouragements provided to entrepreneurs there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (c) to (a) Package of incentives for setting up industries in no industry districts has been announced vide Press Note dated 27th April, 1983, copies of which are available in Parliament Library. Government has decided to assist the State Governments for infrastructural development in one or more identified growth centres in each no-industry district. The assistance from the Central Government will be limited to 1/3rd of the total cost of infrastructural development subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 crores per district.

With effect from 1.4.83, the entrepreneurs setting up industries in 'No Industry Districts' are eligible for over-riding priority in grant of Industrial Licencies, Central Investment Subsidy @ 25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs, concessional finance facilities, tax concessions, hire-purchase of machinery for Small Scale Industry, consultancy facilities for technical services, availability of comprehensive range of extension services and support through District Industry Centres, Margin Money Assistance etc.

MRTP/FERA Companies have also been allowed to set up industries in Non-Appendix-I industries not reserved for Small Scale Sector with an export obligation of 30% only in respect of No Industry Districts.

A statement giving list of No Industry District in various States is attached.

Statement

List of districts which have no Large or Medium Scale Industries

1. ASSAM

1. Lakhimpur
2. North Cachar Hills

2. BIHAR

1. Aurangabad
2. Bhojpur
3. Khagaria
4. Nalanda
5. Purnia
6. Saharsa (including newly carved out district of Madhepur)

3. GUJARAT

1. Dangs

4. HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. Chamba
2. Kangra
3. Kinnaur
4. Kulu
5. Lahaul & Spiti

5. JAMMU & KASHMIR

1. Doda
2. Kupwara
3. Ladakh
4. Poonch
5. Pulwama
6. Rajauri
7. Udhampur

6. KARNATAKA

1. Bidar

7. KERALA

1. Wynad
2. Idukki

8. MADHYA PRADESH

1. Balaghat
2. Bhind

3. Chhatarpur
 4. Chhindwara
 5. Damoh
 6. Datia
 7. Dhar
 8. Guna
 9. Jhabua
 10. Mandla
 11. Narsinhpur
 12. Panna
 13. Rajgarh
 14. Seoni
 15. Shivpuri
 16. Sidhi
 17. Surguja
 18. Tikamgarh

9. MANIPUR

1. Manipur (Central)
2. Manipur (East)
3. Manipur (North)
4. Manipur (South)
5. Manipur (West)
6. Tangnoupal.

10. MEGHALAYA

1. East Garo Hills
2. West Garo Hills
3. Jaintia Hills
4. West Khasi Hills

11. NAGALAND

1. Tuensang

12. ORISSA

1. Balasore
2. Bolangir
3. Boudh Khondmals (Phulbani)

13. RAJASTHAN

1. Jaisalmer
2. Sirohi

14. SIKKIM

1. Gangtok
2. Gyalshingh

3. Mangan
 4. Namchi

15. TRIPURA

1. North Tripura
2. South Tripura
3. West Tripura

16. UTTAR PRADESH

1. Banda
2. Chamoli
3. Fatehpur
4. Hamirpur
5. Jalaun
6. Jaunpur
7. Sultanpur
8. Tehri Garhwal
9. Uttar Kashi
10. Pauri Garhwal
11. Kanpur Dehat

17. ANDAMAN NICOBAR ISLANDS

1. Nicobar Islands

18. WEST BENGAL

1. Bankura
2. Cooch Behar
3. Darjeeling
4. Jalpaiguri
5. Malda

19. ARUNACHAL PRADESH

1. Kameng
2. Siang
3. Subansiri
4. Tirap

20. LAKSHADWEEP

1. Lakshadweep

21. MIZORAM

1. Aizawl
2. Lunglez

22. DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

1. Dadra & Nagar Haveli

बिहार में स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के विचाराधीन आवेदन पत्र

3589. श्री डूमर लाल वैठा: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बिहार सरकार द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के कितने आवेदन-पत्र निपटाए जाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास विचाराधीन पड़े हैं; और

(ख) उनके आवेदन-पत्रों के विचाराधीन पड़ने के क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वैकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) और (ख) बिहार सरकार ने अब तक 3,972 मामलों में सत्यापन रिपोर्ट भेजी है जिनमें से 3,495 मामलों पर विचार किया जा चुका है और अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया गया है। शेष 477 मामलों में राज्य सरकार के साथ परामर्श करके विभिन्न स्तरों पर कार्रवाई की जा रही है और कुछ मामलों में सम्बन्धित आवेदक से और आगे स्पष्टीकरण मांगा गया है।

Adequate wages and dearness allowance to Cement Workers

3590. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cement workers have been paid adequate wages and dearness allowance ;

(b) if so, the details of the wages agreed upon recently for all categories of workers ; and

(c) the details of the dearness allowance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) An award of arbitrators in the Industrial dispute between the employees in relation to the Cement Manufacturers' Association and their workmen represented by the Indian

National Cement and Allied Workers' Federation was published in Gazette Extra-Ordinary part 2-Section 3-Sub-Section (ii) dated 20th July, 1983. The award covers various aspects like wages, increment, grades, other service conditions etc. of the cement workers as detailed in the Gazette Notification. The Cement Manufacturers' Association have informed that the arbitration Award has been implemented/is in the process of being implemented by the Cement producers.

"Vishnuprayag Project"

3591. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that when the Uttar Pradesh Government decided to embark upon its most ambitious project construction of the highest dam in Asia at Vishnuprayag—it expected to wipe out a chronic power shortfall in the region and after having spent Rs. 10 crores, a growing awareness has come that it might prove ecologically disastrous and the very feasibility of the project is thus in question; and

(b) if so, who selected the site and what steps are the offing to save the project or whether the project is likely to go the way Silent Valley did ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) and (b) Neither the original Vishnuprayag Hydel Scheme nor the subsequently modified one envisages construction of the highest dam in Asia at Vishnuprayag. The proposal is a run-of-the river Scheme involving construction of diversion barages only.

The original installed capacity of 262 MW is proposed to be augmented in the revised proposal to 480 MW. Projects with much larger capacities are proposed in the same region.

The revised proposal is now under scrutiny.

Identification of Backward Areas in Different States

3592. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have identified backward areas in different States and introduced schemes for the removal of regional disparities ;

(b) if so, the State-wise backward areas indentified and efforts made or proposed to be made to remove regional disparity ;

(c) which areas of Orissa have been identified as backward areas and the schemes under implementation or proposed to be launched to develop those areas ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d) The Government have identified certain areas which are backward for special reasons such as being Hill Areas, Tribal Areas, Drought Prone Areas, Desert Areas, or Industrially Backward Areas or being in the North Eastern Region. The details of the identified backward areas in different States including Orissa, was presented on the table, Placed in the library L.T. 7418/83.

The responsibility for the development of the backward areas within a State is primarily that of the concerned State Government. In the Sixth Plan, all the States including Orissa have taken up a number of special programmes which inter alia include poverty alleviation and infrastructural programmes like the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the National Rural Employment Programme (with a significant employment potential), Minimum Needs Programme, Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes, etc. the benefits of which will flow to the indentified backward areas also.

To supplemsnt the Satates' efforts in these directions, Special Central Assistance has been provided in the Sixth Plan for accelerated development of certain designated backward areas, as follows :

Item	(Rs. crores)
1. Hill Areas (including Western Ghats Development for which the provision made is Rs. 75 crores)	560
2. Tribal Areas	470
3. Drought Prone Areas	175
4. Desert Areas	50
5. North Eastern Region	340
6. Industrially Backward Areas	100

In respect of industrially backward areas, the incentives (investment subsidy and concessional finance) have recently been enlarged and streamlined (pending a decision on the National Committee on Development of Backward Areas Report on Industrial Dispersal). These incentives are provided on a graded basis for different categories of backward areas. As far as Orissa is concerned, the schemes relating to the development of Tribal Areas, Drought Prone Areas and Industrially Backward Areas are in operation.

BHEL'S Collaboration with Japanese Firm

3595. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTA-CHARYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether BHEL is going to manufacture high pressure valves in collaboration with a Japanese firm for the operation of thermal power plants for the first time in India ;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions ; and

(c) whether the agreement with Japan comprises of technical know-how, enabling Indian scientists to produce them indigenously in a short time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) BHEL has submitted a proposal for Government's approval for entering into technical collaboration with a Japanese firm for

manufacture of high pressure valves required for operation of thermal power plants. The proposal will be considered on merits.

Service Rules of All India Agricultural/Veterinary/Dairy Service

3594. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the stage at which service rules of of All India Agricultural/Veterinary/Dairy Services etc., are framed ;

(b) whether the concurrence of all State Governments has been obtained ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) A proposal for constitution of an All India Agricultural Service, as recommended by the National Commission on Agriculture, has been received from the Ministry of Agriculture recently. The question of framing service rules will arise only after the Government have decided to constitute the Service.

Demand of Rs. 500 P.M. Pension from Freedom Fighters

3595. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the demand of Rs. 500/- per month as pension to freedom fighters and eligibility to such pensions for those who had served three months jail term made by the All India Freedom Fighters Organisation at a convention in Madras ;

(b) if so, how much it is going to cost the exchequer ; and

(c) when it is going to be implemented ?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

बैलाडिला लौह अयस्क परियोजना में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों का व्योरा

3596. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बस्तर जिले में बैलाडिया लौह अयस्क परियोजना के यूनिट 5, 14 एवं 11-सी में कुल कितने कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं और उनमें बस्तर जिले के अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा अन्य जातियों के श्रीणी-वार कितने कर्मचारी हैं;

(ख) उक्त परियोजना से प्रभावित उस क्षेत्र के कितने लोगों को किन-किन कार्यों पर नियुक्त किया गया है और यदि उन्हें नियुक्त नहीं किया गया हो, तो सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस परियोजना में मजदूर भी बस्तर जिले के बाहर से आए लोग नियुक्त किए गए हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन. के. पी. साल्वे) : (क) बैलाडिला क्षेत्र की इन दो परियोजनाओं में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या और बस्तर जिले के अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

बैलाडिला-14

	कुल	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति
ग्रुप “ए”	108	—	—
ग्रुप “बी”	167	—	—
	कुल	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति
ग्रुप “सी”	1034	9	65
ग्रुप “डी”	496	84	187

बैलाडिला-5

कुल	अनुसूचित	अनुसूचित
	जाति	जनजाति
ग्रुप "ए"	108	शून्य
ग्रुप "बी"	119	शून्य
ग्रुप "सी"	1025	17
ग्रुप "डी"	905	88
		260

(ख) परियोजना के लिए ली गई भूमि सरकारी वस-भूमि थी और इस परियोजना की स्थापना से स्थानीय व्यक्तियों पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा।

बस्तर जिले के व्यक्तियों को रोजगार के मामले में प्राथमिकता दी गई है।

(ग) जी, हां। चूंकि खनन कार्य अत्यन्त यंत्रीकृत किस्म का है और इसके लिए विशेष दक्षता की आवश्यकता होती है, इसलिए बस्तर जिले के अलावा अन्य स्थानों के श्रमिकों को भी रखा जाता है।

बैलाडिला लौह अयस्क परियोजना

के कारण बस्तर में प्रदूषण

3597. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बस्तर में बैलाडिला लौह अयस्क परियोजना के कारण, उस क्षेत्र की नदियों और नालों का जल प्रदूषित होता जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिए पर्यावरण विभाग द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जाने का विचार है?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) बैलाडिला डिपोजिट संख्या-14 में निस्सारों के उपचार के लिए अपर्याप्त सुविधाएं

हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बस्तर जिले की शांकिनी नदी प्रदूषित हो रही है। लौह-अयस्क की गीली छनाई तथा धुलाई से, धुलाई केन्द्र से बारीक निलम्बित उच्च भार की बजह से पदार्थ किरण डुला नाले में चले जाते हैं जो शांकिनी नदी में मिलता है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड स्थिति से सजग है तथा राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम से निस्सारों के निलम्बित धनों को रोकने के लिए प्रभाविक पुच्छ बांध के निर्माण के लिए कोशिश कर रहा है।

Licences for setting up of industries in Andhra Pradesh

3598. SHRI PASALA PENCHALAIAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to issue licences to set up medium and major industries by the Public or Private Sector in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1983-84 ; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the projects including investment and place ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) During the period April-October, 1983, 107 industrial schemes involving investment (in fixed assets) not exceeding Rs. 5 crores each were registered for Andhra Pradesh with the Directorate General of Technical Development. Besides, 37 letters of intent were granted for setting up of industries in State of Andhra Pradesh, during the same period.

Details, such as, name and address of the undertaking, item of manufacture and capacity, location, etc., of industrial schemes being registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development and the letters of intent granted are being published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter'. Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों का विकास

3599. श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) व्याय सरकार का ध्यान 20 जुलाई, 1983 के "सांघ्य टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित "पहाड़ की किस्मत जगानी है" शीर्षक समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) :

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) पहाड़ी क्षेत्र विकास का एक कार्यक्रम पहले से ही कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। उसके लिए केन्द्र द्वारा विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा रही है। उक्त कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, विशेष आवश्यकताओं और समस्याओं का ध्यान रखने और इस क्षेत्र की क्षमता को विकसित करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के 8 पहाड़ी जिलों के लिए अलग से एक उप-योजना तैयार की गई है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Analysis of Industrial Licence of Top Houses

3600. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has initiated an analysis of industrial licences issued to some top Houses in the last 10 years with a view to find out the stipulations under which they were issued and to what extent these have been met;

(b) whether the Commission selected some 30 Units or so;

(c) if so, which are these units ; and

(d) how long will it take to complete the study ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) During a recent review meeting for the Department of Industrial Development, the Planning Commission suggested that the Department of Industrial Development should undertake an analysis of the licences issued to some top companies in the last 8 to 10 years with a view to finding out what were the stipulations in the licences issued to them in regard to technology development, indigenisation etc. and to compare the progress with the stipulations. The matter is under the consideration of that Department.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Wasteful expenditure in public undertakings

3601. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether as many as 19 public sector Undertakings under his Ministry are incurring huge losses for the past three years; if so, the details thereof ?

(b) the reasons therefor ;

(c) the step taken to improve their financial discipline and issue directions to them to cut down wasteful expenditure on running luxurious guest houses in the Capital, maintenance of fleet of cars and retinue of servants travelling frequently to Delhi and other places ; and

(d) whether with the coming into being of ITDC's Yatri Niwas in New Delhi where the ITDC gives discount on room sales to public sector undertaking, he will consider the early need to wind up all these Guest Houses maintained by these losing undertakings like MAMC and utilise the accommodation in the Yatri Niwas; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) A Statement is attached

giving the names of the Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Industry which have incurred losses for the past three years.

(b) Following are some of the factors which have affected the financial performance of these Public Sector Undertakings to a varying degree :

- (a) Shortage of Power.
- (b) Shortage of raw materials and coal.
- (c) Low/uneven order book position.
- (d) Paucity of working capital.
- (e) Low capacity utilisation due to old obsolete plant and equipment.
- (f) Continuing earlier liabilities of taken over sick units.

(c) and (d) Various steps are being constantly taken to improve the performance of these undertakings which include

gradual renewal and replacement of old plant and machinery on a regular and planned basis, installation of DG Sets to overcome power shortage and urging the State Electricity Boards to give more power, diversification into newer areas of manufacture, adequate provision of funds by Government to meet a working capital requirements to the extent possible and providing assistance in meeting their raw material inputs.

Instructions have been issued from time to time to the public enterprises by the Bureau of Public Enterprises for economy on various items of expenditure including maintenance of Guest Houses and use of staff car etc. The ITDC has since announced a concession upto 25 per cent in respect of those enterprises who work out standing arrangements with the hotels under their charge. The facilities thus made available by ITDC have been brought to the notice of public enterprises by the B.P.E.

Statement

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Losses (—) (Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the undertaking	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (Prov.)
1.	Bharat Leather Corporation Ltd.	30.00	40.81	43.00
2.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	187.13	200.44	213.80
3.	Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.	85.00@	220.00	347.00
4.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	105.62	46.72	1652.00
5.	National Instruments Ltd.	304.41	330.96	199.00
6.	National Bicycle Corporation of India.	49.71@	146.53	273.00
7.	National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	48.45	29.43	20.00
8.	Tannery & Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.	360.33	440.43	549.00

@From 15-10-80 to 31-3-1981.

DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY

S.No.	Name of the undertaking	Loos (—) (before tax) (Rs. in lakhs)		
		1980-81	1981-82 (prov.)	1982-83 (prov.)
1.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	15	38	82
2.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	79	89	89
3.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	856	991	501
4.	Heavy Engg. Corporation Ltd.	5113	2282	3949
5.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engg. Ltd.	57	164	185
6.	Jessop & Co. Ltd.	1165	744	375
7.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	1550	1288	996
8.	Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	42	90	337
9.	Scooter India Ltd.	490	768	498
10.	Triveni Structural Ltd.	353	295	496
11.	Engineering Projects India Ltd.	1144	2295	950

ताजिया और दशहरा त्यौहारों के अवसर पर देश में तनाव

3602. श्री रामलाल राही : (क) क्या सितम्बर 1983 में ताजिया और दशहरे के महत्वपूर्ण त्यौहारों के अवसर पर देश में अत्यधिक तनाव रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उसमें कितने लोगों की जानें गईं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस तनाव को हमेशा के लिए दूर करने हेतु कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) दशहरा और मुहर्रम क्रमशः 16 और 17 अक्टूबर को पड़े। मुख्यतः कुछ समुदायों के लोगों के

भड़काने वाले व्यवहार के कारण इन अवसरों पर कुछ स्थानों पर तनाव हुआ था। मारे गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या के विषय में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

(ग) और (घ) साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्दता के वातावरण को बनाए रखने के लिए आवश्यक एहतियाती उपाय करने हेतु राज्य सरकारों को उचित रूप से सलाह दी जाती है।

"State-wise survey of black bucks population"

3603. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the States where black bucks are living;

(b) whether State-wise survey of the black bucks population has been made in those States; and

(c) if so, the details of the black

bucks population in those States according to the latest survey ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) Black bucks occur in the wild in the following States :

Andhra pradesh

Bihar

Gujarat

Haryana

Karnataka

Madhya Pradesh

Maharashtra

Orissa

Punjab

Rajasthan

Tamil Nadu

Uttar Pradesh

West Bengal

(b) and (c) No systematic census has been conducted in all these States. However, it is estimated that the population of Black Bucks in the country is about 23,000.

Aid to States for Infrastructure

3604. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his ministry has offered aid to States for the development of infrastructure in the 'no industry districts' ;

(b) if so, the names of the States who have availed such development aid ;

(c) the amount earmarked for this programme during 1983-84 financial year ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Realising that one of the impediments towards rapid industrialisation in the backward areas is the absence of infrastructure facilities, Government has decided to assist the State Government to take infrastructural development in one or more identified growth centres

in each no-industry district. The assistance from the Central Government will be limited to 1/3rd of the total cost of infrastructural development subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 crores per district.

(b) to (d) The concerned State Governments have been requested to set up Task Forces to identify growth centres in each no industry district and assess the infrastructure shortcomings in these growth centres and send concrete proposals. The fund for infrastructure assistance is a part of the Central Investment Subsidy Funds and no separate earmarking is necessary.

Trade Relations with Belgium

3605. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Governments attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Indians told to use Belgium as springboards" appearing in the Telegraph, Calcutta dated 10 November, 1983 ;

(b) the reaction of Government to the invitation by Belgium to use Belgium as springboard for reaching other countries of Europe ; and

(c) if so, the total number of areas of industrial operation or collaboration so far offered by that country and the number and particulars of the applicants who have been given approval to such collaboration in 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In keeping with the general policy of promoting exports, and suggestion which will improve India's exports to other countries, particularly EEC countries, is welcome.

(a) During 1982, 590 proposals for foreign collaborations were approved by Government. Out of this, the number of foreign collaborations approved with Belgian firms was 4. Details of all approved foreign collaboration showing the names of Indian and Foreign firms, item of manufacture,

and nature of collaboration 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.

Proposal to send a delegation to Europe to Study rock salt mining

3606. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to send a delegation to Europe to study the rock salt mining ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which the delegates propose to visit ; and

(a) the details of the programme of Government in providing training to the engineers to learn latest technology in rock salt mining ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) A delegation has already visited Austria, Switzerland, France and West Germany in the month of November, 1983 to study rock salt mining in those countries.

(c) The nature of collaboration and

training, if necessary will be known only after the final Project Report is available.

Payment to victims of Police Firing at Rangat Bazar A & N Islands

3607. SHRI BABURAO PRANJPE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 594 on 27 July, 1983 regarding ex-gratia payment to the victims of police firing of Rangat Bazar, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and state the particulars and addresses of the victims of police firing on 28, January 1983 at Rangat Bazar, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and reasons of payment not being made of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : A statement giving list of victims of the police firing at Rangat on 28.1.1983 is attached.

The A & N Adminstration have inforced that payment in respect of persons listed at S. Nos. (1) to (35) had already been made, while an amount of Rs 38,000/- has been drawn and is being sent to the Tehsildar, Rangat, for disbursal to the remaining 19 persons. This has taken some time as the genuiness of their claims for relief had to be verified.

Statement

S.No.	Name	Remarks
1.	Shri Nirmal Hazara S/o Srisevan Hazara, Janakpur.	
2.	Shri Prabash Roy, Nimbatala.	
3.	Smt. Santhya Mistry, Bishnupur.	
4.	Smt. Santhaday, Kaushalya Nagar.	
5.	Shri Pradeep Kumar Roy S/o A.K. Roy, Billiground.	
6.	Shri Sujit Kumar Poddar S/o S. poddar Rampur	
7.	Kumari Salutha D/o S.R. Dey. Shamkund.	

S.No.	Name	Remarks
8.	Shri S.K. Muthu, S/o Esak Mathu, Kampur.	
9.	Shri Madhu Pandian S/o Veeraswamy, Rampur.	
10.	Shri Appachan S/o Joseph, Rangat.	
11.	Shri R. Ganesh, Rampur.	
12.	Shri Krishna, Bakultala.	
13.	Smt. Gourdasi Malick, Bakultala.	
14.	Shri Ramamidas S/o R. Kanta Das, Bakultala.	
15.	Shri Niranjan Roy S/o Devan Roy, Parnasalla.	
16.	Shri B.C. Haldar S/o Mahadra Haldar, Sabari.	
17.	Shri Abdul Haq, Rangat.	
18.	Smt. Norul Haq, Rangat.	
19.	Shri Triven Pandey, Bakultala No. 10.	
20.	Shri Sri Nivasa Parumal S/o Perumal, Rangat.	
21.	Shri A. Farroqi Dy. SP.	
22.	Smt. Parul Rani Chowdury W/o D. Roy Chowdury.	
23.	Shri Jaladhar Mondal F/o Amal Mondal.	Paid Rs. 10,000/-
24.	Shri Biran Mallick F/o Bishnupal Mallick.	Paid Rs. 10,000/- } in respect of the two*
25.	Shri Muniya Swamy S/o Ramu, Rangat.	
26.	Shri Naganathan S/o Nagan, Rampur.	
27.	Shri Pradyut Kumar Roy S/o N. Roy, Rangat.	
28.	Shri Ramdas Tiwari S/o Rajaram Tiwari, ASI Kadamtala.	
29.	Shri Chandra Sekhar S/o Ramprasad, Rangat.	

S.No.	Name	Remarks
30.	Shri Amarus Kujar S/o Paulus Kujar, Rangat.	
31.	Shri Basantha Haldar, Rangat.	
32.	Shri Faithful S/o Lorence, Kadamtala.	
33.	Shri Annamalai S/o Muthu, Ramnagar.	
34.	Shri Santosh Sona S/o Kulinar Sona, S. Pur.	
35.	Shri A.P. Singh, S/o Late Raja Deo,	Paid Rs. 500/- as he was not actually injured in the police firing.
36.	Shri S.N. Raju, Bakultala.	
37.	Shri P.S. Roy, Sabari.	
38.	Kumari Sabita Dey D/o Shri S.K. Dey, Shyamkund.	
39.	Kumari Anjali, Parnasala.	
40.	Shri S.S. Samadar S/o Late P.N. Samadar, Rangat	
41.	Shri Jagmohan Tirkey, S/o S.C. Tirkey, Bakultala.	
42.	Shri Robin Haldar, Vishnupur.	
43.	Shri Nanda Roy, Sabari.	
44.	Shri Manoranjan Hazara S/o Debar Hazara, Janakpur.	
45.	Shri Ramcharan Takadhar, Nimbutala	
46.	Shri Dhiren Sil S/o Naren Sil, Rampur.	
47.	Shri Balasanjivi, Rangat.	
48.	Shri R.N. Yadav (Police) Rangat.	
49.	Shri Sashidharan (Police) S/o Ganga-dharan, Mayabunder.	
50.	Shri Sivan Kutty Nair (Police), Mayabunder.	
51.	Shri P.C. Reddy (Police), Mayabunder.	
52.	Shri N. Hari Das (Police), Mayabunder.	
53.	Shri D.S. Pandit, ACM, Mayabunder.	
54.	Shri M. Sayeed Mohd. S/o K.S. Nagurganj, Kadamtala.	

*Students who died in the firing

उत्पादित वस्तुओं के समान वितरण के लिए की गई कार्यवाही

3608. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कुल राष्ट्रीय आय में क्या अन्तर आया है;

(ख) कितनी प्रतिशत उत्पादित वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का उपयोग कितने प्रतिशत व्यक्तित्व कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कुल उत्पादित वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का बटवारा निम्नलिखित है—

नीचे दी 50 प्रतिशत जनता को उत्पादन से कुल राष्ट्रीय आय का 29 प्रतिशत प्राप्त हो रहा है;

बीच की 20 प्रतिशत जनता को उत्पादन से कुल राष्ट्रीय आय का 19 प्रतिशत प्राप्त हो रहा है;

ऊपर की 30 प्रतिशत जनता को उत्पादन से कुल राष्ट्रीय आय का 52 प्रतिशत प्राप्त हो रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सभी व्यक्तियों में इसके समान वितरण के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चह्वाण) : (क) केन्द्रीय सांख्यकीय संगठन द्वारा फरवरी, 1983 में जारी किए गए राष्ट्रीय आय, बचत, उपभोग व्यय एवं पूँजी निर्माण सम्बन्धी शीघ्र सूचकों कां 1981-82 के अनुसार वर्ष 1979-80 से 1981-82 तक की अवधि के राष्ट्रीय आय का अनुमान इस प्रकार है—

वर्ष	1970-71 के भावों के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय आय (करोड़ रुपए)	पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में वृद्धि (%)
1979-80	43922	
1980-81	47490	8.1
1981-82	49887	5.0

वर्ष 1982-83 के अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) और (ग) अधिकाधिक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों
की खुशहाली के लिए सम्मेलन]

3609. श्री हेमचतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांडीचेरी और भारत के दक्षिणी राज्यों का सम्मेलन त्रिवेन्द्रम में दो दिन तक हुआ था;

(ख) इस सम्मेलन ने अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों की खुशहाली के लिये केन्द्र सरकार से क्या सिफारिशें की थीं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन सिफारिशों को मान लिया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लाल्कर) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान।

(ख) सम्मेलन में को मई सिफारिशें संलग्न विवरण में दी गई हैं।

(ग) और (घ) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विकास के लिए नीति

तथा योजना को ध्यान में रखकर सरकार द्वारा अधिकतर इन सिफारिशों को—(1) (क) अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए विशेष कम्पोनेट योजना और (ख) राज्यों तथा केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों की जनजाति उप-योजनाओं, (2) इनके लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता और (3) अनुसूचित जाति विकास निगमों के जरिए अपनाया जा रहा है। परन्तु सरकार विशेष कम्पोनेट योजनाओं तथा जनजाति उप-योजनाओं में सुधार लाने और उनके प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता के प्रति सजग है।

विवरण

दक्षिण राज्यों और संघशाक्ति क्षेत्र की अनुसूचित जातियाँ/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के प्रभारी मंत्रियों और बरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के सम्मेलन के निष्कर्ष और सिफारिशें।

(1) विशेष कम्पोनेट योजना की संकल्पना तैयार करते समय यह परिकल्पना की गई थी कि राज्यों के अतिरिक्त केन्द्र में भारत सरकार की भी एक विशेष कम्पोनेट योजना होनी चाहिए। इसे अभी कार्यरूप नहीं दिया गया है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के प्रावधानों को एक साथ नहीं मिलाया गया है। अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के कार्य बहुत अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हैं विशेषरूप से भारत सरकार के उपकरणों और अन्य स्थानों में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के युवकों को खपाने के लिए उनके प्रशिक्षण जैसे क्षेत्रों में। भारत सरकार से अनुरोध किया जाए कि वे विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के बजटों में से देश की अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति जन-संख्या के अनुपात में 15% और $7\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत धनराशि निर्धारित करके अपनी विशेष कम्पोनेट और जनजाति उप-योजना बनाएं और इस प्रकार राज्य सरकारों के प्रयास में सहायता की जा सकती है।

(2) अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता के आवंटन के लिए मानक तदर्थ होते हैं और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों तथा अनुसूचित जातियों की समस्याओं पर उचित विचार करके वास्तव में इनमें संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए। चूंकि शिक्षा अस्पृश्यता उन्मूलन और विकास प्रक्रिया तेज करने के लिए एक निर्णायक निवेश है, इसलिए शिक्षा तथा मानव साधन विकास के क्षेत्र में प्रयास विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता के आवंटन के लिए एक मानदण्ड होना चाहिए।

(3) विशेष कम्पोनेट योजना और जनजाति उप-योजना सम्बन्धी कार्यवाई पहले शुरू की जानी चाहिए और इन पर योजना आयोग में राज्यों की वार्षिक योजनाओं के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया जाना चाहिए और अंतिस रूप दिया जाना चाहिए।

(4) अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए कार्यक्रमों से कमजोर वर्गों को लाभ नहीं हुआ है, जैसी परिकल्पना की गई थी। इनका एक कारण विकास आधार की कमी है। परिसम्पत्तियों का आभाव एक दूसरा बड़ा कारण है। परिसम्पत्ति की स्थिति सुधारने के लिए भूमि सुधारों के अन्तर्गत शीघ्र उपाय किए जाने चाहिए। अपर्याप्त परिणामों का दूसरा कारण समाज के कुछ वर्गों का विकास करने में कठिनाई है। अनुसूचित जातियों के विकास के अन्तर्गत समस्या देश में समग्र विकास से सम्बन्धित है। अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए कार्यक्रम बनाते समय इन पहलुओं पर उचित विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

(5) योजनाओं की प्रस्पर व्याप्ति और एजेंसियों की अधिकता के साथ-साथ समन्वय तथा एकीकरण की कमी वांछित परिणाम सीधे कार्यान्वयन के मार्ग में बाधा है और एक समाकलित नीति बनाने के लिए समस्तर के

सम्पर्कों में सुधार करके विभागीकरण को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए।

(6) राज्य स्तर पर बनाई गई योजनाएं प्रायः लक्ष्य वर्गों से असंगत पायी जाती हैं। उच्च स्तर पर योजनाओं को बनाने का मोह खत्म किया जाना चाहिए। योजनाएं क्षेत्र स्तर पर बनाई जानी चाहिए और कार्यान्वयन की दृष्टि से संगत होनी चाहिए तथा लाभ प्राप्त करने वाले वर्गों के लिए वास्तव में लाभकार होनी चाहिए।

(7) भारत सरकार विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के माध्यम से भिन्न-भिन्न प्रतिमानों पर राज्यों को सहायता प्रदान करती है। ग्रामीण गरीबों, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार के स्तर पर विभिन्न एजेंसियों द्वारा कुछ समानता तथा समन्वय रखा जाना चाहिए।

(8) 1950 और 1960 से 1969 तक के सामुदायिक विकास आंदोलन के बाद समेकित विकास कार्य के लिए ब्लाक उपयुक्त प्रबंध ढांचे नहीं रहे हैं। ब्लाक प्रबंध को सुदृढ़ बनाया जाना चाहिए और ग्रामीण गरीबों, विशेष रूप से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए योजनाएं शुरू करने के लिए उसे प्रबंध प्रणाली का केन्द्रीय विन्दु बनाया जाना चाहिए।

(9) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आर्थिक विकास कार्यक्रमों के सफल कार्यान्वयन के लिए क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर प्रशिक्षित विस्तार श्रमिकों की उपलब्धता बहुत अधिक अनिवार्य है। इस पहलू पर अधिक बल दिया जाना चाहिए।

(10) कृषि के “प्रशिक्षण और दौरा कार्यक्रम” के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कुछ ऐसे किसानों का पता लगाना बांधनीय है जो ठेके पर कार्य करते हैं ताकि उनके

सामाजिक स्तर और आर्थिक स्थिति को सुदृढ़ किया जा सके। इस संबंध में राज्य सरकारें निदेश दे सकती हैं।

(11) एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित कर रहे जिला ग्रामीण विकास अभियानों और एकीकृत जनजातीय विकास परियोजनाओं के बीच कोई सामंजस्य नहीं है। भारत सरकार के संबंधित दो मंत्रालयों के अंतर्गत समन्वय करने के लिये कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए।

(12) विशेष कम्पोनेंट योजना के लिये एक सही प्रतिशत बनाए रखना कठिन है क्योंकि वार्षिक योजना का एक प्रतिशत सामान्य जनसंख्या से अनुसूचित जाति जनसंख्या के प्रतिशत पर आधारित है। यह व्यय के अविभाज्य क्षेत्र जैसे विद्युत विकास अथवा सिंचाई में निवेश के कारण हैं जो मुख्यतः राज्य की वार्षिक योजनाओं में वृद्धि करने में अंशादान देते हैं। गैर विभाज्य क्षेत्रों का परोक्ष लाभ अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को दिया जा सकता है परन्तु यह सीमित ढंग से ही किया जा सकता है। इस प्रकार प्रतिशत पर आग्रह जोर देना एक गलत नीति है और उपयोग पर बल दिया जाना चाहिए।

(13) जनजातीय क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त कच्ची सामग्री, वन उत्पादन खनिज आदि पर एक उपकर लगाकर अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए निधियों की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए विचार किया जा सकता है।

(14) भारत सरकार की सहायता से अनुसूचित जाति विकास निगम द्वारा कार्यान्वित सीमान्त धन योजना काफी हद तक बैंकों पर निर्भर है। सीमान्त धन के प्रति बैंकों का कोई आकर्षण नहीं है क्योंकि धनराशि कम है और बैंकों पर वसूली का उत्तरदायित्व है। इसलिए यह योजना पर्याप्त संस्थागत वित्त प्राप्त

करने के काबिल नहीं है। योजना को और अधिक आकर्षक बनाने के लिए एक सहायता अंशदान अधिक सहायक होगा।

(15) जहां तक कमजोर वर्गों जैसे अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को ऋण देने का सम्बन्ध है, वैकंकों के राष्ट्रीकरण का उद्देश्य प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सका है। इस प्रकार वैकंक ऋण देने में अब भी आनाकानी करते हैं और योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन को बहुत कठिन बना देते हैं। यद्यपि भारत सरकार के दिशा निर्देश उच्च स्तर पर स्वीकार किए जाते हैं तथापि निम्न स्तरों पर दिशानिर्देशों का पूरी तरह पालन नहीं किया जाता है।

(16) अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों को देय लाभ भूठे जाति प्रमाण-पत्र की सहायता से प्राप्त: दूसरे लोग ले जाते हैं। यह एक राष्ट्रीय प्रवृत्ति है। अभियुक्त पर प्रमाण का बोझा डालने के एक विधायन के बारे में विचार किया जा सकता है। केवल कड़े दण्ड से ही ज्ञूठे प्रमाण पत्रों की घटना में कमी हो सकती है।

(17) विभिन्न स्रोतों से निधियां प्राप्त कर सकने वाले और राज्य नियम के लिए एक शिखर अभिकरण के रूप में कार्य करने वाले एक राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के नियम के बारे में सरकार द्वारा सोचा जा सकता है।

(18) मानव संसाधन विकास और अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लाभान्वित व्यक्तियों को समाविष्ट करने की क्षमता में सुधार निश्चित कार्यक्रमों के द्वारा किया जा सकता है।

(19) अस्पृश्यता प्रत्यक्ष रूप में बहुत कम विद्यमान है परन्तु सामाजिक मेदभाव और जीवन स्थिरता के कुछ जटिल रूपों में व्याप्त हैं। नागरिक अधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत

अधिकांश मामलों में अभियोजन के बाद दोषसिद्धि नहीं होती हैं। पुलिस ने अधिकांश समझौते करवायें हैं। इन तरीकों से सामाजिक व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन नहीं किया जा सकता। अभियोजन उपायों का प्रभाव अभियोजन द्वारा उत्पीड़ित करना रहा है और इस प्रकार इसका हितकारी प्रभाव होता है। अपराधी का दोषसिद्धि सम्भव नहीं हुई है।

(20) छूआँचूत अपराधों के लिए विशेष न्यायालयों पर सभी अन्य अपराधों से निपटने के लिए शक्तियां दी जा सकती हैं।

(21) चूंकि छूआँचूत व्यवसायों से सहवद्ध हैं अतः अस्वच्छ व्यवसायों में उच्च वेतनमान देकर और सुविधाओं को बढ़ाकर, इन्हें और अधिक आकर्षित बनाया जाय। इससे अन्य समुदायों के लोग भी इन व्यवसायों में आ सकते हैं।

(22) इस बात पर भी विचार किया जा सकता है कि क्या वर्तमान कानूनों जो सिद्धोषी पर जोर देते हैं को संशोधित करके छूआँचूत अपराधों के अंतर्गत आदतन अपराधियों के लिए पुलिस द्वारा हिस्ट्री-सीट खोली जा सकती है।

(23) अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को अग्नेय-स्त्र देना विलकुल उचित नहीं होगा क्योंकि इसका यह अर्थ होगा कि सरकार और संविधान असफल हो गए हैं। यह अहिंसा की मूलधारणा के विरुद्ध है और कानून में अविश्वास उत्पन्न करता है। अनुसूचित जातियों का संरक्षण वर्तमान कानूनों से हो सकता है और असफलता मुख्यतः उन अधिकारियों की बेईमानी के कारण है जिन्हें अनुसूचित जातियों के संरक्षण का कार्य सींपा गया है।

(24) छूआँचूत स्वयं अनुसूचित जातियों द्वारा भी बरती जाती है। अनुसूचित जनजाति के मामले में ऐसा नहीं पाया जाता है। यह अतीत

की धरोहर है और इसे केवल सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास द्वारा ही दूर किया जा सकता है।

(25) भारत सरकार को प्राथमिक और मैट्रिक पूर्व अध्ययन के लिए भी अपनी सहायता देनी चाहिए क्योंकि सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास में यह वास्तविक कार्य होगा। इस क्षेत्र में राज्य सरकार के प्रयत्न ही काफी नहीं होंगे।

(26) अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की साक्षरता की दर में वृद्धि सामान्य जनसंख्या की साक्षरता की दर में हुई वृद्धि के बराबर नहीं है, यहां तक कि उन राज्यों में जहां अधिक नामांकन हुआ है। एक मूल्य कारण, बीच में अध्ययन छोड़ने वालों की अधिक प्रतिशतता और प्रीढ़ शिक्षा के तहत उपायों की अपर्याप्तता है। प्रीढ़ शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहन देकर अधिक आर्कषिक बनाया जाना चाहिए। बीच में अध्ययन छोड़ने वालों के प्रतिशत को कम करने के लिए इस बात पर विचार किया जा सकता है कि क्या मैट्रिक पूर्व शिक्षाकों सर्वव्यापक और आवश्यक बनाया जा सकता है कि जैसा कि संविधान में व्यवस्था है। अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कुशाग्र वृद्धि वाले छात्रों को प्रोत्साहन देकर उन्हें शेष जनसंख्या के साथ समान आधार पर मुकाबला करने के लिए उत्साहित किया जाय। अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए स्तर को घटाना अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सम्पूर्ण विकास के लिए काफी नहीं है।

(27) सामाजिक एकीकरण के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए विशिष्ट स्कूल और छात्रवास खोलना बांधनीय नहीं होगा क्योंकि सहमित्रण द्वारा सामाजिक एकीकरण आवश्यक है। अनुसूचित

जातियां और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए स्वापित संस्थानों में अन्य समुदायों के छात्रों को भर्ती करने की प्रथा को जारी रखा जाना चाहिए।

(28) हाल में कीमतों में असामान्य वृद्धि को देखते हुए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियों के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित 12,000 रु की आय सीमा को बढ़ाकर 15,000 रु कर दिया जाना चाहिए।

(29) भारत सरकार को कन्याओं के छात्रावासों के निर्माण में इस समय की जा रही सहायता के अतिरिक्त लड़कों के छात्रावासों के निर्माण में सहायता करनी चाहिए।

(30) भारत सरकार को आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में अधिक क्वाटरों के निर्माण में सहायता करनी चाहिए और ऐसे भवनों के रख रखाव में सहायता करनी चाहिए जो पुराने हैं और जिनके रखरखाव में भारी लागत की जरूरत है।

(31) अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सभी उपक्रमाकार्यक्रमों के लिए निर्णायिक निवेश और सक्षम कार्मिक जरूरी हैं। ऐसे लोगों का धता लगाने और उनको क्षेत्र में रखने के सभी प्रबास किए जाने चाहिए।

(32) आदिवासियों को टोकरियां और चटाईयां बनाने के लिए बांस निशुल्क उपलब्ध कराए जाने चाहिए अथवा कम से कम उस दर पर दिए जाएं जिस दर पर यह कागज मिलों को दिए जाते हैं जो वाणिज्यिक संगठन हैं।

(33) अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कार्यक्रमों के प्रभारी मंत्रियों और विरिष्ट अधिकारियों का वार्षिक सम्मेलन प्रति वर्ष किसी राज्य में आयोजित किया जाना चाहिए।

(34) अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन-

जातियों के कल्याण और विकास से सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के बीच पारस्परिक कार्य और आपसी सहयोग होना चाहिए। विकासात्मक और सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों का आदान-प्रदान शुरू किया जाना चाहिए।

लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर

उठाने का लक्ष्य

3610. श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने के लिए सरकार ने 1982-83 के दौरान राज्यवार क्या लक्ष्य रखे थे;

(ख) सरकार को उसमें कितनी सफलता मिली है; और

(ग) यदि कोई सफलता नहीं मिली है, तो उसके सविस्तार क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस. बी. चव्हाण) : (क) ऐसा कोई राज्यवार लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Study Group for 'Flat Screen' Type of Colour TV

3611. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Study Group was set up by Government for studying the feasibility of going in for a 'flat screen' type of colour TV technology ;

(b) if so, whether some units have come forward to have letters of intent for setting up TV picture tube plants ;

(c) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government ; and

(d) what would be the approximately practice of this colour TV ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No unit has applied for a Letter of Intent to set up a Flat Screen TV Picture Tube Plant.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों पर अत्याचार

3612. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में किन-किन राज्यों ने धोषणा की है कि यदि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों का कोई व्यक्ति मारा जाता है तो उसके आश्रितों को सहायता दी जाएगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : आन्ध्र प्रदेश, विहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल ने अपराधों से पीड़ित अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों के लिए राहत/मुआवजा देने की एक स्थायी योजना बनाई है।

Units Manufacturing Various Vehicles

3613. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he will lay on the Table a statement showing the particulars of units to whom licences had been issued for the manufacture of mopeds, scooters, motor-cycles, other two-wheeler vehicles in much demand ; their licensed capacity and which of them have applied for grant of letters of intent for expansion also the stage at which the matter stands ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to issue licences to more units for the manufacture of two wheelers in which there is a flourishing black-market and break the monopoly of some manufacturers who are exploiting the needy users ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Approval has been granted for establishment of production capacity for 3.3 million motomriesed 2-wheelers per annum against a projected demand of 2 million by 1989-90.

Statement

List of existing/approval manufacturers of two wheelers with their licensed capacities

Sl.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Product	Capacity Licensed	Capacity for which L.I. issued.			Substantial Expansion applied for & under consideration
				From	To	7	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Automobile Products of India Ltd., Bombay.	Scooter	48,000	—	—	—	
2.	Bajaj Auto Ltd. Puna.	Scooter.	1,60,000	3,00,000	—	—	
3.	Scooters India Ltd.	Scooter.	1,00,000	—	—	—	
		Mopeds.	50,000	—	—	—	
4.	Maharashtra Scooters, Satara.	Scooter.	30,000	—	—	—	
5.	Andhra Pradesh Scooters, Hyderabad.	Scooter.	60,000	—	—	—	
		Mopeds.	1,00,000	1,00,000	—	—	
6.	Kelvinator of India, Alwar.	Scooter.	24,000	—	24,000	1,00,000	
		Mopeds.	—	1,00,000	—	—	
7.	Karnataka Scooters Ltd.	Scooter.	24,000	—	24,000	60,000	
8.	Gujarat Small Industries, Corp. (Girnar).	Scooter.	24,000	—	76,000	—	
9.	Kerala State Engineer, Trivendrum.	Scooter.	24,000	—	—	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. Bharat Electricals, Kanpur.	Scooter.	15,000	—	—	—	—
11. Karnwati Auto P. Ltd. Ahmedabad.	Scooter.	15,000	—	—	—	—
12. U.P. Scooters Ltd., Lucknow.	Scooter.	24,000	—	—	—	—
13. Punjab Scooters Ltd., Chandigarh.	Scooter.	24,000	—	—	—	—
14. Bihar State Industrial Dev. Corpn., Patna.	Scooter.	30,000	—	—	—	—
15. West Bengal State Industrial Dev. Corpn., Calcutta.	Scooter.	30,000	—	—	—	—
16. Kerala State Industrial Dev. Corpn., Trivendrum.	Scooter.	24,000	—	—	—	—
17. J & K State Industrial Dev. Corpn., Jammu Tawi.	Scooter.	12,000	—	—	—	—
18. Laxman Swaroop Aggarwal.	Scooter.	24,000	—	—	—	—
19. Enfield India Ltd., Madras.	Motorcycles	30,000	—	—	—	—
	Motor axles &	—	—	—	—	—
	Mopeds.	90,000	—	—	—	—
20. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad.	M/Cycles/ Scooters.	48,000 (upto 100 cc)	1,50,000	—	—	—
21. Ideal Jawa, Mysore.	Motor Cycles	42,000	—	42,000	92,000	—
	Mini-M/cycles.	—	—	—	—	—
	Mopeds.	30,000	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Mopeds India.	Mopeds.	30,000	—	—	—
23.	Kinetic Engg. Pune.	(i) Mopeds	24,000	—	—	—
		(ii) M/cycles.	—	75,000	—	—
		(iii) Scooters & 3-wheelers	—	1,50,000	24,000	24,000
				—	1,00,000	1,00,000 Scooters
24.	Majestic Auto Ltd.,	(i) Mopeds.	1,00,000	—	1,00,000	3,00,000
		(ii) 2-wheeler Motor Cycles.	—	2,00,000	—	—
25.	Sound Zweirad.	Mopeds.	15,000	—	—	—
26.	S.P. Engg. Products, Calcutta.	Mopeds.	50,000	—	—	—
27.	Kirloskar Ghatge. Kolhapur.	Mopeds.	24,000	—	—	—
28.	Atlas Auto Cycles.	Mopeds.	50,000	—	—	—
29.	Tamil Nadu Mopeds.	Mopeds.	20,000	—	—	—
30.	Raman Engg., Bombay.	Mopeds.	24,000	—	—	—
31.	ELGI Equipment (P)Ltd., Coimbatore.	Mopeds.	10,000	—	—	—
32.	Sundarm Clayton.	Mopeds.	60,000	—	—	—
33.	Electromobiles Ltd., Bangalore.	Electric 3-wheelers.	25,000	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34. Shri Harish Jain, New Delhi.	Mopeds.	—	50,000	—	—	—
35. Lohia Machines, Kanpur.	Mopeds/ Scooters	1,00,000	—	—	—	4,00,000
36. Chamundi Mopeds, Bangalore.	Mopeds.	—	1,00,000	1,00,000	—	—
37. R.C. Oswal, Ludhiana.	Mopeds.	—	1,00,000	—	—	—
38. Scooters, Kerala.	Mopeds.	50,000	—	—	—	—
39. Indian Motorcycles P. Ltd., Madras.	Mopeds & Motorcycles.	2,00,000	—	—	—	—
40. Balraj Aggarwal, Karnal.	Mopeds.	—	1,00,000	—	—	—
41. India Automotive, Jamshedpur.	Mopeds.	24,000	—	—	—	—

Compensation in the Event of Death and Loss to the Victims of Communal Riots

3614. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to increase the compensation to be given in the event of death and loss to the victims of communal riots ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) Financial assistance is provided by the State Government concerned depending on the nature of each case.

"Schemes to safeguard the environment of Kashmir Valley"

3615. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state which Centre sponsored schemes have been or being taken up to safeguard the environment of Kashmir valley to save it from any pollution and other hazards in order to make it more ideal place for tourists from all over the world ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : The Dachigam National Park and Wildlife Sanctuaries of Overa, Ramnagar, Mansar, Nandini and Hukersre are covered under the centrally sponsored scheme for Development of

National Parks and Sanctuaries. The Centre has also funded a number of projects for research studies relating to pollution control in the Dal Lake and other high altitude water bodies as also eco-development camps involving university students.

Minimum Wage of Steel Workers

3616. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the minimum wage of steel workers and the price index for the last two plan periods with year-wise break-up ;

(b) real wage of steel workers (lowest category) keeping 1960 as 100 till 1 October, 1983 ;

(c) increase in the price of steel for the same period with the year-wise break-up ;

(d) percentage of the wage in the price of steel ; and

(e) whether the increase in the real wage of the steel workers, is less as compared with that of the coal workers and the price of steel; if so, facts in details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Information is contained in the statement.

(c) to (e) Information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Minimum wage of Steel Workers during 1969 to 1983.

Year	All India Consumer Price Index for INDUSTRIAL WORKERS Base 1960=100	Minimum Wage Rs.	Real Wage Keeping Base 1960=100
1	2	3	4
1960	100	75	75
1961	104	75	72.10
1962	107	75	70.10
		95 (Revised w.e.f. 1.7.1962)	88.80

1	2	3	4
1963	110	95	86.40
1964	125	100	80
1965	137	100	
		135.50 (Revised w.e.f. 1.4.1965)	98.80
1966	151	149	98.70
1967	172	167	97.70
1968	177	171.50	96.90
1969	175	203	116
1970	184	212	115.20
		241.30 (Revised w.e.f. 1.9.70)	131.10
1971	190	249.10	131.10
1972	202	264.70	131
1973	236	308.90	130.90
1974	304	397.30	131.70
		407.30 (Revised w.e.f. 1.9.74)	134
1975	321	429.60	133.80
1976	296	397.10	134.20
1977	321	429.60	133.80
1978	329	440	133.70
		507.60 (Revised w.e.f. 1.9.78)	154.30
1979	350	534.90	152.80
1980	390	586.90	150.50
1981	441	653.20	148.10
1982	474	696.10	146.90
		787.10 (Revised w.e.f. 1.9.1982)	166.10
Oct. 1983	558	896.30	160.60

Industrialisation of backward areas of Orissa

3617. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up medium and major industries in economically backward areas of Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the places selected and the details of the industries to be set up there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The detailed industrial planning of specified districts remains the primary responsibility of the State Government though Central Government have always supplemented such efforts through various fiscal financial initiatives and programmes. Besides Central Government are constantly aware of the need to use policy instruments such as licensing, location of public enterprises etc. to help reduce regional imbalances in development.

Recently the Government have announced a new set of incentives/concessions for setting up of industries in backward areas vide Press Note No. 4/1/81-BAD (Vol. III) dated 27.4.1983 (copy available in the Parliament Library). Under the scheme backward areas of the country have been divided into three categories viz. Category 'A', 'B', & 'C' with graded subsidies. The composition of backward areas of Orissa is as follows :

CATEGORY 'A'

1. Balasore
2. Bolangir
3. Boudh Khondmals (Phulbani)

CATTGORY 'B'

1. Kalahandi
2. Mayurbhanj
3. Dhenkanal

4. Keonjhar

5. Koraput

CATEGORY 'C' NIL

The Central Investment Subsidy for the above three categories will be 25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs, 15% subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs and 10% subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs respectively. The rate of subsidy has been enhanced by 5% in respect of nucleus plants to be set up in Category 'B' and 'C' Districts.

Development of Rock Salt Mines in H.P.

3618. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an expert team has left for Europe to study the development of rock salt mines with a view to establishing salt based industries in Mandi District of Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries visited by the team ;

(c) the findings ; and

(d) whether the work for extracting rock salt is likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A team has already visited Austria, Switzerland, France and West Germany in November, 1983 to study rock salt mining in those countries.

(c) and (d) The final report of the team has not yet been received.

No Industry Districts in Gujarat

3619. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are no-Industry districts in Gujarat as yet ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether representations have been received in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Dangs District in Gujarat has been identified as 'No Industry District'.

(c) and (d) Representations were received for inclusion of a few districts have one medium or large industry. As the concept of 'No Industry Districts' is to identify such districts as have no large or medium Scale Industries, the proposals were not agreed to.

Insurance of INSAT-1B

3620. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of INSAT-1B involved ;

(b) whether it has been insured, if so, by which Company and country ;

(c) the amount of the insurance ; and

(d) how it is functioning and the utility of the INSAT-1B ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The cost of INSAT-1B is about Rs. 48.67 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Insurance covers for INSAT-1B have been obtained from the New India Assurance Company, a subsidiary of the General Insurance Corporation of India.

(c) The following insurance covers were obtained for INSAT-1B :

—a Pre-launch insurance cover for US \$ 23 million ;

—a launch Liability cover for US \$ 500 million ; and

—a Launch All Risks cover covering launch through 180 days after launch in the amount of US \$ 83.66 million for total as well as partial losses and an additional US \$ 2 million for total loss only.

(d) The INSAT-1B satellite is operational since 15th October and is operating satisfactorily. All its four service functions are in operational use. The INSAT-1 System is designed to significantly enhance, both qualitatively as well as quantitatively, over national facilities for long-distance telecommunications, mass communications and meteology :

बिहार में गलत व्यक्तियों को स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी होने के प्रमाण-पत्र बना

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को अनेक स्त्रों से बिहार के ऐसे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की सूचियां प्राप्त हुई हैं जिन्होंने गलत व्यक्तियों को, उनसे बहुत अधिक धन लेकर, स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी होने के प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किए हैं और उनमें से अनेक व्यक्तियों को अब स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी सम्मान पेंशन मिल रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) ऐसे अपराधियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वैकाश-सुब्बर्या) : (क) से (ग) समय-समय पर शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि बिहार में कुछ स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी प्रमाणकर्ता बड़ी संख्या में व्यक्तियों को अन्धाधुन्ध प्रमाण-पत्र जारी कर रहे हैं ताकि वे स्वतन्त्रता सेनिक सम्मान पेंशन के लिए दावे प्रस्तुत करने में समर्थ हो सकें। कुछ मामलों में जिनमें शिकायतें सही पायी गई हैं, उनके प्रमाण-पत्रों को स्वीकार न करने का निर्णय किया गया

है। कुछ अन्य प्रमाणकर्ताओं के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतों की जांच राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय एजेंसियों के द्वारा करायी जा रही है। इन व्यक्तियों के नाम बताना जनहित में नहीं होगा।

20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धी समिति के सदस्यों को यात्रा भत्ता

3622. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धी समितियों में शामिल किए गए संसद सदस्यों, विधान सभा सदस्यों तथा अन्य सदस्यों को इन समितियों की बैठकों में भाग लेने के लिए यात्रा भत्ता और दैनिक भत्ता दिया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) योजना आयोग ने 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम से सम्बन्धित कोई समितियां गठित नहीं की हैं। मंत्रालयों द्वारा गठित की गई समितियों में सांसदों, विधायकों और अन्य गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों को शामिल नहीं किया जाता। राज्यों और संघ-शासित प्रदेशों ने 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम की प्रगति

के प्रबोधन के लिए समितियां गठित की हैं जिनमें सांसदों, विधायकों और अन्य गैर-सरकारी लोगों के प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल किया जाता है। यद्यपि कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है, यह अनुमान लगाया जाता है कि यात्रा भत्ता और दैनिक भत्ता राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सामान्य नियमों के अनुसार दिया जाता है।

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी पेशन विषयक गैर-सरकारी सलाहकार समिति की बैठक

3623. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी पेशन विषयक गैर-सरकारी सलाहकार समिति की 6 जून, 1983 को नई दिल्ली में बैठक हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बैठक में किए गए निर्णयों का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन निर्णयों को मान लिया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो स्वीकार किए गए, अस्वीकार किए गए और विचाराधीन निर्णयों का व्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वैकट-सुब्बया) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमन्,

(ख) से (घ) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

जिन विषयों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया	प्रस्तावित कार्रवाई/लिया गया निर्णय
1	2
<p>1. भूमिगत यातना के सम्बन्ध में प्रामणी-करण के प्रयोजनों के लिए "प्रशासनिक एक" शब्द की व्याख्या।</p> <p>2. अखिल भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी संगठन के लिए आवास।</p>	<p>विचाराधीन</p> <p>यह मामला निर्माण तथा अवास मंत्रालय को भेजा गया था जिन्होंने इस मामले में कोई सहायता देने में अपनी अक्षमता जाहिर की।</p>

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3. रानी फ़ॉसी रेजीमेंट की भूतपूर्व आजाद हिन्द फौज की महिला सदस्यों को पेंशन की स्वीकृति ।
4. स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की पेंशन को उनके आधिकारियों को हस्तांतरित करना ।
5. न्यू गुयाना और उसके आसपास के द्वीपों को भेजे गए भूतपूर्व आजाद हिन्द फौज के कार्मिकों को सम्मान पेंशन की स्वीकृति उप समिति का गठन ।

2

विचाराधीन ।

सिविल पेंशन प्राप्तकर्ताओं की तरह दिवंगत स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी से आधिकारियों को पेंशन के स्वतः हस्तांतरण के लिए सभी महालेखाकारों को अनुदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं। अब जारी की जा रही नई स्वीकृतियों के सम्बन्ध में पत्ती और उसकी अविवाहित लड़की (या) यदि कोई हो, का नाम स्वीकार्य दरों पर परिवार पेंशन प्राधिकृत करने के लिए सम्बन्धित महालेखाकर को अनुदेशों के साथ सूचित किया जाता है। इस प्रकार विवाह स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी की मृत्यु के तुरन्त पश्चात सम्बन्धित खजाना अधिकारी को आवश्यक दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत करके परिवार पेंशन के लाभ प्राप्त कर सकती है। ऐसे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के मामले में जिनको पेंशन स्वीकृत की जा चुकी है, को सम्बन्धित महालेखाकर को एक शपथ पत्र में अपने परिवार के सदस्यों के ब्यौरे प्रस्तुत करने की सलाह दी गई है ताकि वह खजाना अधिकारियों को संशोधित पेंशन अपायगी के आदेश जारी कर सकें।

1. जनरल शाहनवाज खां, भूतपूर्व आजाद हिन्द फौज का सैनिक—अध्यक्ष (अतः मृत्यु हो चुकी है)
2. जरनल मोहन सिंह, भूतपूर्व आजाद हिन्द फौज —सदस्य
3. कर्नल पी० एस० रत्नड़ी, भूतपूर्व आजाद हिन्द फौज —सदस्य
4. मैजर बाबू राम, भूतपूर्व आजाद हिन्द फौज —सदस्य की एक उप-समिति गठित की गई थी जरनल शाहनवाज खां भू० पू० आ० हिं० फौज की अब मृत्यु हो चुकी है।

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6. कुछ स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को बढ़ी हुई पेशन प्रदान करना ।

7. गोरखा राइफल बटालियन, जो अब नेपाल में रह रही है, के भूतपूर्व आजाद हिन्द फौज कार्मिकों को सम्मान पेशन की स्वकृति ।

8. भूतपूर्व हैदरबाद राज्य के भूमिगत स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की समस्याएं ।

9. पांडिचेरी के स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की समस्या ।

Communal Harmony in Punjab

3624. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that because of terrorists activities in Punjab, the minorities are feeling scared and they are not even able to enjoy the freedom of worship in their own temples ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that because of the politics of murder being perpetuated by the terrorists, the traditional communal harmony in Punjab has been affected very badly ;

(c) if so, the steps taken to bring about social amity among the different sections of people in Punjab ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) As a result of steps taken by the authori-

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वे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी जिन्होंने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ कम से कम 5 वर्ष की काराबास की सजा काटी थी को बढ़ी हुई पेशन प्रदान की जा रही है । ऐसी स्वीकृति के लिए प्रक्रिया को सुप्रवाही बनाने के लिए समिति के सुझावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

मामले को शीघ्र ही अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है ।

इस सम्बन्ध में :

1. श्री गोविन्द भाई शराफ औरंगाबाद—अध्यक्ष
2. जिला गुलबर्ग के श्री जगन राव चंदेर की — सदस्य
3. जिला खम्माम के श्री पी० थीरूमल राव — सदस्य

की एक समिति गठित की गई है ।
विचाराधीन है ।

ties the traditional communal harmony in Punjab is being maintained. It is not true that minorities are unable to worship in their own temples. Efforts are continuing to apprehend the terrorists and anti-social elements. Police arrangements have been strengthened. The Deputy Commissioners have been convening meetings of peace committees to maintain peace and harmony.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers in Orissa

3625. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 491 on 23 February, 1983 regarding progress made in implementation of 20 point programme by States and state :

(a) the break up of bonded labourers identified freed and actually rehabilitated in the year 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (April) in Orissa ;

(b) whether only 13,672 bonded labou-

ers have been actually rehabilitated by the State Government of 28,586 identified bonded labourers during the period mentioned above ;

(c) if so, the specific reasons for the delay ; and

(d) the special steps which have been taken in the meanwhile for their rehabilitation ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The number of bonded labourers identified, freed and rehabilitated in Orissa upto 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (April 1983) is given below.

Period	Number of Bonded Labourers		
	Identified	Freed	Rehabilitated
upto 1981-82	10451	10451	614
1982-83	17538	15021	12841
1983-84 (April)	597	613	217
Total :	28586	26085	13672

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The reason for the delay are rehabilitation of bonded labourers, apart from being a time consuming process depends largely upon geographical, topographical and climatic conditions and is characterised by limitations on account of non-availability of inputs and assets to be supplied to the freed bonded labourers for rehabilitation.

(d) The Government of Orissa has adopted the integrated and group approach to the rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers under the scheme of Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor (ERRP). Under the scheme a compact patch of land is identified where a group of beneficiaries, including freed bonded labourers, are brought to the site and provided with low cost dwelling units. Common services, facilities and inputs are provided by the concerned departments of the State Government like Agriculture, Irrigation, Soil

Conservation, etc. The land is developed by way of levelling, terracing and reclamation on which beneficiaries work as agricultural labourers. The sale proceeds of the harvest are deposited in the name of the beneficiaries. The process is repeated in the first two years and from the third year onwards ownership of land is transferred to the beneficiaries. Other land based schemes like Cashew and Coconut plantation are also taken up on group basis.

Ban on the Entry of Representative of Big Business Houses in Ministries

3626. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Chief Resident Executive, Birlas has been keeping a dog watch over the movement of all the important files in various Ministries and getting all secrets of files from the respective Ministers ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (Udyog Bhavan) sometime back restricted the entry of the representatives of Birlas ; and

(3) whether Government propose to put a ban on the entry of all the representatives of Big Business Houses of the country in all the Ministries of Government of India and in Parliament House Complex and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is reported that the Deptt. of Industrial Development (Udyog Bhavan) stopped recommending issue of identity cards in favour of Senior Executives of the private sector including those of the Birlas since 1970 and that Ministry of Commerce have not issued any instructions restricting the entry of representatives of Birlas.

(c) The entry of visitors to Ministries of the Govt. of India is regulated by issue of passes by the Central Secretariat Security Organisation.

लाटरी की बुराइयाँ

3627. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान साप्ताहिक "धर्मयुग" के 30 अक्टूबर, 1983—5 नवम्बर, 1983 के अंक में "लाटरी लक्ष्मी" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित लेख की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस बात से सहमत है कि लाटरी प्रशासनी नैतिक दृष्टि से कोई तर्कसंगत प्रणाली नहीं है और इसका बढ़ता हुआ प्रभाव समाज के लिए धातक सिद्ध हो रहा है क्योंकि इससे प्रति मास तीन सौ व्यक्ति बिना परिश्रम किए लखपति हो जाते हैं और इसके अलावा ठेके के आधार पर लाटरी की बिक्री करने से अनेक बुराइयाँ पैदा हो रही हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार लाटरी की बढ़ती हुई बुराइयों को रोकने के लिए कुछ नियम बनाएगी और राज्यों को मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी करेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमन् ।

(ख) और (ग) 1. राज्य लाटरियाँ संयोग की बात होती है फिर भी लाटरियों के माध्यम से अपने वित्तीय साधनों में वृद्धि करने के लिए कुछ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा व्यक्त की गई तीव्र इच्छा को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत सरकार ने निर्णय किया था कि राज्य सरकारों को ऐसी लाटरियाँ आयोजित करने की सामान्यतः अनुमति दे दी जाए यदि वे ऐसी कार्रवाई को वांच्छनीय समझते हैं।

2. राज्यों और संघशासित क्षेत्रों को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है

कि राज्य लाटरियों के संचालन में कथित अनाचार की शिकायतों की जांच की जानी चाहिए और ऐसे अनाचार को रोकने के लिए आवश्यक उपाय किए जाने चाहिए।

3. राज्य लाटरियों के संचालन के पुनरीक्षण का प्रश्न भी सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Defacing of Public Buildings in Delhi

3628. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the defacing or making ugly public buildings, walls, flyovers and roads;

(b) whether any local agency also supervise to defect such activities ;

(c) whether it would be desirable by Government to declare such activites as cognizable offence and bring them under law ; and

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

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

(b) The Delhi Police, New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi are engaged in detecting such activities.

(c) and (d) The West Bengal Prevention of Defacing of Public Property Act, 1976 has been extended the Union Territory of Delhi, vide Notification published in the Gazette of India, Extra Ordinary dated the 28th September, 1983. According to Sec. 4, an offence punishable under the Act, is cognizable.

"Promotion of Wild life"

3629. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any special plan to promote Wild-life in various States of the country ;

(b) if so, names of such States where special arrangements to preserve rare wild animals have been made ;

(c) whether somewhere in the country arrangements have also been made to keep wildlife in the open ; and

(d) special funds allocated by the Central Government for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) Efforts for wildlife conservation are aimed allowing wildlife to remain in their natural habitats.

(d) The total outlay for Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for wildlife conservation during the Sixth Plan period (1980-85) is Rs. 1,244.00 lakhs.

Statement

The following main initiatives have been taken by Government for the conservation of wildlife :

1. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, which is now applicable throughout the country provides legal protection to wild animals from hunting and trade.
2. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, prohibits the diversion of forest land for non-forestry use without prior approval of Central Government. The act is aimed at preserving the existing forests in the country which are the real habitats of wildlife in India.
3. A network of 47 National Parks and 210 Sanctuaries covering about 90,000 sq kms has been established throughout the country to provide protection to wild animals and their habitats.
4. The financial outlays for Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes on wildlife conservation

have been stepped up from Rs. 664.00 lakhs in the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974-79) to Rs. 1,244.00 lakhs in the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85).

5. Status surveys are being conducted for the endangered species and conservation measures being taken to ensure their survival and growth in the wild. Emphasis is also being taken to ZOO management and captive breeding of endangered species.
6. 'Project Tiger' which had 11 Tiger Reserves in 10 States has been further enlarged to cover 15 reserves spread over 11 States and Union Territories with the addition of 4 new Reserves.
7. Export-Import Policy for wildlife and products thereof has been made more stringent.
8. The State Governments are being advised from time to time to give special attention to wildlife conservation, more particularly with regard to strengthening of the wildlife wings, proper enforcement of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, and for enlisting public help and support for wildlife conservation.
9. For creating public awareness as well as for enlisting people's support for wildlife conservation, specific measures have been recommended by the task force set up by the Indian Board for Wild Life (IBWL) on which further action is being taken in collaboration with concerned departments and agencies.
10. Very recently, a National Action Plan for Wildlife Conservation has been adopted which provides for specific programmes to be undertaken for conservation of wildlife species and their habitats as well as for enlisting public support to the cause in collaboration with voluntary organisations. The main

components of the Action Plan are :

- (i) Establishment of a Representative Network of protected Areas.
- (ii) Management of Protected Areas and Habitat Restoration.
- (iii) Wildlife Protection in Multiple Use Areas.
- (iv) Rehabilitation of Endangered and Threatened Species.
- (v) Captive Breeding Programmes.
- (vi) Wildlife Education and Interpretation.
- (vii) Research and Monitoring.
- (viii) Domestic Legislation and International Conventions.
- (ix) National Conservation Strategy.
- (x) Collaboration with Voluntary Bodies.

Performance of INSAT-1B

3630. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether INSAT-1B has started to perform its assigned duties of whether forecasts, tele-communications and transmission to the TV and Radio Network from 15th October, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether it has started to feed the community TV sets in the remote and hilly areas of the country and whether these sets have been provided or are proposed to be provided indicating the areas where they have been provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All four service payloads on INSAT-1B are in operational use from 15th October, 1983 and are being accessed by user facilities for delivery of services. All 30 telecommunications fixed stations have switched to INSAT-1B. Meteorological Data Utilisation Centre (MDUC) is routinely receiving and processing INSAT-1B meteorological data. All TV stations dependent on satellite feed have switched over to INSAT-1B. About 27 radio stations have switched into INSAT-1B based radio net-working. Seven out of the first batch of eight Data Collection Platforms (DCPs) are accessing the satellite.

(c) INSAT-1B is currently also servicing some 490 Direct Reception TV sets in selected villages of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. Another about 260 Direct Reception Sets (DRSs) in these two States are being energised. Action is on for deploying another 1200 Direct Reception Sets (DRSs) by end of the 6th Plan in selected areas of four other States.

Plutonium Recycling Project

3631. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has failed to make any significant progress on the project code named "plutonium recycling project" so far even though it was sanctioned by Government 12 years ago ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of 20-Point Programme

3632. SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrative machinery for implementing to 20-Point Programme cost 73 per cent of the total allocation for the projects and if not, the percentage thereof ;

(b) whether the procedure and rules—followed by the implementing Bureaucracy are more of hurdles than clearing them for the results ; and

(c) if so, what measures Government propose to take ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The 20-Point Programme forms an integral part of the total planning process. Therefore, there is no separate machinery for the implementation of 20-Point Programme other than the set up for implementation of the Plan programmes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

State Electronics Development Corporations Headed by Directors

3633. **SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that State Electronic Development Corporations are in existence in the States of Bihar, West Bengal, Punjab, U. P. and Kerala since 1978 ;

(b) whether all these Corporations are headed by Technocrat Managing Directors ; if so, the qualification of each of the Managing Directors, Statewise ;

(c) whether Central Government have given guidelines to all these State Governments to appoint qualified (Technocrat) Managing Directors for the Companies for their efficient running, if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) whether all the State Electronic Corporations are running at a heavy loss, particularly in Bihar State, due to unqualified Managing Directors and if so, the steps

Government propose to take to replace the non-Technocrat Managing Directors in these Corporations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected.

(c) No such guidelines have been issued by the Central Government to State Governments. However, State Governments have generally been urged to induct professionals in electronics as the chief executives of State Electronics Corporations.

(d) Generally, the State Electronics Corporations are not running at a loss. However, as for the specific case of the Bihar Electronics Corporation, information is being collected.

Imported Cement Scandal in Punjab, Sikkim and Delhi

3634. **SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :**
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI SATEYNDRA NARAIN SINHA :
SHRI RATAN SINGH RAJDA :
SHRI BHIM SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appearing in the Blitz dated 22 October, 1983 wherein it has been stated that there has been a Multi Crore Imported Cement Scandal in Panjab, Sikkim and Union Territory of Delhi and if so, details of the racket unearthed :

(b) whether inquiry has since been conducted ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The Press Report refers to certain irregularities in the matter of distribution of imported cement by

some State Government agencies. In accordance with the Import and Export Policy 1982-83, State Trading Corporation of India and one specified public sector agency in each State Government/Union Territory Administration were allowed to import cement on a selective O.G.L. basis on behalf of the actual users. The cement so imported is free from price and distribution control. In accordance with the guidelines issued by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports to the State Governments for the guidance of the designated agencies importing cement, the concerned agencies were to satisfy themselves in regard to genuineness of the actual users who propose to import cement under the policy and the concerned agencies were to prescribe suitable norms and guidelines. Any enquiry, therefore, into the distribution of imported cement has to be conducted by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, if considered necessary by them. Any violation of these conditions set out in the policy is also to be dealt with by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions.

Locations of New Atomic Power Plants

3635. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up a long term project for augmenting production of atomic power in our country upto 1990 ;

(b) if so, which are the new spots where new atomic power generation units will be located ;

(c) whether Maharashtra will figure in this list ; and

(d) if so, the details of the units and the power to be generated therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The nuclear power programme being drawn up by Government aims at an installed capacity of 10,000 MWe by 2000 A.D.

(b) to (d) Steps for the new atomic power stations are yet to be decided.

Shooting of Passengers by Extremists in Punjab

3636. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI P. NAMGYAL :

SHRI VIRDHI CHNDR JAIN :

SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT :

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that once again a bus in Punjab was hijacked and the extremists picked only four Hindus and shot them dead ;

(b) whether it is a fact that as in the earlier case, in this case too, the culprits have not been apprehended ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the intelligence wing and the police are not working with that cohesion as they should and the extremists are getting all information about police movement ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to tone up the Police administration in Punjab and improve the law and order situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No accused has been arrested so far. Vigorous efforts are afoot to apprehend the culprits.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Intelligence machinery has been geared up and police administration has been strengthened and streamlined. Position is kept under constant review.

अधिक क्षमता का उपयोग

3637. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन उद्योगों को उनके सर्वोत्तम उत्पादन के आधार पर 1980 के पश्चात उनकी अधिष्ठापित क्षमता से अधिक उत्पादन करने की वर्षावार अनुमति प्रदान की गई;

(ख) प्रत्येक मामले में कितने अधिक उत्पादन की अनुमति दी गयी; और

(ग) क्या लघु उद्योगों ने कुछ उद्योगों को दी जा रही इस अनुमति के विरुद्ध आपत्ति उठाई थी और यदि हां, तो उन उद्योगों के ब्योरे क्या हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में आपत्तियां उठायी गई थीं और उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्णा) : (क) पहले से स्थापित क्षमताओं से औद्योगिक उत्पादन में तेजी लाने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने 1980 के दौरान महत्वपूर्ण अथवा आधारभूत किस्म के या नियर्त सम्भाव्यता वाले उद्योगों द्वारा अधिष्ठापित अतिरिक्त क्षमता को नियमित करने के लिए एक योजना की घोषणा की थी। इस योजना में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि इस प्रकार के मामलों में उन वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में नियमितकारण नहीं किया जाएगा, जो पूर्णतया लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में ही उत्पादन के लिए आरक्षित हैं। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आवेदन प्राप्त करने और उन पर निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों को शक्तियां दे दी गई हैं। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत जिन उद्योगों के लिए अतिरिक्त क्षमता का नियमितकरण कर दिया गया है। उनकी जानकारी केन्द्रीय रूप से औद्योगिक विकास विभाग में नहीं रखी जाती। इसके अलावा वर्ष 1982 को उत्पादकता वर्ष घोषित कर दिए जाने के फलस्वरूप 31-3-1982

तक किए गए अधिकतम उत्पादन के आधार पर क्षमताओं के पुनः पृष्ठांकन की एक और योजना अप्रैल, 1982 में घोषित की गई थी और इसकी अवधि वर्ष 1983-84 तक बढ़ा दी गई है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत पुनः पृष्ठांकित क्षमताओं और उद्योगों के नामों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 7419/83]

(ग) लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के लिए आरक्षित कुछ वस्तुओं के उत्पादन हेतु क्षमता के नियमितकरण के विरोध में यूनाइटेड साइकिल एण्ड पार्ट्स मैन्युफैक्चरर्स एसोसिएशन, लुधियाना का दिनांक 23-4-1983 का एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है। मामले पर विचार करने के पश्चात् 3-8-1983 को इसका उत्तर उक्त एसोसिएशन को यह स्पष्टीकरण देते हुए भेज दिया गया था कि अब साइकिल के कुछ हिस्से जैसे फ्रेमें, चेनें और रिम अनारक्षित कर दिए गए हैं और आन्तरिक उत्पयोग हेतु उनके उत्पादन की अनुमति संगठित क्षेत्र को भी दे दी गई थी। तदनुसार, लाइसेंसों पर पुनः पृष्ठांकन इस शर्त पर किया गया था कि आरक्षण से पूर्व लाइसेंसिंग/प्राप्त क्षमता से अधिक अतिरिक्त अधिष्ठापित क्षमता प्राप्त करने के लिए फ्रीब्हील, चेन, फ्रेम और रिम को छोड़ कर साइकिल के अन्य आवश्यक हिस्से केवल लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र से ही खरीदे जाने चाहिए।

जिला स्तरीय योजना हेतु
मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त

3638. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान “डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल प्लानिंग” शीर्षक से 1 नवम्बर, 1983 के “इकानोमिक टाइम्स” में प्रकाशित लेख की ओर आकिषित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या योजना आयोग ने जिला स्तरीय योजना के लिए हाल ही में कोई मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त तैयार किए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) कौन-कौन सरकारी अधिकारी और गैर सरकारी अधिकारी जिला योजना तैयार करने हेतु कार्य करेंगे?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) :

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, नहीं। जिला आयोजना के सम्बन्ध में कोई मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी नहीं किए गए हैं। अतः राज्य सरकारों को जिला आयोजना तंत्र को वरावर-वरावर हिस्से के आधार पर सुदृढ़ करने के लिए उस स्कीम के बारे में बता दिया गया है जो 1982-83 से आरम्भ की गई है।

(ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

"Killing of Kiang in Chaugthang (J & K)"

3639. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 537 on 27 July 1983 regarding killing of Kiang in Chaugthang and state :

(a) whether the report from the team of State Government has been received; and

(b) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) The State Government has not sent any report so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Steel

3640. SHRI ARUN NEHRU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) how much steel has been imported so far. What is the extent of steel likely to be imported during 1983-84 and what will be financial liability in terms of foreign exchange; if the steel is being imported from Eastern European countries and USSR, is it against rupee payment or foreign exchange;

(b) what is the extent in terms of money and quantity of imported structural and plates steel;

(c) is it a fact that orders placed for "anticipatory" imports for the above mentioned item for priority sectors, have not been lifted; if so, whether the defaulting agencies are in Private Sector or public sector;

(d) what action is being taken to prevail upon the agencies concerned to lift their quota of imported structural and plate steel; and

(e) in view of the excess stocks, what efforts are being made to maximise production and reduce the steel inventories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) During April-November, 1983, SAIL imported 418,000 tonnes of steel which included materials received against orders placed prior to 1-4-1983. The 1983-84 plan provides for the import of 515,000 tonnes of steel estimated to cost (in foreign exchange) Rs. 255.70 crores.

Imports of steel from some of the East European countries viz : USSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Poland and Romania are under rupee payment arrangement. (Trade with Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Hungary is out side the rupee payment arrangement). During 1982-83, SAIL imported 68,000 tonnes of steel valued at Rs. 20.77 crores from East European countries against rupee payment. In the period, April-October, 1983, SAIL contracted for the import of 12,734 tonnes of steel valued at Rs. 344.39 lakhs from rupee payment area countries.

(b) During April-November, 1983,

SAIL imported 0.93 lakh tonnes of steel structurals valued at Rs. 29.06 crores and 0.69 lakh tonnes of plates valued at Rs. 21.41 crores.

(c) and (d) SAIL had arranged imports on the basis of demands projected by the priority sector units and so these units are being pressed to lift their materials. Otherwise, SAIL will sell the material to other users.

(e) In 1983-84, the production plan has been oriented to maximise inter-alia production of varieties of steel which are hitherto being imported. To reduce stocks, SAIL have taken a number of measures as follows :

- (i) Credit facilities have been extended in respect of slow-moving items.
- (ii) Production has been made market oriented and the monthly production programme is drawn up based on firm demands from market : a continuous review of this programme is made.
- (iii) Cash credit limit has been fixed for each steel plant so as to involve plants in the effort to reduce inventories.
- (iv) The number of outlet points has been increased by about 25 Nos. by introducing conversion schemes under which billets supplied by SAIL are converted into bars and rods.
- (v) Package deals have been introduced.
- (vi) The marketing organisations is increasing customer contact. Greater delegation of power has been given to the field officers to settle customer complaints promptly.
- (vii) Items which have deteriorated on stock for a long period are being disposed off by calling bids through public notices.

(viii) Certain minor price adjustments such as from blooms and slabs, have been carried out so as to remove disadvantages in rolling as compared to other semis.

- (ix) Inter-stockyard transfers have been permitted.
- (x) Senior officers have been appointed from the marketing organisation in each of the plants as well as in the four regions to liaise customer demands with plant production and despatch.
- (xi) A conscious decision to export has been taken to siphon off surpluses.

As a result of the strategy SAIL stocks that were 1.45 million tonnes on 1.4.1983 have declined to 1.09 million tonnes on 1.12.1983.

Import of Steel under Open General Licence

3641. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) how much steel has been imported under OGL and at what cost ; and

(b) is it also a fact that boiler/pressure vessel quality plates have been imported much in excess of demand ; and

(c) if so, is it due to faulty forecast Planning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Data on OGL imports are not separately available.

(b) and (c) Imports of boiler and pressure vessel quality plates are made only by actual users. No reports have been received of excessive imports in relation to genuine demand.

New Technical Centres for Women during Sixth Plan

3642. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPA-

LAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has taken any steps to give more training facilities for women to acquire technical skill for entering in the employment market, from where they are being driven out due to lack of technical skill ;

(b) how many training centres were started for women during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(c) how many more Centres will be opened during the current Plan ; and

(d) the number of women being trained in the new vocational training centres, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Government has no information to show that women are being driven out of the employment market due to lack of technical skills.

(b) and (c) Under the Women's Vocational Programme under the DG & T, two new Regional Vocational Training Institutes for Women are being set up during the current Plan at Trivandrum (Kerala) and Hissar (Haryana). The following Poly-technics for women have been approved by the All India Council for Technical Education so far during the current Plan :

1. Women's Poly-technic, Bhubaneshwar (Orissa) 1980.
2. Girls' Poly-Technic, Kanpur (U.P.) 1982.
3. Women's Poly-technic, Warangal (A. Pradesh) 1982.
4. J.S.S. Poly-technic for Women, Mysore (Karnataka) — 1982 : and
5. Women's Poly-technic, Thanjavur, (Tamil Nadu).

Moreover, under the new pattern of

Secondary Education, vocational education is being introduced at the Plus-Two-Stage of Secondary Education. The Planning Commission has advised the State Governments to give priority to the programme of vocationalisation of education at the secondary stage.

The Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation have requested the States/UTs to open more training centres for women. The matter is under the consideration of the respective State Governments/UTs.

Besides a programme has been started by the Ministry of Social Welfare with assistance offered by the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) for setting up projects for income-generating-training-cum-employment-cum-production units for women.

Under this scheme assistance is being given to voluntary agencies for the training of women to impart skills for better employment opportunities.

(d) The two new Vocational Training Centres are expected to be set up in 1984.

Companies who have shown their units operating from Dadra Nagar Haveli in Goa

3643. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether several companies having manufacturing activity in other parts of the country, have shown their units operating from the Dadra-Nagar Haveli in Goa with a view to take benefits of financial incentives sanctioned by Government ; and

(b) if so, the details of these cases and action proposed to taken against the erring units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) In so far as this Ministry is concerned we are giving financial incentive in the form of Central Investment Subsidy to Industrial Units in backward areas on the fixed capital invest-

ment. Both Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa have been included in Category 'A' of the backward areas *vide* Press Note issued on 27th April, 1983, copies of which are available in Parliament Library. As the Central Investment Subsidy is given to units actually established in backwards areas, the question of granting Central Investment Subsidy to any company having manufacturing activity in other parts of the country and showing their units operating from Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, does not arise.

Scientific advances may widen rich-poor gap

3644. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that scientific advances in the developed countries are widening rich-poor gap ; if so, details of dimension of this threat to this country (Financial Express—dated 27 October, 1983) ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India has the second largest scientific R & D system in the world next to the U.S.A. and if so, reasons for lack of sufficient scientific advance aimed at rich-poor gap within the country and vis-a-vis developed countries ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that there has been a total failure in harnessing the country's scientific talent due to lack of suitable working environment for scientists ; and

(d) whether Government will set up an all-party Committee to look into the malaise and help Government in evolving a national policy and programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) This refers to a statement made by the President of France at the

opening session of the 22nd General Conference of UNESCO. The statement made by him was of general nature with no specific reference to India or any other country. While this statement could be valid in relation to India also, it is very difficult to quantify the contribution of science and technology to economic development.

(b) While India is developing its scientific system, it cannot be considered to be the 2nd largest scientific R & D system. Many developed countries have invested and are investing substantially in R & D. R & D expenditure as percentage of GNP in India and U.S.A. is of the order of 0.7% and 2.5% respectively. The number of S & T personnel engaged in R & D per thousand of population in two countries is 0.10 and 2.99 respectively. In absolute amounts the differences are extremely large. Indian investments are directed towards India's specific needs and appropriate to its resources. Among developing countries India is taking a lead in investing in science and technology on the basis of its own faith. These investments are making and will continue to make major contribution to national development.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It is felt there are sufficient mechanisms already available for monitoring the progress of S & T. National policies and programmes have already been evolved and are being pursued. In view of these there does not appear to be any need to constitute any new committee.

**स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी पेशन के मामलों में
शीघ्र निपटारे हेतु व्यवस्थाएं**

3645. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी सम्मान पेशन (स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी पेशन) के मामलों का शीघ्र निपटारा

करने के लिए कोई नई व्यवस्था की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) लम्बित पड़े इस प्रकार के आवेदन-पत्रों का राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) जिन व्यक्तियों को पेशन स्वीकृत की गई है उनका राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) इस प्रकार के उन व्यक्तियों का व्यौरा क्या है जिनके आवेदन पत्र अस्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वैकट-मुख्य) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ, श्रीमान्। सरकार ने स्वतन्त्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेशन के मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं :— (1) सभी राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे सत्यापन कार्य को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दें और यह सुनिश्चित करें कि रिपोर्ट केन्द्र सरकार को अविलम्ब भेजी जाए, (2) गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदेशों पर अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने पेशन के मामलों की शीघ्र समीक्षा करने के लिए वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के पर्यवक्षण में विशेष कक्ष स्थापित किए हैं। उन्हें यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि वे सभी लम्बित मामलों को निश्चित समय सारिणी के अन्दर निपटाने का अभियान चलाएं, (3) गृह मंत्रालय के अनुरोध पर अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों ने स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के मामलों की समीक्षा में सहायता करने के लिए राज्य स्तर पर समितियाँ गठित

की हैं, (4) मृतक स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की विधवाओं के मामलों में असैनिक पेशन प्राप्त-कर्ताओं के बराबर परिवार पेशन के स्वतः हस्तान्तरण करने का निर्णय किया गया है। स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के पक्ष में अब जारी की जा रही नई स्वीकृतियों के बारे में पत्ती और अविवाहित पुत्रियों, आदि कोई हों के नाम सम्बन्धित महालेखाकार को अनुदेशों के साथ सूचित किए जाते हैं जिससे उसे स्वीकार्य दरों पर परिवार पेशन का प्राधिकार दिया जा सके। इस प्रकार विधवा, स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी की मृत्यु के तुरन्त बाद सम्बन्धित खजाना अधिकारी को आवश्यक दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत करने पर परिवार पेशन का लाभ प्राप्त कर सकती है। पहले से स्वीकृत की गई पेशन के मामले में और जहाँ स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी जीवित है, उसे सम्बन्धित महालेखाकार से सम्पर्क करने और शपथ पत्र फाइल करने, जिसमें उसकी पत्ती और अविवाहित पुत्रियों यदि कोई हो के ब्यौरे दिए हों, की सलाह दी गई है ताकि वह संशोधित पेशन मुग्तान आदेश जारी कर सके। ऐसे मामलों में जहाँ पेशन प्राप्तकर्ता स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी की मृत्यु हो चुकी है और विधवा की ओर से पेशन के हस्तान्तरण के लिए आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हो गया है, ये अनुदेश है कि ये मामले जल्दी निपटाए जाएं।

(ग) से (ङ) लम्बित पड़े आवेदन पत्रों मामलों में पेशन स्वीकृत कर दी के ब्यौरे, जिन गई हैं और जो अस्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं उनकी संख्या का एक विवरण (राज्यवार) संलग्न है।

विवरण

राज्यों/संघ शासित स्थेत्रों के नाम	1-8-80 से पहले प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों की कुल संख्या	1-8-80 के बाद कालम 2 और 3 प्राप्त की कुल संख्या	1-3-82 तक का जोड़	स्वीकृत की गई पेशन 1-8-80 तक तक बाद	कालम 5 और 6 का जोड़	अस्वीकृत स्वीकृत की गई पेशन 1-8-80 के तक बाद	कालम 5 स्वीकृत की गई पेशन पत्र जिनमें राज्य की रिपोर्ट्स की प्रतीक्षा है	लंबित आवेदन
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	13679	6722	21301	5331	590	5921	10631	4749
2. असम	16445	8453	24898	3915	105	4020	11445	9433
3. बिहार	47894	44405	92299	19359	941	20300	35282	36717
4. गुजरात	5636	491	6127	2909	284	3193	2880	54
5. हरियाणा	2029	504	2533	1283	98	1381	722	430
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	773	347	1120	373	50	423	592	105
7. जम्मू और काश्मीर	1653	1308	2961	807	108	915	956	1090
8. केरल	9332	20067	29999	1995	121	2116	10854	17029
9. कर्नाटक	12911	5319	18230	7387	1023	8410	3636	6184

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10. मध्य प्रदेश	5877	1462	7339	2775	172	2947	4365	27
11. महाराष्ट्र	18247	14170	32417	10035	1031	11066	8852	12499
12. उड़ीसा	7555	6753	14308	3540	105	3645	4598	6065
13. पंजाब	9680	2728	12408	5103	409	5512	5125	1771
14. राजस्थान	1091	454	1545	583	74	657	771	117
15. तमिलनाडु	7070	2296	9366	3555	216	3771	4605	990
16. नियुरा	1911	440	2351	621	54	675	1166	510
17. उत्तर प्रदेश	24229	2740	26969	15626	932	16558	7300	3111
18. पर्यावरण बंगाल	28062	47502	75564	14754	429	15183	13149	47232
19. अंडमान और निकोबार	34	38	72	26	12	38	34	—
20. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1	40	41	2	—	2	35	4
21. चण्डीगढ़	99	41	140	64	17	81	39	20
22. दिल्ली	2199	570	2769	1464	220	1784	952	33
23. गोवा	1908	1002	2910	547	96	643	1506	761
24. मणिपुर	125	25	150	58	1	59	56	35

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8
25. मेघालय	124	27	151	68	1	69	77		5
26. मिजोरम	3	1	4	—	3	3	1	—	—
27. नागालैंड	15	4	19	3	—	3	6	10	10
28. पांडिचेरी	1051	582	1733	232	33	265	1026	442	442
29. आ० हि० फो० के मासमें	29561	4805	34366	16207	1690	17897	12035	4457	4457
	70*	+70							
कुल जोड़	249194	17489	424090	118722	8815	127537	142696	153880	
	70+	+70							

* न्यू ग्रेना मासमें

Unauthorised Mining of Flourite

3646. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that flourite in Madanva Mines is being mined by some gang unauthorisedly ;

(b) the steps taken by the Central Government in this regard ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) The State Government of Rajasthan has informed that some persons were found mining mineral flourite unauthorisedly by a place near village Faloza, Tehsil Dungarpur, which is 10 kms. from Mandava Mines.

(b) and (c) As the matter falls within the jurisdiction of the State Government, their officers went to the site and stopped the work and necessary action against the people caught in unauthorised mining is being taken under the rules.

Strengthening of Police Force in Government Employees Colonies in Delhi

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

(a) whether it is fact that police force in the stations located in Government employees colonies is inadequate as compared to other places in Delhi ;

(b) whether the Police Beat in Sectors 1 to 13 in R.K. Puram, is sufficient ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to strengthen then the Police Force in Delhi more specially in the localities inhabited by Government employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) The staff strength varies from Police Stations

to Police Station, and is fixed keeping in view the requirements of the area falling in the jurisdiction of the Police Station. Similarly, the Police Beat in any areas is also fixed keeping in view the specific requirements of an area at any particular time. Additions are made from time to time, in various branches of Delhi Police.

Proposals for making suitable additions to the Police Force in Delhi, including setting up of additional posts in R.K. Puram and some other localities inhabited by Government employees are under consideration.

आयोडीन युक्त नमक के उत्पादन में यूनीसेफ की सहायता

3648. श्री तारिक अनबर : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यूनीसेफ ने सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश में आयोडीन युक्त नमक के उत्पादन हेतु पूर्ण सहायता प्रदान करने की पेशकश की थीं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा कितने संयंत्रों की स्थापना की स्वीकृत दे दी गई है और उन स्थानों के (राज्यवार) नाम क्या हैं, जहाँ वे संयंत्र स्थापित किए जाएंगे ;

(ग) क्या राज्यों ने आयोडीन युक्त नमक के उत्पादन के लिए संयंत्रों की स्थापना में उदासीनता दिखाई है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ङ) यदि कोई कदम नहीं उठाए गए हैं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं और अब तक इन संयंत्रों की स्थापना न किए जाने के कारण क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) से (ङ) यूनीसेफ ने साठ

के दशक में राष्ट्रीय गण्डमाला नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उपयोग हेतु सरकार को आयोडीन के 12 संयंत्र उपहार स्वरूप भेट किए थे। जिनमें से 5 संयंत्र सांभर भील (राजस्थान) में, 3 खाराघोडा (गुजरात) में और 4 हावड़ा (कलकत्ता) में स्थापित किए गए थे। सांभर भील से उत्तर प्रदेश के 9 जिलों को आयोडीकृत नमक की आपूर्ति की जाती है। बाद में, यूनिसेफ से आयोडीकरण के 2 और संयंत्र प्राप्त किए गए थे, और असम की ज़रूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान उनकी स्थापना गोहाटी (असम) में की गई। किन्तु ये संयंत्र अभी तक आयोडीकृत नमक का उत्पादन शुरू नहीं कर सके हैं।

देश में गण्डमाल रोग से ग्रस्त सभी क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरी तरह से पूरा करने के लिए आयोडीकृत नमक का उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु सरकार ने निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:—

(1) विद्यमान संयंत्रों में आयोडीनयुक्त नमक का अधिकतम उत्पादन किया जा रहा है।

(2) सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी दोनों क्षेत्रों में आयोडीनयुक्त नमक के वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्यों/संघशासित प्रशासनों को अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं। आयोडीकरण के संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए नमक आयुक्त द्वारा लगभग 20 लाख मी० टन आयोडीनयुक्त नमक की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता के लिए 90 निजी पार्टियों के प्रस्तावों को स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी गई है।

(3) राज्यों/संघशासित क्षेत्रों से आयोडीनयुक्त नमक का अपना सम्पूर्ण कोटा नियमित रूप से उठाने तथा गण्डमाला रोग ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में आयोडीनयुक्त नमक की खपत बढ़ाने के लिए

स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा सम्बन्धी व्यापक प्रचार करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश को परिवहन विस्तार के लिए केन्द्रीय अनुदान

3649. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सड़क और परिवहन सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से कुल कितनी अनुदान राशि मांगी है;

(ख) क्या राज्य की मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार, उत्तर प्रदेश को अनुदान देने के लिए राजी हो गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने ग्रामीण सड़कों के लिए 20 करोड़ रु की और चालू वर्ष में राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगम द्वारा बसों की खरीद के लिए 100 करोड़ रु अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता मांगी है। इसके अलावा, इसने राज्य को योजना सहायता के सामान्य आवंटन के अतिरिक्त इन प्रयोजनों के लिए अगले वर्ष क्रमशः 60 करोड़ और 100 करोड़ की अतिरिक्त सहायता के लिए अनुरोध किया है।

(ख) और (ग) केन्द्र में क्योंकि कोई अतिरिक्त संसाधन दृष्टिगोचर नहीं है इसलिए चालू वर्ष में अतिरिक्त सहायता के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अनुरोध को स्वीकार करना सम्भव नहीं हुआ है। उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्ष 1984-85 के कार्यक्रमों के लिए उपलब्ध संसाधनों के भीतर उपयुक्त प्रावधान करने के प्रश्न पर उस वर्ष के लिए वार्षिक योजना तैयार करते समय गौर किया जाएगा।

Central Grant to U.P. for Expansion of Irrigation

3650. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of grant sought for by Government of Utter Pradesh from the Centre for the expansion of irrigation facilities ;

(b) whether keeping the requirements of the State in view, Government have agreed to give the grant to the Government of Uttar Pradesh ; and

(c) if not, the detailed reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has asked for additional Central assistance of Rs. 39.6 crores in the current year and of Rs. 41 crores next year for the expansion of irrigation facilities.

(b) and (c) As no extra resources are in sight at the Centre, it has not been possible to accede to the U.P. Government's request for additional assistance in the current year. The question of making suitable provisions for the programmes in Uttar Pradesh for 1984-85 within the available resources would be looked into at the time of the formulation of the Annual Plan for that year.

फर्जी मुठभेड़ों में निर्दोष व्यक्तियों की हत्याओं के सम्बन्ध में उच्चतम न्यायालय की टिप्पणी

3651. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा की गई टिप्पणियों के अनुसार देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में पुलिस द्वारा दिखाई गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनमें कितने निर्दोष व्यक्ति मारे गए ;

(ग) निर्दोष व्यक्तियों की हत्या करने वालों

के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कायंवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्टकर) : (क) से (घ) पुलिस के खिलाफ शिकायतों की जांच करने सहित कानून और व्यवस्था को बनाए रखना और तथाकथित उत्पीड़न से सम्बन्धित अन्य मामलों का सम्बन्ध प्राथमिक रूप से राज्य सरकारों का है। अतः भारत सरकार द्वारा फर्जी मुठभेड़ों में तथाकथित मौतों के अस्तित्व भारतीय आंकड़े संकलित नहीं किए जाते हैं। फर्जी मुठभेड़ों में तथाकथित मौतों के विषय में प्राप्त शिकायतों को, कानून के अंतर्गत उपयुक्त कार्रवाई करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अग्रिमत किया जाता है। भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए समय-समय पर निर्देश जारी किए हैं कि पुलिस अमानवीय तरीकों का प्रयोग न करें और पुलिस ज्यादती के तथाकथित मामलों को गम्भीरता से लिया जाय और जब कभी वे घटित होते हैं उनके साथ सूख्ती से निपटा जाय।

Foreign Collaboration of Scooters India Ltd.

3652. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any plans for the rehabilitation of the public sector unit, Scooters India Ltd., which has incurred a cumulated loss of about Rs. eight crores ; if so, details thereof ;

(b) the reasons for which Government while issuing letters of intent for the setting up of new scooter units like the Lohias' at Kanpur or for expansion of the existing ones like Bajaj's and permitting them foreign technical collaboration did not give preference in availing itself of the technology offered by

the Italian Piago or Japanese firms for the modernisation of their own unit—Scooter India Ltd ; and

(c) whether Government would see to it that no further expansion is permitted to any of the above firms till the Scooters India Ltd. is completely pulled out of the woods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) A Committee under the Chairmanship of erstwhile Secretary (Technical Development) has looked into the working of Scooters India Limited and has recommended certain structural changes for revival of the company. These recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c) Individual applications for Industrial Licence and/or foreign Collaboration are considered on merits in accordance with the Government Policy taking into account all the relevant factors.

Malpractices by Tyre Manufacturers

3653. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to his notice that the tyre manufacturers were indulging in 'numerous mal-practices' which had an adverse impact of pricing and emphasized the need for rationalising the pricing structure of inputs supplied to tyre industry and tyre units ; and

(b) if so, the action he proposes to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It has been alleged that the tyre manufacturers are indulging in 'malpractices' such as allowing discount on sales while maintaining the list prices and special discounts to bulk purchasers like State Road Transport Undertakings, preferred dealers etc.

There is no control on prices or distribution/sale of tyres. According to the Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association, these pricing and distribution practices of

tyres manufacturers are quite normal and justified in the competitive market conditions.

देश में यूरेनियम वाले स्थान

3654. श्री नरसिंह मकवाता :

श्री जी० भूपति :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां यूरेनियम पाया गया है और वहां पर कितना यूरेनियम है और क्या यह हमारी आवश्यकता से अधिक है अथवा कम; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन स्थानों पर पाए गए यूरेनियम को संशोधित करने हेतु कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी तथा महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल) : (क) जिन-जिन स्थानों में यूरेनियम के भंडार मिले हैं उनका विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। अब तक किए गए सर्वेक्षणों से निश्चित रूप से पता लगा है कि खनिज भंडारों में यू 3 और 8 के रूप में लगभग 73,000 टन यूरेनियम विद्यमान है, जो हमारे वर्तमान परमाणु विद्युत कार्यक्रम के लिए पर्याप्त समझा गया है।

(ख) यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड नामक परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग का सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का उपक्रम यूरेनियम अयस्क का खनन और उसकी मिलिंग का कार्य करता है और इस समय विहार के जाडुगोडा नामक स्थान में यूरेनियम सांद्रों का उत्पादन कर रहा है। विद्युत कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए यूरेनियम की मिलिंग और उसके खनन की सुविधाओं में चरणबद्ध रूप से वृद्धि की जा रही है।

विवरण

नीचे उन राज्यों और जिलों के नाम दए जा रहे हैं जहां परमाणु खनिज प्रभाग को यूरेनियम सान्द्र पाए गए हैं :

राज्य

आनंद प्रदेश
अरुणाचल प्रदेश
बिहार
हिमाचल प्रदेश
जम्मू तथा काश्मीर
कर्नाटक
मध्य प्रदेश
मेघालय
राजस्थान
सिक्किम
उत्तर प्रदेश

जिला

महावनगर नगर, नालगोड़ा, नेल्लोर और प्रकाशम पश्चिमी कामांग
सिंहभूमि, पलामाऊ
हमीरपुर, कल्लू, किन्नौर, शिमला, चम्बा
ऊधमपुर
उत्तरी कनारा तथा दक्षिणी कनारा
राजनन्दगांव, सरगुजा, बिलासपुर
पश्चिमी खासी पहाड़ियां तथा गारो पहाड़ियां
उदयपुर और अलवर
पश्चिमी और पूर्वी सिक्किम
टेहरी-गढ़वाल, सहारनपुर, देहरादून

Causes for Closure of Atomic Reactors

3655. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA :
SHRI G. BHOOPATHY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the causes due to which the atomic reactors at Tarapur, Kota and Madras are being closed at very short intervals and the steps proposed to be taken to remove these causes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : Apart from the annual maintenance/refuelling outages, the outages in respect of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station and the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station are mainly due to grid problems and equipment malfunctioning. The operation of these power stations is under continuous review and necessary measures are taken to bring about further improvements in their performance. Of the two units being set up at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu, the first unit has been commissioned and is being test run. The unit is yet to start a stabilised operation.

पंजाब में अवैध हथियार पकड़े जाना

3656. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंजाब में कितने अवैध हथियार पकड़े गए हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में कितने मामलों में न्यायालयों में मुकदमे दायर किए गए हैं; और

(ख) इस प्रकार पकड़े गए हथियारों में से कितने हथियार सेना और पुलिस बल से चोरी किए गए थे ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) पंजाब सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 1-1-83 से 30-9-1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान निम्नलिखित हथियार बरामद किए गए थे :—

बरामद किए गए हथियार

राइफल	56
बन्दूकें	395
कारतूस	7423
हथगोले	15
स्टेनगन	8
चाकू	2090

पंजाब में इस अवधि के दौरान शस्त्र अधिनियम के अधीन दर्ज किए गए कुल मामले 5656 थे।

18-10-1983 से 17-11-1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान पंजाब सरकार द्वारा छानबीन के लिए की गई गहन कार्यवाही के दौरान निम्नलिखित हथियार वरामद किए गए थे :---

हथियार

1. राइफल	22
2. रिवाल्वर	21
(पाकिस्तान में बनी एक रिवाल्वर सहित)	
3. बन्दूक	32
4. कार्बाइन	2
5. पिस्तौल	239

गोला बारूद

1. कारतूस	1217
2. हथगोला	1

इस अवधि के दौरान शस्त्र अधिनियम के अधीन गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या 591 थी।

पंजाब में उग्रवादियों से भारतीय आयुद्ध कारखानों में बने कोई हथियार नहीं पकड़ गए। इस सम्बन्ध में न्यायालय में दायर किए गए मामलों की संख्या और पुलिस बल से चुराए गए हथियारों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Employment for Linguistic Minorities in the State Government Services

3657. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties experienced by linguistic minorities to secure employment opportunities in State Government services; and

(b) the steps that would be taken by Government to mitigate such difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

Statement

According to the office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, the scheme of safeguards for the linguistic minorities agreed to at the national level provide the following safeguards regarding recruitment to State services, namely, superior or gazetted services excluding sub-ordinate services :

- Knowledge of State Official Language should not be a pre-requisite for recruitment in State Services. A test of proficiency in the State Official Language should be held after selection and before the end of probation ; and
- Option of using English or Hindi as a medium of examination for State Services should be allowed besides Official Language of the State.

Further, no complaint has been received by that organisation regarding the difficulties experienced by the linguistic minorities in any of the States due to denial of employment opportunities on the ground of language in State services. However, complaints were received from the Kanyakumari Malayalam Samajam regarding denial of job opportunities to Malayalee speaking persons in Tamil Nadu. A similar complaint was also received from the

Urdu speakers in Karnataka. The matter has been taken up with the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka by the Organisation of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities.

20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम की समीक्षा

3658. श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी :

श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य सरकारों से 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन के सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनसे ऐसी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है; और

(ग) इस रिपोर्ट की संक्षेप में मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) :

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) सभी राज्य योजना आयोग को मासिक प्रगति रिपोर्ट और सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय को त्रैमासिक प्रगति रिपोर्ट भेजते हैं।

(ग) मासिक प्रगति रिपोर्ट सांख्यिकीय किस्म की और त्रैमासिक प्रगति रिपोर्ट परिमाणात्मक किस्म की होती है।

Report of Amnesty International on Deaths in Police Custody

3660. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Amnesty International in its report for 1982 has mentioned that the percentage of police torture and deaths in police custody in India is higher than other countries ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Home and Foreign Demand of Industrial Products

3661. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any survey about the home demand and foreign demand of industrial products and its supply position ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and progress so far made to create demand for industrial products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) No such survey has been undertaken about the home and foreign demand of industrial products. However, Planning Commission fixes targets of capacity and production for selected industries in consultation with Ministries taking into account the recommendations made by the working Groups in respect of the industries concerned. The Sixth-Five Year Plan document contains 'supply-demand balance' for 1979-80 and 1984-85 for certain commodities like steel, coal, petroleum, non-ferrous metals, cement etc. Fiscal and monetary measures are taken from time to time to keep this balance.

Sukinda Nickel Project in Orissa

3662. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the reason of the delay in the establishment of Sukinda Nickel Project in the district of Cuttack in Orissa ;

(b) the recent measure taken to expedite the implementation of the above Nickel Project ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) Although sanction was issued in 1974 based on preliminary feasibility report envisaging the use of indigenous technology, the project could not progress as the indigenous technology chosen failed when it was tried on Pilot Plant scale.

The indigenous technology having failed, foreign consultancy had to be chosen judiciously. An expert deputed by Canadian International Development Agency carried out a preliminary evaluation of the available data and according to his report it would be necessary to undertake additional exploration, laboratory and Pilot Plant Test work before a Feasibility Report can be prepared. A scheme for additional exploration has been prepared. Offers were invited from foreign consultants for review of exploration data and laboratory and pilot plant test work and are under examination. After evaluation of the offers and finalisation of recommendations on selection of a suitable consultant, the whole question of taking up of additional exploration and test work on the ore will be considered.

"Restrictions on Construction of Hotels on Sea Beaches"

3663. [SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any restrictions have been imposed on construction of hotels and beach complexes on sea beaches in the country the Department of Environment ;

(b) if so, how many applications are pending with the Department of Environment for clearance for putting up such hotels;

(c) whether there is such proposal pending in the Department of Environment with regard to the beach resort project in Orissa ; and

(d) when will this proposal be cleared ?

THE DEPUTY MINSTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) It has

been suggested to the States to prevent further degradation and misutilization of beaches and to keep them clear of all activities at least up to 500 metres from the water the maximum high tide. The Department of Environment has prepared environmental guidelines for the development of beaches to help coastal states in Environmental Impact Assessments and sound management of these areas.

(b) Does not arise. Development planning and building control are within the domain of State subjects and State Governments have to ensure environmental management of coastal areas.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. On a reference from the Ministry of Tourism regarding a project for beach resort in Orissa, the Department had advised the Ministry that the project may be located beyond 500 metres limit and include adequate environmental safeguards.

बस्तर जिले में उद्योगों की स्थापना

3664. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बस्तर जिले में नए उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु केन्द्र सरकार को सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से लाइसेंस के लिए कुछ आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बस्तर जिले में मध्यम और बड़े पैमाने के उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए अब तक कितने आवेदन पत्र केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं और वहाँ पर किस प्रकार के उद्योग स्थापित किए जायेंगे और उन पर कब तक निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु आशय पत्रों की मंजूरी के लिए 1983 (नवम्बर तक) के दौरान औद्योगिक स्वीकृति सचिवालय में 3 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ख) वस्तर जिले में उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु 1983 में प्राप्त 3 आवेदनों सहित 4 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस आवेदन इस समय विभिन्न स्तरों पर विचाराधीन हैं। ये प्रस्ताव सीमेंट, सीमेंट और किलंकर, रिफेक्टिरियों और गेहूं के उत्पादों से सम्बन्धित हैं। सभी औद्योगिक लाइसेंस आवेदनों पर कार्यवाही और उनका निपाटन इस उद्देश्य के लिए बनाए गए नियरों और निर्धारित प्रक्रियाओं अनुसार किया जाता है। सरकार का यह सतत प्रयास है कि इस प्रकार के आवेदनों पर यथासम्भव शीघ्रता से कार्यवाही की जाए और उनका निपाटन किया जाए।

Manufacturing of Titanium Dioxide from Rare Earths Minerals Sand

3665. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the PRIME MINISTER he pleased to state whether the Rare Earths Mineral Sands processed in the Indian Rare Earths Factory at Manavala Kurichy, Kanyakumari District would be better utilised for preparation of Titanium Dioxide and other finished products by setting up a factory there itself which is classified as a backward District instead of exporting these processed mineral sands to foreign countries where they are converted into titanium Dioxide and other costly materials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Setting up of a titanium factory at Manavalakurichi for utilisation of rare earths mineral sand is not being considered by the Government as the prevailing domestic demand of titanium products is being met by the Travancore Titanium Products Ltd. (A Kerala Government Undertaking) and one more titanium plant is being set up by the Kerala Minerals & Metals Ltd. (Also a Kerala Government Undertaking). A private party of Bangalore has also been granted a "Letter of Intent" to set up a titanium dioxide plant at Manavalakurichi to produce 10,000 tonnes per annum of titanium dioxide.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण

3666. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार की विभिन्न श्रेणियों की सेवाओं में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रशिक्षण के सम्बन्ध में क्या उपलब्धियां प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अधिकारियों, टंकों और आशुलिपियों, को पुनर्वर्त्या पाठ्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत देश भर में 71 पूर्णकालिक तथा 80 अंशकालिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र हिन्दी न जानने वाले तृतीय तथा उससे उच्च श्रेणी के केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की सेवाकालीन हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण देने हेतु खोले गए हैं। उन स्थानों पर स्थित कर्मचारियों के लिए जहां प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम द्वारा प्रशिक्षण भी दिया जाता है। इसके अलावा हिन्दी टंकण तथा हिन्दी आशुलिपि में प्रशिक्षण देने हेतु 26 प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र खोले गए हैं।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर्मचारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	संख्या	हिन्दी	हिन्दी
		टंकण	आशुलिपि
1980-81	15568	2410	372
1981-82	16350	2458	454
1982-83	21759	2346	459

(ग) योजना के अन्तर्गत पुनर्जर्या पाठ्यक्रम नहीं चलाया जाता।

राजस्थान में तांबे पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना

3667. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को राजस्थान के सिरोहा जिले में बसन्तगढ़ क्षेत्र में मिले तांबे पर आधारित एक उद्योग की स्थापना करने की कोई योजना है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड की वहां पर एक उद्योग स्थापित करने की योजना है परन्तु उसे क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) से (ग) बसन्तगढ़ में तांबे परियोजना चालू करने का प्रश्न उस क्षेत्र में अयस्क मंडारों की पुष्टि हेतु किए जा रहे व्यापक गवेषण परिणामों पर निर्भर करेगा।

राजस्थान के सिरोही जिले में सीमेंट कारखाने की स्थापना

3668. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में सिरोही जिले में बड़े और छोटे सीमेंट कारखानों के लिए कितने लाइसेंस जारी किए गए हैं;

(ख) उन सीमेंट कारखानों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने काम करना आरम्भ कर दिया है और शेष सीमेंट कारखाने कब से कार्य करना आरम्भ कर देंगे;

(ग) उन फर्मों का व्यौरा क्या है जिन्हें लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) से (घ) सिरोही जिले में 5 लाख मी० टन वार्षिक क्षमता वाले सीमेंट के एक सन्यन्त्र की स्थापना करने के लिए मे. स्ट्राप्राइटक्ट्स लि० को एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस स्वीकृत किया गया है। इस सन्यन्त्र में अगस्त, 1982 से उत्पादन हो रहा है। इसके अलावा, इस जिले में सीमेंट सन्यन्त्रों अर्थात् 4 लाख मी० टन वार्षिक क्षमता वाले एक सीमेंट सन्यन्त्र, 1 लाख मी० टन वार्षिक क्षमता के सफेद सीमेंट का उत्पादन करने वाले एक संयंत्र तथा दो मिनी सीमेंट संयंत्रों प्रत्येक की वार्षिक क्षमता 66,000 मी० टन की स्थापना करने के लिए भी 4 आशयपत्र स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। ये कार्यान्वयन की विभिन्न स्थिति में हैं।

राजस्थान में टंगस्टन पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना

3669. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के सिरोही जिले के बालडा क्षेत्र में वर्ष 1980-81 से 1982-83 (अक्टूबर तक) की अवधि में कितना ठंगस्टन पाया गया है और क्या सरकार की वहां टंगस्टन पर आधारित उद्योग स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) आब-व्यय और लाभ तथा हानि के सम्बन्ध में व्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार सिरोही जिले के बालडा क्षेत्र में टंगस्टन अयस्क के

65% डब्लू ओ३ वाले 368 टन भंडारों की पुष्टि हुई है।

(ख) इस क्षेत्र के खनन पट्टे हेतु सर्वश्री राजस्थान राज्य खनिज विकास निगम ने आवेदन किया है। लेकिन वाणिज्यिक दोहन अभी प्रारंभ नहीं हुआ है।

राजस्थान में कारडा माइन्स से फ्लोसपार निकालना

3670. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के जालौर जिले में कारडा माइन्स से वर्ष 1980-81 से 1982-83,

अक्टूबर, 1983 तक कितना फ्लोसपार निकाला गया; और

(ख) इससे सरकार को कुल कितना लाभ हुआ और कुल आय और व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० क० पी० साल्वे) : (क) और (ख) राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, जालौर जिले में करडा खानों में राजस्थान राज्य खनिज विकास निगम लि० द्वारा खनिज फेल्सपार की बजाए फ्लस्पार के लिए खनन किया जा रहा है। 1980-81 से 1982-83 के दौरान निकाले गए खनिज की मात्रा, लाभ, कुल राजस्व और व्यय के आंकड़े निम्नलिखित हैं :—

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
उत्पादन (मी० टनों में)	1,094	1,229	1,461
कुल राजस्व (लाख रुपयों में)	18.37	18.07	23.34
कुल व्यय (लाख रुपयों में)	14.80	16.75	19.59 ¹
लाभ/हानि (लाख रुपयों में)	(+) 3.57	(+) 1.32	(+) 3.75

कुथलिया बोरा जाति को जनजाति घोषित करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का अनुरोध

3671. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को पिथोरागढ़ जिले में रहने वाली कुथलिया बोरा जाति को जनजाति, घोषित करने का उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला पिथोरागढ़ में रहने वाले कुथलिया बोरा जाति को अनुसूचित जनजाति घोषित करने का प्रस्ताव और अन्य ऐसे प्रस्तावों, सिफारिशों, सुझावों और अन्यावेदनों पर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूचियों के प्रस्ताविक विस्तृत संशोधन और अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में किसी जाति को शामिल करने के लिए इस सम्बन्ध में अनुपालन किए जाने वाले सम्बन्धित मानदण्डों के संदर्भ में सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों/संघ

शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों तथा भारत के महापंजीयक से परामर्श करके विधिवत् विचार किया जा रहा है। कुछ राज्य सरकारों से टिप्पणियों की प्रतीक्षा है और अनको नियमित रूप से अनुस्मारक भेजे जा रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की वर्तमान सूचियों में कोई संशोधन संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341(2) और 342 (2) की दृष्टि में रख कर संसद के अधिनियम के द्वारा ही किया जा सकता है।

Dole to Unemployed Youths

3672. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are intending to provide a monthly dole to unemployed youths before they could get a gainful employment :

(b) if not at this stage, will his Ministry hold a discussion on this issue with State Governments to incorporate this idea in Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(c) whether Government feel any need to launch a crash programme to mitigate the sufferings of the unemployed in the country in coming year of the Sixth Plan ?

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

(b) There is no proposal for such a discussion.

(c) The need for greater effort to create employment opportunities is recognised. An important item of the 20-Point Programme is strengthening and expanding the Rural Employment Programmes. Recently, Government have introduced the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and the Scheme for providing Self-employment to Educated Unemployed Youth.

भारतीय वन्य प्राणी संस्थान के अधीन छोटे अनुसंधान केन्द्र

3673. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय वन्य प्राणी संस्थान के अधीन कुछ और छोटे अनुसंधान केन्द्र खोलने का निर्णय किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने अनुसंधान केन्द्र खोले जाएंगे तथा किन स्थानों पर;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार हिमालय क्षेत्र में वन्य प्राणियों के स्वभाव का अध्ययन करने और इनकी संख्या बढ़ाने आदि के लिए ऐसे केन्द्र खोलने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसा एक अनुसंधान केन्द्र पिथौरागढ़ (उत्तर प्रदेश) में खोला जाएगा ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री दिविविजय सिंह) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय वन्य प्राणी संस्थान के अधीन पहले से ही मगरमच्छ अनुसंधान केन्द्र हैं जो कि हैदराबाद में स्थित है। इसके अलावा, भरतपुर में आर्द्ध-भूमि के बारे में एक अनुसंधान केन्द्र खोलने की योजना है।

(ग) फिलहाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मारुति कार लिए पंजीकरण राशि का धापस लिया जाना

3674. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मारुति कार के लिए जिन लोगों ने अपने नाम पंजीकृत कराए हैं उनमें से बढ़ी

संख्या में लोगों ने पंजीकरण राशि वापस ले ली है या वापस लेने की पेशकश की है;

(ख) मारुति कार का अभी तक घोषित अधिकतम मूल्य कितने साल तक के लिए प्रभावी होगा;

(ग) क्या पंजीकृत ग्राहकों द्वारा पंजीकरण राशि वापिस लेने या वापिस लेने की पेशकश करने का एक कारण यह शंका है कि इस कार के मूल्य पहली खेप की बिक्री के बाद बढ़ेगे, और

(घ) इस शंका को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है?

उद्घोग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : जी नहीं। उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार अब तक केवल 0.62 प्रतिशत ग्राहकों ने बुकिंग रद्द करने के लिए अनुरोध किया है।

(ख) कम्पनी ने 12-12-1983 की कार और नीची छत वाली बैन का कारखाने से निकलते समय का मूल्य 47500 रुपये घोषित किया है, जो मार्च 1985 तक वैध है, जिसमें उत्पादन शुल्क और बिक्रेता का लाभ शामिल है और परिवहन प्रभार और स्थानीय कर शामिल नहीं हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं। सरकार की इस बारे में कोई विशिष्ट रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Premature Retirement for Weeding out Corrupt Public Servants

3675. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Vigilance Commission, in its annual report for the year 1982 has suggested a more effective use of the provisions for

premature retirement for weeding out the corrupt among the public servants in higher positions ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The observations made by the Central Vigilance Commission in this regard in their annual report for the year 1982 is enclosed. Comprehensive instructions already exist in regard to the observations made by the Central Vigilance Commission in their report.

Statement

Support made by Central Vigilance Commission in para 8.9 of its Annual Report for the year, 1982

“There may be many people in service with an indifferent record of performance or reputation who could not be proceeded against for lack of evidence or other reasons and need to be dealt with administratively. Corrective and deterrent action should be taken at the stages when cases of such officials are considered for the crossing of efficiency bar, confirmation etc. There exist detailed instructions relating to review for premature retirement with a view to eliminating not only the inefficient but also those whose integrity is suspected or against whom there are charges of corruption etc. The Commission suggests that this legitimate handle should be used more effectively for weeding out the corrupt.”

Import of Technology and tie-ups in Transport Sector

3676. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have initiated a new policy of liberal technology imports and foreign tie-ups in the transport sector; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) As per the Technology Policy Statement of January, 1983, import of technology will be permitted where need has been established, technology does not exist within the country or the time taken to generate the technology indigenously will delay the objective of development targets. In the transport sector, Government have been encouraging upgradation of technology by indigenous research and development as well as selective import of know-how with a view to making available fuel efficient vehicles of contemporary technology at reasonable prices.

Acute Labour Shortage Created due to Extremists Activities

3677. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the extremists activities in Punjab have jeopardised Kharif harvesting operations and the farmers in the important paddy belt of Punjab and Haryana are feeling the pinch of an acute labour shortage as the scare created by the extremists, has resulted in a sharp fall in the flow of migrant labour from eastern U.P. & Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the action Government are taking to overcome this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) There is no specific information to suggest that extremists activities have jeopardised Kharif harvesting operations in Punjab and Haryana. The State authorities are taking necessary steps to maintain law and order and conditions of peace so that normal avocations are carried on unhampered.

Infiltration from Bangladesh

3678. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently infiltration from Bangladesh has increased ;

(b) the number of Bangladesh nationals caught on the border by B.S.F. in the act of crossing over into India and pushed back during the current year ;

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to stop such infiltration ; and

(d) whether Government have considered the possibility of collusion of infiltrators with the smugglers and border security guards enabling their easy infiltration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The Government have noticed that more number of infiltrators are trying to enter India from Bangladesh. The number of infiltrators intercepted and pushed back by the BSF on the Assam/Meghalaya/Tripura/West Bengal borders with Bangladesh during the first nine months of this year is 7208 as against 4466 during the year 1982.

(c) 34 additional BSF Border outposts have been established on the Assam/Meghalaya/Tripura/West Bengal borders bringing the total number of BOPs to 497. More country boats, motor launches, etc. have been pressed into service to prevent infiltration in riverine areas. 3 steel observation post towers have been erected and 264 more towers are under construction. Government have decided to construct a barbed wire fence on the Indo-Bangladesh border and border roads alongside the fence for mobile patrolling in order to check effectively the infiltration of Bangladesh nationals into India.

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

States/Union Territories Prone to Infiltration

3679. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the districts, in

various States/Union Territories, which are prone to infiltration ;

(b) the number of persons infiltrated in the each of the last three years and in the current year in each district ;

(c) estimated number out of them in each State who have acquired property/ration cards and entry into electoral rolls ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to prepare household registers and scheme for photograph-cum-indentity cards for voters in those districts ;

(e) if not, the reason thereof; and

(f) if so, by when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Self-Reliance in Nuclear Technology

3680. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-

SHEKARA MURTHY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission served notice on the nuclear suppliers that if they continued to attack onerous conditions, countries will be forced to develop their own capabilities and be tempted to abandon previous selfimposed restraints on supply ;

(b) whether the Chairman has also pointed out that to meet our growing energy needs, India could not remain dependent on the expansion of hydro electric and thermal sources ; and

(c) whether India is self-reliant in nuclear technology ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission had made a statement at the 27th General Conference

of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna in October, 1983 that the restrictive and discriminatory policies pursued by major suppliers of materials and equipment have merely forced countries to develop their own capabilities even when such materials or technology might be available internationally.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) From the inception of the atomic energy programme, Government of India has endeavoured to achieve self-reliance in all aspects of the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Reduction in prices of refrigerators and air-conditioner etc.

3681. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI M.V. CHANDRA

SHEKARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the manufacturers of air-conditioners and refrigeration equipment, storage batteries and domestic electrical appliances have agreed to pass on the benefit of recent excise duty reductions to the consumers ;

(b) if so, the extent to which prices of the above mentioned articles have been reduced ;

(c) whether the production is not equal to the concessions that have been provided to the industry ; and

(d) if so, the action Union Government propose to take against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The list price of the well-known brand of domestic refrigerators of 165 litres capacity is now about Rs. 3450 as against the earlier list price of Rs. 3950/-. Similarly, the price of 286 litres refrigerator is now about Rs. 5600 against the earlier list price of Rs. 6700/-. So far as airconditioners are concerned there is no significant benefit to the large scale units as the excise duty has been

reduced on such components for which the manufacturers have already been getting set off. The prices of storage batteries of different sizes have come down ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 81. In so far as domestic appliances are concerned out of the whole industry, only 6 manufacturing units are within the purview of the excise duty payment. The industry have assured that they will pass on the major percentage of duty relief to the consumers but the effect of the relief may be felt after some time.

(d) Does not arise.

High Level Review of New Electronics Policy

3682. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-

SEKARA MURTHY :

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level review of the new electronics policy which promised cheaper components and drastic price reduction in consumer electronics but has failed to achieve any of these ends ;

(b) whether the net result of the implementation of the policy in which Government gave the industry reliefs amounting

to Rs. 98 crore was to make imported components cheaper while the reliefs accorded to indigenous production had resulted only in marginal impact on prices of locally made components ;

(c) if so, whether Government have agreed to order a high level review of the policy ; and

(d) by what time the report is likely to be submitted to Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) As a result of the reductions in customs and excise duty on electronic equipment, components and materials announced on 18.8.1983, prices of consumer electronic equipment and of electronic components have come down. Statement of the price reductions received from some of the manufacturers is enclosed.

The real impact of the policy will be felt only after sometime. Government is watching the situation and providing necessary help to implement the policy.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Item/Type Nos.	Previous price	Revised price	Reduction by
1	2	3	4	

M/s. Teletube Electronics Pvt. Ltd. Ghaziabad (w.e.f. 1-10-83)

T.V. Picture Tube 20"	Rs. 445/-	Rs. 400/-	Rs. 45/-
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M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore (w.e.f 1-10-83)

1.	T.V. Picture Tube 20"	Rs. 460/-	Rs. 520/-	Rs. 40/-
2.	Germanium Transistor	—	—	10%
3.	Silicon Small Signal Devices.	—	—	20%

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M/s.Hindustan Conductors Pvt. Ltd., Bombay. (w.e.f. 21-9-83)

Semiconductor Devices the following

BF	167	4.50	3.0	1.50
BF	173	4.25	3.0	1.25
BF	200	5.50	3.50	2.0
BD	115	4.00	3.50	0.50
DN	3501	4.50	3.50	1.0
BF	257/H-308	5.50	4.0	1.50
2N	3440	7.0	6.0	1.0
2N	2905A	3.20	2.80	0.40
2N	911	2.25	2.00	0.25
BC	177	2.50	1.80	0.70
BC	178	2.30	1.80	0.50
BC	107/108 Series	1.90	1.75	0.15
BC	157/158 Series	1.25	1.0	0.25
BL	100A/TL 100	2.0	1.75	0.25
TL	100/B	2.25	1.85	0.40
TK	100A	2.0	1.75	0.25
HN	100A	2.25	1.85	0.40
HN	100B	2.50	2.10	0.40
HP	100A	2.25	2.0	0.25
HP	100B	2.50	2.10	0.40
HN/HP	100-M pairs	5.50	5.0	0.50
BC	147/A/B	1.10	0.90	0.20
BS	194B/C	1.20	0.90	0.30

Pieco Electronics and Electricals India Ltd.

Transistors sets, Radios,	—	—	Rs. 50/- to
2-in-1, Cassette Recorders, Decks, Speaker Systems etc.			Rs. 550/-

M/s The Gramophone Co. of India Ltd. (w.e.f. 1-10-83)

1.	Swinger (Radiogram)	610.60	350.00	260.00
2.	Calypso Popular Batt. (R/Player)	320.68	300.00	20.68

	1	2	3	4
3.	Fiesta Trans-Mains (R/ Re-production)	473.44	390.00	83.44
4.	Tenor Opus (Tape Re- corder)	760.00	522.00	238.00
5.	Direct Drive (Turn Table)	2405.06	1620.00	715.06
6.	Multiplay (Turnable)	1767.50	960.00	807.50
7.	Stereo Dek (Turn Table)	378.75	300.00	78.50
8.	Popstar (R/Reproducer)	448.19	240.00	208.19
9.	Stereo 9900 Amplifire	2769.00	1920.00	849.00
10.	Stereo 7700 Amplifire	2130.00	1440.00	690.00
11.	3 Way Speakers (Pair)	1704.00	960.00	744.00
12.	SDR Speakers (Pair)	2817.28	1680.00	1137.28
13.	Stereo Populal II	782.75	408.00	374.00
14.	Speakers (Pair)	213.00	72.00	141.00

M/s Orsons Electronic Inds. Pvt. Ltd.

1.	Radio Recorder	Rs. 1950.00	Rs. 1650.00	Rs. 300.00
2.	Stereo Cassette Deck	4850.00	4200.00	650.00
3.	Stereo Amplifier	2400.00	2100.00	300.00

M/s. Disco and M/s Viking have announced the selling price for 20" Black & White TV Set at Rs. 1995/- and Rs. 1795.50 respectively. Prior to this, the 20" Black & White TV Set was selling at around Rs. 2800/-.

M/s. Jupitor Radios (TEXLA)

Introduced recently 12" Black & White Set for Rs. 1265/-. (Prior to this 12" Black & White TV Set was selling at around Rs. 2000/-.)

M/s. Universal Magnetics Pvt. Ltd.

Megnetic Sound Heads	Rs. 18.22	Rs. 13.15	Rs. 5.7
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M/s. CRT Manufacturing Industries Ltd.

Plastic film capacitors of the following types

1.	MPEAR/0.68/10/63V	2.75	2.50	0.25
2.	MPERS/0.47/10/63V	2.55	2.15	0.40
3.	MPCAR/6.8/10/63V	1.53	1.43	0.10
4.	MPCRB/1.5/10/100V	6.30	5.50	0.80
5.	PSAR/200/5/250	1.75	1.60	0.15

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M/s Rantronics (India) Pvt. Ltd. (w.e.f. 15-11-83) (in Rs.)

1. Metal Can Transistors	3.05 to 20	2.30—9.50	0.75—1050
2. Integrated Circuits	10.90—13.00	9.50—10.50	1.0—3.50
3. EPOXY Encapsulated Transistors	1.10—2.20	0.85—1.50	0.25—0.70
4. Zener Diodes	1.0	0.60	0.40
5. Silicon Diodes	1.0	0.70	0.30
6. Radio Pack	5.20 or 5.30	4.10	1.10—1.20

Setting up of Consumers Electronics Factory near New Delhi

3683. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHE-KARA MURTHY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a multi-million dollar Indian-owned British firm has decided to set up a consumer's electronic factory near New Delhi which will manufacture 1,50,000 colour and black and white TV sets and their entire range of audio products ;

(b) if so, whether the permission has been granted by Government ;

(c) if so, the other facilities that will be provided by Government to the firm ; and

(d) the price of colour and black and white TV sets to be manufactured by the firm ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) The question refers to one Non-Resident Indian Party who has been recently approved for the manufacture of Black and White TV, Colour TV and Audio products. The party has been issued two letters of intent :

I. (i) HiFi Systems (three-in-one comparing radio Systems—cassettes deck-cum-amplifier + Record player)

(ii) Two-in-one (combination: 50,500 of radio with cassette Pcs. recorder and or clock module)

(iii) Tape recorders : 25,000 pcs.

The approval is for setting up a new unit in District Nainital in UP—which is a Category A Backward area.

II. (i) B & W TV — 1 lakh no.

(ii) Colour TV — 50,000 nos.

The approval is for setting up a new unit in Tehsil Dadri, District Ghaziabad in U.P.—which is a permissible location.

(c) In keeping with the Government's policy to encourage investment by Non-Resident Indians (NRI) in new industrial ventures, the NRI applicants for CTV Receivers have been permitted to locate the units in the areas of their choice, provided they are permissible under the locational policies of the Government. It was accordingly decided that the applicant may be permitted to set up the CTV Unit in District Ghaziabad in the State of U.P. He has been permitted to set up HiFi

unit in a backward District of Nainital in the State of U.P.

(d) As per the information furnished by the party in their Industrial Licence (IL) application, the estimated ex-factory price (without excise and sales tax) of a B&W TV Set has been indicated as Rs. 1800/- and for Colour TV Set it is Rs. 6000/-.

Dumping of Arms and Ammunitions in Religious Places by Extremists

3684. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have information that there are huge dumps of arms and ammunitions in places of worship in Punjab in which some of the wanted extremists have taken shelter ; and

(b) whether Government have taken any step to apprehend such extremists and unearth the dumps of arms and ammunitions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) According to State Govt. some arms and ammunition have reportedly been kept by extremist elements in Golden Temple complex, Amritsar.

(b) The State authorities have been approaching the SGPC to hand over the wanted persons to the police, but they have not extended any cooperation in this regard. The authorities are keeping a close watch on the situation.

Investigation Regarding Killing of Six Persons Traveling in Delhi Bound Bus near Amritsar

3685. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether investigation into the killing of six innocent persons near Amritsar travelling in a Delhi bound bus has been completed ; and

(b) if so, whether culprits have been

apprehended and the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No accused has been arrested so far. Efforts are continuing to apprehend them.

Removal of Obscene Posters

3686. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are taking steps to ensure the removal of obscene posters displayed at cinema houses, bus stops and milk booths in the Capital which deprave and corrupt persons of impressionable age and offends morality and decency ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government against those displaying obscenity ?

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

(b) In the Union Territory of Delhi a drive was launched and during the last 2 months, 17 cases under section 292-IPC and Section 3/4 Punjab Suppression of Indecent Advertisement Act, 1941 have been registered. Two persons have also been arrested.

Assessment of Performance of Sixth Plan Targets

3687. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has assessed the performance of the Sixth Five Year Plan Targets so far as the question of its achievement is concerned and reviewed it ;

(b) if so, whether Government have also considered, the employment target, that

unless there is a significant step up of outlay in real terms and expansion of small and medium industries during the remainder of the Plan period, the number of people below this poverty line is not likely to come down;

(c) whether the National Sample Survey for the year 1983 has submitted any study report in the regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Planning have completed a Mid-term Appraisal of the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Appraisal document was placed on the Table of the House on 19.8.1983.

(b) Government is aware that a step up of outlay is required. In 1983-84, an additional Plan outlay in the Central Sector of Rs. 1555 crores has been sanctioned for a number of sectors as specified in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2508 answered on 7th December, 1983. It would be seen therefrom that additional outlays have been given for schemes for the educated unemployed, village and small industries, the Backward Areas Subsidy Scheme, roads, the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and the Special Component for Scheduled Castes. Besides this, the additional outlays in the other sectors will also go to create additional employment.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Employment to local people by NALCO

3688. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI** : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of employment generated by NALCO in its two giant projects under implementation in two backward districts, Koraput and Dhenkanal in Orissa;

(b) the number of technical and non-technical personnel provided employment in these two projects; and

(c) the extent of local people provided

employment opportunities in those two units so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) The details of the persons directly employed in the projects of the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), under implementation of Koraput and Dhenkanal districts of Orissa, are indicated in the table below:

Category	Koraput	Dhenkanal
1. Technical	129	103
2. Non-Technical	143	216
3. Total	272	319
4. Local people out of 3 above	233	283

In addition, a large number of local persons are employed by the contractors from time to time.

Exploitation and Conservation of Minerals in the Country

3689. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI** : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre has taken some steps for the development, exploitation and conservation of minerals in the country during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the schemes implemented by the Centre therefor; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) During the Sixth Plan a total provision of Rs. 1380.00 crores has been made with a view to developing, exploiting and conserving minerals in the country. The cumulative outlay up to March, 1984 is estimated at Rs. 1094.97 crores. The Geological Survey of India are engaged in systematic mapping, airborne survey, location and original exploration of mineral deposits, geotechnical

investigation and environmental geo-sciences marine geology and off-shore survey. In conformity with the needs of the country, the Geological Survey of India has been making systematic appraisal of major resources of coal and lignite, chromite, phosphorite etc. While the investigations for these minerals continue, the accent has been on establishing resources for gold and other precious metals, diamond and metals of strategic importance such as tin, tungsten, vanadium nickel and cobalt. New locales for these metals/minerals have already come to light. Of the country's total 3.28 million square kilometers area, the Geological Survey of India has mapped 1.88 million square kilometers till June, 1983.

In order to meet the requirements in the coal and non-ferrous sectors, Mineral Exploration Corporation have entered into an agreement for technology of high speed shaft sinking tunneling and raising so that the contractual work taken on behalf of Hindustan Copper Limited, Bharat Gold Mines Limited and other organisations is speeded up.

During the Sixth Plan, the National Aluminium Company was formed with an authorised capital of Rs. 600 crores to implement Alumina/Aluminium project being set up in Orissa. The main components of the project are :

- (i) A 2.4 million tonnes per year Bauxite Mine at Panchpatmali.
- (ii) A 800,000 tonnes per year Alumina Plant at Damanjodi.
- (iii) A 218,000 tonnes per year Aluminium Smelter at Angul ; and
- (iv) A 600 MW Captive Power Plant at Angul.

The "system" arrangements to support this complex includes a coal mine/washery to be set up by the Central Coalfields Limited and a link rail line between Koraput and Rayagada to be laid by the Ministry of Railways.

During this period, Malanjkhanda Copper Project, which is the country's first

larged sized open cast mine in hard rock, has been planned for ultimate production of 2 million tonnes of ore, equivalent to about 23,000 tonnes of copper metel per annum. The first stage of the Malanjkhanda Copper Project was commissioned ahead of schedule.

In order to provide fillip to value added products, Indian Bureau of Mines has been engaged in studies of beneficiation. Ore Dressing Laboratories at Ajmer has been commissioned and the second one at Bangalore is likely to be put into commission during the Sixth Plan period.

While the country is well endowed with ferrous minerals, the resource of non-ferrous minerals are limited. The development strategy has therefore, to provide for a judicious balance between imports and local production, coupled with emphasis on prospecting and increasing the inventory of mineral resources. To arrest the decline in production of Aluminium, Copper and Zinc on account of shortage of power captive power plants are contemplated..

**Capacity achieved by Kalpakkam
Atomic Power Station**

3690. **SHRI CHINTAMANI
PANIGRAHI :
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI
SINGH :**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the first unit of Madras Atomic Power Station (Kalpakkam) which went into stream has achieved its capacity of 215 MW ; and

(b) if not, the capacity achieved and sent out by now ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY,
SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN
DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V.
PATIL) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Unit which has a rated capacity of 235 MWe gross, been operated at a power level of 200 MWe gross so far.

Setting up of industries in Orissa

3691. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of industries both under private and public sector proposed by the Government of Orissa during Sixth Five Year Plan and applied to his Ministry for licence ;

(b) the letters of intents issued so far, the particulars of the industries and the party therefor ;

(c) whether his Ministry is issuing the letters of intent to the States on the basis of the industrial policy of the Government of India or the States ;

(d) if it is on the basis of the industrial policy of the State Government, the main policy resolution on the Industrial policy of Government of Orissa therefor ; and

(e) if not, the producers adopted by his Ministry while issuing the letters of intent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) 221 Industrial licence applications were received during the years 1980 to 1983 (up to 8.12.83) under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, for grant of letters of intent/industrial licences for setting up of industrial units in the State of Orissa. These proposals related to the manufacture of items falling under various Scheduled Industries, viz., metallurgical industries, electrical equipment, telecommunications, chemicals, paper & pulp, ceramics, vegetable oils and vanaspati, cement, timber products, food processing industries, etc.

(b) 106 letters of intent were granted during 1980 to 1983 (upto October, 83) for setting up of industrial units in Orissa State. The details, such as, the name and address of the undertaking, item of manufacture and capacity, location, etc., of the letters of intent issued are being published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter'. Copies of

this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) to (e) All industrial licence applications received under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, for grant of letters of intent/industrial licences are considered on merits in accordance with the Industrial Policy of the Central Government, taking into account various techno-economic factors, such as, demand and supply, capacity already licensed, export potential, availability of raw materials and locational constraints. The recommendations of the State Government concerned are also kept in view while approving or rejecting an industrial licence application.

Aluminium Research Institute in Orissa

3692. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have decided to establish Aluminium Research Institute in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government of Orissa to make available the infrastructure such as land, power and water for this proposed Institute and intimated to his Ministry ;

(c) whether his Ministry has examined the proposal and the commitments made by the Government of Orissa ;

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government to start the Institute and progress made in this regard so far ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Proposals for setting up an Aluminium Research, Development and Design Centre are under examination. The site for the location of the Centre has not yet been decided.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Setting up of a Caustic Soda Plant by NALCO

3693. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether NALCO has prepared a project report for setting up a Caustic Soda Plant of its own to meet the requirement of the Aluminium/Aluminium plants;

(b) if so, when the decision will be taken to start the project and where the project will be located;

(c) if not, from where the caustic soda will be supplied to the Alumina/Aluminium Plants soon after the commissioning of the projects;

(d) whether his Ministry are aware that the production and timely availability of caustic soda to the existing industries are not sufficient and there is heavy demand in the country; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by NALCO to get sufficient quantity of caustic soda for the plants keeping in view the heavy demand of caustic soda and the percentage of production by existing caustic soda plants in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) to (e) At the stage of investment sanction of National Aluminium Company Limited's (NALCO) Project, it was envisaged that caustic soda could be imported for the initial years. For the long-term requirement the option is between obtaining supplies from existing/new units and setting up a 'captive' unit.

In this connection, Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO), the original promoter of the Orissa Alumina/Aluminium Complex commissioned a consultant to draw up a feasibility report for the required caustic soda plant. NALCO is now having this feasibility report up-dated. The findings of the feasibility report in respect of demand, technology absorption, funding, location, etc. is being comprehensively reviewed in order to finalise the most

reliable tie-up for NALCO's requirements of caustic soda.

Aluminium Complex in Orissa

3694. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the terms and conditions laid down in the agreement signed by the Government of India and France for Alumina-cum-Aluminium Complex in Orissa;

(b) the progress made so far as per the agreement particularly for completion of the projects in the Scheduled time for commissioning the plants by the Government of India and the release of assistance both technical and financial by the French Government;

(c) total assistance received so far by the Government of India since the agreement and the interest paid for the loan;

(d) the interest per day to the total loan amount to be paid by Government; and

(e) keeping in view the interest amount, the steps taken by his Ministry to complete the works of all the components of the said projects in time therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) to (e) The integrated Bauxite-cum-Alumina-cum-Aluminium Project at Orissa was sanctioned in November, 1980 on the basis of French technical and financial collaboration, and the offer of a loan from a consortium of International Banks. In January, 1981, the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) concluded an agreement with M/s. for Aluminium Pechiney (AP) of France for technical assistance. AP has supplied the know-how and basic engineering packages broadly in accordance with the schedule in the technical agreement.

2. The French Government had agreed to make available a loan of FF 1750 million to Government of India, in equal proportion between treasury loan and suppliers' credit, for purchase of goods and services for the project. Two protocols have so far been signed under the main agreement for total of FF 650 million. An amount of Rs. 39.84 crores (provisional) has been drawn upto 31-10-1983. Interest paid upto this date works out to Rs. 4.49 crores. The loan is available for drawal based on contracts concluded for equipment and services from France.

3. Based on the know-how and basic engineering data supplied by AP, detailed engineering specifications have been drawn up by the Indian Engineering Consultants. Ordering for most of the critical, long delivery/long schedule items of equipment/civil works has been completed. Construction on site is underway. The progress of implementation of the project is very closely monitored by the Company and Government.

White Paper on the extremists and Criminals in Punjab

3695. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the reasons for which Government are not willing to bring out White Paper on the extremists and criminals in Punjab ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : Government have not considered it necessary as yet to issue a white Paper. Information regarding the situation in Punjab is furnished to the House from time to time.

Delay in Nationalisation of Sick Units

3696. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the reasons for delay in nationalisation of sick units which have not shown any signs of becoming viable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : According to the existing policy guide-lines for sick industries, only such sick units as are likely to become viable within a reasonable period of time may be considered for nationalisation.

Nationalisation of National Tannery

3697. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in National Tannery more than per cent equity shares are held by Public financial institutions; and

(b) if so, the reasons for which Government are refusing nationalisation of this unit and offering it to the workers to be run on a cooperative basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) 76.75 per cent equity shares in National Tannery Ltd. is now held by the Financial Institutions and the State Trading Corporation of India.

(b) It is not proposed to nationalise the undertaking as criteria for nationalisation as laid down in the existing policy guidelines for sick industries are not satisfied.

बोमार यूनिटों का विलय

3698. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

प्रो० अर्जीत कुमार मेहता :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिंहा :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कुछ औद्योगिक यूनिटों को मिलाकर एक बनाने का निर्णय लिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) विलय कब तक कर दिया जाएगा;

और

(घ) जहां विलय सम्भव है उन स्थापनाओं का विवरण क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) से (घ) भारी उद्योग विभाग के अधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र के कुछ उपकरणों की लाभदेयता में सुधार लाने के लिए उपायों की सिफारिश करने हेतु गठित की गई समिति ने कुछ उपकरणों के बारे में रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी हैं और कुछ मामलों में विलय का सुझाव भी दिया गया है। इन रिपोर्टों पर सरकार द्वारा अभी प्रस्ताव तैयार किए जाने हैं।

असम में उग्रवादियों की गतिविधियां

3699. श्री डा० सुबह्युण्डम स्वामी :

प्रो० अर्जित कुमार मेहता :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यदि क्या यह सच है कि उग्रवादी अब असम में भी सक्रिय हो गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वहां पिछले तीन महिनों के दौरान कितनी हिस्सक घटनाएं हुईं;

(ग) इस संबंध में कितने लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और दोषी पाया गया; और

(घ) इन घटनाओं में जान माल की कितनी हानि हुई ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (घ) विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

(क) असम सरकार के अनुसार असम में उग्रवादियों की गतिविधियों में पिछले दिनों कुछ वृद्धि द्याना में आई है।

(ख) से (घ) पिछले तीन महीनों के दौरान

कुछ हिस्सक घटनाएं जिनमें जान तथा माल की क्षति हुई है, इस प्रकार है :—

17 अक्टूबर 1983 को लगभग 20.00 बजे एक नगर बस जो गोहाटी से लोखरा रोड जा रही थी, के अन्दर एक विस्फोट हुआ। जिसके कारण बस को क्षति हुई तथा 13 व्यक्तियों को चोटें आई।

7-11-83 को एक टाइम डिवाइस के कारण एक कठोर तथा शक्तिशाली विस्फोट गोहाटी रेलवे स्टेशन (न्यूटार्कार्म नं० १) के प्रवेश द्वार पर हुआ था। विस्फोट के परिणामस्वरूप 18 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई तथा लगभग 40 व्यक्तियों की चोटें आई।

10 नवम्बर को रास्ता रोको से पहले दिन बम विस्फोट की तीन घटनाओं जो गोहाटी की विभिन्न वस्तियों में जल्दी जल्दी हुई थी, में दो व्यक्ति मारे गए और 9 अन्य व्यक्ति घायल हुए थे।

11-11-83 को राज्यभर में रखे गए 3 घटे के ब्लैक-आउट और प्रधान मंत्री की यात्रा के दौरान अ० अ० छा० सं०/अ० अ० ग० सं० प० द्वारा 11-12 नवम्बर को 28 घटे के रास्ता एवं रेल रोको कार्यक्रम के दौरान बम विस्फोट की 10 घटनाएं हुईं। इनमें रेल पटरी पर हुई तीन घटनाएं भी शामिल हैं। सब से गम्भीर बम विस्फोट ठाकुरकूची रेलवे स्टेशन (जिला कामरूप) पर हुआ था जिसमें एक व्यक्ति मारा गया था। दो बम बिन्दुकूरी और मुहांतेटाली रेलवे स्टेशनों (जिला सोनितपुर) के निकट रेल पर फटे थे जिसके कारण पटरी को कुछ क्षति हुई। गोहाटी के आवासीय क्षेत्र में बम विस्फोट की तीन घटनाएं और तेजपुर में एक घटना हुई थी जिनके कारण भवनों को मामूली क्षति हुई है।

बाबेजिया पुलिस बाह्य चौकी (जिला सोनितपुर) के निकट भी एक बम फटा था जिसके कारण पुलिस बाह्य चौकी को क्षति हुई। दो हथौतें मांदिया और टम्टाकूची (दोनों जिला बारपेटा में) यात्री बसों पर फैके गए थे जिनके कारण बाहनों की क्षति हुई और एक ड्राइवर को मामूली चौटें आईं।

15/16 नवम्बर, 1983 की रात में गोहाटी के निकट कामाख्या पाहाड़ियों में पुलिस और मैत्रैई उग्रवादियों के बीच एक सशस्त्र मुठभेड़ हुई जिसके कारण केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के एक कांस्टेबल, उप-निरीक्षक तथा उग्रवादी की मृत्यु हुई तथा केंद्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस कांस्टेबलों और एक निरीक्षक को चोट आईं।

19 नवम्बर, 1983 को असम के मुख्य मंत्री की हत्या का प्रयास किया गया था।

Change in Approach in Financing of Seventh Plan

3700. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission is considering change in the approach in financing the Seventh Plan ;

(b) if so, whether a panel was formed in March, 1982 to advise Government on the strategy and formulation of the Seventh Plan ;

(c) if so, whether they have already made their suggestions ; and

(d) whether their suggestions have been included in the draft Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The question of financing the Seventh Plan and econsideration with the formulation of the Approach to the Plan.

(b) to (d) No such Panel was formed in March, 1982. However, a Panel of Economists was constituted in March, 1983

to advise the Planning Commission on the formulation of the National Plan and assessment of Plan performance as well as to consider specific issues relating to development and planning of different States and Regions. Two meetings of the Panel have been held so far and the Members of the Panel have made certain observations and suggestions. These are being kept in view in formulating the approach to the Seventh Plan.

Grabbing of Agricultural Land by Extremists in West Bengal

3701. SHRI BALAKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of complaints have been received from the land-holders within the State of West Bengal in regard to grabbing of their agricultural lands by some extremist forces having political some patronage ;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to such a situation agricultural development in that State has suffered much and at the same time created law and order problems ; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to check such developments before these engulf other neighbouring States in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

“Meeting of National Wild Life Board”

3702. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the decisions taken at the resent meeting of the National wild Life Board held in October 1983 ; and

(b) the action initiated thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) and (b) The main recommendations made in the meeting of the Indian Board for Wild Life held on 13th October, 1983, together with the action initiated thereon are summarised in the statement attached.

Statement

Recommendations

Action Taken

1. The observance of the WILD LIFE WEEK, 1983 throughout the country was noted with satisfaction and it was recommended that special programmes should be organised at district levels and focussed on people living in and around Wildlife Reserves.

2. THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE ACTION PLAN was considered and after detailed discussion unanimously recommended for adoption with a few suggestions made by the Members of the Board.

3. The Board endorsed the recommendations made by the TASK FORCE ON PUBLIC SUPPORT AND INVOLVEMENT IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION and suggested that action thereon should be dovetailed with the implementation of the Wild Life Action Plan.

4. The Board recommended that the States should give greater attention with regard to regular meetings of the STATE WILDLIFE ADVISORY BOARDS.

5. The Board expressed serious concern about the overall situation relating to the SETTING UP OF WILDLIFE ORGANISATIONS IN THE STATES/UNION TERRITORIES AND URGED that action should be taken on priority to improve the situation. This was necessary to ensure proper implementation of the National Wildlife Action Plan.

6. The Board urged the Government of Maharashtra to afford adequate protection to the MAHIM CREEK WATERBIRD AND MANGROVE PRESERVE urgently.

7. The proposal for establishment of a Sanctuary at Balphakram in Meghalaya was supported and it was recommended that the State Government should get at the details worked out in this respect and also ensure effective protection to the area.

8. The Board felt that the field formations of the defence forces should interact more closely with the wildlife organisations in the States and provide all necessary assistance in wildlife conservation.

1. All the States and Union Territories are being advised to take suitable action in the matter.

2. The action plan has been circulated to all the States and Union Territories and other concerned organisation for initiating action on each of the listed programmes.

3. Recommendations made by the Task Force have been incorporated in the National Wildlife Action Plan and further action is now being taken.

4. All the State and Union Territories have been advised appropriately in the matter.

5. Guidelines for the setting up of wildlife organisations in the States have already been sent to all the States/Union Territories and the matter is being repeatedly with them.

6. The matter is being taken up with the State Government.

7. The Recommendations have been forwarded to the State Government for appropriate action.

8. The Ministry of Defence is being requested to initiate necessary action in the matter and suitable instructions would also be given to the wildlife organisations in the States.

Reccommendation

Action Taken

9. The Board felt that the pattern of financing of Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the development of National Parks and Sanctuaries needs revision so that more central assistance should be made available to the States for essential items of infrastructure development.

10. The need for providing adequate incentives and legal aid to the field staff engaged in enforcement work was endorsed by the Board and all the State Governments were urged to take necessary action in this regard.

11. The Board felt that the Second Core for the Simlipal Tiger Reserve should be notified expeditiously by the State Government and that there should be no question of allowing any exploitation of timber in this area.

Reservation of Seats for Nepalese and Tsong Communities in Sikkim Legislative Assembly

3703. SHRI P.M. SUBBA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been persistent demands from Nepalese and Tsong communities of Sikkimese origin for reservation of seats to them in the Sikkim Legislative Assembly ;

(b) whether the Sikkim Legislative Assembly has also passed a resolution supporting the above stand and forwarded it to the Central Government ;

(c) if so, whether the above have been considered and a decision taken in the matter ; and

(d) if so, the details of that decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) There have been proposals for reservation of seats in the Sikkim Legislative Assembly for Nepalese and Tsong Communities of Sikkimese Origin. A resolution for

9. The matter has been taken up with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

10. The matter is being taken up with all the States and Union Territories for appropriated action.

11. The matter has been taken up with the Government of Orissa.

reservation of seats for different communities os Sikkimese Origin including Tsong Community in the State's Legislature has also been received in this regard. Two writ petitions one by Shri R.C. Poudyal, President, Sikkim Congress (R) and another by Shri Somnath Poudyal in regard to existing provisions for reservation in Sikkim Legislative Assembly are pending in the Supreme Court of India. The outcome of these writ petitions is awaited.

Ekatmata Yagna

3704. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some political organisations had proposed to hold Ekatmata Yagna in the country ;

(b) the objectives for holding this Yagna ;

(c) whether Yagna is going to create a sense of feeling of separatism between the different sections of people ; and

(d) whether Government have tried to use their good offices to impress the organisers about the ill effects that the

Yagna is going to create and if so, the reactions of the organisers in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The Vishwa Hindu Parishad have organised a Ekatmata Yagna.

(b) The professed aim of the Yagna is to create unity and awareness among the Hindu Masses.

(c) It is possible that such feelings may be generated.

(d) When the organisers of the Yagna came to meet the Home Minister, it was emphasised on them that communal disharmony should not be created.

Agreement between National Tobacco Company and Rothmans of U.K.

3705. SHRI NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR : SHRI T.S. NEGI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National Tobacco Company of M/s. Duncans Manufacturers of Cool and Regent brand of cigarettes have entered into a deal/agreement, etc. with Rothmans of U.K. with Government's approval and clearance ; and

(b) if so, the full details thereof ? (The 'Week' 27th November 3, December, 1983).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Recovery of Government dues outstanding against HINDALCO

3706. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any efforts have since been made by the Government of India in

regard to effecting of recovery of outstanding Government dues of Rs. 36 crores outstanding against HINDALCO, a Birla giant company;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ;

(c) the time by which this big amount will be recovered ; and

(d) whether Government propose to charge interest from the date from which this amount is outstanding and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d) The dues payable by HINDALCO to Aluminium Regulation Account are sub-judge and Government has been restrained by stay orders of Courts from realising the same fully. However, HINDALCO has offered to settle the matter outside the court on the basis that it un-conditionally accepts the liability for payment of dues and that it be allowed to pay the same in instalments.

Shortfall in Food Production

3707. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE

PATIL :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission has stated that the agricultural development in the country has reached a stage where adverse weather conditions will not materially effect production ;

(b) if so, whether the new production technology based on modern inputs stood the challenge of natural calamities ;

(c) whether according to Planning Commission, the shortfall in foodgrains production this year is only 62 million tonnes or 5 per cent compared to last year against a drop of 16.8 per cent or 22.2 million tonnes in 1979-80 ;

(d) whether the Planning Commission has urged the Union Government for concentration of efforts during the remaining

period of Sixth Plan on irrigation, dryland farming, popularising high-yielding varieties, research and availability of easy credit so that production keeps pace with the increase in population ; and

(e) if so, to what extent Government have taken steps in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir. In the Mid-term Appraisal of Sixth Five Year Plan recently brought out by the Planning Commission, it is, instead, stated in paragraph 5.12 that weather continues to play a dominant role in agriculture, particularly in the States where agricultural operations are carried out mainly under rainfed conditions.

(b) The experience of the drought of the year 1982-83 showed that the new production technology could stand the challenge of natural calamities and emerge with comparatively less damage.

(c) The shortfall in 1982-83 is 6.2 million tonnes or 5% as against the 22.2 million tonnes or 16.8% of 1979-80.

(d) and (e) The steps taken and being taken by the Ministry of Agriculture for raising foodgrains production during the remaining period of Sixth Plan are as under :

(i) In regard to irrigation, an interdisciplinary Task Force under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Agri.) is looking into the problem of optimum utilisation of water by undertaking intensive field visits, to the specific irrigation commands.

(ii) As for dryland farming, it is receiving a new thrust in the 20-point programme. Two schemes relating to (a) Pilot Project of Propagation of Water Conservation/ Harvesting Technology in dryland farming areas ; and (b) Development of dryland Agriculture through Popularisation of Seed-cum-Fertilisers Drills, growing of improved crop varieties, application of inputs, etc. are being im-

plemented from the current year.

(iii) A new scheme for the benefit of Small and Marginal Farmers has been taken up on 50 : 50 basis during the current year with an outlay of Rs. 250 crores.

(iv) The area under high yielding varieties is proposed to be increased from 47.6 million hectares during 1982-83 to 52 million hectares in 1983-84. The target for 1984-85 (terminal year of the Sixth Plan) is 56 million hectares.

(v) An expanded programme of distribution of about 42 lakh seed mini-kits of cereals, pulses and oilseeds has been taken up in the current year against the achievement of 23.5 lakh mini-kits during 1982-83. Preference is given to small and marginal farmers as also to the dryland areas in distribution of seed mini-kits.

(vi) The State Governments and NAMBARD are being requested to make provision for the supply of necessary credit for proper utilisation of the inputs.

12.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : I have a given a notice about the Election Commission's suggestions.

MR. SPEAKER : You give me a notice.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I have given it.

MR. SPEAKER : We can see to it.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : I have given a notice for calling attention for a discussion on the severest possible indictment of the Jammu & Kashmir Government by Election Commission.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to see to it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Assam elections had been discussed. Jammu & Kashmir elections were rigged on a large scale. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has said about it. You have also given a notice. Let me consider them according to the light whether we can discuss the Election Commission or not. In that way, I will consider them and then also I will discuss it with you.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : I wanted to raise a question about the functioning of the House. I have told you on phone. Yesterday some very important discussion on the mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Five Year Plan was going on. Mr. Deputy Speaker was in the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already discussed it. You were not here. Early in the morning, we had also discussed these things. The problem is that we decide certain things in the Business Advisory Committee ; we allot time for four hours but the time taken is eight hours. In our liberal attitude, we try to accommodate as many members as possible; we try that much more number comes and participate. In that case you have to extend the time of the House ; in that case, certain people don't come. (*Interruptions*) Order please. So, it becomes difficult for us ; and that difficulty I had placed before the House yesterday also, I think, or day before that. If you want us to have a longer discussion, then you must sit and accommodate ; if not, then you cannot have the cake and then eat it as well. That was the problem with Mr. Deputy Speaker yesterday. Some speakers raised the question of quorum. Once we decide about the time, then we have to be within the limit ; it is binding on all the members, whether it is the Chair or the member concerned, they should have a moral obligation to abide by what they have decided themselves. If a Member is allowed five minutes, but then he goes on and on and takes 30 minutes ; then what the poor man in the Chair could do ? So, that had happened yesterday. I have gone through all the records. I talked to them. Otherwise, I think, the Deputy Speaker sits on and on ; even upto 12

O'clock he is ready to sit, if anything is there. If all of you decide, then we are bound to act accordingly because we are servants of this House. We have to carry out your wishes, Mr. Yadav and not anybody else.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : You are entirely correct. You, yourself made an observation here that this Sixth Five Year Plan's discussion is a very important discussion ; and this is one occasion, really speaking, where we can discuss the entire socio-economic policy, perspective planning etc. ; and the Deputy Speaker, sitting in the Chair yesterday made this observation that if any parties or members want to participate, they should have a full opportunity; and he said, I am prepared to conclude the discussion today ; I am prepared to sit upto 12 O'clock in the night ; and we were all sitting and hoping—because he himself had taken that attitude—that he will give us an opportunity to speak. All of a sudden, he just adjourned the House and went to the Chamber ; it was so sudden that we were very much shocked. My request is that what you are saying is correct; we will all cooperate with you, but on such an important thing, some time more is taken and that has been happening in this House, whenever there is an important discussion. Therefore, this time, at least you give some time ; only there are three people on the opposition side. At least, one hour you find for that so that we can give our views.

MR. SPEAKER : We have already given much more time.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : I want to tell you and the House that the Deputy Speaker has been going out of his way, not one day, but on so many occasions, for weeks.....

MR. SPEAKER : I know.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : ...to accommodate as many speakers as possible. Then other Members had also been cooperating with the Deputy-Speaker so that the House could go on till 7 or 8 or 9 O'clock. But after all, there is a limit to everything. I

myself felt completed incapable of remaining here after 7 O'clock. No wonder the Deputy-Speaker felt so at 7.30 or 8 O'clock. How on earth can we find fault with the Deputy-Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER : I know. Pleased sit down.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : So, do not find fault with the Deputy-Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER : The only question is even if there is one Member, he has to abide by the consensus of the House. Yesterday, one hon. Member went on taking time of the House inspite of repeated requests from the Chair to sit down. He had transgressed all the limits. In that case, what could the poor Deputy-Speaker do? He was a human being. Every human being has his own limitations.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS, AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : You must have realised the anguish expressed by the seniormost Member of this House, Prof. Ranga. There are certain Members who sit throughout. We are privileged to have Prof. Ranga, who is one of those who come first in the morning and go last in the evening despite their age and other constraints. Of course, I am not very much concerned about myself. But one thing is there. There are two categories of hon. Members. One is those who just come for the sake of participating and putting a question and then disappear. They are not to be seen the whole day. Unfortunately, yesterday what happened was that at the fag end of the day, the hon. Minister was called. Suddenly some of my friends raised the question of quorum. At the end of the day was it possible for me or for anybody in this House to provide quorum because everybody had gone. We wanted to listen to the speeches of the hon. Members, especially Shri Chandrajit Yadav. But there was a feeling that perhaps, they were not serious and they wanted to give an end to the discussion. I was sitting here. That is why the hon. Deputy-Speaker called the Minister and then adjourned the House. My request to the hon. Members is that those hon. Members who table any topic for discussion will kindly

remain in the House till the discussion on the subject is over. What happens is that questions are allowed to lapse and we reach the end of the list. But it is for you to consider. (Interruptions) We allow so much margin that one of the papers has to say that Parliament has become issueless.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, मेरी प्रार्थना सुनिए। मैं आपका तो मसला हल कर लूँगा। आप थोड़ा-थोड़ा बोल लेंगे। मैं मन्त्री जी से कह दूँगा वह थोड़ा ऐडजस्ट कर लेंगे। ऐसे ए स्पेशल केस यह कर लेंगे। लेकिर इसका अर्थ यह होना चाहिए कि आगे के लिए माननीय सदस्यगण सहानुभूति से चेयर का भी ध्यान कर लें। आप अपना मनमाना डंडा धुमाएं, पांच मिनट के दस मिनट नहीं, बीस मिनट नहीं, तीस मिनट नहीं तो इस तरह से गाड़ी नहीं चल सकती।

The Speaker has the right to fix the quantum of time. स्पीकर को यह पावर है। He can say :

'Nothing will go on record' I have got that much of power but I do not use that. यह अच्छा नहीं होगा। मैं सिर्फ आपको याद करा रहा हूँ कि ऐसा प्रावधान है। लेकिन उसके लिए आप मुझे मजबूर नहीं करेंगे। यह आप मेरे ऊपर कृपा करेंगे।

AN. HON. MEMBER : Don't use that except in very exceptional cases...

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram) : Sir the Finance Minister is sitting here. There are some reports in the Press that the Kerala Chief Minister has.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is absolutely irregular and irrelevant and I think...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't do like this.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) : All the national papers have referred that the Chief Minister of Kerala.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Without any basis such things are not allowed on the Floor. It is a derogatory, it is not allowed...

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : This is absolutely irrelevant. Not allowed. If you do like this, then I am not going to allow you. Without foundation I cannot allow anything...

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : What does that matter if these national papers say. There is no dogma. It is not a gospel, it is not a truth. I have to find out the facts.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : अध्यक्ष जी, हिन्दुस्तान संवाद समिति बड़े संकट में चल रही है। उसके कई कमंचारी निकाल दिए गए हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : This not the place for that...

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed, disallowed.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) : स्पीकर साहब, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आड़र है। मैंने एक स्पेशल मेंशन के जरिए पैलेस्टाइन के बारे में यहां पर सवाल पेश किया था, इस बिना पर कि सरकार इस हाउस में कोई जवाब देगी....

MR. SPEAKER : This is nothing, No Point of Order.....

(*Interruption*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

श्री राम लाल राही : अध्यक्ष जी, आप उस संस्था को सरकार की ओर से मदद देने के लिए कह सकते हैं।

** Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ।

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND RAGULATION) ACT, 1951, REVIEW ON THE WORKING AND ANNUAL REPORT OF LAGAN JUTE MACHINERY COMPANY LTD. CALCUTTA FOR 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 818(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1983 regarding extansion of period of take over of Management of Messrs Bengal Immunity Company Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years, under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.
- (2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 801(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th November, 1983 reagrding extension of period of take over of Management of Messrs Dr. Paul Lohmann (India) Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years, under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. (Placed in Library, See No. LT 7257/83]
- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—
 - (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Lagan

Jute Machinery Company Limited, Calcutta for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Lagan Jute Machinery Company Limited, Calcutta for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General theron. *(Placed in Library, See No. LT-7258/83)*

REVIEW ON THE WORKING AND ANNUAL REPORT OF CYCLE CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. CALCUTTA FOR THE PERIOD FROM 15th OCTOBER 1980 TO 31st MARCH, 1982 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY IN LAYING THE SAID PAPERS

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : On behalf of Shri S.M. Krishna, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cycle Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the period from 15th October, 1980 to 31st March, 1982.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cycle Corporation of India Limited Calcutta for the period from 15th October, 1980 to 31st March, 1982 alongwith Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General theron.

(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-7259/83)*

REVIEW ON THE WORKING AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN ZINC LTD. UDAIPUR FOR 1982-83.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur, for the year 1982-83.

(2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. *(Placed in Library, See No. LT-7260/83)*

ALL INDIA SERVICES (STUDY LEAVE) AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, 1983, ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT AND THE ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION, NEW DELHI FOR 1982-83, ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, NEW DELHI FOR 1982-83 AND REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF THE SAID INSTITUTE.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKER) : On behalf of Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the All India. Services (Study Leave) Amendment Regulations, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 930 in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 1983 under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. *(Placed in Library, See No., LT-7261/83)*

(2) A copy of the Annual General Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Andman & Nicobar Administration for the year 1981-82. (*Placed in Library See No. LT-726283*)

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A Copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83. (*Placed in Library, See No. LT-7263/83*)

return herewith the Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th December, 1983, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MINUTES OF Sittings RELATING TO FIFTEENTH REPORT

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the Committee on Papers Laid on Table relating to their Fifteenth Report.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

FIFTEENTH REPORT

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai) : I beg to present the Fifteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

12.15 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : On behalf of Shri G. Lakshmanan, I beg to present the Sixty-seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Sir, I just want to say that the Election Commission has made some recommendations.

(*Interruptions*)

12.14 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha. I am directed to

MR. SPEAKER : I am looking into those.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Kindly listen to me for half a minute, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : You give me in writing something.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : ...*

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot do it. It is irrelevant. It cannot go on record. It is irrelevant. It is not going on record. Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You are a new Member. You listen. You listen to certain things. You listen first. When I say listen that means, listen. You are a new Member. You read certain rules. You cannot caste any aspersions on the Election Commission. You first see that.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I can bring some things to your notice.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not like this, Not here. Do it otherwise.

DROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : ...

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : बात भी नहीं सुनी जाती है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपकी बात सुनकर ही जवाब दिया है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

12.16 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED IRREGULARITIES IN INVESTMENTS BY NON-RESIDENT INDIANS IN RELIANCE TEXTILES

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

Reported irregularities in the investment by Non-Resident Indians in Reliance Textiles.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, As the House is aware, portfolio investment is permitted in shares are debentures of companies quoted on Stock Exchanges in India by non-residents of Indian nationality/origin as well as Overseas corporate bodies owned to the extent of at least 60 per cent by such non-residents of Indian nationality/origin. Procedurally overseas corporate bodies intending to investment in India under the 'Scheme of protfolio investment' are to approach authorised dealers (banks) with application mentioning, *inter alia*, the extent of non-resident Indian ownership, etc. with a certificate from an overseas auditor/chartered accountant/certified public accountant. The authorised dealers refer such applications to the Reserve Bank of India and the Reserve Bank accords general permission after scrutinising these documents.

2. Reserve Bank of India has stated that the eleven overseas companies which purchased shares of Reliance Textile Industries Ltd. were duly incorporated in the 'Isle of Man' before they approached the R.B.I. through the designated banks for permission to make investments in India. As per documents submitted in accordance with the R.B.I. norms, all these eleven companies satisfied the eligibility criteria

to make investments and accordingly Reserve Bank of India granted the necessary permission to the designated banks to purchase shares of Indian companies subject to the usual terms and conditions.

3. It seems there was some confusion regarding the place of incorporation of the aforesaid eleven overseas companies in the light of certain press reports. All these eleven companies were actually incorporated in the 'Isle of Man' (which is a direct dependency of the British Crown) and not in the U.K. as mentioned in the replies to certain Unstarred Questions including Unstarred Question No. 5207 dated 26th August 1983 in the Lok Sabha in the last Session of Parliament. Statements clarifying this position as also amending the names of some of these companies have already been laid on the Table on the 2nd December, 1983 by correcting the replies.

4. As regards the question of registration of the eleven overseas companies the Reserve Bank of India has confirmed that the investments by these eleven companies incorporated in the 'Isle of Man' in M/s Reliance Textile Industries Ltd. were approved only after scrutinising documentary evidence regarding incorporation of these companies and the extent of ownership by non-residents of Indian nationality/origin on the basis of the statements furnished by these companies and certificates obtained from overseas chartered accounts/auditors. While it is true that the 'Isle of Man' cannot be called a part of the U.K., the fact whether the investing companies were incorporated under the U.K. laws or the laws of 'Isle of Man' does not make any material difference in respect of the eligibility of these companies to invest under the portfolio investment scheme. The scheme of portfolio investment by non-residents of Indian nationality/origin is equally applicable to companies in the U.K. and the 'Isle of Man' so long as it is owned by non-resident Indians to the extent of 60 per cent. I, therefore, do not find irregularity in the NRI investments in Reliance Textiles Industries by these 11 companies.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, firstly, I am thankful to you that you allowed this important sensitive

issue to be discussed through Calling Attention Notice so that through all the ways that we have got we will get the necessary satisfaction.

I hope the Finance Minister in replying to my queries and the queries of colleagues will give evidence that he is the Minister for Self-Reliance and not Minister for Reliance. I hope all the queries that will be made will be adequately met and the details will be given, which unfortunately we could not get through more than 13 questions that we have tabled in Both Houses of Parliament.

The entire episode has arisen in this particular House out of the question that I had put on 26th of August 1983. It was an Unstarred Question. I will start with that and make certain queries arising out of that. On the 26th August I had put forward a straight forward question :

"Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

- (a) which were the companies in U.K. that purchased shares of Reliance Textiles in India ;
- (b) whether these companies were duly registered, who were its directors and shareholders and what was their capital ;
- (c) whether these companies were fictitious companies ; and
- (d) if so, what action is taken in this regards ?"

He gave an answer. I do not want to enumerate those 11 companies which he mentioned. Firstly, to part (a) of my question he has given the reply as follows :

"The names of the companies in U.K. who purchased shares of Reliance Textiles in India are as follows."

He has given the names of eleven companies.

His answer to part (b) is most important. He said :

"These companies are duly incorporated"—What we call as registered—"Under the U.K. laws". Details regarding the names of shareholders and the capital of these companies are furnished to the RBI in strictest confidence and cannot be discussed."

Of course, there is the rest of the part of the answer. Here, two things he has made very clear, that these are duly registered companies under the U.K. laws. And as far as the rest of the information is concerned, he has said that this information was given to the Reserve Bank of India in strictest confidence. I want to raise the very basic issue : Who is sovereign—the investor in this country is sovereign or the Parliament in this country is sovereign ? Can the investor take shelter that you cannot reveal this information or this information revealed to the Reserve Bank of India in strictest confidence cannot be shared with the Parliament ? It is a fantastic proposition. In fact, I do not want to do that, but this will attract a fresh privilege issue. If, on behalf of the investor the Finance Minister says that whatever information has been sought by the Member of Parliament has been given by the investor or the investing company in strictest confidence to the Reserve Bank of India and it cannot be shared or discussed in Parliament, it is actually denigrating the Parliament, of which we are the Members and over which you are presiding. That is a very relevant question to which the hon. Finance Minister has to apply his mind.

Let me tell you as far as procedural matters are concerned. Any one who goes to the Registry office in London or in the 'Isle of Man' and seeks in writing certain information after filling up the forms, all the information that I have sought for in Parliament would be made available to any citizen in the Registry office in London and in the 'Isle of Man'. But whatever is available to an ordinary citizen there, that is not being made available to me, not only to me but to the House. When we seek information, we do not seek it for ourselves we seek it for the entire House and through the House we want to communicate it to the entire nation to the country as a whole on urgent matters of

public importance. But that was denied to us. If the matter was merely concealed, it would not have so much of an irregularity, though it is an irregularity, but the hon. Finance Minister went a step ahead. Non only he concealed certain information from the Member of Parliament, but he tried to supply certain information which was basically wrong, which he had to correct at a later stage. I told you, in the reply on 26th August 1983 he gave the list of 11 companies and they were supposed to be registered in U.K. under the U.K. laws, not only registered in U.K., but they were not registered under U.K. laws. Then thirteen replies appeared before both the Houses of Parliament—thirteen in number and the same is repeated. On the basis of the same information, more information is revealed to both the Houses. And repeatedly we are, told that this information is correct. Again and Again we are told that again on the Basis of the information collected by the Reserve bank of India we want to confirm what we had stated earlier. That is what the Finance Minister says.

Look at the dates. On the 26th August, 1983 I seek certain information. He gives certain replies. On the 16th September, 1983, the daily Telegraph Published from Calcutta gives out that report which correspondent from London sends it. It is published in Calcutta. And that report very clearly mentions that some of these companies are not at all registered. One of them had gone under liquidation eight years back. Some of them were registered at the time of purchasing the shares. One of them had got a major capital. That is the irregularity pointed out. Remember this is on 16th September, 1983 I read this report of the Telegraph of 16th. On 20th September, 1983 I raised the same issue through privilege notice. In your wisdom you had decided to reject Privilege Notice. Nothing to say about it. Ultimately we had to accept your ruling. Just as in a Cricket Match once the empire says leg before wicket even if he is hit upon his forehead he has to accept that my leg was before wicket and he has to accept that it was lbw. So, I accept that

MR. SPEAKER : That is sportsmanship.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In all sportsmanship I accept your ruling. But all the same the issues that were raised through privilege notice though you could not admit in the privilege from they continue to be debated and discussed.

Incidentally, let me tell you when I actually tabled the privilege notice, my notice was discussed through the editorial of the Times of India. It was also commented upon by the Telegraph. But I was the only poor soul who had not got an opportunity to say something in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : You were bound by the rules. They just crossed the limits.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Being bound by rules I devised a device by which I could get the same matter discussed under Call Attention Notice and so you responded very well. I am leaving aside the privilege issue but the issues that are involved, they are of importance.

MR. SPEAKER : You are discussing it by googly.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Incidentally, in the cricket match I used to have googly bowling, you know very well.

MR. SPEAKER : I sportsman way I am also allowing.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There are certain conventions of the House. He knew it very well. This has to be discussed threadbare. I had put the question.

Wrong information about registration in U.K. under U.K. laws have been repeated thirteen times in Parliament. I would like to point out to you the impression is sought to be created in the country that the mistake was committed by the Finance Minister is only a technical error. And he says after all these were registered not in U.K. under U.K. Laws but they were registered in the Isle of Man. One journal has said after all the Isle of Man is a part of U.K. territory. They forget that according to U.K. Company Laws or rules

regarding registration in U.K., they are not at all applicable to companies which are registered in the Isle of Man. That is one aspect. Secondly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that on 16th September the news comes in the Telegraph. On 20th September, I raised the matter through privilege notice. That might have also been sent to him. Why is it that till 22nd September in this other House...

(Interruptions)

You will be shocked to remember in this House on 2nd December, 1983 only a few minutes before I raised the privilege issue the correction is laid on the table of this House. On the 2nd December I raised privilege motion and a few minutes prior to that a correcting statement is made by the hon. Minister in this House. Right from the 16th September the news appears. On 2nd December actually the Statement is laid on the Table of the House correcting this original mistake which had appeared in a number of Statements in both the Houses saying that these companies are registered in the Isle of Man. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why such a long time was taken. We suspect certain manipulations. I do not want to cast any aspersion on the Finance Minister. But I want to know from him why it is that when the matter was brought to public light on 16th September, 1983, till 2nd December, 1983 when the statement was made in this House, in the intervening period, nothing has appeared at all. I would like to have a clarification on that.

As far as manipulations are concerned, he should be able to tell us, when Rs. 22.52 crores have been invested into these companies, the Reliance Textiles, not a small amount, whether he has looked into the balance-sheets of these companies that are supposed to have purchased the shares in the Reliance Textiles. I would like to know from him whether the balance-sheets of these companies which have purchased shares worth Rs. 22.52 crores have mopped up surpluses and profits. If the balance sheets do not indicate that they have actually mopped up surpluses and profits in their companies, nor they have heavily borrowed from certain agencies, the only inference that can be drawn is that some

black money has been ciphoned for the purchase of shares. I want to know whether he has made an inquiry to find out what type of money has been actually invested in purchsing the shares.

As far as the Isle of Man is concerned, originally, an impression given was that it is a part of the territory. But is it not a fact that the laws that operate in the Isle of Man are altogether different? Is it not a fact that the Company laws are quite different? Therefore, it is not a technical mistake that has been committed, but it has certain imports. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that if any company in London or in the Isle of Man to invest in purchasing certain shares in the Reliance Textiles or any other company, one of the statutory provisions is that there must be 60 per cent equity held by Indians or persons of Indian origin. On such companies in U.K. or in the Isle of Man in which Indians own 60 per cent equity are supposed to invest in shares of companies like the Reliance Textiles. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this condition has been fulfilled.

When we raise these questions, they say that these are not within out jurisdiction. I have very carefully gone through the statement that has been made by the hon. Minister. What does it say? It says, "We receive the certificates which are submitted to the Reserve Bank, the auditors' statement is there and they certify that fulfilment of certian conditions has been there. In that case, how do we challenge?" Now if certain companies are fictitious companies, as has been proved in this case, and if all this controversy had not started, the people would not have come to know that these 11 companies are not the companies which have purchased shares.

Incidentally, on 26th July, 1983, the hon. Minister make a statement in the other House that these are duly registered companies and, on 27th July, 1983, these companies actually send their application for registration in U.K. and, on 16th August, 1983, they received the registration. That means, long after the Minister makes

a statement in other House, the next day, they apply and, on 16th August, 1983, actually they get the registration and those companies for a long time were supposed to be registered companies under the U.K. law. Thank God, he has been able to correct that. But he must explain the lacuna. Who are the people responsible for this type of things? For instance, the statement is made that there are some registered identical companies in U.K. which have the same names as the companies of the Isle of Man. I would like him to expose the situation. I would like him to tell us who are the people responsible for this and who are the people who have actually purchased the shares, from where the source of money has come, whether it is unaccounted income and all that. All these aspects have to be borne in mind and, I hope, an explanation on that will come.

There is one more condition that must have violated, the rights of investors and certain restrictions that have been put on them. As far as restrictions are concerned a one of restrictions on the purchase of shares is regarding the value of shares at which they purchase the shares. It is an important condition. According to the NRI scheme, whenever the companies invest under the NRI scheme, an Indian company must buy shares on the floor of the stock exchange and at the ruling price. On the floor of the Stock Exchange and at the ruling price, they must purchase the share. As far as purchase of shares in Reliance Textiles is concerned, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the NRI investors are prohibited from acquiring shares through negotiated deals. And if it is so, is it not a fact that the NRI companies that purchased shares in Reliance Textiles purchased shares at a price of about Rs. 130 per share? At that time what was the ruling pice of share? The tuling price of each of the shares was Rs. 150 to Rs. 160. But they purchased the shares at Rs. 130 per share. Is it not a violation of the norm? If there is a violation of the norm, then what action has been taken?

There is one more aspect to which I would like to draw attention. As far as the hon. Minister is concerned, he is only taking shelter behind technicalities. What is the objection to revealing to this House all the information? He is saying that a number of genuine investors have always complained. When there is a debate in Parliament, the investors have nothing to do with what happens in Parliament; I mean, they should not be concerned as to what is our jurisdiction. It is only you, Sir, who will prescribe the jurisdiction and that too, you will do it on the basis of the Rules of Procedure. But the investors have told him that, whenever in Parliament questions are asked about their capital, about their shareholding, about their Directors and all the conditions that they are supposed to have fulfilled while purchasing share, if all these details which they share with the Reserve Bank are shared with Parliament, it affects their credibility, it affects the customer-bank relationship. Of course, the customer-bank relationship can exist only if the customer exists. One does not know how many of them were actually bona fide registered companies. Anyway, leave aside that part. As the Speaker of this House I would ask you this. If any investor says that he would not like his problem to be discussed and debated in Parliament because that will cause damage to his credibility, I would say that only the credibility of those who have skeletons in their cupboards is likely to be damaged; those who have clean operations and transactions need not be afraid as far as these aspects are concerned. Therefore, that point has to be borne in mind.

I will ask the last question, and that is very significant. In fact, till today morning that information was not available at all. I just read the *Telegraph* this morning. I had taken it for granted that this was the last correction which the hon. Minister would be required to make; he had corrected that these eleven companies were not registered in London but they were registered in the Isle of Man. That is what he had said. Now unfortunately he will be faced with the situation of having to come forward with another explanation. Today the *Telegraph* has come out with the news that these three

companies, Fiasco, Crocodile and Corbin —the *Telegraph* published from Calcutta says on front page—have not been registered even in the Isle of Man, leave aside London. I do not want to make the submission here, but I have sent you another privilege notice against the Finance Minister...

PROF. K.K. TIWARI (Buxer) : Sir, I am on a point of order. If there any time limit to frame the questions? He has been speaking for the last 40 minutes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I can tell you from my personal knowledge that Members of both sides were interested in this issue...

PROF. K. K. TIWARI : Can you say, Sir, that you will extend the same privilege to all the Members of the House?

MR. SPEAKER : We always do; we do not differentiate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will support Prof. Tiwary when he calls the attention of the House.

As far this issue is concerned, it cuts across partylines. I have myself met the Members of the ruling party who say that, as far as this issue is concerned, we are completely one with you. Some may differ. But, it cuts across partylines. That is why, I have raised this issue in that spirit. Therefore, my last question is this. Since even these three companies at has been established in the press are not registered even now I would like to know what exactly is the situation. Of course following the usual procedure, I have given one more Privilege Notice and, I think its fate will not be as usual.

MR. SPEAKER : It all depends upon the circumstances. Now, the Minister.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I always have great respect for my colleague, Prof. Dandavate and I always think that when he makes a point, he takes various facts into account. May be, the stories in some newspapers have agitated him to the extent that even here he has made some sort of lobbying

and trying to ascertain even information from the Members belonging to this side about this issue. I do not know how they have responded to it.

But, Sir, I will start from the fact. Surely, he will agree with me that I did not frame the question on his behalf. If you just look at the question, Sir, you will find what is the text of the question. The question is—which were the companies in U.K. that purchased the shares of Reliance Textiles in India. If I make a mistake that the companies are registered in the Isle of Man or they are the U.K. companies, I shall be led to commit the mistake. What is the question which the hon. Member framed? He did not raise the question. Don't laugh at us. Be honest. You did not raise the question as to which are the foreign companies. One might have understood if you would have framed the question as to which are the foreign companies that invested in Reliance Textiles. Your specific question is: what are the U.K. companies that purchased the shares. What does it mean? Is it not your own contention that the U.K. companies are registered? Or is it your contention that the companies are registered in the Isle of Man or whatever it may be, they are the U.K. companies? Why you particularly choose this phrase 'U.K. companies'. You also owe an explanation. You are wanting an explanation from me. I am not going into the procedural aspect of your raising the privilege motion and immediately rushing to the press. I am not going into that. These are to be dealt with by you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I go according to the rules.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, Before Prof. Dandavate raised the privilege issue why did I correct? I cannot do anything in the House without your approval. As per rules and procedures, you permitted me to correct it; whatever be the time or whatever be the consequence, the fact remains; I was under the impression that these were the U.K. companies. Perhaps Prof. Dandavate was also equally under the impression that these are the U.K. companies. Otherwise you would not have framed this question. But, Sir, this is

a minor point. I am concerned with the salient point. He has raised a major point about the sovereignty of the Parliament. The rules and regulations and banking laws are subject to the approval of Parliament. If we impose certain restrictions on the types of regulations, it is for Parliament to decide. If tomorrow you decide that all types of information which exist between a client and the bank ought to be laid on the table of the House, I will be obliged to do so. But, so long as the present rules are concerned, simply because Parliament is Sovereign and simply because of the fact that some hon. Members say that they want this type of information, I am afraid I cannot give the information, unless you change it. You are competent to change it. Let Parliament take the decision that even the secret information between a bank and its client ought to be laid on the table of the House or ought to be provided to the Members of Parliament. When a Member like Prof. Dandavate or anybody wants to have it you are going to extend the concept of sovereignty to that extent that anybody may ask for all types of letters Prof. Dandavate has written to Mrs. Dandavate to be laid on the table of the House—not now but 15 or 20 years ago.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If he demands, I will lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Even if both of you agree, I will not allow it; Mrs. Dandavate is also concerned and I have to safeguard the interest of all.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Like Lord Krishna you come to rescue!

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : So, Sir, it is too much to extent this concept of sovereignty to this extent. In respect of share-holders certain information goes to the bank. We have accepted the law that the information will not be made available. And who are these investors? They are all non-residents. They are not subject to your municipal law. We are now dealing with Non-resident portfolio investment. But we are giving you the name of the investors. It I don't

give name of investors, how could I give you the name of the particular company? So, I gave that. But when you wanted detailed information, we did not give it to you. And then, what is this Scheme? Prof Dandavate himself pointed this out. He took 40 minutes. I think he will permit me 15 on 20 minutes to clarify it...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Not 40 minutes.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : All right, 20 minutes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Don't extend the 'relativity of time' to such an extent!

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : This scheme is 'The Portfolio Investment Scheme, I made it quite clear at the time of the introduction of this scheme. Subsequently we had a discussion—if I remember correctly—sometime in the winter session. Some members expressed their apprehension that this scheme may be utilised for laundering black money into white in the name of non-resident investment. To that, my reaction was that there are other laws of the land to take care of such types of problems. There is the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, The Directorate of Enforcement is there. There are other types of laws which are there. If any instance of violation of the law comes to our notice, we take care of that and laws are there to deal with that. But one would not like to utilise this particular instrument for having any type of a roving inquiry. There is a procedure laid down by the Reserve Bank of India. The RBI has laid down the procedure that for portfolio investments, the maximum share which one can purchase is up to one per cent of the paid-up capital of the company. Earlier the monetary ceiling was one lakh. That monetary ceiling of one lakh was removed subsequently. Secondly, the condition is that the company/organisation should be owned by a non-resident at least to the extent of 60 per cent or more. Another condition is : that the investing companies will indicate their desire to the banks. The banks will obtain certain information from them. They have to certify to the Reserve Bank of India that they are our bona fide

customers and we have checked this. If the hon. Member is interested, I can read out the relevant circulars. So, that type of certificate is to be given. And then on top of it they will have to give another certificate from the overseas Chartered Accountant or Public Accountant that the company is owned by non-residents to the extent of 60 per cent. On the basis of that the bank gives the information. Here I would like to draw the attention of the House to one point. This scheme was not there earlier and whatever information the hon. Member seeks from us, we have to collect from the RBI. I cannot send my people there ; I cannot myself go there to every part of the world. The Reserve Bank has to get information from these banks. So, in this process we get the information and we give it to the Members. The hon. Member's contention is that for 13 times the information has been given wrong. Every attempt is made to give it correctly but sometimes there are some mistakes. To my mind, they are technical types of mistakes. As to how it occurred, I will explain it to you. And as many questions come, unless I have the correct type of information, I have to repeat that, it may be thirteen times, it may be fourteen times, it may be twenty times, or it may be hundred times. What is the relevance of thirteen times? If the information which has been furnished to the Members of Parliament in response to one question, unless we get the information to correct that, that type of information is to be repeated and shared, may be in this House or that House. Merely, the number is not going to alter the position. The question is, why we took so much time. I read the news in the Telegraph no doubt, but definitely, I cannot come to a conclusion on reading the news item. This is the newspaper, which gave us the news—I do not know, whether it was the Telegraph or the Business Standard, but this is the newspaper of that group—that one of my officers who was appointed as Deputy Governor of Reserve Bank long before his term expired in the Ministry, the news item appeared, that he was prevented from entering into the Reserve Bank Building. You may be enamoured of a particular newspaper, but I am not so. I will ascertain it from my men, I will not base my answers or question on that basis. I

will tell you about the last privilege motion which you have brought against me, and the documentary evidence which I have in my procession. Unfortunately, you are posing certain issues which you could have asked me and I could have shared my information with you in confidence, because you would have known the position, and you would not have disclosed that. On account of the constraints and as per the rules, as per the regulations imposed by ourselves, not by anybody else, we cannot disclose each and everything there.

When I collected the information, I got it corrected, with your approval, I kept the House informed about it.

MR. SPEAKER : I thought that you both had come together and realised that this is going to happen and you conspired.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : At that time, I just did not know that. About certain other materials, and certain other issues, which the non-raised, I would like to share the information with the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There was such a big gap between 16th September and 2nd November.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The Parliament was not in session.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Before the Conference, we met here; prior to that, I had written to you that you could send me a letter and let me know a position.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I cannot send you a letter, when you are just threatening me with half a dozen privilege motions. When a privilege motion is pending, I have to reply only to the Speaker. Could you find out a single day when there was no privilege motion pending.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Before the first privilege notice, I had sent a letter to you to clarify this, and then the privilege notice went. I will never go wrong on procedural matters.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : That is why, you are raising this issue. What

was the fact? I corrected and I said that the companies were registered in the Isle of Man. I am giving all the names, their date of incorporation, their date of submission of application to Reserve Bank, their date of approval, and date of purchase of shares. First is Thornton Investments Ltd.—Date of incorporation—10.2.1982; date of submission of application to Reserve Bank—23.8.82, Date of RBI approval—29.9.1982; and date of purchase of shares—15.10.1982...*(Interruptions)*. That part I corrected. As you were under the impression that these were UK companies, I shared your mistaken conception, that these were U.K. companies, and that is why I corrected.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You have the State apparatus with you; I had only newspapers with me.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Then, Victor Investments Ltd.: Date of incorporation—2.8.1982; date of submission of application of RBI—23.8.1982; Date of RBI approval—29.9.1982, and date of purchase of shares—15.10.1982.

Gainford Investments Ltd.—Date of incorporation—10.2.1982; date of submission of application to RBI—23.8.1982; date of RBI approval—29.9.1982 and date of purchase of shares 15-10-1982.

Roman Investments Ltd.—Date of incorporation—18.9.81, date of submission of application to RBI—24.9.82; date of RBI approval—6-10-1982 and date of purchase of shares—15-10-1982.

Then Bamford Investment Ltd.—25.2.1981, 24.9.1982, 6-10-1982.

You mentioned Crocodile Limited. Their date of information is 10-2-1982 and the date of submission of applications—24.9.1982; date of RBI approval is 6-10-1982 and the date of purchase of shares 15-10-1982.

Fiasco Overseas Limited—10.2.1982, 24.9.1982, 6-10-1982, 15-10-1982.

Tricot Investment Ltd.—12.7.1982, 21.2.1983, 1.3.1983 and 28.3.1983.

Sir, here I will seek your indulgence. The information that I have given, you can show it to Prof. Dandavate to find out whether the dates which I am giving here are correct or not, but for God sake, don't bring it for public discussion. You can satisfy yourself because you are raising the privilege issue. I will place the document with the Speaker. You see to it, but don't throw away all norms simply for scoring a point. You shall have to keep in mind that we are asking people who are abroad to invest here. Because some people may take advantage of it, for God sake don't try to kill the scheme. I know what type of pressure is being built up so that the whole scheme is to be given up. And if you find that the Reserve Bank is wrong or the Finance Ministry is wrong or somebody is wrong, you tell me. You have gone to the extent of saying, simply because you have been carried away by the newspaper, that I am a Reliance Minister. I don't have the privilege of saying to you that you are a Member of somebody representing somebody's interests. You please ascertain the facts. If you wanted to know the truth really, you could have told me and I can share my confidence with you. And I am telling you that in particularly three companies which you have referred to, the information which I have I will keep it with the Speaker. Please for God sake examine yourself and thereafter if you have any point you come and tell me that this is so. But we shall have to depend on certain information. The Reserve Bank has to depend on the information given by the Banks. I am to depend on the information given to me by the Reserve Bank of India.

Now, how did the mistake occur? I have made two corrections, I do agree. One correction is as I said that these are registered in U.K. under UK Laws, which you have quoted. Actually these are registered in Isle of Man. I was under the impression that for all practical purposes, the Isle of Man is a part of UK. It is under the British Crown. They travel under British Passports. Their company laws for taxes and other things are separate. We have ascertained it. But before these facts came, I did not ascertain it and I am admitting it. And then the mistake.

It happened unfortunately when the Bank sent the information to the RBI. Then the seven companies, four companies, had suffix 'investment'. In the case of the three companies the suffix was not 'investment'. Unfortunately, in the forwarding letter of seven companies, the suffix 'investment' was added.

It was sent by the Bank to the RBI. But in the original certificate the correct name was written. When we got the information, we thought at all the seven companies had this suffix. For instance, Iota Limited, then Fiasco Overseas Limited and the Crocodile Limited. The correction I made was I added 'investment' limited. The word 'investment' was not there. And it may be a plain and simple typographical mistake, because all the four are investment and in the forwarding letter it was so written. On the basis of that I supplied the information and whenever I came to know, I corrected it. Thereafter subsequently I checked out that in the certificates or documents which they gave to the Reserve Bank the correct name was written. So, three things are to be looked into. One is whether the companies are owned by the non-residents to the extent of 60%? That Chartered Accountant Certificate is there and they have certified it.

13.00 hrs.

About whether Reserve Bank was going to investigate to see whether these persons exist or not—at this stage, I am saying it is not possible; because they are to depend, and if we get some information, there are other instruments, other laws which can take care of this. But simply because of this scheme, can we not have any investment itself? So, they got the certificate of the charter accountants; they got the requisite certificates from the banks; and on the basis of that, they give the clearance; and I have indicated the date of incorporation, date of application to the Reserve Bank of India—I mean receipt. Somebody may again say that the application date may be one day, and the date of receipt may be another; third, the date of approval and fourth, the date of subscriptions—I have given.

And so far as documents which we have in possession and which the Reserve

Bank scrutinized—on the basis of that, I can say that there have not been any irregularities, so far as investments are concerned.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : Have you not come across a number of transactions where actually chartered accountants, and auditors' statements and certificates are there; and in spite of that, you have found that certain fictitious transactions have taken place? Has it come to not light in the past? We have brought it before Parliament.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am reacting to that, when it comes to our notice. But you are saying that I should start from the presumption that every chartered accountant's certificate is wrong. I cannot start from that presumption. But if we find from other evidences that there may be some doubts, there may be some

13.02 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDER KUMARI VAJPAI
in the Chair]

questions then it is different thing. The question is, why was approval given? The approval was given on basis of the material information available to the Reserve Bank of at that point of time; and if subsequently India some information comes, then it is an absolutely different story. Your case is why was it given? What I am saying is that the information which they had, the necessary, requisite certificates which they ought to obtain—they got them; and on their basis, they gave the certificate, they gave the approval.

MR. SPEAKER : Now Shri Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I am glad that the hon. Minister has it the outset mentioned about the apprehensions which were expressed when the NRI scheme was introduced. The apprehensions were generally of two kinds. One is that this scheme will provide opportunity for some to launder black money into white money. Another apprehension was expressed, viz. that some non-resident Indian companies might be used as a conduit for the multi-national corporations investing in Indian companies in a clandestine manner. These

apprehensions were expressed not only by many Members in this House, but also by very important economists of our country, and some highly placed authorities in the Reserve Bank of India also.

It quite natural that some suspicion is attached when eleven companies invest about Rs. 22 crores in an important textile company like the Reliance Textiles. May I ask the hon. Minister to clarify or remove the doubt or remove the suspicion in my mind viz. are not these investments in Reliance Textiles by eleven companies of an amount of Rs. 22 crores an example of investment or laundering of black money belonging to somebody into white money? I would be very glad if he could give out certain facts, whatever is possible, and remove these very suspicions which I have.

He has mentioned about the Isle of Man. Of course, he has mentioned that there is no material difference between a company which is incorporated in the United Kingdom, and a company incorporated in the Isle of Man. Is it not a fact that they are called the Shelf companies. And they are incorporated in—these self companies—they are incorporated in tax havens and these companies basically are conduits for converting black money into white. The only purpose of these companies is to hide the identity, of the investors, the source of their funds and the nature of their transactions. Because out of this they have certain benefits; they are not answerable to U.K. laws, they are not liable to pay taxes on the return of their investment and they are exempt from any kind of scrutiny of the Government. If these are so, or if these are not, the situation is different. I am not thinking of a company incorporated in the U.K. under the U.K. laws. But if these are the facts, there are material differences between 'X' company incorporated in the U.K. laws, and a company incorporated in the Isle of Man. If this difference is there, will the hon. Minister clarify that this Isle of Man companies, are also taking advantage of investing money which is not got in a legal manner or that is ill got money and does it not flow into our country? Now, the hon. Minister has also raised the question, he sought to clarify rather, that they are only under the present system, to rely on the

certificate given by the chartered accountant and auditors. Now, I have that suspicion in my mind, may I know why the Government does not evolve a system by which the Reserve Bank of India merely without relying on the certificate issued by a chartered accountant or auditor makes an independent inquiry, as to the various aspects, which these companies are also required to place before the Reserve Bank of India ? And there are various methods for the Government of India to do it—as for example, —even while giving certain information in the forms prescribed by the Reserve Bank these companies must fill in the names of the shareholders in that company, the pattern of shareholding as also the names of non-residents Indians holding predominant shares and also the nationality and their country of residence.

So, if these facts are available with the Reserve Bank of India the Government can verify as to the correctness of those statements being made by those companies which are going to invest normally. And then it is possible for the Government of India through its various agencies and various methods to ascertain as to whether the certificate given by the auditor or the chartered accountant are fictitious or valid or there are certain things which carry suspicion. In the absence of that this kind of investment of black money, ill-got money will have its own way into our economy.

Lastly, since I have got the suspicion about the companies incorporated in the Isle of Man would the Government assure the House that whenever this kind of applications are made from companies incorporated in the Isle of Man, the Government will exercise strict vigilance and see that those ill got money or black money cannot get any chance of being turned into white money through Indian nationals ?

Finally, may I know who is the gentleman who has sought to launder black money into white money through this dubious process of investment through these eleven companies in Reliance Textiles ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The hon. Member has almost repeated the points which some of the Members have been repeating since the scheme was introduced. You decide whether you want to have the scheme or not. If you have the scheme, then you cannot expect a foreign investor to subject himself to your scrutiny. If you want to find out the source of each and every money which is invested, then his reply to you would be that he is not interested in investing in your country. What is the basis of the scheme ? We are inviting foreign exchange. That is why, we have asked them to invest here. If you do not want investment, you say that. Otherwise under what rule will you subject a foreign investor to your scrutiny and why should you do it ? If the consensus of the House is that we do not want a scheme like that, then give it up, throw it out. Who prevents you from doing that ? Parliament is all mighty. So far as the Government is concerned, I have made it abundantly clear that to take care of the problems of laundering black-money, there are various other instruments and laws which we can apply as and when specific information is available with us. You are talking of black money. Under the existing scheme of remittances if somebody siphens off black money and launders that black money here, would you stop it ? You cannot accept a position where you have no logic. You cannot expect that every body is subject to your rule and scrutiny. When we extended the scheme our objective was to draw the money so that we could overcome the foreign exchange crisis. We were told day in and day out that hundreds and thousands of people were there abroad who could invest in India provided we could create a climate for investment. We were to do this. Simply because one hon. Member has a suspicion we shall have to create a situation where would not be any investment, I am sorry, I cannot accept that position. Whatever reasonable care is required to be taken, that care is taken. The details which you have mentioned are available with the RBI. If it is found necessary to look into them, they will be looked into.

You imagine yourself in the place of a non-resident. If I tell on the floor of the House that at a subsequent date I

would look into the sources of the money and I will have probing enquiry and thereafter you will invest, will you like to invest? So, do not make a mountain of a mole hill. We have provided some facilities. Just on Monday we have discussed it. Certain people are always there to misuse anything. But that does not mean that we should totally do away with the system of providing facilities if we find that socially and economically they are reasonable.

The second point which the hon. Member has made is whether there is any material difference between Isle of Man and U.K. There is material difference. But what I mentioned was that from our point of view and from non-residents point of view there is no material difference because if a company is registered in Isle of Man or registered in U.K. or Bahamas or FRG or any part of the world, they are entitled to be treated at par so far as non-resident investment is concerned. From that point of view I mentioned in reply to Prof. Dandavate's query there is no material difference whether the companies are registered in U.K. or Isle of Man. But in the Isle of Man they have made a system according to their own economic requirement, to give lot of concessions. This is known to everybody. People are getting the companies registered there in order to take advantage of the the taxes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : We should be more cautious about those companies.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Why you should be cautious? You will have to decide whether you want money or you do not want money. If you do not want money, you tell you do not want. Why should you be cautious? Parliament is sovereign, Parliament is Supreme. If Mr. Chitta Basu can carry the Parliament to come to the decision that this type of money you do not require, you can do that. Nobody prevents you. But so far as we are concerned, we do feel and I have mentioned it quite clearly—this is not for the first time we are saying—that we thought that if we can provide opportunities to the non-residents to invest in India, we will get money and they have some sort of

commitment in the economic development of this country and we should provide opportunities. So far as my memory goes, when, I introduced the Scheme in the Budget of 1982-83—not 1983-84, about which Prof. Dandavate brought another Privilege Notice that I have divulged the Budget to Mr. Sawraj Paul—it was welcomed by the cross sections of the House. Your apprehension is that somebody may try to take advantage of this Scheme and for that I may assure you that there are other laws to tackle the problem and whenever we will get some type of concrete specific information, the matter can be handled. People in the country are evading and avoiding taxes. That is why you will say that whatever tax concessions we are giving, we should not give those. The other day we discussed the research and development that we are giving concessions on research and development. Somebody is misusing it. Your argument would be that totally stop it. No concession should be given on research and development. You cannot have that type of argument. So, my point is that so far as the investments by these eleven companies are concerned, from the documents available with us, I mean with Reserve Bank of India—Reserve Bank is to operate the scheme and they have satisfied themselves that the necessary formalities have been complied with—I do not think that there is any irregularity so far as these investments are concerned.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Madan Chairman, at the outset, let me make it very clear that I was one of those who welcomed this Scheme and this Calling Attention motion and any questions regarding investment in any particular company by the non-resident Indians should not be construed by the Finance Minister as an opposition to the Scheme or as working under such lobbies. This is very unfair comment on his part.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You will call me Minister of Reliance.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I did not tell.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I reacted to him, I have not yet reacted to

you. I reacted to Prof. Dandavate when he called me Minister of Reliance.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : The violent reactions from your side are not called for or are expected. You are occupying a very important position.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Only you will have the privilege of calling the Minister as the Minister for Reliance.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : If somebody has said so in the Press, it is for you to take action.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Not in the Press, on the Floor of the House he told me.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : He said he wants you to be the Minister for Self-Reliance and not for Minister of Reliance.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : What does it mean ?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Why do you mis-interpret it ? Anyway, these are financial matters.

Madam Chairman, to be very fair to the subject, nobody has condemned the whole Scheme lock, stock and barrel. It is only on the basis of certain press reports that certain issue were raised and if this would not have appeared in the Daily Telegraph, then probably the situation for a correction may not have arisen. I do not say whatever is written in the newspapers is hundred per cent correct and the analogy is that if you have made an incorrect statement at one point of time regarding this having been misled by the framing of the question, it does not mean that Mr. Pranab Mukherjee is giving false answers every time. May be some items are wrong here or there. So, that analogy does not fit in in this case.

So far as this particular issue is concerned, some reasonable doubts arose in our minds with regard to a particular investment in a particular company and that is why certain clarifications are to be sought and in order to be brief and in order to facilitate an exact and correct answer, by the hon. Finance Minister I gave an

advance copy of my questions to the Speaker as well as a copy to the hon. Finance Minister so that I can have exact answers. I am not here to score a debating point over you, I am only eliciting information. As some information with regard to some parts of the questions that I am going to raise, you have already furnished, I do hope that if you can furnish the other information now in this House, well and good, and is quite welcome. If you cannot furnish that information now, then please go through that questionnaire and furnish that information, if you can, later on, and wherever you cannot furnish the information, tell us so. So, the matter ends there.

Sir, I have divided the questions into parts and I have given advance copies to the Hon. Speaker and to the Finance Minister. I do not know whether he has got it or not. I think he must have got it.

I am putting all these questions very much mindful of the fact that there are certain constraints so far as the banking operations are concerned. It is not that that I am not aware of that. But even then, when certain suspicions arise and as you rightly pointed out that there are provisions like the FERA, that is why I am drawing your kind attention to all these matters; you would give the instant answers, or you would look into it later on and send me a reply or you would clarify the position later on—I am not particular about it that you reply to all these questions now and here.

My questions are as follows :

(A) What were the contents of each of the declarations made by these 11 companies in the forms RPC and OAC as prescribed by the RBI *vide* Circular No. 9 dated 14.4.82 with particular reference to para (c) of form O.A.C. certified by foreign Auditor/Chartered Accountants regarding names of shareholders of Indian origin, paid up value of shares held and percentage holding.

(B) Who are these auditors and Chartered Accountants ? Is he one person for all these 11 companies ? Please name them.

(C) Which are those bank branches who have forwarded these applications to the RBI ?

(D) When were they received by RBI ? Were they complete in all respects ?

(E) When was the approval given by RBI on each of these applications and when was it communicated to the bank branches ? Dates in each case and names of companies in these approvals may be given.

A part of it you have already given.

(F) In each case what further documentary evidence became available to the RBI and then to the Government and when was the same made available and by whom so as to correct the replies given to Parliament (Unstarred Question No. 907) dated 18.11.83 reaffirmed correction on 22.11.83 in Rajya Sabha.

(G) Assuming that instead of mentioning Isle of Man, U.K. was mentioned, how is it then that the names of the following three companies are completely changed as per correction dated 2.2.83 by the Finance Minister in Lok Sabha ?

I can appreciate it that you were misled by the format of the question, but how is it that these names are completely changed ? For example, the original reply was "Iota investments Ltd. U.K." I can understand that you were misled by the word 'U.K.' But now you say, 'Iota Ltd., Isle of Man.' But why 'Iota Ltd.' only ?

For 'Crocodile Investment Ltd. U.K.', now you say 'Crocodile Ltd., Isle of Man'. For 'Fiasco Investment Ltd., U.K.' now you say, 'Fiasco Overseas Ltd. Isle of Man'. This is what you said for these three companies.

Now, the question I put was :

Please specifically state as to which were the names mentioned in the original applications regarding these three and whether the RBI/Government received fresh applications or mere correction slips ; if so, whether fresh certificates in forms RPC and OAC were also received. Please

further state whether these companies were incorporated in Isle of Man ; if so, give particulars of names of shareholders of Indian origin, paid up value of shares held and percentage share-holding.

(H) Please give names of persons who were holding 60 per cent of the equity for each of these 11 companies. It is not a fact that the same set of individuals are holding controlling shares in each of these 11 companies and all of them are interconnected with the family members of the group controlling Reliance Textile Industries and its inter-connected companies under the MRTP Act. I shall be too happy to have a clarification from you.

(I) How does the Government rule out the possibility of the inference that all these companies are benami companies and have been floated by the group-controlling Reliance Industries and its inter-connected companies under the MRTP Act ?

(J) What is the issued and paid up capital of each of these 11 companies as mentioned in the Auditor's Certificate ?

I think this information you can give.

(K) Please mention the names and addresses of the bank's branches who remitted this money to Indian Banks for this purpose.

(L) Is it not a fact that all the shares were sold to the 11 companies as originally named and transfer of shares was effected accordingly.

In the earlier eleven names that you mentioned whether the shares were transferred in the names of eleven companies that you originally mentioned in the House or the shares had been sold and transferred in the stock exchange of the companies which you are now mentioning ? In whose names-whether in the original names or in the names as corrected by you ?

(M) When the Government can give names of individuals like S.L. Sharda, U.S.A. ; in reply to your question you have given names like S.L. Sharda, U.S.A., P.J. Devi Abu Dhabi in reply to unstarred Q. No. 1152 dated 29.7.1983, how is it that

the Government is with holding the names of individuals controlling these 11 companies ? When you can mention individual names that Mr. Sharda has invested so much money where is the question of secrecy now in this case ? Is it not to cover up fraudulent, immoral and illegal investment by this particular group ?

1(N) Will the Government hold an inquiry into the heavy over-invoicing of imports by Reliance Group of companies during the last four years thereby generating funds abroad in violation of FERA including the imports by this group from South Africa as per daily list of imports maintained at the Customs House dated 31.3.1983.

That must have come to your notice that this is a particular group and you must be looking into that aspect. If you like I can give you a certified copy of the daily imports whereby this Reliance Textiles imported goods from South Africa on 31.3.1983. This is about polyester filament. I can give copy to you. You can satisfy yourself. It is an import from South Africa and it is the photostat copy of daily list of imports. Its number is DLI 286, Bombay Customs House, Tuesday the 31st March, 1983. In this it has been mentioned Polyester Filament imports Kg 118803. Another item is 3072679 kg from South Africa by Reliance Textiles India Limited. The name of the ship is P. Roosevelt Hellenic Pearl. This is for you to clarify.

I had put the question on this aspect. This created certain doubts in my mind and that is why I was also one of the signatories to Call Attention Notice Motion. That is why I drafted all these questions which occurred to my mind without any malice towards anybody either, you or Reliance. I do not know anybody. This particular thing has to be looked into. Is the Government prepared to place all the connected records pertaining to this investment by these eleven companies—Reliance Textiles—before a committee of the House either existing or to be newly constituted ?

I sincerely feel that this issue would not have arisen had these various things not appeared in the Telegraph. Naturally we drew the attention of the Government and

you checked up with RBI and this naturally came out with the correction three months later on. That is the position. So, there is no sense blaming any particular paper on the basis of particular news item with regard to a particular Deputy Governor taking place in Bombay. This is not fair. It is as unfair as I say that Shri Pranab Mukherjee is in the habit of giving wrong replies. No. There may be a *bona fide* mistake. So, please do not do that. Any way, If the Telegraph is absolutely incorrect, misleading the House, somebody is misleading the House, somebody is misleading the nation, either the Telegraph is misleading or you are misleading. If I accept your version, then the Telegraph is misleading. We shall move a privilege motion against the Telegraph. No problem about that. After all the whole nation has to be taken into confidence. Please for God's sake, Mr. Mukherjee, we have seen you with respect. Do you want to say that we want to sabotage this scheme ? None has said so that this non-Resident Investment scheme should be done away with, should be given up or this is a bad scheme. We are simply cautious. If there is some ill-gotten money coming through certain source, then it is our duty as Members of Parliament of the Opposition to draw attention to all those facts.

Now, you yourself said in your reply yesterday, "D.C.M. group is a well-reputed house and I do not know how this slip has taken place." This has comes to our notice. Similar things might have happened. You have got powers under the FERA. The basic question and the thrust of all these questions is, whether a particular set of companies taking advantage of the NRI scheme were eligible and, for eligibility, your condition is that the non-resident Indians must have 60 per cent holding in that particular overseas corporation or a firm. So, here a doubt is that these 11 companies do not have that much equity, that much share-holding. Somebody had 100 pounds. Naturally, a doubt has arisen that holding 100 pounds as equity or share capital, how is that they could invest more than Rs. 22 crores like that.

That is why an investigation either by a Parliamentary Committee or under the

provisions of the FERA should bother. You must have something on that score to find out how these companies had sufficient assets to purchase all these shares. This is an investment of Rs. 22 crores. You have been able to attract investment from non-resident Indians through other ventures also, through joint ventures, etc. You have been able to have about Rs. 100 crores through remittances also. Nobody has attacked the Government on that score. We criticised you for taking a 5 billion dollars loan from the I.M.F. You can tap other sources also. But you don't be uncharitable that on that score anybody is trying to sabotage the whole NRI scheme. Some doubts have arisen, both genuine and *bona fide*. That is why these issues are being raised and that is why I thought it fit to give you an advance copy of whatever points I could make. Whatever points you can answer now, you may do that and, if you cannot answer some of the points, you can do so at a later date.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I received a copy of the letter which the hon. Member wrote to the Speaker at 10.66 hrs. Some of the issues which he has raised in his letter have already been replied to, particularly, with reference to the date of application, the date of investment and the names of the companies. In regard to the names of banks which he wanted to know, they are, the European Asian Bank, Bombay, the Syndicate Bank, Nariman Point Branch, Bombay and the State Bank, Main Branch. These are the three banks which were involved in the sense that they passed on the applications to the Reserve Bank of India.

One more basic point which he raised about the names and there too, I am afraid, perhaps, he has also made a little mistake; everyone of us is making mistakes...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : We are not infallible.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : But I am subject to privilege.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : To err is human. But to persist in that is inhuman.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : "Error" is a community product.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I agree with you that if it was not brought out in the newspapers, at least I would not have taken care to look into these things. I must give credit to them for that, that they have brought out all these things. But just to come to a certain conclusion is not proper. My point is that I did not object at any time to have a discussion and to share whatever information I have with the hon. Members. Though I own whole responsibility for each and every piece of information supplied to Parliament, everybody understands that I myself cannot collect all the information and give it. That is a part of the system. Whenever this question came up, I wanted to have a discussion. But before the privilege issue could be disposed of—it was in both the Houses—we could not have a discussion. There was no point in hiding anything.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even the discussion was possible because I gave a privilege motion.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : That is not so. My contention is that even before we discuss it, before the discussion itself, somebody is coming to a conclusion to which I object. You should not come to a conclusion that I have misled. You are debating this point up till now. You have yet to come to a conclusion, but the newspaper has come out with banner headlines that I have misled the House; they have come to the conclusion...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Whether the shares were purchased at the ruling price, that issue you have not touched at all. I gave the figures.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : They have come to the conclusion already that I have misled the House, I am not the Minister for Finance, but I am Minister for Reliance...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Bring a privilege motion against them.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I do not believe in these things.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You can ask Prof. Tewari.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You may be interested in that.

They themselves are becoming the prosecutor and also the judge ; they are giving some information and at the same time they are coming to the conclusion, before Parliament comes to conclusion, that I have misled the House. This is my point. This is, of course, beside the point, not relevant.

About the names which you mentioned, there are differences. In reply to the question which you have referred to, Qn. No. 1152 dated 29th July, I have given the names and these are the names of the investors. Here you will have to make a distinction. An individual can also invest. An individual, when he invests, is an investor. That individual's name, I have no objection to give. But when a company is investing, then the company as a corporate body becomes an investor...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Provided it has 60 per cent shares.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Provided it has 60 per cent shares. Here we give the name of the company. That is why I have given the names of all the eleven companies. Whether they are having 60 per cent shares or not, they have to satisfy the Reserve Bank, and the Reserve Bank is getting the necessary certificate from the chartered accountant. How they are having the 60 per cent share, that break-up I am not giving because that part of the information is between the bank and its clients. I have no objection to giving the name of the investor : if the investor is an individual, I will give you the name of the individual as I have given earlier, and if the investor is a corporate body, I will give you the name of the corporate body. But what I have objected to, in Prof. Dandavate's first question, is on break-up of the holding of the individual company. That is where the question of relation between the bank and its customers or clients comes.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Do not give the shareholding. But you can give

the names of the persons who are in that particular company, the non-resident Indians.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You will appreciate that it will not be possible.

The second point is that, as I mentioned, suppose somebody wants to misuse it and wants to take advantage of this scheme, even if you do not have some sort of a roving inquiry under scheme itself, that does not prevent us from taking action under other laws; FERA and other laws are there. Therefore, the question of having a Parliamentary Committee or this thing or that thing is not necessary. The existing laws are there. Particularly about the point you have referred to, about importing from South Africa where we have no diplomatic relations, I would like to have those details if you can pass them on to me...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I have got a photostat copy.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You please pass it on to me. I will definitely look into it and see what is possible to do there.

The question of names is coming. There names I corrected and I gave you the explanation—the last three which you mentioned. The correct names are given in the certificates. As I replied to Prof. Dandavate's question, in the forwarding letter written by one bank, that is, the Syndicate Bank, they forwarded the applications of seven investing companies. Of these, four investing companies had this suffix, and three did not have this suffix—Iota Ltd., Fiasco Overseas and Crecodile. There also, in the forwarding letter...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why are they selecting such names ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Ask them. How can I answer that ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Such a beautiful name like Pranab Mukherjee is there.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : And Prof. Madhu Dandavate. They could have any one of these.

Well, Sir, I cannot answer that question. You will have to ask them Why. After all, the question which you raised earlier was this. How is it that all the companies were registered ? How am I concerned with them ? Everyday hundreds and thousands of companies are registered in different registration offices under the sun. Who am I to take care of them ? or to keep track of them ?

I am concerned with only those companies which are investing in India in a limited way. About whether the particular companies were registered in U.K. on 27th of August after Parliament got the Question and information what is relevance in it ? These companies have not applied for registration; no approval has been given to them. Simply some companies have been registered in London after a particular name, that is why, I have to give explanation. How am I concerned with ? The newspaper may be interested in some companies who are registered in London. So far as this particular scheme is concerned, if they would have received the permission for investment, then you could have asked that. I do not know actually as to how I could come into the picture. Hundreds and thousands of companies are registered in different parts of the world in different names. Some names may look funny like the Crocodile or Fiasco. So far as this scheme is concerned, the information which I have got is from the Reserve Bank of India. According to that these companies are registered in U.K. on that particular date to which you referred. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You gave the explanation that there was a clerical mistake because in four the word used was 'Investment'. That was also carried on with IOTA. What about the Fiasco ? The word used there is 'Fiasco Overseas Limited'. Here it is not 'Investment'.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The word used originally was the correct one namely 'Fiasco Overseas'. In the individual application also it was mentioned as

'Fiasco Overseas'. But, in the forwarding letters it was referred to in the stereotyped way as 'Investment Limited'.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : The forwarding letter of the Bank was forwarded with the application earlier. If that is so, then the R.B.I should have noticed it.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am just telling you that it is a genuine mistake. If somebody had checked it up from the certificate, then this mistake could have been detected at that stage itself.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Was it at the earlier stage ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : At the earlier stage, at the bank stage, when they are forwarding 10 letters, even if a mistake is made in the original letters, the names were put down correctly; if each individual letter was verified, the mistake could have been detected.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : At this stage itself, the scrutiny of the applications should have been at the lower or higher level.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You are not taking my point. They are seeing that while forwarding applications of the following companies along with the certificates, the names are written in the main forwarding letters. They put in the words 'Investment Limited'. They have used this word 'Investment Limited' in the certificates which they are sending. There the correct names are given.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : The RBI should not have gone by the letters but they should have scrutinised each and every application.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : That is different issue.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : That is why the RBI should have scrutinised each and every application, the certificate, the A.C. form etc., etc.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Let us not enter into exchanges as to what would have happened. I am telling you

the reasons why it has happened and what explanation they gave. I am only sharing with you the information. That is the reason why it has happened like that. Prof. Dandavate reminded about one thing. It is true that there was a difference between the negotiated purchase price and the floor price. You are aware of the share market operations.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You cannot negotiate a deal as far as purchase of share is concerned under this scheme.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You can't do it. But this was done at an earlier stage. I checked this up with RBI. In the normal course, negotiated sale is permissible with approval of the stock exchange. In this case the permission was granted by the Bombay Stock Exchange. But under the scheme, when it was found that there could be some loopholes, the Reserve Bank itself instructed that there cannot be any negotiated sale under this scheme and they will have to purchase on the floor price, on the ruling price. So, they have made it quite clear. But before this decision was taken by the Reserve Bank of India, it was stipulated...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They are not purchased at ruling price. Therefore, violation is there. That is what I told you.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You can't technically call it violation in that sense because of this instruction. I am told by RBI that this stipulation came later on. Previously it was negotiated sale with the approval of the stock exchange. But subsequently in all transactions we have decided that under this scheme you will not be permitted to have negotiated sale. You will have to purchase it on the floor. I think I have answered all the points raised by Mr. Satish Agarwal.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : If there are any points left, you may send me a letter ; I don't mind it ; you may send it to me later on...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : If I have left any point, I will do...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You send him the letter. I don't demand that it has to be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : In confidence I am prepared to share it with you ; I don't mind.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, the questions that is relevant in this matter, I submit, is not just a question of giving an opportunity to the hon. Minister to show how a mistake was made. He is always very fair-minded. He has said, he has made a mistake. But Sir, it is also clear that the *Telegraph* has played some role in it. I also very recently was made a target of this newspaper on the basis of some wrong information. However, there is nothing personal in it. What I am more worried and concerned is the way the Reserve Bank functions. Sir, it is the Central Bank of the country. It has to oversee and all the banking operations in the country : the entire foreign exchange law is to be administered through them only. Any when they make so many mistakes. I am really very much concerned on that. Sir, during the budget discussion is this House we had raised several objections regarding the facilities given under the Income tax Act to non-resident investments. We said that this may be utilised or likely to be utilised for siphoning black money into this country and therefore this scheme is for the benefit of some people who will be mis-utilising the scheme. Now, at that time, what the Minister said, he has again reiterated today in this House. He said, this is not for income-tax people. There are other important laws like FERA and so on. He said such laws are there to oversee all these things and to ensure that no undesirable transactions take place. Now which is that authority ? Under this scheme of FERA it is the Reserve Bank of India—the topmost bank in this country, the Central Bank of this country—which is the authority. And regarding this wrong information, I have no doubt in my mind that this wrong information was given to the Minister by somebody ; he did not give it himself. Therefore, it is the Reserve Bank of India which has given him wrong

information, either willingly of unwillingly. But my point is, their system of functioning is such that it is possible that such mistakes can creep in into the functioning of the Reserve Bank of India. The hon. Minister shall excuse me, if I say that he was not fair to Prof. Madhu Dandavate when he said that this written answer came in reply to Prof. Dandavate's question and he said that, because in the question, he had said UK companies. But I have got here, the first reference to UK company was made by the hon. Minister on the floor of Rajya Sabha as early as 10th May, 1983, when he did not give the names, but referred to these eleven UK companies. You started it; therefore, do not blame Prof. Dandavate now. It was repeated by you again before Prof. Dandavate put his question on the 26th August; you repeated that on 26th July, in answer to three questions in the Rajya Sabha. You repeated that subsequently also. Therefore, long long before, Prof. Dandavate mentioned UK companies in his question, which was answered on 26th August, it was given by the hon. Minister. But that is a minor point. But what I am worried about sincerely is that when you are relying on the Reserve Bank to see that the foreign exchange operations in this country are properly checked and scrutinised, and if necessary, very strictly supervised, why such mistakes have crept in. On 16th of September, the mistakes are pointed out. Hon. Minister agrees that at least the Telegraph was right; he has said that, it was admittedly right, then I would like to know from the hon. Minister with all the seriousness and sincerity, from 16th of September, what steps the Ministry or the Reserve Bank have taken to ascertain the truth, or otherwise of the allegations, the charges and the information given in the Telegraph. Why should it take so long for you to file the correction in the Rajya Sabha on the 22nd November, and in the Lok Sabha on the 2nd December? Why should you wait so long?

This is a very vital matter: in the process of functioning, is there an inbuilt scope for errors creeping in?

Then, there is one thing that I would like to point out. Portfolio investment is not being thought for the first time.

The Income-tax Act has not provided for portfolio investment, it was provided there in the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act. 1973 Foreign Exchange Regulations Act provides for what is known as the portfolio investment, that is foreign companies purchasing shares in Indian companies. That has not been so far touched. Even before the benefit is given under the new Income-tax Act, the Reserve Bank had to scrutinise everything whenever there is a proposal for such an investment, and it is admitted by everybody because that is the law passed by the Parliament; 60% investment has to be held by what is called, non-resident Indians. If the non-resident interest is more than that, it cannot qualify. Therefoie, such a scrutiny had to be made.

The hon. Minister himself in his statement today has said, what has to be done and I am reading it :

"As regards the question of registration of the evenl overseas companies, the RBI has confirmed that the investments by these eleven companies incorporated in the Isle of Man in M/s Reliance Textile Industries Ltd. were approved only after scrutinising documentary evidence regarding incorporation of these companies and the extent of ownership by non-resident of Indian nationality/origin on the basis of statements furnished by these companies and certificates obtained from overseas chartered accountants/auditors.

The certificate from the chartered accountants/auditors is only one piece of evidence, and it cannot be the only piece of evidence. And in this case, according to your Statement, it was prepared by the Reserve Bank on the information given by them and they scrutinised the documentry evidence with regard to the two things—about the incorporation and about the extent of ownership of the non-residents. Now, these inquiries must have been made long before the permission to purchase was given, which was on 15th October, as you have said in your statement today. If everything was scrutinised, then how could this mistake possibly occur and repeated time and again? And even on 16th of September, when the TELEGRAPH came out with

these, again twice similar mistakes were made. Therefore Madam, I am very very worried about the way the Reserve Bank is functioning in such cases.

Madam, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is correct, as is reported in the Press that the Reserve Bank of India has, after the new scheme had been announced, refused transfer of shares of nearly Rs. 60 crores from potential non-resident investors between April 1982 & May 1983 ? If it is so, on what grounds ? There must be some good ground. Either they were not qualified to be investors or they had doubts about their viability or their standing or their assets or their sources. I would like to know about this from the hon. Minister. I know everybody welcomes foreign exchange. Although I don't share that view, still the Government seems not to mind even if black-money comes in the form of foreign exchange in this country. And the government may not be able to discover its source also. Then on what basis these investments were rejected ? Did the Reserve Bank of India apply its mind and try to find out the reasons for this ? In the present case, how was it permitted and what was the scrutiny made ? How were some permitted and some not permitted ? Mr. Minister, I hope you will agree with me that the Reserve Bank is not just a post office or a rubber-stamp affixing organisation. The whole Foreign Exchange Regulation Act puts the Reserve Bank in the commanding position as it has to. Now, this Reserve Bank gives a permission to some, does not give permission to others. Although the names are funny and anything can happen in this world and you can choose any name and somebody may say what is there in the name, but the point is almost on the same day eleven companies are making applications for investment almost for an identical amount—Rs. 2 crores 34 lakhs. And suddenly they are newly constituted. Even if they were not aware of the Isle of Man incorporation and the setting up of these companies a few months back, certainly making investment of almost identical amount in a company, I would like to ask the hon. Minister does he not feel in his own heart or mind that there should have arisen some question or some doubt about this matter ? Sir, the TELEGRAPH has come out on a number of issues is this regard and I don't know

the truth. That is why I want to know it from the Minister is it true that somebody called Patel, and John Cummings and Company or something like that have said that they are operating for only one client ? All these companies have been registered for only one client. Whoever he is, I don't want to take that name. It has been mentioned in the newspapers. Of course, the name of the client has not been mentioned.

14.00 hrs.

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister : if the Reserve Bank is to act as a mere rubber stamp, i.e. whenever the banks send some applications it puts its seal of approval; and investments are allowed to be made, then the Reserve Bank has not function to perform.

My friends have not referred to another aspect. Applications for permission have to be made by the foreign investor to the Reserve Bank under section 29 of the Foreign Exchange (Regulation) Act. Similarly, the company or the person who wants to sell shares will have to make an application under section 19 of the FERA.

Mr. Mukherjee, you are in charge of a very important Ministry. We wish you well, sincerely. So, I don't want you to further get into these things which rouse suspicions in mind. Why should you, if you have a laudable objective of getting foreign exchange for the country ? Under section 19, an application has to be made by those who are selling shares to the foreigners. The definition of non-residents under FERA is different from what you have provided in the Income Tax Act. So, whether he is an Indian staying in England without renouncing his country i.e. Swraj Paul verity, or not, Reserve Bank is permission has to be taken by Indian shareholders who wish to sell shares to a foreigner under that section of FERA, for which a procedure has been prescribed. He has to get Reserve Bank's permission. What are the particulars of Section 19 here i.e. with regard to the application ? We don't know.

Another thing is very surprising. The

hon. Minister has said in his to-day's statement that after necessary scrutiny is made, a general permission is given by the Reserve Bank. This is very peculiar. This cannot be a case of general permission. It has to be a special permission—it cannot be a general permission applicable to everybody, for which no application will be necessary. A special permission arises in individual cases where, after scrutiny, the Reserve Bank gives its approval. But your statement says that a general permission is given.

So, I would like to know what happened in these cases. What type of scrutiny was made; what type of documents were there? How can U.K., the Isle of Man and different places get exchanged? How could such an error creep in; and what are the guidelines with regard to such applications?

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : I know Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. I am glad he is quoting 'The Telegraph'.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I do not want to reply to what the hon. Member is saying. We are good friends. I hope he treats me so.

The hon. Minister's whole answer today is based on one premise. The premise is that the Reserve Bank should not be permitted to disclose the particulars of its clients. I believe that is the basis of his numerous points. More than once the hon. Minister has said the Reserve Bank cannot disclose information received from its clients. May I inform the hon. Minister in all humility that the foreign investor is not a client of Resesrve Bank? Reserve Bank cannot have its clients. Reserve Bank is discharging its statutory duty, not a contractual duty between a client and its principal, or banker. Reserve Bank is a statutory organization, it has statutory obligations under the Statute. No foreign investor applies for permission to Reserve Bankcan ever be a client of the Reserve Bank. It is an impossible proposition which he is making. He can be a client of the Syndicate Bank; he may be a client of the European or African body which he mentioned. He cannot be client of the Reserve Bank. No. So, the Reserve Bank has got the particulars.

The Reserve Bank of India is the statutory authority; and the statutory authority cannot possible have a client and if that is explanation that the Reserve Bank has told you that foreign investors are clients of RBI, therefore RBI cannot give any intimation to this House, however, supreme and sovereign this House may be, I am sorry to say, that you have not, in my opinion, appreciated the correct position. Therefore, that plea cannot be given. If the RBI is doing its statutory duty in an improper manner or is not doing its statutory duty, certainly a citizen in this country can go to a court of law and bring the RBI there; and there is no authority for the RBI to refuse to disclose every bit of paper and information to the court, unless privilege under section 123 of the Evidence Act is claimed and sustained by court. Where only security of the country is involved, where serious damages will be caused to the integrity and the security of the country or to the governance of the country, then it can be refused. Otherwise, no authority can refuse to produce documents before the court unless claim of privilege is sustained. Therefore, I do not understand repeatedly which the hon. Minister is saying, well, how can a client's documents be disclosed, if you don't want a scheme. That is not the point. The point is here whether the RBI is discharging his duty for FIASCO which is its client for Crocodile which is supposed to be its client. Is it the theory which the Finance Minister of India propounded on the floor of this House? It cannot be there.

Then here nobody has asked about the source of the money. I am entitled, as a member of this House, to know who were the share-holders because the great importance of this question is that if the particulars of the share-holders are not known or scrutinised or verified, then there is violation of Section 29 of the Act; and the RBI is to see that Act is maintained and not violated. How can they proceed on the basis of Chartered Accountant's Certificate only? So, the hon. Minister will naturally try to say, I have been informed by the RBI, and the RBI will say, I have been misled by the certificate of the CA; and if that is proved wrong, then who will be responsible? Therefore, please don't say those things.

I do not know; everybody in this country is having some suspicion. If you are able to remove that, so much the better. It is too much of coincidence—on 26th July question is put; on 27th applications are made by the identical names of the concerns before London authority for registration; 'Isle of Man' company's mentioned as UK company. Then the mistake is not rectified for months. Even 'Isle of Man' company name is not correctly given. Then 'Isle of Man' company registered a few months back making application almost at the same time, almost for identical amount, but there was no enquiry, no investigation. All sorts of things are happening in the precincts of the RBI. Then I am sorry to say that somebody in the RBI, if some one not higher up, must be involved. Either it is a callous negligence or it is a calculated disregard of the provisions of law or it is an attitude of plant submission to somebody; I cannot think of any fourth explanation. It has to be a callous negligence or a calculated disregard of the provisions of law or knowing everything one is committing a breach of law but cannot help it. Therefore, these are the points on which I request the hon. Minister to tell us—as regards shareholders; forget about the source of money. The RBI may not ask about the source of money.

Then how these mistakes would have been committed in the Reserve Bank of India, whether the Reserve Bank refused certain investment in some cases, and why they permitted in this case and whether Section 19 applications have been made or not, these are the particulars I would like to know.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : With regard to the first part of the question, as I explained the scheme, I have never said that they are the clients of the Reserve Bank. They are the clients of the banks, who are authorised dealers. And here what is the mode of the scheme? The general purpose, or the general permission scheme which you referred to that was also explained when the scheme was introduced, and what was the objective of the scheme. The general permission is that we wanted to have an attractive provision for investment. So far has the existing provision of the FERA is concerned, for each and every individual

case permission is to be sought from the Reserve Bank of India. And procedurally, it was thought that it would be too cumbersome. Therefore, the authorised dealers were granted general permission to scrutinise the eligible applications and determine the eligibility without referring each and every case to Reserve Bank. That is the objective of the general permission. It is not that—otherwise, what was the need of having this system itself? There was no need of introducing this scheme. As per Section 29 of FERA if each and every case individually is to be examined by the Reserve Bank of India, then there was no need of improving the present innovation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATEERJEE : May I seek a clarification, as the hon. Minister is so kind enough to respond to my request? He may kindly see his own statement, I am quoting :

“...The authorised dealers refer such applications to the Reserve Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India accords general permission after scrutinising these documents.”

There is no general permission given to these banks. Therefore, every case has to come before the Reserve Bank and then the permission is given.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Permission is given for the investment for individual, but the question is who are the authorised dealers. The nationalised banks are the authorised dealers and they certify two things. If you look at the form—I hope you have looked at those forms—there also you will find that the Reserve Bank accepts two certificates from the banks. They are to certify that these investing companies or the applicant here is a *bona fide* constituent, that is the exact word in the form, that they are the *bona fide* constituent of the bank, who is forwarding the application. Then, they are also to certify, because here is an important aspect that 60 per cent ownership should be refined by the non-resident. So, whether 60 per cent outlay on the date of investment there may be 60 per cent, after some time there may be less than that. So, they have also to keep the Reserve Bank of India informed, whether the 60 per cent ownership

is being maintained or not and in the forms you will find that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : You will see that all eleven companies are created bogus people.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I cannot pass on judgment but I am explaining the position that each bank has to certify that he is a bona fide constituent of that bank and that they are opening an account in it. The bank is expected to satisfy themselves where is a corporate body definitely they would ask for the incorporation certificate. So, the Reserve Bank of India has to address somebody; because you cannot have a document otherwise and when they are given to the Reserve Bank of India, the Reserve Bank definitely will examine those documents. What are these documents ? The documents are the certificates of the banks and chartered accountants. What I tried to impress upon Prof. Dandavate is that unless otherwise proved, normally the tendency would be to accept them. If it is established that it is not correct, then that is a different story. But I cannot start with the assumption that whatever information is coming either being certified by the bank or by the chartered accountants and both the information are coming simultaneously, *ab initio* I will start disbelieving that and I will have some sort of a probing enquiry. Therefore, banks have to certify about the genuineness of companies and they have to certify to the extent that they are the bona fide constituents of that bank. They are to determine the-eligibility. General permission in respect of each individual investor would be necessary.

When I referred to the scrutiny of documents by the Reserve Bank, I referred to these two documents which they receive—certificate from the bank...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is very unsatisfactory.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : That is a different story.

What I mentioned in my statement I am just explaining that because you referred to that. They examine the documents which they receive as certificates from the

chartered accountants and from the banks and on the basis of that...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What about incorporation ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : That I have given. If in a hurry you did not note down the dates, I may tell you that some of the companies were incorporated on the same date. But the date of incorporation is varying from 1981 in respect of these companies. Out of 11 companies three were incorporated on 10th of February. One was incorporated on 18th September. Another was incorporated on 25th February, 1981. Four were incorporated on 10th February, 1982. One was incorporated on 12th July, 1982. These are the matters on which you can come to the judgment.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Because of too much closeness and interconnection, the Reserve Bank should have been more conscious than what it was.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They are absurd names and there are identical investments. I think, there is sufficient scope for having a *prima facie* doubt about those companies. I do not know why enquiries are not being made.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : They are obviously inter-connected.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Whether they are inter-connected or not, we are not examining that. The issue before us is that I gave you the wrong information.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : That is not the issue. The issue is with regard to the eligibility of these 11 companies under the non-resident Indian investment in Reliance.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I accept that—irregularity of non-resident investment in Reliance. How am I to determine these irregularities ? One irregularity I have to determine is whether they are eligible or not. What is the

criteria ? As per the circular of 14 April, 1982 issued by the Reserve Bank...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are again quoting the same circular.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You have to understand it. You are saying that these irregularities are there in investment is Reliance.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Not Reliance but any company.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : How are you to determine these irregularities ? Where has the procedure to find out irregularities and about investment been prescribed ? It has been prescribed in the circular issued by the Reserve Bank on 14th April, 1982. What eligibility criteria has been determined there for investment ? The eligibility criteria determined there is that they must be owned to the extent of 60 per cent by the non-residents. What is the eligibility ? They cannot invest more than 1 per cent of the paid up capital of the company in which they are investing. What was the eligibility. The aggregate ceiling in that company should not exceed five per cent. Would you find anywhere in the circular of the 14th April, 1982 which is the general restriction for non-resident investment that if four companies are of funny names, they cannot invest ? Are you saying that if they are incorporated on same day, they are in eligible to invest. So, when I am examining the eligibility of a company with certain guidelines prescribed in the circular itself, you are bringing that there may be something funny. There may be something funny, I am not going into that aspect...*(Interruption^s)*

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Nobody is blaming you. The question is if the Reserve Bank which is the ultimate authority to examine the eligibility, not the Government, if they are going by the forwarding letter of the bank so far as the names are concerned, some in depth enquiry they must have held. They are simply believing the forwarding letter and are making you believe that these are the names. You are facing all the situation because the Reserve Bank has not discharged its function in scrutinising each and

every case in depth. They simply believed the forwarding letter.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Madam, this way I cannot reply. He simply cannot start a fresh. The point which has been raised is that they have been incorporated on the same day and the names are funny, therefore, there should have some suspicion. Whether there should have been suspicion or not that is another question. The question is in the circular I never mentioned or the Reserve Bank never mentioned that if ten companies are incorporated on one day, they will be ineligible so invest, if the companies have funny names, they would not be permitted to invest. Secondly, the question you raised is that...*(Interruptions)*

PRO. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you do not suspect them, all right, We will get you all the information...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I do not know from where did you get the information but the information that I have got is...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I saile that I have got it from the newspapers.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : May be, they are not eligible but the information that I got is that no eligible investment has been refused by the Reserve Bank of India.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The point is on what basis they were found ineligible ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : That I am telling you how they are found ineligible. The guidelines would be prescribed in the circular and the Reserve Bank is to go by that circular. When Reserve Bank is framing a rule, they ought to go by that and again and again you are talking of the names. You are saying why these companies are registered. How am I concerned with that ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I never said that...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You said if you check the record, it is causing a suspicion. I do not know how I am concerned with this. Everyday hundreds of companies are registered. Have the London companies applied to Reserve Bank for investment? Is it the contention? Have you got that information? Simply because a company of the same name has been registered in London...*(Interruption)*.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Give us one month's time, we will get you all the skeletons from the cup-board of the relevant company.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You can have so many skeletons, I do not bother about that. We are not discussing the skeletons and I am not interested whether somebody has got the skeleton or not. I am least interested in it.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : This was favoured in your regime, in Janata Party's regime...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Whether Reliance or non-Reliance is absolutely irrelevant to me. To me the point which has been raised is whether these investments are regular or irregular. So far as the information which I have received from the Reserve Bank of India is concerned, I do not find that there is any irregularity in it. If you can prove it you show it to me, I will accept it...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : One clarification, Sir. Now you admit that those companies are not Reserve Bank clients. Then the documents which the Reserve Bank have in their possession, why cannot they look at...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am not a distinguished lawyer like you but they are the clients of these banks through which the Reserve Bank is getting this information. There, the client customer relationship existed between Syndicate Bank, between Europe and Asian Banks and between the State Bank, and your contention is, the moment it is passed on to the Reserve Bank, therefore, the relationship has ceased. I am not a lawyer to pass a

judgment on it, but what I am told is that the client and bank relationship continued.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The information is available from the Isle of Man.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Any information you can have, but how am I interested in it? If you just ask that information should be obtained as to how many lions are in Kenya Zoo, definitely somebody can go and count the lions and give the information or give the information from the report. But how the Indian Parliament is interested in it?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If the lions were in the jurisdiction of the Finance Minister, I would have asked that.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : How one can be interested in it? Information may be available from the Registry office in London, information may be available in the Registry office of Isle of Man, and information about the number of lions may be available from the zoological garden of Kenya. But how is it relevant to the Indian Parliament unless they come to some such subject? Therefore, you are to think of the consequences. You are saying that I am making a preposterous proposition or disastrous proposition, as Mr. Chatterjee said.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I said, dangerous proposition...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : What would be the consequence of all these? I mentioned it on a number of times that as there is an apprehension of its misused, similarly there is another apprehension that too much scrutiny and too much discussion will not do, and it is for the Indian Parliament—because I am to manage it so long as I am the Finance Minister, your job is only to make the speech; I am to allocate foreign exchange and I am to earn foreign exchange; when I look at the balance of payments position. I am to feel concerned and you have placed me here to feel concerned and for that, not to make merely a speech.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Don't quote that you are in charge of development and we are in charge of destroying the country.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am not saying it, but everybody says that I obsessed with foreign exchange. I say that I am obsessed with foreign exchange because the country badly needs it. I have to go to IMF and after a few years we shall have to pay through the nose. This is the situation. Therefore, we cannot take an extreme view in either cases. And I will not allow this scheme to be misused for earning black-money ; similarly we should not do anything which will create an atmosphere where there will be total stoppage of the flow particularly from non-residents. Even I went to the extent of saying that we are getting crores of rupees in remittances, but there may be misuse of the remittances. Money will be lent here and some relation may be sent here. You cannot rule out that possibility, but from that you cannot come to the conclusion that we will stop all remittances. Similarly we shall have to be careful, we shall have to be guarding, and I have no hesitation in saying that if there be anything wrong, definitely I shall look into it provided I get specific information with reference to that.

14.29 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FIFTY-FORTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 13th December, 1983."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the

Fifty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 13th December, 1983."

The motion was adopted.

14.30 hrs.

[**SHRI R. S. SPARROW** in the Chair]

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

(i) CENTRALLY FINANCED SCHEME TO CONTROL FLOODS IN RIVERS MAHANADI, BRAHMANI ETC.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Sir, Orissa is one of the riverine States through which four inter-State major rivers, namely the Mahanadi, the Brahmani, the Subarnarekha and the Machhkund flow. Of the various natural calamities that the State faces, flood is one such recurring feature which occurs once in every two years resulting in heavy loss of crops, domestic animals and human lives. Since "flood control" is a national problem and the main rivers normally cover more than one State, large scale catchment protection on watershed basin has to be taken up with the coordinated efforts of concerned States. It is, therefore, necessary that comprehensive soil conservation measures should be taken up in the catchment areas of all the main rivers to reduce the peak floods as well as the silt load.

Recently, the Government of India have approved a Centrally sponsored scheme for "Integrated watershed Management in the catchment of the flood prone rivers of Indo-Gangetic basin". A similar scheme should be sponsored by the Central Government where in the catchment areas of the Mahanadi, the Brahmani, the Subarnarekha and the Machhkund of Orissa should be included. Orissa, being a poor State, cannot bear the cost of such a project. Therefore, I request that the Government of India should fully finance the scheme for the purpose in view of the national character of the problem.

(ii) INSTALLATION OF AUTO-TELEPHONE EXCHANGE AT SAVARKUNDLA.

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI (Amreli) : The building for the Auto-Exchange at Savarkundla is ready since two months. The equipment for the proposed Auto-Exchange has already been received at Ahmadabad. But for reasons not known, the execution of installation of work of Auto Exchange at Savarkundla has not yet been taken in hand. Due to this lay the public face a lot of difficulties with the present manual exchange. Moreover, pending demands for new telephone, connections cannot be met as the capacity of the local exchange is exhausted.

The trunk call traffic from Savarkundla to bombay, Surat, Baroda, Rajkot, Amreli is badly delayed or cancelled as there are no direct stable channels to the above stations. At the time of commissioning of wideband Microwave system on Rajkot—Amreli—Bhavangar route and Bhavanagar—Ahmedabad route, the following new circuits be allotted to Savarkundla :

- (1) Savarkundla—Rajkot—dialing circuits.
- (2) Savarkundla—Amreli—No delay and dialing circuits.
- (3) Savarkundla — Bombay—dialing circuits.
- (4) Savarkundla—Surat—dialling circuits.
- (5) Savarkundla — Baroda — dialing circuits.

(iii) FUNDS FOR A BROAD-GAUGE LINE FROM KULTI-PURAM TO TRICHUR VIA GURUVAYOOR

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat) : The demand for a broad gauge line from Kuttippuram to Trichur via Guruvayoor is a long standing one. The above demand was raised taking also into account the requirements of thousands of devotees who visit the famous Srikrishna temple at Guruvayoor. Considering this,

the Central Government had carried out a survey of this line. However, no amount has so far been provided in the budget for its construction. Thus, a long standing dream of the people of this area for this line has not been fulfilled.

Guruvayoor is one of the major pilgrim centres in the South and a large number of devotees from different parts of the country come and offer worship in this temple. So, a railway line in this area would no doubt be a profitable one. Besides, it would promote the overall economic development of the State.

Therefore, I would request the Government to make necessary allocation in the next budget and start the construction of this line without any further delay.

(iv) NEED TO CONSTITUTE A JOINT CONTROL BOARD OF RAJASTHAN AND MADHYA PRADESH TO CONTROL THE JOINT HYDRO-ELECTRIC/IRRIGATION PROJECT.

श्री कालीचरण शर्मा (भिड) : सभापति महोदय, गांधी सागर बांध का निर्माण मध्य-प्रदेश व राजस्थान के संयुक्त प्रयासों से वर्ष 1961 में किया गया। इस योजना से दोनों राज्यों में 2,22 लाख हेक्टर मूलि की सिंचाई तथा 23,000 किलोवाट विद्युत उत्पादन की क्षमता वाली 5 इकाइयां लगाई गई हैं। योजना में संग्रहित जल 3.2 मिलियन एकड़ फुट का बराबर-बराबर हिस्सा मध्यप्रदेश एवं राजस्थान को मिलना निश्चित हुआ था।

मध्यप्रदेश को राणा प्रताप एटामिक पावर प्लांट द्वारा उत्पादित विद्युत का कोई हिस्सा प्राप्त नहीं होता है।

चम्बल नियंत्रण मण्डल के संविधान के अनुसार सिंचाई के अतिरिक्त प्राप्त राजस्व को दोनों राज्यों में अर्थात् मध्य प्रदेश व राजस्थान

में बराबर-बराबर विभाजित किया जाना चाहिए परन्तु मध्य प्रदेश को यह लाभ अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा भानपुर नहर, चल्टू एवं मौरवन व्यय-वर्तन योजनाएं प्रस्तावित की गई थीं, जिन पर राजस्थान सरकार का अनुमोदन अभी तक अप्राप्त है।

गांधी सागर बांध की मध्य प्रदेश एवं राजस्थान की संयुक्त योजना पर केवल राजस्थान का नियंत्रण होने के कारण मध्य प्रदेश के भिड़, मुरैना जिले में करोड़ों की लागत से बनी नहर प्रणाली की लागत पानी न मिलने के कारण व्यर्थ हो गई और वह उपजाऊ भूमि व्यर्थ गई जिस पर नहर बनाई गई। एतएव केन्द्र सरकार इस सांभी योजना के लिए केन्द्र के साथ दोनों राज्यों का संयुक्त नियंत्रण बोर्ड नियत करे ताकि मध्य प्रदेश को उसके वास्तविक हक व हिस्से से बंचित न किया जा सके।

(v) QUICK TRANSPORTATION OF BEIAL LEAVES FROM DIFFERENT STATIONS OF WEST BENGAL

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA
(Tamluk) : The betel leaf growers of West Bengal, under the banner of West Bengal, Rajya Panchayati Samiti, have been agitating all over the State demanding quicker transportation of the betel baskets.

West Bengal grows 2/3 of the total betel leaves of our country, and the leaves grown there are also of a very high quality. Being highly perishable goods, the leaves require quickest transportation by the railways. So, arrangements must be made for speedy despatch of the leaves from Howrah, Sealdah, Srerampore, Sheoraphuli stations on the Eastern Railway and Uluberia, Bagnan, Mecheda and Panskura stations on the South-Eastern Railway, these being very important points on their transportation route. Stoppages of the following trains with booking facilities at the stations mentioned below should be arranged a forthwith ;—

(a) 134 Up Ahmedabad Exp. at Mecheda; (b) 29 Up Bombay Exp. at Bagnan and Uluberia; (c) 9 Up Doon Exp. at Srerampur and Sheoraphuli and (d) 463 Up Hatia Fast Passenger at Bagnan. Alongwith this, adequate booking facilities for the betel baskets should be made in Up-Down Hatia Fast Passenger, Up-Dn. Puri Passenger, Up-Dn. Rourkela Exp., 49 Up Amritsar Exp., 83/101 Up A/C Exp. and I Up Kalka Mail.

I do, therefore, urge upon the Government of India, the Ministry of Railway to adopt all necessary measures for the quicker transportation of betel baske's from different stations of West Bengal to the different parts of our country.

(vi) NON-PAYMENT OF INTERIM RELIEF TO EMPLOYEES OF SALAS HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur) : The Salal Hydro-Electric Project in Jammu is one of the most important projects in hand, which when completed will provide power to large areas of North India. Work on the Project started in 1970, and the project has been directly under the Government of India. The employees of Salal Project have been drawing pay and allowances according to the Central Government rates.

For some reasons, the *interim relief* announced by the Government of India with effect from June 1983 has not been paid to the employees of the Salal Hydro-Electric Project. This has caused a great deal of justifiable resentment among the employees who have resorted to a chain hunger strike with effect from 27th October, 1983. Several weeks have elapsed but no action has been taken on their genuine demands.

I would urge the Ministry of Energy to look into this matter immediately and ensure that the relief is paid to these employees.

(vii) NEED TO DECLARE BAIRWA COMMUNITY AS SCHEDULED CASTE.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) :

सभापति महोदय, भारतीय संविधान में देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को सामाजिक समता प्राप्त है। जो लोग सादियों से शोषित, पीड़ित, दलित और उपेक्षित रहने के लिए बाध्य किए गए, स्वतन्त्र भारत में उनके उत्थान को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के बीच समता स्थापित करने के लिए प्रावधान किए गए हैं, जो कि जनतन्त्र का आधार और हमारे देश की विशेषता है।

अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के करोड़ों लोगों को, जिनको सामाजिक न्याय तथा स्वाभिमानपूर्ण जीवन जीने का अवसर उपलब्ध कराना है, इस हेतु विशेष प्रयास किए जाने चाहिए। किन्तु कुछेक विसंगतियों को, जो कि इस उदात्त लक्ष्य का पूर्ति में बाधक हैं, दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। अनुसूचित जाति के अन्तर्गत उन लोगों के समूह, जिन्हें जाति कहा गया है, सम्मिलित हैं, जिनके उत्थान के लिए संविधान में प्रावधान है। मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में “वेरवा” अनुसूचित जाति में है, किन्तु दिल्ली सहित अनेक प्रदेशों में वे अनुसूचित जाति के अन्तर्गत नहीं हैं। “वेरवा” प्रायः राजस्थान से चल कर अनेक प्रदेशों में आजीविका-उपार्जन हेतु विस्थापित हुए हैं, किन्तु उन्हें अनुसूचित जाति में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है। उन्हें न तो सामाजिक समता प्राप्त है और न ही उसे प्राप्त करने का अवसर है।

अतएव मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि इस विसंगति को समाप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक प्रावधान किया जाए। “वेरवा” को समूचे देश में अनुसूचित जाति के अन्तर्गत घोषित किया जाए तथा अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए उपलब्ध कराए गए आरक्षण और संरक्षण के प्रावधानों का समुचित रूप से क्रियान्वयन किया जाए।

14.40 hrs.

**DISCUSSION ON MOTION RE :
SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85
—MID-TERM APPRAISAL-(Contd)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri S.B. Chavan on the 12th December, 1983, namely :

“That this House takes note of the ‘Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85—Mid-term Appraisals, laid on the Table of the House of 19 August, 1983’.”

Shri Chitta Basu. Be brief. We are shooting across the time. A special consideration was given to you by speaker.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, I was not at all prepared. At this late stage of the debate, on the Mid-term Appraisal of the Plan, since I have not much time at my disposal to do justice to this House, I shall limit myself to certain aspects of it, particularly, in record to the Appraisal itself. I take my amendment firstly. Sir, if you will kindly go through the amendment which I have moved, you will find that there are two aspects of it—one is this. I do not agree with the mid-term Appraisal since it reflected the actual performance of the Plan during the last three years. It does not relate to the performance at all. The second aspect of my amendment is that this Parliament—this Lok Sabha—itself cannot do justice to scrutinise the shortfall which has been mentioned in the Chapter. To find out from the Mid-term Appraisal, there should be a forum. I have suggested that the National Development Council should be a forum to discuss the results/performances.

I am very sorry that of late the Government have given a back seat to the N.D.C. I am not sure about it but I am told like that. He can correct me. This Mid-term Appraisal document was not placed for discussion in the N.D.C. This N.D.C. consists of Chief Ministers of the States and the State Governments opinions

are very much valuable in respect of the evaluation of the results. They are also valuable to find out or identify to what extent the State Governments are responsible for the gaps. Since the document was not even discussed or evaluated by the N.D.C., merely debate of a stray nature may not do justice to the subject.

Sir, as a matter of fact, my assessment is that the N.D.C. has of late been given a back seat. So far as the Planning Commission is concerned, it is not a body having constitutional sanctity. The NDC is not a body which has got any constitutional sanctity of this nature. As a matter of fact, we have been suggesting since long that the Planning Commission should have some statutory backing. At this stage, I want to appeal to the House and to Government that the Planning Commission may be given a statutory sanction; also there should be statutory sanction to the N.D.C. For that, suitable amendments of the Constitution are necessary. With this, now, let me go on to the Mid-Term Appraisal itself. My first point is that it does not reflect the actual performances/results of the Plan. Sir, I have got no time to discuss them in details. Now I would draw your attention to 'Mid Term review of the Sixth Plan and Mid-year Review of the Economy, 1982' by Mr. Malcolm S Adiseshiah. Based on all the available information from the Government, Mr Adiseshiah a well-known economist of this country and a member of the other House has made an appraisal. And the result of the appraisal has been this. I will quote only one line from this.

"The Sixth Plan infrastructure at this mid term point records a growing gap between targets and achievements in key areas."

It is a sufficient explanation. He goes on saying about, or identifying, the areas where there have been shortfalls. He has mentioned several sectors like coal, crude and petroleum, Railways, roads, irrigation, saleable steel, non-ferrous metals, cement, basic chemicals fertilizers, food production, agriculture, engineering etc.

Regarding the mid-term appraisal

certain other economists have also given their views. I would mention the opinion given by Mr. Raj Krishna. In an article in the Political and Economic Weekly of November 19, he said this. I am giving a gist only. I do not have much time. He says that the 5 per cent growth rate as claimed in the mid term appraisal, is 'grossly misleading'. He says that it is grossly misleading. So far as public sector investment is concerned, in 3 years, it adds up to 44 per cent. Regarding poverty-reduction, he says, 'it is an unprecedented claim.' He says again that in regard to this poverty-reduction claim, 'the calculations have no valid basis whatsoever'.

Now, I will give a gist of what Dr. D.T. Kurion, a Member of the panel of economists had to say. Dr. Kurion has blasted the claim made in the appraisal. I will give one or two sentences from his statement. He says :

'The public sector has become the junior partner in the planning process in the country'.

Then he goes on like this :

"The economy is increasingly being regulated by market forces."

Then Dr. Kurion also asks :

"Is it possible that the liberalisation policy that is being heavily canvassed by interested parties and readily conceded by policy-makers is beginning to have its impact on the relative roles assigned to the public and private sectors in planned development?"

Then quoting from the Appraisal document he says :

"The average growth rate of gross investment prices in the first 3 years of the 6th Plan was 4.5 per cent. Also, only 53 per cent of the total targeted investment for both sectors was achieved in the first 3 years."

"Neither of these is reassuring in terms of the objectives of maintain-

ing and increasing the tempo of investment.

The paper predicts that the country will not attain the Sixth Plan GDP growth rate of 5.2%. Nor can there be much optimism about the redistribution strategy making much headway."

That is what he says. I do not want to quote further to prove my point that the mid-term appraisal document does not really reflect the result of the performance.

Now, I would only mention a paragraph from a very unusual document about the Minimum Needs. It says :

"There have been serious slippages in the Minimum Needs Program. Enrolment for elementary education is likely to be below the all-India average even at the end of the Sixth Plan in State like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Andamans and Dadra. The programme to provide safe drinking water to all problem villages is lagging behind in the hill States, in Orissa, Rajasthan, UP and West Bengal... Shortfall is also indicated in the other components of the Minimum Needs Progrmmme such as rural electrification, houses for the rural landless, and environmental improvement of urban slums."

This, I am reading, from the speech of the Prime Minister, Chairman of the Planning Commission, delivered in New Delhi on the 13th March, 1982.

It is not what I say, it is the Prime Minister, who has said that. From all standards, there has been a slippage from the targets fixed. I do not want to go into other details, that will take much time.

Then, there is one important factor which I want to mention and that is the price stability. Unless the price stability is guaranteed and ensured, there are likely

to be pitfalls in the planning, cost escalation would be there, time over runs will be there. I have got a number of examples, to what extent, there has been cost escalation and to what extent, there has been time over runs. Therefore, more attention has to be given to bring about the stability in prices.

What has been the result of the total planning process in our country during the last thirty-five years ? There is no element of criticism ; by that I do not conclude that I am opposed to planning. Please do not conclude that I am opposed to plan process or planned economy. As a matter of fact, I am one of those, who advocate planning. But what has been the result of this planning during the last thirty-five years ? The total investment in all the Six Five-Year Plans during the last thirty years is a colossal figure; it is 1,75,434 crores. It is not precise, because each plan investment was on different price level. Anyway, the figure is astronomical, the figure is colossal, but what has been the result ? The net output in terms of the socio-economic advancement is not reassuring ; the per capita income has grown at a snail's pace. At the 1970-71 price level, the per capita income was 633. It was Rs. 636 in 1979-80 after 8 years ; that is the only enhancement of 5 point, only of Rs. 5 after such an envestment of the colossal sum as I have mentioned earlier. That underlines the need of changing the process of implementation of the plan. I would urge the Minister to see whether we can bring about a change in the manner of implementation of the plan itself ; merely enhancement of the investment sum is not going to bring about the fruits which can be enjoyed by the vested strata of our society.

There has been another significant development during this year ; the capital output ratio has been increasing over the years in key industries. Lastly, I want to give certain suggestions. In view of the shortfalls in industrial growth rate, in view of the wide shortfalls in several infrastructural sectors, the growing unemployment, widening disparities, between the poor and rich, and between regions, the growth rate of the Seventh Plan must

necessarily be fixed at a higher level—not less than 10 per cent. For that, it is necessary to take the following steps : (1) Policy changes to make public sector more efficient and effective ; (2) new devices for import substitution ; (3) checking of the growing industrial sickness ; (4) improvement of industrial relation ; (5) maximisation of the capacity utilisation ; (6) prevention of the growth of the big business houses and the penetration of the MNCs ; (7) land reforms on massive scale in the interest of the poor farmers and agriculture workers. These constitute a major approach, if we want to have a plan at a higher level in order to see that the objective of the plan is achieved.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Jakkayan—not present ; Prof. Soz—not present ; Shri Chandrajit Yadav—not present. Before I call upon the next speaker to speak, the Home Minister wants to make a statement. If the House agrees, I will ask him to make a statement.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the Home Minister can make a statement.

15.00 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES OF CERTAIN PERSONS INCLUDING RETIRED OFFICERS OF THE DEFENCE SERVICES

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Information received from Air Headquarters and investigations made by the Intelligence Bureau and the Delhi Police have resulted in the detection of an espionage net work. The Delhi Police have registered a case under Sections 3, 5 and 9 of the Official Secrets Act and Section 120-B, Indian Penal Code and the case is under investigation. Investigations made so far have led to the arrest of Maj. Gen. F.D. Larkins (Retd.), his brother Air Vice Marshal, K.H. Larkins (Retd.) Lt. Col. Jasbir Singh, a retired Army Officer and one Shri Jaspal Singh Gill, who represents a private firm. They are still under judicial custody. Maj. Genl. F.D. Larkins

(Retd.) has made a confessional statement before the court.

2. Search of the premises of some of the arrested persons led to the seizure of classified defence documents. Interrogation has revealed that have been engaged in in passing on sensitive information to a foreign agency for monetary consideration.

3. Since the matter is under investigation, I would request hon. Members to refrain from seeking further details. I would like to assure the House that all steps are being taken for expeditious completion of the investigation. The counter intelligence agencies of the defence services and the police are constantly vigilant against espionage activities and are taking action for improving security measures to prevent leakage of classified information. Steps are also being taken for strengthening departmental security.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the hon. Minister of Planning will wind up the debate.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI (Bombay North-East) : At some stage the Home Minister could tell us the names of the consulting company.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No. No questions are allowed now.

15.03 hrs.

**DISCUSSION ON MOTION RE : SIXTH-FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1980-85 - MID-TERM APPRAISAL—
CONTD.**

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (Shri S.B. CHAVAN) : I am grateful to all the hon. Members on both sides of the House—my special thanks to Mr. Chitta Basu—for participating in the Debate. I am aware of the fact that a large number of hon. Members were interested in having a discussion on the Mid-Term Appraisal. I was myself very keen that this discussion should be held in the House so, that the

Members have an opportunity of expressing their views, giving us feed back and if any correctives need to be applied at this stage, the Government will be able to take proper steps in that direction.

I have very carefully heard the speeches of all the hon. Members and at the outset I must say, the impression seems to be that the Planning Commission is in charge not only of Planning, but also the implementation part of it. Most of the hon. Members must be aware of the fact that the Planning Commission has to compile the information both from the administrative Ministries and the respective State Governments. And so it is the sum total of the information that we get from these different sources that we compile, analyse and thereafter we have our own assessment as to what is going to be the likely achievement at the end of the Sixth-Five Year Plan. So, I do not suppose that the hon. Members they are thinking in terms of asking the Planning Commission to take up the entire responsibility not only of planning but also of execution of different Plan schemes which we have contemplated. They merely would like Planning Commission to have proper monitoring and supervising the kind of implementation which is going on in number of States. At the outset I must say that some of hon. Members have raised a point about the rate of growth of 5 per cent and Members were pleased to observe that compared to the long range growth rate which happened to be about 3.5 per cent, according to some hon. Members 5 per cent rate of growth in the Sixth Five Year Plan that we are visualising ultimately, it is a long range growth rate which we envisaged. In the Sixth Plan how much we are going to achieve is not that much relevant. I am going to qualify the word 'relevant' here. It is true that on a long range basis there was a growth rate of 3.5 per cent; it was increased to 4 per cent from the inception of the Fifth Year Plan. And thereafter we hoped that we would be able to achieve the targeted growth rate of 5.2 per cent for 1983-84 and 1984-85. The estimates that we have made in the Mid-Term Appraisal document are substantiated by the realities in the field. At least I have no doubt that we are going to achieve this and there should not be any element of doubt in the minds of any hon. Members on this score.

The other point made was about the public sector investment that there is going to be a shortfall in real terms and some authorities have been quoted here. I am constrained to observe that some of the economists who have written articles have become gospel truth. In 1983-84 itself we have increased the public sector investment by Rs. 1555 crores and there is one more year of 1984-85. From our own calculations that we have been making, our assessment of the public sector investment at the end of the Plan in real terms is that we are going to fall short by about 15 to 20 per cent which has been clearly mentioned in the mid term appraisal document. So, I think hon. Members should rest satisfied that this is the objective assessment that we have made. This is no reason why this figure of 15 to 20 per cent—may be one per cent this side or that side—might not come about.

Two or three hon. Members referred to capital output ratio and their contention was that it is very high. I had tried to find it out from some of our experts in the field and I was given to understand that at the commencement of the Sixth Five Year Plan the capital output ratio was 4.7 per cent. Now it is 4 per cent. You can draw your own conclusion from this. I do not propose to take any credit for the same. But at the same time, I am one with you that efficiency has to be increased, cost estimates which are galloping have to be controlled, the projects started have to be completed in time, the time over-run and cost escalation to the extent possible should be controlled. But you must have yourself seen that a large number of hon. Members who were talking on the mid-term appraisal of the Plan were putting forth some new schemes that these should be started. This is the situation in Parliament. You can realise what will be the position in the State Assemblies. There not only the Ministers but every hon. Member of the Assembly is interested in starting new projects. Before one project is completed he would like to see that a number of projects are started. At the Centre we cannot resist some times when the pressures come from the hon. Members themselves. At the State Government level, there is this kind of tendency. You will be surprised to know that there are some States in our

country where not only approved projects are being started at the fag end of the Plan but a large number of irrigation and power projects which are not approved have also been started. When we try to question the State Government that how is it that you have started these irrigation projects, this was first confined to irrigation projects, now it seems they have started some power projects also and still we say that the Planning Commission should try to control and curb these tendencies. My hon. friend Mr. Satish Agarwal is not here; he went to the extent of saying that those who violate the directives given by the Planning Commission, should be punished. I do not know what exactly is his idea.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He wants you to resign.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : By asking them to resign or you are asking me to resign ? That means those who have violated, they should be rewarded. I think there has to be some kind, of a discipline both in the State Governments as well as the Union Territories and if we also urge, certainly some kind of a discipline has got to be enforced. How can you allow the State Government to start large number of major irrigation projects ? I can understand some percolation tank or minor irrigation tank being started by them. Certainly, the Planning Commission or for that matter the Government of India, will not take any objection to it, But, at the same time, if without seeking the approval, without going into the techno-economic aspect of the entire project, the State Governments were to start such projects and thereafter approach the Planning Commission saying that "no, no, because of some political compulsion we had to start it, now you have to provide for the same," it is extremely difficult within their resources. If they were to come and ask me, who am I ? If I were very rigid in this matter, then there are some friends who stand up and say : "Who are you, Sir ? Why are you going to ask us as to why we have started this ?" Some people have even gone to the extent of objecting to our hon. Prime Minister also going in to certain areas. She is the Chairman of Planning Commission and being the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, certainly we are within our rights to go round the country

and find out as to what is being done of the plan projects. Even that is not being liked and you expect that Planning Commission should apply some kind of a control and curb and see that the State Governments are able to produce results. My only request will be to the hon. Members who are speaking here, leave aside the country, within their own State if they were to impose this kind of a discipline and if they are able to show me that they have been able to curb this kind of a tendency, I will be grateful to them. But I do not think you are going to succeed. I would not be surprised if you yourself were to approach the State Government and say that these are the new projects that we would like to start and the State Government willy-nilly have to concede to some of your points and then on the Floor of the House you come and tell us : "no, no in large number of projects there is cost escalation, time over-runs and this and that. We have to understand, we have also to accept the responsibility that to some extent we are responsible to some extent they are also responsible but total economy as such suffers. There is no doubt about it. I am in full agreement that if large number of projects are started without proper scrutiny, without proper financial provision, then it is bound to delay matters and to that extent there is a dead investment which ultimately results into a kind of inflationary pressure on the total economy. From ideal point of view, certainly nobody can object to this but these are practical problems which certainly hon. Members will have to go into in detail and if they can possibly suggest me some way out by which we can enforce it, I will be very happy.

Doubts were expressd here about the possibility of achieving the physical targets and some, even very senior Members, have gone to the length of saying this economist has said this and that is why we feel that we will not be able to achieve the physical targets. One hon. Member-might be one or two—went to the extent of saying that the physical targets have been scaled down. I have this Mid-term Review document with me. If you go to table I, we have clearly given all the details about the Sixth Plan projects and the mid-term appraisal, I do not find from any of these figures that

the physical targets have been scaled down. What is being stated is what is going to be the likely achievement. These are the physical targets that we have laid down and barring about half a dozen areas, half dozen sectors, out of 51 subsectors for which the physical targets have been stated here, I can definitely say that at least our assessment is that we are going to achieve the physical targets and in certain areas we are going to exceed the targets.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI : In all the 51.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Yes, barring half a dozen, I said. I mean barring half a dozen areas, in the rest of the areas. And if you have to go through this Table No. 1, that makes it absolutely clear as to which are the areas where the targets are going to be achieved and which are the areas where the shortfalls are anticipated by us. In fact, it is our assessment and by all means we are subject to the scrutiny of the House. When the House itself was discussing the entire matter, everybody had his say and that is why I said this.

Some hon. Members went to the extent of saying, 'How is it that the foodgrains production target had been reduced from 154 million tonnes to 446 million tonnes ? I think that is the first item and if you see it, the Sixth Plan projection is 159 million to 154 million tonnes and mid-term estimate is 146 to 148 million tonnes. I do not think that this is scaling down of the target. This is the likely achievement that we are projecting and I do not think that you can take objection. Our estimate of 1983-84 foodgrains production target—of course it is too early for us, but at least the target that we have set is 142 million tonnes. And if we have to succeed, and the chance is that we can definitely succeed and go even beyond 142 million tonnes if we are able to achieve 142 to 143 million tonnes of foodgrains production, in 1988-89 at least I have no doubt that we will be able to achieve 148 into 149 million tonnes easily. There should be no difficulty about it.

AN HON. MEMBER : Depending on monsoon.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Of, course, I have never claimed that we have overcome monsoon. In this document there is no reference to it. So, our estimate of foodgrains production is 149 to 154 million tonnes. Similar is the case with sugar-cane, jute, mestha and oilseeds.

One hon. Member was saying, 'In that particular mandi'. He was saying, 'In my mandi I find that the groundnut is not coming and that is why groundnut production has not increased.' All kinds of schemes have been stated here, but his information seems to have been confined to one particular mandi and on that basis he has the the projection of the entire country I do not know whether the hon. Member is aware of the fact that a large number of schemes in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have been started and we have very good groundnut crop. Oilseeds production has considerably increased. In Madhya Pradesh soyabean crop has increased considerably. So these are the areas where we find that pulses and oilseeds are on the increase and still I do not know why some of the Members—conveniently he is absent in spite of the ruling given by the Speaker yesterday that those who raise the points have to be in the House so, that if I am giving any incorrect statement, they will be able to tell me as to how far my information is correct or their information is correct.

I do not want to read all this, but these are the 51 sectcors about which the projections of the likely achievements have been given and I have to make a special mention about the oil sector in which, at the commencement of the Plan our total production was 10 million tonnes and we are not only going to reach the figure which we have stated here, but we are going to exceed, we are going to go up to 30 million tonnes.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI : But you will not be able to refine it. Mr. Minister, if you permit me to interrupt.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Just a minute. I am going to come to your point also. So, I do not think that by any standards you can consider this 200 percent increase in the production of oil and saving of very

valuable foreign exchange—the bulk imports that we used to have, we have stopped.

At least our assessment is that at the end of the Sixth Plan and thereafter within about three years—right now, in 1984-85, we will be self-sufficient by about 72 to 73 per cent—and by the end of the Seventh Plan, we hope that we will be able to reach 90 to 92 per cent of self-sufficiency in oil. This is one of the greatest factors which, in fact, was mainly responsible for all the price escalations, for all the things and maladies that you find in the economic situation today.

So, far as the physical targets are concerned, I can assure you that in the Planning Commission's view there is no justification to have any kind of apprehension that these physical targets are not going to be achieved. There might be one or two areas. In the case of Railways, I think, the hon. Members are aware of the fact that freight earning traffic ultimately is a derived demand. If the CWCs were to send their foodgrains, if the coal-fields were to transport coal, if the iron ore for export purposes is being transported by the railways, these are different areas from which they get the demand. If the demand itself goes down or because of some constraints the iron ore is not in demand in other countries, the movement of iron ore considerably gets reduced. We have not scaled down even the target of railways. But our projection is that instead of 309 million tonnes, they will be able to have the traffic of 283 million tonnes to 285 million tonnes. You should be able to appreciate this fact.

So, also is the position in the case of coal. In case of coal also, the total projection that we have given is that instead of 163 million tonnes, it is going to be slightly less and that is because of the fact that our additional capacity of power which we propose to add during the course of the Sixth Plan will be that instead of achieving 19,667 MW, we will be able to achieve 14,000 MW to 14,500 MW of power.

The hon. lady Member went to extent

of saying that even 14,500 MW of power seems to be a rather difficult proposition, depending upon the performance of the first three years. I can well understand her apprehension. But I can tell you that we had a thorough scrutiny of the entire thing. We have not accepted the CEA's estimate of 4,700 MW and odd. We have given a low figure of 14,000 MW to 14,500 MW of power. A large number of projects are in advance stage. I will not be surprised even if this target of 14,500 MW is exceeded slightly.

So, these are the difficulties. At least I do not find any difficulty in making a statement on the floor of the House that in regard to most of the physical targets, there is a possibility of reaching them.

Another point was about increasing the efficiency and making available power which is badly required both for agriculture and industry. Our projection is that instead of 191 billion units, we are going to achieve about 171 billion units. The plant load factor which had dipped very low, which had gone almost to 40 per cent, is now slightly recovering and our projection is that we should be able to reach about 52 per cent. If we succeed in having 52 per cent of the plant load factor, I think, the total requirement of power will be met. It might be that in very intensive industries, there might be a pinch, but in other areas it should be possible for us to improve the situation.

We are sending round a team of experts; we are investing more money and we are trying to help them and assist them in inventory control, in getting some of the spare-parts which they require for showing a better performance in the power sector.

There are some States in our country which are showing a plant load factor of as low as 30 per cent. Some of the hon. Members themselves must be aware of this. In some States I was surprised when I saw that the pilferage was of the order of 34 per cent, and in spite of repeated reminders and requesting at the highest level, the Chief Ministers, I am sorry to say that things have not yet improved. We

have to request through the House also some of the Chief Ministers who seem to be not taking enough...

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : Which are those States.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I think it will not be fair...

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Then how will the House request them? You want the House to request them...

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I am not asking the House to request. Through the House I am requesting those State Governments that they should see that the pilferage of this order does not take place; electricity is in such a short supply that if they are going to allow this, then, of course, things are going to be rather difficult for those States.

In the steel sector, a point was made that the stocks are accumulating with SAIL and we are allowing imports and that this is as a result of the conditionality that we have accepted under the IMF. I think, IMF has been discussed so many times on the floor of the House. But again and again the same point are being repeated as if as a result of some of the stipulations under IMF we had to do this. I think, hon. Members will appreciate the fact that with the SAIL the stocks had accumulated, but imports were allowed only of such things which were not manufactured by any of our steel plants. There was a wrong matching or the kind of mix which in fact is required was not being produced. Now they have streamlined the entire thing on the basis of the requirement and I should say that this result in less of imports of steel, but still there are certain areas where imports are inevitable and we cannot possibly stop that kind of import.

Now I go to the next point and that is about resource mobilisation done by both the States and the Centre. I have no hesitation in saying that if you go through the figures which are given in this Mid-Term Appraisal document—which clearly shows the effects done by both the State

Governments as well as the Central Government in resource mobilisation for the first four years—if the efforts made by both are taken into account, you will find that we have even exceeded the figure which in fact was laid down for them for five years. But in spite of this, you will be surprised to know that there are some State Governments which are in fact in a real financial difficulty and that is because of the fact that the surplus of our revenue account which we had assumed after discussion with their officers does not come true and some of the public sector undertakings also are contributing considerably, not only current losses but also commercial losses. The losses are of such a huge order that unless they stop all that, I think, it is going to be extremely difficult for the State Governments to manage their own affairs. We have been repeatedly requesting them, the State Chief Ministers, in the National Development Council. They had agreed to appoint a Group to go into the details as to how they can possibly arrest the losses which the public sector undertakings have been suffering, but I do not find that there has been that kind of a very positive response and things are deteriorating day by day. I am sure that unless they take a very positive step in this direction, they will find themselves in a very difficult financial situation; I have no doubt about it.

If you are to go through the contributions which were expected from the public sector undertakings, I would just give you the figures and then leave them at that. There are two aspects to this question. One is about the internal resources which they have to raise and another is the additional resources mobilisation effort which, in fact, is necessary.

I shall give you the combined figure rather than to give you all three tables. The combined figures show at the Central Government level that the total that we had anticipated in the Sixth Plan was Rs. 3,900 crores at the Central level and the achievement for the four years come to Rs. 5480 crores. We have exceeded so far as the Centre is concerned. I am sorry I have given a slightly incorrect figure. The correct figure is this. The total in the Central sector comes to Rs. 13,811 crores. Our mid-term appraisal

for the first four years shows the figure of Rs. 13,188 crores. There is a slight short-fall and still there is one more year to go. At least we feel that we should be able to achieve the targetted figure.

In the case of State Governments, in the Sixth Plan, the original figure was Rs. 4,362 crores and the achievement is Rs. 469 crores. It is a very miserable figure if the results are taken into account—they have of course mobilised the resources all right—the losses suffered come to a huge figure. So, these get neutralised. The contribution comes to Rs. 467 crores. Taking the total of the Centre and States together Rs. 18,173 crores was the figure, which we had targetted and, in four years, we have been able to reach Rs. 13,657 crores. I am in full agreement with so many hon. Members who said that there are certain public sector undertakings about which they say on the one hand they should enjoy the commanding height in our total economy. At least we have no doubt that we have struck to it. That position have been given to the public sector. But, at the same time, if the returns are not going to be there, then, it becomes a very difficult proposition. Hereafter, to continue this kind of a preposition is a difficult preposition. At the same time, so far as the efforts is concerned, we are in full agreement that they will have to enjoy the commanding height; efficiency has to be improved; especially the capacity is to be fully utilised. But, because of the power shortage, because of not giving a proper kind of coal and other factors, some of the public sector undertakings have not been able to show a greater return. In the case of engineering industry, at least, from the information we have, out of 13 less making units, now, the figure has come down to five. Slowly they are going to recover. About the N.T.C. Mills, I think most of the hon. Members were here when the Commerce Minister made a statement about the textile mills—the sick units which have been taken over were more as a kind of employment oriented projects which had to be taken over. Naturally the efficiency had gone down considerably. But, we cannot possibly take a stand that unless the returns are there, we cannot take up the projects. In spite of these difficulties, as a kind of social effort, we

have to take up the responsibility and renovation will have to be done; modernisation programmes will have to be undertaken and a huge amount of investment will have to be done. Thereafter, these textile mills which have been taken over will be able to show better results.

This brings me to the next point. That is about the Centre-States financial relations. One of the hon. Members referred to the opposition's Bangalore and Srinagar Conclaves. Amongst themselves this was one of the points which was in fact very hotly discussed and, there was a general belief and a large number of hon. Members have some kind of a feeling. It seems to be that all resources are centred on the Central Government and the State Governments are not getting a fair deal. That is the kind of criticism which some of the hon. Members are voicing especially after the kind of conclave which was held in Srinagar. They are bringing up this kind of a new thinking. So far as the taxation powers of the Centre and States are concerned if you refer to the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution you will find that the taxation powers which are with the Central Government are corporation tax, income-tax, wealth-tax, customs duties, Union Excise duties, etc. The main items of states' revenue are sales tax, States excise duty, stamps, registration, taxation of vehicles, taxation of goods and passengers, taxation and duty on electricity, entertainment tax, tax on purchase of sugar-cane etc. There are some items under which these taxes are shareable. What share each State Government will get, will depend upon the dispensation given by the Finance Commission. The Finance Commission goes into the details and then gives its recommendation to the Central Government as to how the tax revenue needs to be share between the Centre and States. We don't still have the record of the Eighth Finance Commission. But, on the basis of the Seventh Finance Commission, income-tax share passed on to States is almost to the extent of 85% Union excise duties, 40%. Estate duty is 100%. So, this is the basis on which these are being passed on. I have done a rough calculation over the last 30 years as to what is the position obtaining in this respect, and this is what has emerged.

Right from 1950-51 to 1980-81, you can see how these taxation powers have been used both by the Centre and States, how far the buoyancy has been there, what is the total resource available with the Central and State Governments and whether any corrective need to be applied. Sarkaria Commission has been appointed and they are going into all these things. But, at the same time, I think it is necessary to dispel of the doubts and apprehensions which hon. Members have been expressing. I think it will be advisable if I give some of these figures which are very revealing. In 1950-51 the Centre had tax revenue of Re. 405 crores. In 1980-81 it came to Rs. 13.32 crores. 31 times increase is there. In the case of States taxes, in 1950-51 the total tax revenue was Rs. 221 crores. It went up to Rs. 5560 crores. It was 29 times. In the case of Centre it is 31 times; in the case of States it is 29 times. This is the position.

Now after these taxes are being transferred to States, what is the position? In 1950-51 it was Rs. 357 crores. In 1980-81 this comes to Rs. 9351 crores. With States, it was Rs. 269 crores in 1950-51 which goes up to Rs. 10,351 crores. It is 38 times. In the case of Central Government it is 9351 crores and in the case of States it is 10,351 crores.

About annual growth rate I will give the figure also. Central taxes before transfer were like these: In 1970-71 it was 10.3%. In 1980-81, it went up to 12.6%. After these taxes have been transferred both in the shape of grants and devolution, the figure comes to 9.4 per cent by 1970-71. It was 12.1% in 1980-81. State taxes before transfer, in 1970-71, the percentage was 9.6, and in 1980-81, it went upto 11.5. State taxes after the transfer, in 1970-71, it was 10.3, and in 1980-81, it went up to 12.5%. If you compare them in terms of percentage also, the total tax revenue which becomes available to the State Governments and the Central Government, the position is quite revealing. I am prepared to stand any kind of scrutiny, and I will give you the source of this information also. If there are any doubts, certainly I would be happy to correct the figures, if I am found wrong. But I can say, without any fear of contradiction, that the figures which I am giving both in terms of total tax revenue and also

in the case of annual growth rate, the picture is, if not that bright, at least it is not that bleak also. I can make a definite statement. Some of the Members and people are creating an atmosphere, as if the Centre is concentrating all the revenues and powers, and not leaving the States with enough funds etc., but if you go through these facts and figures, which are published figures, that would not be found correct.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What is the source of this information?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I will tell you the source. It is available from a published document; whether I give you all the figures here, or not, these would be available to you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : When you were in Maharashtra Government, you used to complain...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I will give one more figure and I have done.

Statutory grants and transfer—In 1950-51 and 1980-81, the grants were 16 crores, and 338 crores respectively. Then transfer and grants were 64 crores and 4129 crores. The total yield from Central taxes in 1950-51 was 405 crores, and in 1980-81 it was 13132 crores. Then, transfer of tax revenue to the States in 1950-51 was 48 crores, and in 1980-81, it was 3791 crores. Percentage of (2) to (1) was 12% in 1950-51 and 29% in 1980-81.

I think, these figures when properly scrutinised by the hon. Members would dispel any kind of apprehension or doubts that they might be entertaining...

(*Interruptions*)

I need not go into other aspects of the question... (*Interruptions*.)

These are the figures available with me, which I have given for your information. I have also stated that I will give you the sources and you can go through these figures yourself, and thereafter if you are

convinced, then there would be no scope for saying that we have not given a fair play to the State Governments. If the source is correct and if the figures are authenticated, then you can draw your own conclusion. I have nothing more to add. There is one more point which, in fact, has been stated as a kind of Gospel truth and that was Raj Krishna's statement in ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY. Shri Satish Agarwal went to the extent of challenging me. I am a very humble person. I can merely clarify the position.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : So I am ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Poverty alleviation programme and Raj Krishna's article I have myself gone through and I was myself surprised that the author of these concepts himself has turned round and said —he himself is the author together with others—that the presumption on which you are drawing all these conclusions is itself wrong. There are three aspects which he has mentioned ; and I think it will be better if I read the entire thing so that there should be no scope for any kind of misinterpretation. It reads as follows :

“Prof. Raj Krishna has contributed a paper on Growth, Investment and Poverty in the Mid-term Appraisal of the Sixth Plan, in Economic and Political Weekly of November 19, 1983. This paper covers mainly three areas : (1) the growth rate achieved, (2) the shortfall in real investment and (3) the reduction in the poverty ratio.

Regarding the growth rate achieved between 1979-80 and 1981-82 of 6.5 per cent as presented in the Mid-term Appraisal, his contention is this.”

Of course, I have dealt with it. I don't think I should read all that. In the beginning I had said something about long term credit trend he had said and the long term growth rate. It depends upon our achievements that we propose to make in the 6th Plan. We will have to wait for some more years to have long term growth rate projections. Then it further reads as follows :

“Regarding poverty alleviation, Prof. Raj Krishna has brought out two major points : He challenges the claim given in the Sixth Plan that a significant number of people has been brought above the poverty line because of a fast growth in the economy. Secondly, he also challenges the assertion in the Mid-term Appraisal that a large number of people has been brought above the poverty line because of many of the poverty alleviation programmes including IRDP and NREP. The first challenges, he has supported, by analysing the relationships between the rural and the urban poverty ratios (poverty ratio being defined as percentage of people below the poverty line) and the per capita GDP growth of the economy. These relationships have been estimated from 12 observations spreading over 1960-61 to 1973-74 and based primarily on NSSO household consumption expenditure surveys. In these relationships he demonstrated that there is no correlation or association between growth of per capita income and changes in the poverty ratios. We find this analysis questionable since the poverty ratios, as they are defined and estimated, depend on per capita consumption and the rural poverty depends on rural per capita consumption and the urban poverty on urban per capita consumption.”

“Therefore, to relate them with the overall GDP per capita will be wrong specification Ahluwalia has....”

I will give you this authority, ‘Rural Poverty, Agricultural Production and Prices : A Re-examination by M.S. Ahluwalia.

“Ahluwalia has clearly demonstrated that there is an inverse relation between the rate of growth of rural income and the poverty ratio.”

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Ahluwalia is a World Bank Wala.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : “Similarly,

Dr. Dharm Narain in another paper, established the same inverse relationship between growth and poverty ratios. An exercise conducted in the Planning Commission also using an appropriate specification, relating to poverty ratios with per capita consumption in the rural and urban sectors derived a similar inverse relation between the poverty ratio and per capita consumption. Therefore, Prof. Raj Krishna's contention that a faster growth of the economy cannot reduce poverty ratio or the number of people below the poverty line, is not corrects."

And this has been established long back by an NSS survey also.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : That paper should be circulated, that Planning Commission paper.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : When I am reading the entire paper it forms part of the proceedings of the House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I do not mean this paper. I want that paper of the Planning Commission to which you are referring, to be circulated. The exercise of Planning Commission, I mean. I want that to be circulated.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : That is my internal document. I cannot possibly give it.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Continuing the paper,—

"There are several years in the past when with a faster growth rate in GDP and per capita consumption, poverty ratios have been seen to go down and in few cases the number of people below the poverty line has declined. It is true that when the growth rate of consumption is very low, its effect in reducing poverty ratio has not been perceptible.

Thus in our calculation in the light of this analysis, a high rate of growth of 6.5 per cent of GDP realised between 1979-80 and 1981-82 has realised nearly 25 million people

above the poverty line compared to estimate of the year 1979-80. In assessing poverty estimates for 1981-82 we have not revised the Sixth-Plan assumption regarding population projection...

Regarding his contention that from IRDP and NREP a maximum number of 7.72 million people have been raised above the poverty line, Prof. Raj Krishna has, in fact, made a mistake by identifying the beneficiaries of these programmes as individuals rather than households. According to his own calculation if nearly 7.72 million beneficiaries have been covered under IRDP and NREP together, this itself will mean nearly 40 million people when converted into number of persons benefited."

So I think these are well known things, I do not think that there is any scope for any kind of misinterpretation or distortion of facts. So on both the scores, on both the points Prof. Raj Krishna and Mr. Tendulkar; these are the two economists who have stated this. I think we had enough exercise on this, we have enough authority on which we can possibly say that 57 million persons whom we consider having crossed the poverty line, there is sufficient of evidence—may be slight variations are going to be there, I do not deny—but at the same time the methodology which we have adopted because the NSSO survey was conducted in 1977 and thereafter these are all the conclusions done on certain assumptions and this was the theory which they have themselves propounded in the Draft Plan which was prepared in 1979 for the period 1989 to 1984, when the Plan was framed. The very thing, the very concept was incorporated.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Earlier itself it was prepared.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I do not dilate on this point. But the entire opposition was quoting almost verbatim what Prof. Raj Krishna has said, as if this is the conclusion that Prof. Raj Krishna was the only authority, in this and whatever he says if the Gospel truth, that 57 million people crossed the poverty line. This

seems to be the conclusion of Prof. Raj Krishna. I have merely given you the methodology which has been employed in arriving at these figures. And I am sure most of the economists will be able to see this, and come to the same conclusion.

15.55 hrs

(SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR *in the chair*)

I am sure, most of the economists will be able to see it objectively and come to the same conclusion. Ultimately there is one more year yet to go and we feel quite confident that the projections that we had given in the Sixth Plan we will be reaching very near them (*Interruptions*)

About land reforms a number of things were stated here. I have the latest information with me which clearly shows that the number of tenants declared owners is 77 lakhs and the area is 138.32 lakh acres. The Ministry of Rural Development is the source from which the information has been collected.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : कल मैंने कहा था कि आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने का जो आपका सिस्टम है वह गलत है। यह आंकड़े आप झूंठे दे रहे हैं।

श्री एस० वी० चह्वाण : आप बैठिए, जब तक मेरी बात स्वत्मन हो मैं यील्ड नहीं करता।

The area distributed upto October, 1983 comes to 20.4 lakh acres. The area distributed from April to October this year is 84,000 acres. This is the information I have about land reforms. Hon. Members will be able to appreciate the fact that a large area is locked up in both the High Courts and the Supreme Court. We have requested all the Chief Ministers to kindly see that stay orders granted by these Courts are vacated and immediately land taken possession of and handed over to the new allottees. A sum of about Rs. 1000 has been given for improvement of the land which is going for the first time to the SC & ST. This sum of Rs. 1000 is proposed

to be raised to more than Rs. 2500 or so.

श्री राम लाल राही : जब आपका ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन जमीन बाटा ही नहीं है, केवल झूंठे आंकड़े बना रहे हैं तो आप दें जिसको रहे हैं जमीन? क्या वह पानी वहां है? जमीन तो नहीं पा सका जुर्माने में उसे लगान जरूर देना पड़ रहा है।

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : We have also taken necessary steps to see that some of these land reform measures are brought in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution so that they may not be challenged in the court of law.

Disparity in assistance between hill areas and desert areas was one of the points mentioned by Shri Virdhi Chander Jain. I do not think it is possible in the midst of the Sixth Plan to review the entire thing. But I am aware of the fact. Repeatedly he has been raising that only Rs. 50 crores have been provided for the development of desert areas whereas Rs 500 crores have been provided for the development of hill areas. He has also quotted the population, area and all that. I think, the hon. Member will be able to appreciate my difficulty that at the fag end of the Sixth Plan if I have to change the norms it can create all kinds of distortions in the situation. When the Seventh Five Year Plan is prepared, this aspect of the matter which the hon. Member has raised, will be kept in view and I will try to see how best we will be able to help him out.

About drinking water supply, the hon. Member will appreciate the fact that there were 1.85 lakh problem villages and now the number has gone upto 2.30 lakhs. we feel quite confident that we will be able to achieve the target of two lakh villages. But these are difficult areas which have been left out and where the only source of water supply seems to be some kind of pipe system, which is rather costly. But priority needs to be given for drinking water supply. We have no doubt about it.

We will rather curtail expenditure in

other sectors and will provide this facility to the people to the extent possible.

16.00 hrs.

Another point which an hon. Member has raised was a fresh inform to me. I never knew this and the point was that in a desert area one village is spread in about 400 sq. Kilometres. That was a news to me. In fact, I never knew this and I can assure you that we will take up with the administrative Ministry concerned and try to help out. Where the spread of a village is of such a magnitude—400 kilometres or 300 kilometres—given only one point of water supply is going to create difficulties for those people. At least I am convinced about it and that is why wherever such situation arises...*(Interruptions)*.

श्री राम लाल राही : सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंस्ट आफ आर्डर है। मंत्री जी ने एक गांव का नाम लिया है कि बहुत विस्तृत थेत्र में फैला हुआ है। मंत्री जी को जानकारी नहीं है, अनेक गांव ऐसे हैं इस देश में जो कि 15 किलो-मीटर लम्बाई में और 5,7 किलोमीटर चौड़ाई में फैले हुए हैं। सीतापुर जिले में ही एक गांव है गोलोकोडर जो कि 15 किलोमीटर लम्बाई में और 6 किलोमीटर चौड़ाई में फैली हुई है।

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : There is no point of Order, I do not think so. I am not yielding...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please leave it to me. This is not a point of Order.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Wherever such a situation is there, we will try to see how far it is possible for the Planning Commission to help out in areas which are rather very difficult areas and it is not that no relaxation can be made. Where the spread is so much, in fact, more than one point will have to be provided but the State Government should take up this issue with the Administrative Ministry and I can assure you the Planning Commission will be very sympathetic so far this is concerned.

About Pilani Lignite-based power project, an hon. Member had raised this point. I think I have still to get some information. The estimates will have to be recast and the State Government will have to show the resources from where they are going to fund this project. Unless all this information becomes available to the planning Commission, it will be difficult for me to give any positive reaction. Some hon. Members talked about giving priority for primary education and at least primary education is a Constitutional responsibility that we have accepted. In spite of the fact that nine educationally backward States have been given additional grants, for increasing the enrolment, reducing the drop-out rate, I am sorry to say that there is not that kind of glamour for opening primary schools. People would like to go in for new colleges and new universities but the primary education which is the base of the entire thing has been neglected so far. At least the Planning Commission holds the view that highest priority needs to be given for primary education in all the States which are lagging behind. Mr. Chitta Basu referred to the Prime Minister's speech in which she has clearly stated that the nine educationally backward States have been given special grants for increasing the enrolment but in spite of grants, at least I have no doubt that they have done very precious little in that. Some State Governments are prepared to take up college education entirely at the cost of State exchequer but at the same time primary education is not getting that kind of encouragement which is a point which I have taken up with the respective State Governments and emphasised this aspect. I have no doubt thereafter if new orientation to education is to be given, it will have to be in the field of vocational education. We are in full agreement with the idea of new technologies, new techniques, new vocational centres, the kind of semi-urban development centres which yesterday one hon. Member spoke about but at the same time these are the areas where the State Governments will have to go into great details and prepare schemes and see that they are able to go high. In some of the cities where the population has gone to such an extent that they are now at a bursting point, they do not have the necessary infrastructure but

at the same time every day people in thousands are coming there. I do not think we can afford this kind of thing. We will have to go in for some kind of semi-urban centres which are developed very near the rural areas so that the benefits of development become available to their areas as well.

I have no doubt that in matters of irrigation potential we have been able to do something but at the same time there is a lag between potential and utilisation.

Yesterday one hon. lady Member said that if properly calculated on the basis of 54 to 5 tonnes per hectare, if the total irrigation potential multiplied by 4 to 5 tonnes is done, then it should give you a very huge figure. I think the best thing will be—I think you will not take me amiss if I were to quote the figure obtaining in your State as to what is the yield per hectare on an average. I am in agreement that there is a possibility of doing it, not that we rule out the possibility. Wherever the people have applied their mind, they have gone in for intensive irrigation, three crops have been raised, people have in fact reaped the benefits—Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P. and some other States.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Andhra also.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Yes, Andhra. Sir, I think you will have to take care of rice. In fact the whole Green Revolution has come about because of the increase in the yield of wheat, but a similar kind of thing has not happened in the case of rice, and much more needs to be done in the case of coarse grains.

Dry land farming and the varieties which we are trying to introduce and the new technology which has been developed and a large number of watersheds that we have taken up for intensive cultivation in dry land areas—these are the only areas which in fact can contribute for greater agricultural production and it should not be difficult to easily achieve the targeted figure not only in the Sixth Plan—these are very low figures, at least I have no doubt about it—there is a tremendous scope

for increasing it, but ultimately the whole thing has to be done not by the Central Government and the Agriculture Ministry at the Centre, but it is the Agriculture Ministries in the States and Union Territories who will have to have a very vigorous drive to see that they are able to show greater yield per hectare of agricultural production and if they were to do it, at least we have no doubt that we will be able to reach a very reasonable figure of foodgrains production. One hon. Member went to the extent of...

PROF. N.G. RANGA : You have to increase the supply of credit. These banks are so slow about it.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : In fact, we are prepared to discuss this. A Working Group has been set up to go into the details and find out what exactly are the difficulties with the cultivators. I am aware of the fact that the credit lines have been choked up with some of the States Governments. A large number of defaulters are there, they are not clearing their dues, due to which the entire credit line is getting choked and with the credit system they are prepared to help you out, but the number of defaulters and the quantum of default is so huge that something rather unconventional will have to be done. Otherwise there is no way out.

Sir, this was the entire thing that I should now go to any other point excepting...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What about employment ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : About employment, in the Sixth Plan document, the figure which was given was 30 million standard person years that we wanted to create, and I am very happy to report to this House that in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, on a very rough calculation it is ranging between 325 million mandays and 425 million mandays. So, it was 300 to 400 mandays employment that we wanted to generate and we have succeeded in the first three years. I can assure you that the projection that we have given about the number of jobs which, in fact, we wanted to give was—on a very rough basis I am

saying from my memory—of the order of about 34 million people or so and the rate of employment generation is about 4.27 or 4.3 per cent while the rate of addition to the labour force is very much down below. So, there is a margin there. There is backlog of 12 million from the Fifth-Five Year Plan. So, 34 million plus 12 million, it is 46 million people to whom we have to cater to.

With this and also a number of other poverty elimination programmes, like, IRDP, NREP, the scheduled Caste Component Plan, the Tribal Development Plan, the area specific plan that we have started, the programme for the desert development area and all other hilly and backward areas, I think, it should not be difficult for us to achieve the targets that we have projected.

These programmes have also been intensified by two more programmes which the Prime Minister had announced on 15th August. One is about giving a guarantee to one member from each family for employment. That is the greatest achievement I must say, for the first time for the country as a whole. We have now accepted their responsibility. The other programme is for educated unemployed. We have also taken up a new scheme for providing employment to rural youth. To the extent of Rs. 25,000, without any security, the bank are supposed to give loans to these people at a reasonable of interest and without insisting on guarantee. This is also another big step which we have taken. With the previous programmes and with these two new programmes, at least, I have no doubt that employment generation of a very huge order is going to be created.

At the same time unless you control the growth of population, we may not be able to achieve the desired results. About the family planning programme also, I am happy to report to the House that the rate of growth of population which was 2.3 per cent has come down to below 2 per cent. In fact, greater incentives need be given for the implementation of this programme.

All voluntary efforts will have to be made

on a very huge scale. Unless we control the growth of population, all the big programmes and the huge amount of money that we are investing on all those programmes will be nullified. So, every attempt is being made to see that incentives are provided for this kind of a programme.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI : Is the Opposition responsible for growing population ?

AN HON. MEMBER : You came to power only on that slogan.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : There are a large number of points which the hon. Members had raised, specially about the crop insurance and how benefits are being given under these new programmes to small and marginal farmers also. A doubt was expressed yesterday that the crop insurance scheme was confined only to some middle class or rich farmers. Actually, the whole scheme depends upon the capacity to pay. But now it has been modified with a view to see that the amount of indemnity that is to be provided should be shared between the State Government and the Central Government. We are awaiting the comments from the respective State Governments. Unless the State Governments come to an agreement and take the responsibility of providing their share to help the poor farmers, it may not work to the desired extent. We are prepared to give all the assistance to the poor farmer, in order to see that his crop is ensured, who for the first time is coming into the mainstream of developmental process. An amount of Rs. 125 crores is given under the IRDP and $\frac{1}{2}$ 125 crores are to be provided by the State Governments. So, Rs. 250 crores are being made available for small and marginal farmers. If this crop insurance scheme is taken up seriously, I have no doubt that we will be able give him the kind of security and protection which is very badly needed for him. When natural calamities are there ; when floods and cyclones affect him, there is nothing that a poor farmer can do. This is a thing in which every one of us should cooperate and request the State Governments also to accept the responsibility and give the consent for for their.

Then, there was a point which my hon. friend, Mr. Chitta Basu, raised and that is about giving the statutory status to the Planning Commission. You are aware of the fact that this question was gone into very closely by the Hanumanthaiya Commission. When the Administrative Reforms Commission was appointed long ago, it was taken up and it was dispassionately examined by the Administrative Reforms Commission. They recommended the kind of flexibility that you have in the working of the Planning Commission, the kind of coordination which is very badly required between the Planning Commission and the administrative Ministries and the State Governments. Unless this kind of flexibility is there, it will become impossible for the Planning Commission to discharge its responsibilities in the way in which it has been expected of them to discharge. If we try to introduce into the entire system any rigid statutory limitation of powers and functions then the Planning Commission will be sitting in an ivory tower. What is being done in regard to the rest of the things in the field will be completely lost sight of. There will not be that coordination and so it is very necessary, in order to maintain close coordination...

(*Interruptions*)

There has to be close coordination, not only between the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission but between all the Administrative Ministries also for resolving the day-to-day difficulties they are facing. Unless this kind of coordination is there, I do not think that the Planning Commission will be able to play the role in an effective manner. I have no doubt that no statutory status need be given to the Planning Commission. The present condition needs to be continued. That will be better and will be in the interests of the development programme and it will bring about the kind of results that we had expected.

As regards the creation of some kind of monitoring agencies which almost every Hon. Member who participated in the discussion mentioned, I am to say that I am still discussing this matter with some of my officers...

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What about the Standing Committee to be associated with the Planning Commission ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : In our Plan Evaluation Organisation, we have Regional Officers with the representatives of the State Governments and the Administrative Ministries. A random kind of monitoring is being undertaken, a kind of physical check. You cannot possibly go to every village and have physical checks. At the same time, if some kind of a random supervision or physical check is undertaken by the three agencies together—so that the State Governments should not have a feeling that some outside agency is trying to interfere in their working—we can fully involve our Project Evaluation Organisation in this work.

The point is raised about having some kind of a Standing Committee. This was one of the issues which was also considered at some length and Government had taken a decision that, instead of a Standing Committee, we should go in for a Consultative Committee and we have the Consultative Committee where the Members from both sides are represented. I would like to say to Shri Satish Agarwal "You are most welcome to our Consultative Committee. Give all your valuable suggestions in the Consultative Committee. You can also opt for being a Member of the Consultative Committee. Your valuable suggestions will be definitely taken care of and considered properly. I give this assurance to you.

I do not think that any change is required in the Consultative Committee that we have. They can definitely do a better job.

I think that the rest of the points which the Hon. Members had raised are covered. In fact, I had prepared myself on all the issues.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI : What about the balance of payments position ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : As regards the

balance of payment, you have referred to some statement made by the Minister of Finance in Calcutta or somewhere else. I will, of course, see this. The debt servicing problem is going to be a difficult proposition. We have done this exercise. In fact, the total debt servicing that we have to take compared with GDP is not even 10%. I do not think there is anything to be frightened or to be worried about it. But, at the same time, I must also say that we cannot take a very lenient view also. We should try to see that imports are curtailed. Import substitution, to the greatest extent possible, should be undertaken. We have to import only whatever is inescapable. We are interested in exporting a large number of things. If exports were to increase, we have to be competitive to enter international market. Unless our technology is updated and we are able to offer it on reasonable terms, it is going to be extremely difficult to stand the competition especially in the present international situation. So, I do not think that there is anything to be worried about the debt servicing and the total debt obligation that we owe to foreign countries. But, at the same time, we have to be rather cautious to keep ourselves within the limits so that we do not exceed the reasonable limits. We feel quite confident that we will be able to lay a very strong foundation for the seventh Plan.

Most of the point which were made here do not, in fact, concern the appraisal of the Sixth-Five Year Plan ; they are in the nature of suggestions for the Seventh Five Year Plan. I am again expressing my gratitude to all the hon. Members who have given their valuable suggestions.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Sir, only one sentence. We congratulate the hon. Minister on his excellent performance.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We cannot have another debate. But some hon. Members want to seek some clarifications. I will make a request that the clarification must not be in the nature of making another speech. Seeking clarification means only

trying to know something specific from the hon. Minister. The hon. Members may make out, whatever they want to say, in one or two sentences in the form of questions and not make speeches. I will call everybody.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. His own Plan appraisal shows certain deficiencies so far as the rural sector is concerned. For example, there are shortfalls in very strategic areas : rural electrification 20 percent ; rural roads 20 per cent ; rural water supply 30 per cent ; rural health scheme 10 per cent slum improvement 45 per cent. I am asking whether the Government and the Planning Commission will pay special attention to remove these disparities in the rural areas. That is why people are saying that the Plan is urban biased. I want to know whether effective steps will be taken so that these shortfalls are really made up in the coming two years.

My second point is this. He has said that about 46 million people were looking for jobs in the Sixth Plan. Now the recent study done by the Labour Bureau of Simla is that in 1983 the registration with the various Employment Exchanges is, over the previous month, more than 32.3 per cent and over the last year, more than twelve per cent the vacancy shortfall is more than 14 per cent. Therefore, the number of unemployed is growing and the vacancies are falling. I want to know, during the last three years, how many millions have been given employment out of the 46 million people who were looking for jobs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister will reply to all the questions together at the end.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Then he cannot reply to all the questions. Let him reply separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He will reply to all the questions together at the end.

Mr. Rahi.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : सभापति महोदय, मैंने भाषण में कल दो महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न उठाए थे। पहला यह कि हर साल बाढ़े आती हैं और उसमें जन-धन की मालूम नहीं कितनी हानि होती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसको रोकने का कोई स्थायी उपाय कर रहे हैं या नहीं? मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि सिचाई के लिए उन्होंने नहरें बनाई, यह बहुत ही खुशी बात है। सिचित क्षेत्र बढ़ा है। लेकिन जहां सिचित क्षेत्र बढ़ा है, वहां नहरों के बनाने में लाखों हैक्टर जमीन समा गई है, नष्ट हो गई है और जो सी पेज में डूबी है वह तो उत्पादन लायक भी नहीं रह गई है। नहरों से जल-रसायन की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। इसमें 15 लाख हैक्टेयर जमीन डूब गई है। उस जमीन को बचाने के बारे में क्या आपने इस योजना में कोई प्रावधान किया है? मैंने कोई प्रावधान नहीं दिया है। अगर नहीं है, तो क्या आप इस बारे में कोई कदम उठायेंगे या नहीं?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Sir, I am not one who says that all the 35 years have been wasted. I feel that India has made a tremendous progress. But despite that progress, there is an economic scenario at the moment which is very frustrating. Even the dimensions of poverty have not been measured properly.

Slums are growing. If would invite the hon. Minister of Planning and officers of the Planning Commission not to go away from here, but around Delhi to R.K. Puram where a slum is growing. Swines and human beings are living together. I support the suggestion of Shri Satish Agarwal for a Parliamentary Committee. We live with the people and we know the dimension of the poverty in the country. Since I could not participate earlier in the discussion and make my points, I would only seek clarifications on two points. Firstly, the ministers own document says that the inflation is eating into the vitals

of the development and a sizeable portion of the development is offset by inflation.

Kindly see page 2. It says.

"Taking the four years of the Plan, the total actual of approved outlays come to 83% (Rs. 79,880 crores) of the public sector plan outlay of Rs. 97,500 crores. However, inflation, particularly, in the costs of capital goods, especially, of imported capital goods, has eroded the real value of—Plan investment. At 79-80 prices, this represents 62% of the Plan outlay."

If you say that about Rs. 16,000 crores you are adding to the outlay, we are not happy on that. You will kindly throw some light as to how you are going to control the inflation. This is my first point. If wasteful public expenditure continues and if deficit financing also continues unabated inflation will continue. I want to draw your attention to this. I do not want to have a political advantage out of this discussion. Last time Mr. Prnte Sirys said that I was taking a political advantage. There is a tremendous amount of regional imbalance in policy formulation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Put a question. Otherwise I shall have to stop.

PROF. SAIF UD DIN SOZ : In public sector industries we have invested a sum of Rs. 25,500 crores in the country but the J & K State's share comes to 0.60%. I do not want any political advantage out of this analysis and I am not going to have any press conference. I only want to know from the Hon Minister (*Interruptions*) Kindly listen to me. I have sympathy for point of view. You have sympathy for me. I want to know from the Planning Minister that if he cannot instal heavy and big industries in our State, can he not harness our hydel power potential? I think we have hydel power potential to the tune of 20,000 M.W. If you can harness this, it will be for the betterment of country—not only of my State.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Swamy. Excuse me. You cannot ask new questions. Explanation means that you can ask for

clarification on what he has said. If he has left out anything, you can do so. Dr Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Because the Minister said about employment. Kindly see what is stated in the Appraisal Document. Is it not in contradiction to what he has said in this document? I shall read only one line. It says :

"Taking all this into consideration, a significant shortfall in the employment target in 1982-83 is apprehended."

On poverty he says that they have carried out some studies. We want to see these studies. There is no national security involved in relation to poverty of our country. He should make these studies available to us.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Pauskure) : While replying, the Minister referred to measures taken to bring the Land Ceiling Laws in the Ninth Schedule. Is the Minister aware of this fact that, in this very House in this session itself, while replying to one of the Private Member's Bills the Minister of Law, Shri Kaushal, made it very clear that it cannot be placed in the Ninth Schedule because it is against the fundamental and basic structure of our Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : As interpreted by the Supreme Court.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Is he aware of Mr. Kaushal's pronouncement? If so, since he is one of the implementing ministries, would he take these seriously to implement this? Why are you not getting assent to the West Bengal Government's Land Reforms Bill sent to the President for his assent?

Would you clarify on these points?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think that will be enough.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO

(Karimnagar) : Sir, while replying to the debate, the hon. Minister was kind enough to announce one thing. Of course, this was announced by the hon Prime Minister on 15 August. This is about the employment scheme. But, in some of States unfortunately the MPs are not being involved in this work. This problem may be facing you also, I want some clarification on this point as to what you have done. Have you written to the Chief Ministers to involve MPs in that work, because, they are appointing only MLAs, in those committees? This is my point.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY (Adilabad) : Sir, I raised two points and I requested him to reply to those points. Number one is this. For the last 30 years the irrigation potential is not materialising only because the required fund is not being allotted on the 'on-going' projects. Instead of that, new projects are being taken up. What is the policy which is going to be taken by the Planning Commission so that these on going projects will be given priority and completed? This is my first point.

Number two is this : In the survey of the new projects they are not considering which are the areas which are going to be affected once the survey is completed and the water is fully stored. I only want to know what steps the Planning Commission is going to take in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : Regarding the first point about the association of MPs at State level we have written to the Chief Ministers. I have myself written to all the hon. Chief Ministers. I have got written information from all the Chief Ministers including the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. I have this information that all the MPs, all the MLAs, and panchayat samiti people are involved at monitoring level.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY : No, Sir.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Well, on the basis of the information which you are now

giving I will again take up this matter saying, this is contradicted by hon. Members on the floor of the House and you better look into it and see that the members of Parliament are closely associated.

SHRI G. NAASIMHA REDDY :
About selection also.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Not on selection. I don't think I can insist on selection.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO :
The MP should be there.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I agree, MP should be associated. There are two points made by the hon. Members. One was about the Kochampad project, It has a capacity of releasing 14 cusecs of water. Some 7 lakhs cusecs of water was released Number of areas were inundated, the hon Member went to the extent of saying that Planning Commission has completely failed, the CWC has completely failed in this matter, and so on. I think he will bear with me when I say that ultimately these projects are being prepared not on the basis of once-in-a-thousand-year-calamity. 7 lakhs cusecs of water had to be released from Kochampad dam because there was a storm nearabout. Stormy conditions were obtaining in Nizamabad district and Nandad district. We are aware of the fact. All the rivers were in spate. The reservoir was full. Down below also all the rivers were in spate. In such a condition if 7 lakh cusecs of water is released there should not be any surprise that some of the low areas have been inundated. But there is nothing wrong in the calculation. I have discussed it with some of the responsible officers from the CWC. I am convinced of the fact that in the matter of calculation they have not committed any mistake.

About Irrigation projects, 66 irrigation projects are suggested by CWC at Central level. Out of 66, my information, which I have incorporated in this document, is this. We feel that 38 projects started before 1976 are going to be completed at the end of the 6th 5-year plan. I can't possibly say that new project will be started by any State Government. Even if I have to

say, I don't think that they are going to honour the commitment that I make to you and therefore I don't propose to make any such commitment.

About MNP and shortfall in certain areas I have given you the figure. I have given you the position regarding water supply. This morning I was having discussion with my officers and Adviser in charge of Minimum Needs Programme. He gave me the latest figure and likely shortfall. Instead of reaching two lakhs thirty thousand villages... The assessment is that it will be possible to reach about two lakhs and odd. Might be that 25,000 villages may not be covered, but we will try to see how far we can expedite it.

But at the same time, about the approach roads and other things, about which the hon. Member has stated, under the NBEP, such a huge amount has been provided to all the State Governments. Almost hundred per cent assistance is made available from the Centre for all the earth works under the new Employment Guarantee Scheme. If these amounts are properly utilised by the State Government, I do not find any reason why these approach roads, four kms here, or two kms there, should not be possible for them to construct. I can understand that the major district roads, or the State highways may not be possible for them to construct, but the approach roads should be within the reach of all the States Governments. Some States have taken full advantage of these funds made available to them.

Hon. Shri Rahi has been insisting since yesterday about giving some kind of protection against the ravages of floods. He is aware of the facts that protection bunds are being constructed...*(Interruptions)* I do not think, that we can give any guarantee that we will be to provide hundred per cent protection against floods. Flood itself is unpredictable. Some times, floods of a normal nature can be taken care of, but if there is an abnormal flood, and the bunds get breached, I do not think, any kind of guarantee can be given by any of the engineers. If you want to provide some kind of a security for something which occurs once in hundred years, then the total investment will be prohibitive. The Centre

or the States cannot afford a huge expenditure to take care of a calamity which may or may not occur over a hundred or a hundred and fifty years.

Next, I come to the question of water logging. According to the new instructions, when new irrigation projects are being taken up, besides the techno-economic information that they are supposed to supply to the CWC, we are also insisting the anti-water logging measures, and the drainage facilities, which need to be provided in the command area. We want a complete survey of the command area, and water use depending upon the type of soil in that area they should clearly indicate by demarcating the zones on the command area map. How far it is being observed is a matter which will have to be gone into. But for the projects completed long back, the water percolation, of such a magnitude that they are completely damaging the lands in the command area. There is a very good case for going in for lining of the canals. If lining is done, I am sure, most of the land which is damaged now, can be reclaimed. If we provide the drainage facilities, provided the lining, we would be able to get the revenues out of the total irrigation system.

Unfortunately, in some the areas, even the operational costs are not being recovered, and that is why, I would not be surprised, if they come round and say, 'If you are asking us to do it, provide some more funds'. I do not think that for maintenance we can provide anything. Maintenance is the responsibility of the State Government, on the basis of the norms which the Finance Commission must have provided by now, and which are supposed to be observed for the maintenance of canals...

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Out of the 46 million people, to how many have you been able to give employment during the last 3 years ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member is basing his entire arguments on the basis of those who register themselves with the employment exchanges.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI : What are your statistics ? Your document says that you cannot achieve the target.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : If you had raised this yesterday, I would have brought all the statistics which were necessary. Anyway, the difficulty in the case of registration in the employment exchanges is that it is not only the fresh entrant who want to seek employment, a large number of people who want to better their position also get themselves registered.

So, any registration with employment exchange will be a very misleading figure. So, I don't think that you can draw any definite conclusion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : You said, 45 million people were looking for jobs. Out of those people, during the last three year, how many have got jobs ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I will supply the information. I am not able to trace out that paper. Of course, that paper is with me, but it has been mixed up with a large number of other papers. I will be able to give you the information.

A number of other things were stated. I don't think that at this moment I can go into the broad question of regional imbalances. It will take about half an hour for me to explain about regional imbalances and the steps taken by the government in order to remove these imbalances.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : What about the hydel power ? I do not want to know about it for my State ; it is for the entire country.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : It depends upon your commitment so, far ; how many projects you have been able to complete and the total availability of the resources with you and the reasonable kind of assurance that within a reasonable time you will be able to complete these projects. If site conditions are quite favourable, I can assure you that the Planning Commission will not be averse to it provided all the conditions are fulfilled.

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI : One clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have not allowed you. It would not go on record. After all, there must be some order in this House; it would not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : It has not gone on record. After all, there must be some order in his House. I had given you an opportunity to put your questions and now it is upto the Minister to reply the way he likes. You cannot force him to reply the way you like. It is not necessary.

(*Interruptions*)*

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I have only one suggestion to make. Our friend from Kashmir has made a very good suggestion. I don't want any reply here and now, but I would like my hon. friend, the Minister for Planning, who was given his reply today in such a self-confident and satisfying manner. I want him to keep that in mind and place it before the Planning Commission the need and also the usefulness of developing hydel power in the north eastern States and also Kashmir where you have got the possibility far that development.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think he has taken note of that. A number of amendments have been moved to this motion. If any hon. member wants that his amendments should be put separately, he should tell me; otherwise, I will put all the amendments to the vote of the House together.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : That is much better.

SHRI G. NARRSIMHA REDDY : I want to withdraw my amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is there any hon. member who wants to withdraw his amendment or who wants me to put his amendment separately?

** Not recorded.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I shall put all the amendments to the vote of the House.

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) :
मेरी जो पाँच अमेन्डमेंट्स हैं, वह अलग से आनी चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will ask for the views of the Members then. Shri R.L.P. Varma. Do you want to be put your amendments separately?

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : जी, हाँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : First of all, Mr. Reddy wants to withdraw his amendments, amendment No. 31.

Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri G. Narsimha Reddy, he allowed to be withdrawn?

Amendment No. 31 was, by leave, Withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri Varma's are Amendments Nos. 1 and 2, and 6 to 8.

बाकी तो नहीं चाहते अलग से?

श्री राम लाल राही : मैं भी अलग से रखना चाहूँगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put Amendments Nos. 1 and 2, and 6 to 8, moved by Shri R.L.P. Verma to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7 and 8 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri Ram Lal Rahi, do you want your amendment Nos. 11 to 23 to be put separately?

श्री राम लाल राही : श्रीमान्, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि मेरे संशोधन सं० 11 से 23 अलग से पुट किए जाएं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put Amendment Nos. 11 to 23 moved by Shri Ram Lal Rahi to the vote of House.

Amendments Nos. 11 to 23 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put all the remaining amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 10 and 24 to 30 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, finally, I take up the motion of the Hon. Minister.

The question is :

"That this House takes note of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85—Mid-term Appraisal laid on the Table of the House on 19 August, 1983."

The motion was adopted.

16.49 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
DISAPPROVAL OF ILLEGAL MI-
GRANTS (DETERMINATION BY
TRIBUNALS) ORDINANCES 1983;
AND**

**ILLEGAL MIGRANTS (DETER-
MINATION BY TRIBUNALS) BILL**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we take up the next item. Item Nos. 15 and 16 on the Agenda. The time allotted is four hours.

Statutory Resolution is to be moved by Shri Indrajit Gupta. He is absent. Shri P.K. Kodian.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN (Adoor) : Mr, Chairman, I beg to move the following Resolution :

"This House disapproves of the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Ordinance, 1983, (Ordinance No. 8 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 15th October, 1983".

Mr. Chairman, even though I have moved this motion for disapproval of the Ordinance, I should make clear one thing. Even though I have moved this Motion of disapproval, I should make it clear that I am not opposed to the intention of the Ordinance. I am opposed to the practice of issuing ordinances. This Government have been resorting to the practice of issuing ordinances even when the House was to meet a few weeks after the promulgation of the ordinance. This is why, I have moved this disapproval motion.

Coming to the substance of the Ordinance and the Bill, I should say that the Government should have brought forward this Bill much earlier because there was consensus among the political parties and all other people concerned regarding the detection of illegal entrants to India in the post 1971 period. Of course, AASU was opposed to this. But barring their opposition there was almost national consensus on the question of starting the work of detection on this. The Central Government had issued a pressnote as early as in October, 1983 that the Government had already decided to set up a number of tribunals to detect the foreign nationals in Assam. Now we are discussing this at the end of the 1983 and the work of actual detection of the foreign nationals in Assam for the post 1971 period will begin only after this Bill is enacted. Therefore, I should say that the Government has unduly delayed this very important aspect of finding at least a partial solution to the vexed problem of foreign nationals in Assam. Now since this Bill has been introduced and the process has begun, I request the hon. Minister to speed up the work of the tribunals as quickly as possible.

There are certain ambiguities in the present Bill. The illegal foreign entrants are mainly from the former East Pakistan, now Bangla Desh. But there are other nationals, people of other nationalities who had settled in Assam. For example, there are a number of people of Nepali origin. I want to know whether these people will be included in the category of the post 1971 foreigners in Assam. In my

opinion, the people of Nepali origin who had settled in Assam, should be treated on a different footing. Even if they are to be exempted from this, at least another cut off date should be prescribed for the people of Nepali origin. I may suggest or 1975 or 1976 as cut-off year for these people of Nepali origin. We all know the background of the process of setting up the Tribunals to decide illegal immigrants in Assam. Lot of things have happened in Assam, very unhappy, very very serious situations have developed there. The whole nation was very much concerned about the violence and the bitterness among the various nationalities and ethnic groups in Assam during the last few years. We know how much emotion has been generated on this question of foreign nationals in Assam how the Assamese people are agitated over the issue of foreign nationals. Therefore, when we start the process of detecting the foreign nationals of the post—1971 period, we have to be very careful to see that the interests of all sections of the people in Assam who have genuinely settled there and who can genuinely be considered as citizens of India, are protected. No section should be subjected to unnecessary harassment in the process of detecting the foreign nationals.

Now, we all know what has happened in Assam in the past few years ? It is clear that unless we take special care to the maximum possible extent, to make foolproof arrangement for detecting the foreign nationals, these provisions are likely to be misused. For example, I may draw the attention of the hon. Minister to sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the Bill. that is :

“On receipt of an application under sub-section 8, the Tribunal shall issue a notice, accompanied by a copy of the application, to the prescribed authority calling upon it to furnish, after making such inquiry as that authority may deem fit, a report to the Tribunal with regard to the averments made in the application.”

So, it is the responsibility of the prescribed

authority, Once an application has been referred to the authority, it is the authority's duty to make an investigation and report to the Tribunal with regard to the averments in the application. What is the authority ? Of course, authority will be prescribed by the rules that I know but this prescribed authority should be an impartial authority. Let it not be an authority which will act in favour of a particular section of the people or a particular nationality or a particular ethnic group.

17.00 hrs

For example, if the Assam police is to make the investigation and make a report, naturally that will go against the applicants who are non-Assamese who have settled in Assam. To what extent emotion has been worked up there, we are all aware of. Therefore, it should not be left to the Assam police to make the investigation and make the report to the Tribunal. I would suggest here that in all such investigations, the local people's representatives, i.e., Presidents of panchayats and the local M.L.As. should be associated—this is my suggestion—in order to ensure that the prescribed authority functions in a very impartial and fair manner.

About the intention of the Bill, here it is stated :

“The Bill has been brought forward to provide for the establishment of tribunals and to decide the question of illegal migrants in an impartial and fair manner.”

Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to consider this suggestion about the prescribed authority.

Sir, the detection of post—1971 entrants is just a beginning. The Assam agitation people do not agree with this at all. They are insisting on an earlier cut-off date.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Can you give an estimate of time that you will take ?

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : I will take about 10 minutes more. (*Interruptions*)

You want me to conclude ? I can conclude within one minute. (*Interruptionns*).

Sir, in respect of these pre-1971 entrants,, i.e., the earlier entrants, that is, entrants from 1961 to 1971, the question of detecting the foregn nationals this period, the entrants of this period, i.e., pre-1971 period, is still left undecided. So long as this question is left undecided and so long as this in decision exists, it gives an opportunity for the agitationists to continue the agitation. Actually, on this plea the Assam agitation people have already decided to resume the agitation. In August last, they had already re-started the agitation and the situation in Assam, though outwardly it looks normal, is very very grave. Outwardly it may look normal. But the agitationsits are preparing for a big movement, the extremists are looking for an opportunity to carry on their nefarious activities to fan the feelings of different sections of the people in Assam and plauge the State into a patricidal type of war, Therefore, it is all the more smportant, while initiating the working of the tribunals and also speeding up their work, that the Government should also start negotiation with all sactions of the people in Assam, including the AASU leaders, to decide the question of foreigners emigration during 1961-71 period. Otherwise, it will give a handle to the extremists to make capital out of the situation.

Already much harm has been done to the cause of unity and integrity of different sections of people, different nationalities and different ethnic groups in in Assam. Therefore, such a situation should never be allowed to occur again.

17.05 hrs.

(SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
in the Chair)

That is why I request the hon. Minister not to delay negotiations with all the people concerned. There is another danger also. I want to point out that not only the

extremists, not only the chauvinists, but also the communalists are looking for an opportunity there. They have already meddled enough in the previous agitations and hundreds and thousands of innocent people have been butchered in Assam. Therefore, please don't give any opportunity to not only the extremists amongst the agitatiionists but also to the rank communalist who are looking for opportunity to fan the flame of communal violence in Assam and engulf the entire State and the entire north-eastern region in flame, particularly, at this juncture when it has become more and more clear that forces of destabilisation have increased their activities and they are aiming at the disintegration, a disunity and insecurity of the great country of ours. Destabilisation from across the border, destabilisation from internal forces and anti-national elements and all sort of activities are going on to undermine the unity and integrity of the country.

We know what is happening in Punjab, what is happening in some other parts of the country and what dangerous security environments are developing across our borders in the Indian Ocean. We know how our neighbour Pakistan is feverishly trying to from themselves with all sort of offensive weapons, not defensive weapons. Therefore, it is all the more imperative that the earliest opportunity should be seized in prior to start negotiations with all the people concerned to find a final settlement to this difficult problem of foriegn nationals in Assam.

I want to make it clear to the agitatorist of Assam that has Assam remain a multi-lingual State due to historical and geographical reasons. Assam became multi-lingual State with different ethinical and religious grups. Therefore, there is no question of washing it away. Assam has to preserve its composit character and this can be done only by amity and goodwill of all sections of the people in Assam. It can be preserved only on the basis of recognising the individuality and the identity of Assamee nationality and also the rights and privileges of the ethnic and linguistic and religious minorities in the State. Only on

this basis, the unity of Assam and of the entire country can be preserved and Assamese can make their contribution to the cause of unity and integrity of the entire country.

Therefore, I again request the Hon. Minister to start negotiations with all people concerned.

With these words I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to move :*

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of Tribunals for the determination, in a fair manner, of the question whether a person is an illegal migrant to enable the Central Government to expel illegal migrants from India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The influx of foreigners into Assam and other parts of the Eastern and North-Eastern regions of the country has been a matter of concern. These migrants have remained in India without any lawful authority by exploiting the circumstances of migration and their ethnic similarities and other connections with the people of India. The continuance of such migrants in India is detrimental to the interest of the public.

The Government have been fully alive to the genuine concern of the people in this region. Several measures have been initiated to deal with the problem of illegal migrants. Vigilance on the Indo-Bangladesh border has been intensified with a view to prevent illegal entry of such foreigners. A decision has been taken to erect a barbed wire fencing along the Indo-Bangladesh border and to construct a broad jeepable road track alongside the barbed wire fencing. It has also been decided that three additional battalions of BSF should be raised for strengthening the

border outposts and opening the new ones, where necessary.

The main question in regard to foreign nationals is how to deal with those who came over from Pakistan or Bangladesh many years ago and after the formation of Bangladesh and have since been living in Assam and other parts of the country. Detection and deportation of the migrants has been a continuing process. For various reasons, however, the process of detection and deportation has been rather slow. As the Hon. Members are aware, there has been a consensus about detection, and deportation of entrants who came after 24th March, 1971. After taking into account the need for speedy detection, protection of genuine citizens of India and public interest, the President promulgated on the 15th October, 1983 the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Ordinance, 1983 to provide for the establishment of Tribunals. The Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance.

The salient features of the Bill are as follows :

The proposed enactment shall be applicable to Assam, to begin with, but a provision has been made to extend it to the whole of India by notification wherever Government feels necessary. The Bill seeks to provide for the establishment of the Tribunals for the detection in a fair manner of the question whether a person is an illegal migrant. The Bill seeks to define the expression 'illegal migrants' in terms of consensus. It is proposed to empower the Central Government to establish as many Tribunals as it may deem necessary and specify the principal place of sitting and territorial limits within which each Tribunal will exercise its jurisdiction. The Bill seeks to provide that the Tribunals to be constituted shall consist of three members each and no person shall be appointed as a member of any such Tribunal unless he is or has been a District Judge or an Additional District Judge in the State. Apart from the provisions enabling the Central Government to make a reference to the Tribunal, it is proposed to provide that a private citizen may make

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

application to the Tribunal for determining the question whether any person is an 'illegal migrant' as defined in the Bill. This provision, it is hoped, will provide an alternative channel in the matter of detection of foreigners. However, with a view to ensure that frivolous applications are not made, certain safeguards are sought to be provided, namely, the application should be accompanied by a fee; the person in relation to whom the application is made should reside at a place within three kilometres from the place of residence of the applicant; the application shall be accompanied by affidavits of not less than two persons residing within three kilometres of the area in which the person referred to in the application is residing. Further, in regard to the application made by individuals, it is proposed to empower the Tribunal to ask the prescribed authority to call upon it to furnish a report after making due enquiries on the application. With a view to ensure speedy disposal, it is proposed that every reference made to the Tribunal or application made to the Tribunal shall be enquired into as expeditiously as possible and every endeavour should be made to conclude the enquiry within a period of six months. Provisions are also sought to be made for constituting an Appellate Tribunal. With a view to ensure that the machinery commands the confidence of all concerned, it is proposed in the Bill that the Appellate Tribunal shall consist of not less than three and more than six members and the members of the Appellate Tribunal shall be either sitting or retired judges of the High Court.

Another important feature is the bar of jurisdiction on the civil courts. However, it is proposed that the High Court, under its revisionary powers, may call for the record of any case which has been decided by the Appellate Tribunal and pass suitable orders. Once the process of determination of illegal migrants is over, the question of expulsion of such migrants would arise and it is, therefore, proposed that the Central Government may expel such illegal migrants.

The Bill is aimed at speeding up the

detection and expulsions of post-24th March, 1971 entrants. In the context of the prolonged agitation in Assam, the need for vigorously implementing the detection and expulsion of illegal migrants cannot be overemphasized. It is hoped that this measure, coupled with other steps taken by the Government in dealing with the problem of illegal migrants, will allay the fears in the minds of the people of Assam and create a congenial atmosphere.

With these words, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Resolution moved.

"This House disapproves of the illegal migrant (determination by Tribunals) Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No 8 of 1983) promulgated by the President in the 15th October, 1983."

Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of Tribunals for the determination, in a fair manner, of the question whether a person is an illegal migrant to enable the Central Government to expel illegal migrants from India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

There is an amendment given notice of by Shri Ravindra Varma. Is he moving it?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North) : Yes, Sir. I beg to move : That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 10th March, 1984.

17.20 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिल) : सभापति महोदय, यह अवैध प्रवासी (अधिकरणों द्वारा अवधारण) विधेयक, 1983 जो पेश किया

गया है, यह एक बड़ी चर्चा का विषय रहा है बड़े लम्बे असे तक इस देश में असम की समस्याओं को लेकर चर्चाएं होती रही हैं और इस सदन और दूसरे सदन दोनों में भी वहस होती रही है। इतनी बड़ी बहस-मुवाहसः के बाद एक अवसर आया है कि विल पेश कर के तय किया जा रहा है कि वास्तव में असम में रहने वाले मूल निवासी जो भारतीय हैं, और जो गैर-भारतीय वस रहे हैं, उन को निकाला जाए।

इस विल के सारे प्रावधानों को मैंने देखने की कोशिश की लेकिन शुरू ही में मेरी नजर अटक गई और मैं आप के माध्यम से गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह मेरी शंका का समाधान करें। वे एक विद्वान् गृह मंत्री हैं लेकिन हो सकता है कि कहीं भूल हो गई हो, तो वे इस भूल को स्वीकार करें। मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि विल को यहां पर पास कराने में वे जल्द बाजी न करें और इस विल को एक प्रवर समिति को सुपुर्दि किया जाए अन्यथा जो कमियां या खामियां इस विल में रह गई हैं, उन के कारण जिस उद्देश्य से यह विल लाया गया है, उसको प्राप्त करना संभव नहीं हो सकेगा।

श्रीमन्, आप प्रथम अध्याय के खंड 3 को देखें, जोकि परिभाषाओं और निर्देशों के अर्थान्वन के बारे में है। उस के (ग) भाग में अवैध प्रवासी की परिभाषा दी गई है। वह इस तरह से है: अवैध प्रवासी से ऐसा व्यक्ति अभिप्रेत है जिसके संबंध में निम्नलिखित शर्तों में से प्रत्येक पूरी की गई है, अर्थात्:—

(1) उसने भारत में 25 मार्च, 1971 को या उसके पश्चात् प्रवेश किया है,...

मानलीजिए कि इस तारीख से पहले किसी ने प्रवेश किया हो और वह यहां रह रहा है।

अब वह प्रवेश करने वाला अकेला तो यहां नहीं आएगा। (व्यवधान)

SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN (Gauhati), I want to know who according to him is the original inhabitant of Assam?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a method of asking a question—not now.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN: Without knowing about Assam, its communities, its customs, etc one should not speak in the House.

श्री राम लाल राही: श्रीमन्, गैर भारतीय जिसे कहा जाता है वह यहां अकेला नहीं आया होगा और अपने परिवार वालों के साथ आया होगा और हमारे यहां 'परिवार' की जो परिभाषा है, उस के अनुरूप उस के साथ उस की बीबी आई होगी और उस के बच्चे आए होंगे और यहां रह रहे होंगे। अगर उस के बच्चे नहीं पैदा हुए हैं, तो उन को आप प्रवासी मानेंगे या विदेशी मानेंगे? अगर उनको बासी मानते हैं, तो उन्हें इस देश में रहने का अधिकार देंगे या नहीं। इस बात का आप को निर्णय करना पड़ेगा। अब अगर वे गैर-प्रवासी की संतानें हैं, जो भारत में पैदा हुईं तो उन्हें निकालन के लिए उनके साथ में जब उनकी भी पहचान की जाएगी और तो क्या वे उन बच्चों को अपने साथ ले जा सकेंगे जो यहां पैदा हुए, इसकी कोई व्यवस्था आपने इस विल में नहीं की है। मैंने जो इस विल को देखा है, उसमें मुझे कोई ऐसा प्रावधान दिखाई नहीं दिया।

श्रीमन्, 1971 से पहले जो लोग आए हैं, उनके बच्चे पैदा हुए आज 15, 16 और 18 साल के हो गए हैं और 18 साल और 21 साल के लोगों को आप वालिंग मानते हैं। अब जब वे वालिंग हो गए हैं, तो उनके बारे में

आप क्या निर्णय लेगे । वे भारतीय माने जायेंगे या नहीं और उनको इस देश में रहने देंगे या नहीं या वापस भेजेंगे । कौन सा ऐसा खण्ड है, जिसमें आपने इस तरह के लोगों के बारे में में व्यवस्था की है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ और माननीय मंत्री जी जब जवाब देने के लिए खड़े हों, तो इस बात को स्पष्ट करें ।

एक बड़ी अच्छी बात आप ने इस बिल में की है और मैं उसके लिए आपको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ । आप ने इस बिल के द्वारा अधिकरणों की स्थापना की बात कही है और उसमें स्पष्ट कहा है कि इन अधिकरणों में सब के सब लोग जज ही होंगे । यह बड़ी प्रशंसा की बात आपने की है । इस खण्ड के अन्तर्गत जो अधिकरण बनेगा, हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि वह न्याय करेगा और प्रवासियों की पहचान करने में गलती नहीं करेगा और भूल नहीं करेगा तथा वे लोग जो मजबूरी में आकर हिन्दुस्तान में बसे हैं, उनको भी न्याय मिल सकेगा ऐसा उनमें विश्वास पैदा होगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have 5 minutes left; we have to go to the next item—Half an hour discussion.

I will call Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev. You may speak for 5 minutes. Then you may continue on the next day.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHON DEV (Silcher) : Sir, I rise to support this ordinance which has been promulgated by the president and brought before the House. While considering this ordinance we have to take into consideration the various aspects of Assam.

Assam was in turmoil for the last 21/2 years. After that there was election. After election a popular Government was formed. The Government there under the

Chiefministership of Shri Hiteswar Saikia is doing extremely well; it has been able to bring peace there. The linguistic and religious minorities as well as the Assamese people have now come to realise that they were misled by a handful of people by this agitation. After having won the election the first and foremost duty of the Government is to restore law and order and to rehabilitate 3.10 lakhs of refugees who have been rendered homeless. We are happy to note that each and every refugee (numbering a total of 3.10 lakhs) have been rehabilitated by this Government. We are also happy to see that at present they are able to take care of the development works in the State. Not only that. In the State they have taken up development works under the 20 point programme and this work is going on very well.

While coming to this particular ordinance (which is going to be a legislation) I must accept that this legislation had to be brought in, keeping in view the prolonged agitation by which the agitators tried to ventilate certain feelings about the Assamese people. At the same time, this ordinance has to take care about the safeguard of linguistic and religious minorities who are termed as foreigners'. But at the same time this legislation has to take care, as per Government declaration, that the real foreigners who are there after 1971,—that is 25th March, 1971,—should be detected, their names should be deleted and they should be deported from this country.

Keeping this as a background of this ordinance, I would admit that this ordinance which has been brought before the House, has been brought in a very nice manner, by which they have been able to protect the interests of the local people, the Assamese people, as well as the linguistic and religious minorities. Even then, there are certain clauses in this ordinance, there are certain provisions in this ordinance, which need to be discussed in this House, but before I go into the ordinance, I must say that when there is a criticism by certain Members...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Half-an-Hour

Migrant and (Determ. by Tribunals) Bill

discussion is to be taken up at 17.30 hrs. I have been informed that the hon. Minister concerned is held up somewhere in some meeting, but we will be coming within another 2-3 minutes. With the consent of the House, we will take up the Half-an-Hour discussion at 1735 hrs.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : (Garhwal) The Minister is first the servant of the House, and, therefore, to say that let the House wait for the Minister is derogatory.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is some difficulty, that is why, I asked consent of the House for accommodating.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Unless there is something beyond control, the House has priority.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is correct. He is held up in some meeting. We will take it up at 1735. hrs.

Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev; you may continue.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Shri Kodiyan has raised certain pertinent points regarding the Bill. I cannot agree with him on one point. He also suggested that the negotiations should start, immediately. Well, I agree with him that the negotiations should start, but before that, an atmosphere should be created in Assam, so that the negotiations are meaningful and purposeful and also fruitful. In that, the agitationists have got a part to Play too. What has happened in Assam is that the agitationists have lost control of a small section of the boys who are indulging in the extremist activities. As a result, these extremist activities are going seriously in Assam, which is bringing a slur for the State of Assam. The agitationists have got a responsibility to appeal to this section of the people including the extremists to see that this sort of activities stop and a situation is created there, so that negotiations can be held in a good atmosphere. I agree with you that the negotiations should be held, The Central Government, the State Government and the agitationists have got a duty to create an atmosphere, and I am sure that atmosphere can be created, because almost all the parties, barring one

or two parties, want a solution to this problem across the table. That consensus is there, as you have mentioned in your speech. I do not want to blame Shri Ravindra Varma, but he should take care of his friends around him, specially those belonging to BJP.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may continue your speech tomorrow. We will take up Half-an-Hour Discussion.

17.34 hrs.

**HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION
POOR ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT IN UTTARA-
KHAND**

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up Half-an-hour-Discussion to be raised by Shri H.N. Bahuguna.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am beholden to the hon. Speaker for providing me this opportunity through this Half-an-Hour discussion to discuss about the very limited subject, through the question of the subject matter is based on a very wider canvas. This discussion arises out of an answer to Unstarred Question 385 in this House on the 16th November, 1983.

The question related to not merely for environment management in Garhwal and Kumaon division of Uttar Pradesh, middle Himalayas but the whole thing related to development of Uttarakhand region, which is facing tremendous environmental and ecological problems and economic backwardness. Whether the government was going to take any step such as an appointment of a commission with regard to these factors and saving hills from the catastrophe, which is obvious to almost all old thinking people in the country. However, the subject matter of the discussion has, from the agenda paper, been reduced to the heading of the question on that day. But I do propose to take some of the points because I have asked for half-an-hour discussion in relation to this answer; and I

wanted to cover the whole thing, economic backwardness, environmental problems and related matters.

Now, I would like to read from the Mid-term Appraisal (1980-85), which is the end of the year appraisal, if I may say so, not mid-term of this particular development aspect of that area. It says about what has happened in this area. On page 44, it says, "The outlays in the first three years of the plan have been less than what had been envisaged at the time of formulating the Sixth Plan..." It includes the Uttar Pradesh area and also says that there has not been adequate response with regard to economic backwardness of this area. Similarly, on page 111 of this document, paragraph 18.13, it reads as follows :

"The Hill Area Development Programme
 Plans have not yet been able to bring the required thrust and emphasis in the planning and execution of the programme despite the fact that in UP the HADP has been under implementation since the Fifth Plan. It is even difficult to say that the first two years of the Plan (i. e. 1980-82) were a period of transition to this approach as the annual plans prepared by the States have continued with narrow sectoral schemes without adequate emphasis on eco-conservation or eco-restoration."

Now, the Mid-Term Appraisal itself, says what I want to say ; perhaps I have little to say about it. On page 120 it says as follows :

"Reports on three biosphere reserves viz. Nilgiri, Namdapha and Nanda Devi have been prepared."

Nanda Devi is related to Uttar Pradesh, etc. Now, this paper says although the reports are ready it does not really say how they propose to do it.

Coming to this report, with regard to this area, it has a long history. The late-lamented Pt. Nehru appointed Dr. Church of USA as Snow Hydrologist, Glacier Hydrologist, as we call at, in 1947 ; and he gave a report with regard to receding glacier of the Himalayas, the causes thereof

and the eco problems that may arise, ultimately because of this recession. Dr. Church came there, worked hard and put up some recommendations. They have not seen the light of the day. We do not know what has happened to that. Not only that, now they are lamenting that this eco system and environment problem has not just had any consideration in that area.

Then, what happened ? In 1969 the C. S. I. R. made another committee under the Director General of Geological Survey of India on snow and Glaciers. Why am I giving emphasis on this ? The basic things is, snow and glaciers—this is hardly the time for me to do now—are so important. This Committee went to—it was kept a secret—Gangotri, it studied the whole area, it studied the reasons for the recession of these glaciers, it came to certain conclusions. But the Chinese were so alert that not only now, but even earlier, as and when we found something about glaciology, the Chinese were announcing on the radio that Indians are doing this, Indian scientists have done this, etc. We were keeping it a secret. All right. For what reasons ? But the point is that secret was not well kept and we are not capable of keeping anything secret as the last has shown. Nevertheless, my point is the 1969 Report also—what happened to that reports of the DG ? After all, he was an eminent man, an eminent scientist, they were never informed as to what happened. Nothing happened.

Similarly, in 1971 another inter-departmental Training Expedition to Gangotri was organised. And, this one, and again I am telling you, I am sorry to inform you that the scientists involved heard on their radio the Chinese broadcast with regard to their expedition to that area. They were alerting and telling the whole world that we were going to do. But our scientists who were involved in that, had no recognition but that report is also in some shelf.

Now, the hon. Minister for Environment, he is a young energetic young man and I know his deep interest but the point is, he has to go deeper into this than just surface or superficial treatment of the subject.

It is too big a subject to be treated ignored—or to be treated lightly because these glaciers are the lifeline and also the cause of most of our distress. If that aspect is not looked after well, some day we may come to absolute difficulty with regard to this receding glaciers. We may able to do nothing.

I am sorry to make a small complaint. This Government again appointed a Committee called Kaul Committee. I requested the hon. Minister to send me a copy of that report, well, of course, the House does not allow anything about it. But the Minister has acknowledged, I must say in fairness to him, he tries to do as much as he can. But that report also, we do not know what the contents of that report are. The point is, the eco-system, the environment has to be dealt with, in the wider perspective, the forests, the land use, all become relevant, and the Kaul Committee becomes equally relevant. And I do not know what really has happened to this. My letter, I am sure, is available with the hon. Minister. I have written to him.

Then, a Task Force had been set up by the Planning Commission for ecological protection and development of Himalayas. Now, this task Force said that if stitch is not given in the time in another sixty years—the ratio is such that, nine to sixty, the problem is such that since we have not done much so far, the loss is going on in a geometrical progression that some day it will be beyond our reach and we may not be able too do much and a day may come when we will never be able to do anything. The eco system will get disturbed, affecting human life in that area, not only in that area but the whole of Gangetic basin and the whole of Brahmaputra basin. The whole thing will be upset. The entire north will be total ruin if we do not bother about it.

In fact as against the national objective of 33 per cent forest cover, there is not even 11 per cent of forest cover. If it is so, what are you going to do with it? Certain things have been said by the Planning Commission. I do not want to go into the various works done by various researchers and the documents produced by the

Planning Commission. Over the last 71-80 period, the increase in area vulnerable to floods has gone up by 100 per cent—from 20 million hectares to 40 million hectares primarily because of the loss of non-control of water from the southern slopes of Himalays and north-western slopes of Himalayas. The Himalayan perennial river system and its hydro-electric potential exceeds more than 100 thousand megawatt in terms of power. But that is our undoing. It is not merely a question of that area alone. I have raised this question because I come from that area and I represent that constituency. But I look at it from a national prospective. The nation is in peril. Not only floods and runaway waters of the rivers, they are building very big reservoirs. I have been opposing these reservoirs. In all humility I have been to say that the strategy we have adopted in dealing with the Himalayan river system is based on the Tennessee Valley Authority model. But the model has to be a different model. Again it is a matter of great discussion. But it has to be on the Alps-model. Check them over the rivers up there in the hills at different altitudes. Growing of certain types of plantations in the denuded hills is important: This is essentially needed not merely to protect the water flow but also to absorb it and—through the bacteria of their roots to convert sand into soil. Very little soil remains there. I will just real out how much soil is going away. But the point is very simple. I would like to find out from the Minister the new species of trees, grass and plants which the NRI have found out since 1947 for different altitudes of the Uttarakhand area specially, because the slopes in the Kumaon and Garhwal area are 60 degree inclination and above. The valley is very little. They want to build a dam up there in the valley. When you are building this dam, is not really being done in the manner it should have been done? What is the catchment area? What is the story of the dam? The story of the dam is something which is horrible. Take Ramganga Dam or Bhakra Dam. What is their lifetime now and how much now remains? Their lifetime in this age at a certain rate of siltation, according to the Planning Commission itself, has come down, on their own showing to even less than 33 per cent.

Bhakra's calculated situation was stipulated annually at the rate of 43,000 acre feet. Now it has gone to 13 ft. per year. In terms of units it is from 105 to 154. So far as Ram Ganga is concerned, it has outdone everything. This is where Garhwal comes in. I may tell the hon. Minister that per unit stipulated siltation of 90 has gone to 377. The catchment area management is near to nil. I did try, I did start, these dams were started much earlier than I had to good fortune or misfortune, whatever you call it of being, for a short while, the Chief Minister of that State. The Ram Ganga Catchment Area Management was started during my regime. But the trouble with it was that we were trying merely to grow the natural grass, whatever could grow there. Now, the only Institute of Grass Technology or New Grass Lands which is in Jhansi is dealing with, more or less, what fadde you can produce best. Similarly, the FRI did not do much about it. Why they are languishing, why our scientists grew brighter when they go out of this country while they languish in India, is something which the hon. Minister and the Government must better apply themselves to. About this rate of siltation I am talking of only one thing, I can talk of Tungbhadra, I can talk of Mettur Dam, but the situation is the same. With this type of an ecological imbalance up in the Himalayas. I am talking of these very constructions. And now you are building the Tehri Dam spending ultimately I think more than Rs. 2,000 crores on it. But the point is how much are you spending today and is the Catchment Area Management Programme correlated with it? In reply to one of my questions, in one of my letters to the hon. Minister, he had said, in his goodness, that we are very conscious while clearing projects that environmental aspect be kept in mind. It is not merely trying to say but what are the conditions laid with regard to these dams, what are the conditions with regard to those more than 100 dams proposed only in Garhwal-Kumaon area, what is going to happen to the Catchment Area Management Schemes? In what way are you going to cover the Himalayas so that the soil does not come down, they are not denuded and ultimately destroy the entire fish life, marine life? I do not want to go in how the fast flowing water breeds a certain type of fish called Maheshar. This fish will never

remain alive in the stagnant water. That stagnant water will not live long itself. Built for 110 years, its life will be 30 years. With this type of rate in this poor country what are we up to? That is a question which has to be answered. Of the 22 million hectares of forests which have disappeared from Himalayas, 25 hectares a day are being destroyed everyday from this region—in U.P. only. That is, Uttarakhand loses everyday 25 hectares of precious forests. From the whole of Himalayas, 22 million hectares have disappeared since 1952 till date. This is the current rate in U.P., that is, Uttarakhand area—Garhwal and Kumaon. I want to know whether the Minister is going to issue directives to stop it, to tell them that if you are going to build a school or road, don't cut a tree, even if there is no tree, do not build a school on that open land because it is declared forest. Why are you punishing the people? You cannot give them anything, you cannot say falling of the trees was there you are stopping all the construction activities where it is really not involving even a forest but anyway this is the situation. I hope the Minister would tell us, or let us know what he has proposed to do about that.

Then, after a lapse of about 35 years... (Interruptions). I am merely trying to say this because Prof. Ranga and others in their younger days when I was still a child, and our revered Pandit Kamalapathi ji inspired us to feel that free India will mean something better and better deal, I am merely reminding you that when we are on our way out, how things are yet to be started. After 35 years, some time in June 1983, the hon. Minister declared the constitution of an Institute for Himalayan Studies based in a particular station, Kararmal Almorah. Most welcome I welcome the idal. But may I know what is the function of the Institut, who are people in the Institute now? Except Dr. B.P. Pal for whom I have got great respect, and I have respect for his old age also, to except Kamalapathi ji or our hon. Prof. Ranga to go to Himalayas now means never to return back. I do not like Dr. Pal to be located in an area in a high altitude, it is not because of his age, but I have great respect for his scientific attainment. But he may not go there. Then

how is he going to run the Institute ? The Minister must tell me what this Institute is going to do in the area of hydraulics, in the area of forestry, in the area of economic development of that area, how the eco-system is going to be. It is precisely going to be the reverse.

I wrote to the Prime Minister on the 17th September 1982 on various issues concerning environment and she referred it back to the Minister. Similarly I wrote something about the total project management. They are afraid about smoke in Mussoorie. They are at the hill of Mussoorie, but look at the wisdom of the Government, they put up a cement plant just at the foothills. As the inclination goes up like this, there is a cement factory and no manganese chemical plant, as my hon. friend, Mr. Harish Rawat said, in that area, and what is the position of that area ? In that particular area people have lost their grazing ground, people have lost their water, people have lost their means of life. It is a small terrace field which is magnified in Pithoragarh and Pithoragarh is a zero industry district because of that great calamity befallen on those people because of the wrong conception or misconception and the people are trying to do something about that area. I wrote to the Prime Minister about it that if you want to have a total project management—now, total project management means, if you start in Teriban I will give three illustrations. You start with catchment area management. If I start a manganese plant, have a serious control on it so that other problems will not arise—that type of smoke, that type of debris falling into their water sources and so on and so forth.

I tell you, the glaciers in the Himalayas are receding since 1850. I must say the British had been observing it since then and because the recession has been noted in 1950 and 1940 and after that, i.e., specially after independence, I think we have done nothing about any study of that area. Now, the Himalayas are sick. The United Nations studies indicate that Nepal is going to be totally denude of forests by the year 2000 if the present policy of the Government goes on. We hardly can advise Nepal. As a friendly government, we can

certainly say ; we are now the recipient of so much of water from that area and therefore, so much of flood. We may not be able to manage that area, but how about Kashmir ? How about Sikkim ? How about Garhwal and Kumaon ? How about the entire North-East Himalayas ? An

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integrated policy has to be developed. Unless that integrated policy is developed, nothing is going to happen.

The 1976 *Barh Avog Report*, that is, the Flood Commission's Report, has said something about it. I do not want to say anything on that. But I must say one thing that, be it the Mid-Term Appraisal, be it the Flood Commission's Report, the various reports from 1947 till 1976, all go to indicate the total neglect of this area. I am not saying that the Government has not spent money. The Government has spent money. I am not saying that the Government is not interested in that area. They are interested in that area. But, unfortunately, their interest lacks necessary technological back-up which is very essential for that area.

I hope, the hon. Minister will reply to the question of the eco-system that he is specifically called upon to answer. In fact, the Planning Minister should have been here to say about that, about the eco-system of that area with reference to the sharing of glaciers, forests and a little soil left on various inclinations. What is he going to say about all that ? How is he going to save the people from pollution in that area, from the new concept of industrialisation which is indicated by the two illustrations of Pithoragarh and Dehra Dun, whether the smoke raising, the air pollution and all that business will continue or whether it will come to halt.

I would plead to that hon. Minister to give a priority, in the sense that let him fix, not a day but let him himself go round with his experts, remain in that area for a couple of days and see how he is going to meet the requirements of the people in that area and save the eco-

system of that area. He should also direct the Government of U.P. to forthwith completely stop the falling of trees in that area. Is he going to do it or not ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, please allow me to convey my warmest appreciation to the hon. Member for having raised this issue and also for having restricted his observations purely to the environmental angle. That is very encouraging for us who are totally devoted and dedicated to the cause of environment.

I distinctly remember a discussion raised on the floor of the House on 11th August, 1980, when the subject-matter was : The Rape of Mother Earth. More than 20 members had participated in it and it was one of the most meaningful discussions that had taken place on this issue. Since then, many Members of Parliament have got together and formed a parliamentarian's environment forum of which the hon. Member who has raised this discussion is also an active participant and, since then, we have also got the Members of the Legislative Assemblies and even Municipal Councillors involved in it.

Many of the observations that the hon. Member has put forward are true. Although we do have a very strong will to work for the cause of protection and concern for the natural environment, specially in those areas, the issues raised by him are important to these areas of Kumaon and Garhwal and, we know, how important they are to the whole of the Indo-Gangetic area, the origin, the source, of fresh water supply to the whole of the northern India. Therefore, we are more concerned about how this area is to be conserved and protected and how we can see that the soil erosion is somehow or other checked.

I have already mentioned about what is happening in the delta of the Bay of Bengal where whole islands have come up from situation from the hills and from the catchment areas of this great land. So, it is a critical situation. I entirely

agree that it needs very careful attention and concentrated efforts. The only way out is to create a sense of awareness and consciousness amongst the people at large and also certainly amongst those who represent the masses, the Members of Parliament and of the Assemblies.

I would like to answer a few of the observations made by some of the hon. Members.

The Plans drawn up by the Government are certainly not neglecting the eight districts of UP Himalayas. We have put in a certain amount of investment in these areas as well both for the purpose of soil conservation and afforestation measures and micro-planning of the catchment areas. I have got all the statistics of the projects which were undertaken, whether they relate to soil conservation, afforestation, or many of the hydro-projects.

An Hon. Member read out reports about glacier recession as the barometer of the management of hill areas. It is not that the glaciers would recede and affect the forests or the wild life. It is the

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[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the chair.*]

temperature of that area which will make the glaciers recede or prolongate and the temperature of the area is, in turn, dependent on the tree cover. Due to the macro and micro climate of the area, there have been glacier recessions in most of these areas.

*(Interruptions)****

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Hon. Minister is answering that point. No. This is not the way. What the Hon. Member says will not go on record.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : I have full sympathy for those who are concerned about the protection of our forest wealth. Forest wealth has been affected because of various reasons and we all

know them very well. Essentially, it is because of the tremendous demand for wood and domestic consumption of firewood which the people need. That is one point.

The other point is that, although since 1980 there has been a marked improvement in halting illegal cutting of trees by contractors throughout the country, there may be some slips in that as well. I agree. But we must find alternate sources of energy. This could come from many hydro projects that have been envisaged in that area, solar energy and perhaps in the hills even...

(Interruptions)

The national target of 33 per cent under forest cover is what I would say an ambition, it is a goal—and under the existing situation of such a tremendous pressure, growth of population and also—another problem that you must appreciate—pressure of grazing, intense pressure of grazing. The growth of human population has also meant growth of population of the nomadic people throughout the country and this has resulted in growth of population of all domestic animals, whether sheep or goat or cattle. And with this growth of population of domestic animals on the one side and of the people and their demands on other side, conserving the forest wealth becomes all the more important.

As you know, this House passed an Act in November 1980, called the Forest Conservation Act whereby no State Government can put to use any forest land for any other purpose without the sanction of the Central Government. A Forest Bill is also on the anvil and it is expected to be put before this House in the Budget Session next year...

AN HON. MEMBER : What for?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : To focus attention on conservation throughout the country conservation in cooperation and coordination with the people who live around the forests.

The hon. Member has also mentioned about specific species of grass and plants

that should be evolved and with the scientific input from the FRI, Dehra Dun, which would be more suitable to that area. I would like to say that the present trend of thought is that, as far as possible, endemic species are best suited for that area and the policy new is go away from putting exotic species, but the endemic species must be preserved and they must be given a chance to grow and live. The pressure of men and beasts.

Let me tell you one thing. When I was fighting my election in December, 1979, four years ago, I used a slogan 'More trees and less children', and I wish more of us use the same slogan whenever elections take place for Parliament or Assembly. I wish we have the courage to say that.

Sir, as far as Uttarakhand area is concerned, this is a broader area which includes eight districts of U. P. Hills; when we planned to set up a Himalayan Institute, I had also told you what was the scope of this Himalayan Institute as also its functions. I was decided that the headquarters should be in the U.P. hills and it could have its operations in Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. In the U.P. hills a lot of research is going on, it was decided to locate it at Katarmal and the project is in progress. We hope the hon. Member here will bear me out that we shall see to it that the foundation stone is laid as early as possible of this institution.

The scope of the institution is very much talked about. Glaciology was talked about which includes geohydrology, it also includes the study of soil science; it also includes study of the problems of deforestation and afforestation. Here I would like to see that all trees above a certain gradient are totally stopped from being cut. *(Interruptions)* Economic plan, economic animals and socioeconomic aspects include of course the total management of the areas. So, it is going to be an institution which centers for the total planning about which the hon. Member talked about. When you talk of the environments, specially, in these hilly areas, you have to look at the management from totality and not in a piecemeal way. So, it is expected

that this institution will give the kind of guidelines for the total land use management of these hilly areas.

Sir, the popular support for conservation measures has also grown in the area which has made itself felt. It is now internationally known as the Chipko movement. Those who have been promoting the Chipko Movement have done fairly well. Accordingly, the awareness is recognised in that areas. They are trying to promote the concept throughout the country.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : It is in operation also in the hill areas of Bihar also.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Yes, Sir. Why Not ? We would like such movement to be propagated throughout the country, especially, when we accept the fact that the environment and conservation of our resources has now become more of a movement than an issue. I was also having useful discussions with the Members of the Assembly from that area when I met them in Lucknow for supporting the Legislators in the environment Forum of the U.P. At least two or three M.L.As. showed a lot of interest. One of them was from Tehri Garhwal and the other from the other district. I think it is encouraging that soon we have got the people to involve the masses in this. I would like to inform the House that the concept of biosphere reserves which is an internationally accepted concept has been accepted for implementation in our country. We have, to begin with, 12 such reserves to be set up throughout the country. Out of these 12, we would like to have at least one—to start with—in the area which the hon. Member was referring to.

As you know, the two important National Parks in that area are those of Nanda Devi and the Valley of Flowers. Because they are at a certain height and elevation, we have to be very careful because the ecology of that region is fragile and if there is a big influx of tourists or if mountaineers come into that area, it will upset the balance. So, we have seen to it that at least in Nanda Devi area the mountaineers that go up, do not go through Rishi Ganga Valley and destroy the eco-

logy of that area and the myriad forms of flowers that blossom and grow in that area. And when it comes to the Valley of Flowers, we have taken special precautions to see that those who go there do not leave any litters behind...

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Is the Minister aware that more than 2500 varieties of flowers were there in the Valley of Flowers, but now, only 25 varieties are living and the rest have just finished ?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : I have not got the statistics with me just now, but I will collect and pass on the information to you.

Sir, the concept of biosphere reserve is a little bit different from that of the National Park. A National Park concept is to ward off any kind of human activity in that area. The flora and fauna that live in that area are totally hemmed in and kept apart from all human activity. Well, it is okay, but the modern concept is to have the biosphere where human activity is there in their proper restraint and guidance ; and scientifically planned out activity exists and persists in that area... Nature, in all its manifestation, is also allowed and permitted to blossom ; and human activity is also there in juxtaposition. So, with this concept, it will be a good idea to have a larger Biosphere reserve including the National Park. It will be exemplary. We are studying these Biosphere reserves throughout the country. This is in progress. I presume that within a few months, when we are crystal clear about the dozen biosphere reserves for which we have the provision, these things will be defined and put before the adjust House for information.

We want to involve the Educational institutions in that area which includes universities as well as schools.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : In what manner.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : In the functioning of the Institute. The Himalaya Institution must have its strong coordination and input from those existing institutions especially the Bio-science Faculties

of the university in that area. We should give them proper guidelines. We would like that to be properly effective.

You are talking of the whole Himalayan Hill Region. Here I would like to mention that this small and young department of Environment has undertaken its first eco task force activity at the foothills of the Himalayas.

We have employed two companies of ex-servicemen in the foothills of Himalayas, Shivalik for our plantations as well as for soil conservation measures...*(Interruptions)*. The plantations are of endemic type. And the plantation and the soil conservation measures are a success story. I would like the hon. Member to visit that on his way to his constituency. We have been receiving very good reports of the success of this project, so much so that there is a tremendous demand from the rest of India for starting such eco-task projects throughout the country. Even jealousy is there; why in Shivalik only, and not in the rest of the country.

With these projects that are already there, I would like to inform the House that we have received information from the UP Government, that the U.P. Hill areas have a special Central assistance of Rs. 350 crores...

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : That is not used. Why are you defending something which is indefensible? Your mid-term appraisal says that there is a great deal of gap between the allocation and the expenditure. The expenditure is down below.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : It was 104 crores in the 5th Plan. Compared to that the allocation is Rs. 350 crores. But I agree, expenditure may be much less.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या फायदा, सारे घर को बुला लो और दो आदमियों को खाने को दो? इस पर मत जाओ, झगड़े में पड़ जाएंगे, अपने स्फीयर में रहों।

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Then,

under a scheme for Eco-development of Soyam forests started in 1974-1975 afforestation and pasture development work were taken up in 66645 hectares; 6003 density improvement work in civil and soyam forests were also taken up till the end of 1982-83.

Then, under a scheme for afforestation started in 1961, afforestation and pasture development measures were taken in 34373 hectares and 7958 Check Dams and spurs were built till the end of 1982-83.

But, I agree that this is not all that needs to be done, specially when the area is so critical. It forms the catchment area of the entire Jamuna and the Ganga basins, and, therefore, we would like to do our utmost, and I think the institution will give us some guidelines and we will be able to do better with the cooperation of the State Governments. I also feel that a better system of management of the Forest Department of the State Government can also work better. I would be personally happy if certain incentives are given to the various staff for apprehending people indulging in forest crimes.

PROF N. G. RANGA : They have to apprehend themselves. Most of them are corrupt.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : That is true.

Last but not the least, I would have very much liked if the hon. Member had spoken about the wild life of the area also. That also forms part of the whole eco-system. and the manifestation of fauna of that area is something unique and we are doing our best to see that at least some of the rarest species like Kasturas are not totally annihilated. There I would like to have the fullest cooperation of every citizen of that area to cooperate with the wild Life Department. So, with these few remarks, may I thank the hon. Member for having raised this issue. I wish more issue on environment like this should be raised on the Floor of this House from every part of the country; because that is the only way you can focus attention on environment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken nearly one hour. I will call one by one.

You can put only questions and no long speeches and the Minister will note down your questions and then at end he will reply to all the questions. Shri Ram Lal Rahi.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : सभापति महोदय, यह सामला बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, लेकिन मैं केवल कुछ ही सवाल ही पूछूँगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह पर्चा मांग कर भाषण न दें, बल्कि समझ कर जवाब दें।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस सवाल के संदर्भ में यह आधे घन्टे की चर्चा हुई है, मंत्री महोदय ने न उसको पढ़ा है और न उसके जवाब को पढ़ा है। अगर वह सवाल को पढ़ते, तो उसके अनुरूप जवाब भी देते। सवाल में मांग की गई है कि क्या सरकार कमीशन बनाने के लिए तैयार है। मैं पुनः पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार पर्वतीय विकास के लिए कमीशन बनाने के लिए तैयार है।

मंत्री महोदय ने अभी तक एक जानवर कस्तूरी का जिक्र किया है। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय एक बार पहाड़ पर जाएं और धूम फिर कर दें, तो उनको मालूम हो जाएगा कि वहां पर आदमी और पशु कैसे रहते हैं, पेड़-पौधे कैसे पैदा होते हैं, खेतों की सिंचाई कैसे होती है। मेरी समझ में उनको इसका कोई ज्ञान नहीं है। कस्तूरी मृग बड़ा कीमती माना जाता था। अब उसका विनाश हो गया है। सरकार ने इस मृग को पालने के लिए प्रयास किए, लेकिन वह असफल रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय की क्या राय है। क्या वह कस्तूरी मृग को पालन की दिशा में कोई कदम उठाना चाहते हैं? यदि उन्होंने कोई कदम उठाया है, तो वह उसका व्यौरा दें।

गोपेश्वर दसोली ग्राम, स्वसाज मण्डल के

एक बनस्पति शास्त्री ने बताया है कि पर्यटकों ने घाटी में पौधों को इस प्रकार उखाड़ा है कि 500 से अधिक किस्म के फूलों के बंश नष्ट हो गए हैं। यह खेद का विषय है कि इस प्रकार से बनस्पति नष्ट ही की जाए और सरकार देखती रहे और उसको बचाने का प्रयास न करे। क्या सरकार कोई योजना बनाएगी, जिससे पहाड़ों पर जो बनस्पति नष्ट की जा रही है, उसे बचाया जाए?

क्या मंत्री महोदय यह व्यवस्था करेंगे कि पहाड़ों पर भूमि का कृषि के लिए अधिक उपयोग हो भूमि के कटाव को रोका जाए, बनों के कटाव को रोका जाए और किसानों के खेतों की मिट्टी का परीक्षण करा कर उसके उपयुक्त नई फसलें बोने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जावे।

मैं इन प्रश्नों का जवाब चाहता हूँ।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका एक मिनट से ज्यादा समय नहीं लूँगा। जैसाकि माननीय मंत्री जी के जवाब से स्पष्ट होता है और उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है उत्तराखण्ड में विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय इलाकों में अनविकृत रूप से पेड़ों की कटाई होती है और यह काम बन-विभाग के अधिकारियों, पटवारियों तथा अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों की मिली भगत से होता है बनों की कटाई रोकने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कारगर एवं प्रभावी कदम उठाए हैं या उठाने जा रही है।

जैसा कि सरकार ने यह स्वीकार किया है, उत्तर प्रदेश स्थित देश के अन्य पर्वतीय क्षेत्र आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए हैं। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के पास पहाड़ों का आर्थिक पिछड़ापन दूर करने के लिए निकट भविष्य में क्या कार्यक्रम है? हम यह देखते हैं कि बहुत से लोग गरीबी और बेरीजगारी के कारण

पहाड़ छोड़ कर मैदानी इलाकों में खास कर शहरों में आ जाते हैं। यदि पहाड़ों पर ही उनको काम मिले तो वे अपना घर परिवार छोड़ कर किसी दूसरी जगह जायें जायें ?

सरकार ने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में भूमि के अधिक उपयोग पर बल दिया है। भूमि का अधिक उपयोग कैसे हो जब तक भूमि का बटावारा नहीं हो जाता ? इसलिए भूमि को भूमिहीनों में बांटने के लिए सरकार क्या ठोस कदम उठाने जा रही है तथा पहाड़ों पर अधिक से अधिक सरकारी तथा निजी क्षेत्रों में उद्योग लगाए जायें इसके लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री हरीश रावत (अलमोड़ा) : जब तक ईकोलाजिकल डेवलपमेंट को किसी भी क्षेत्र के सोसिआ०-एकोलोजिकल डेवलपमेंट के साथ जोड़ कर नहीं देखेंगे तब तक हम यह उम्मीद नहीं रख सकते कि स्थानीय लोग वहां के ईकोलाजिकल डेवलपमेंट में या वहां के एनवायरनमेंटल डेवलपमेंट में कोई साकार सहयोग दे पाएंगे। आज उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्र की स्थिति यह है, हम कहते हैं कि माइर्निंग मत कीजिए, हम कहते हैं कि पात्यूषन क्रियेट करने वाली इन्डस्ट्रीज न लगाइए, वहां के लोग मांग करते हैं कि वहां पर एलेक्ट्रनिक्स की इन्डस्ट्री लगानी चाहिए लेकिन जब गवर्नमेंट के सामने यह बात आती है तो गवर्नमेंट क्या करती है ? जब हम लोग कहते हैं कि एरिया को क्लीअरली डिमार्केट कीजिए कि इस एरिया में इलेक्ट्रनिक्स की इन्डस्ट्री लगेगी तो गवर्नमेंट इस काम को कहां करती है ? हम कहते हैं लोगों से कि फारेस्ट मत काटिए, लकड़ी जलाने के लिए और घरों में खाना पकाने के लिए जंगलों को नष्ट मत कीजिए, उसके लिए आलटर-नेटिव के तौर पर हम गवर्नमेंट से कहते हैं कि कुर्किंग गैस के कनेक्शन दीजिए लोगों को तो सरकार उस में असर्मात्ता जाहिर करती हैं। सस्ते दर पर विद्युत उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कहते हैं

तो सरकार असर्मात्ता जाहिर करती है। लोगों को हम कहते हैं कि सड़क मत खोदिए, पीने के पानी के लिए टैंक नहीं बनाने चाहिए, उसके लिए जो जमीन चाहिए उसके लिए आप को गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के पास जाना पड़ेगा। योजनाएं विलम्ब से क्लीअर हो पाती हैं। तो एक तरफ तो हम डेवलपमेंट को रोकेंगे और लोगों को आलटर-नेटिव सुविधाएं नहीं देंगे और दूसरी तरफ उनका सहयोग चाहेंगे तो वह कैसे मिलेगा ? लोगों का जो फारेस्ट के साथ और वहां के ईकोलाजिकल डेवलपमेंट के साथ सम्बन्ध होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो पाएगा और उसमें सहयोग नहीं दे पाएंगे।

इसलिए मेरा पहला प्रश्न है कि वहां पर जो स्पेशल फारेस्ट्री के प्रोग्राम हैं वह अधिक से अधिक लोकल नीड्स पर वेस्ड हो सकें, वहां की एकोनामी को सेंटर करने वाले बन सकें उसके लिए स्पेशल फारेस्ट्री के प्रोग्राम को किस प्रकार के मोल्ड करने जा रहे हैं और किस प्रकार से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को गाइड करने जा रहे हैं ?

माइक्रो कैचमेंट एरिया और रिवर कैचमेंट एरिया की बात कही गई है। मैं भी उस भावना के साथ अपने को जोड़ना चाहता हूं। इस समय चौड़ी पेत्ती के बृक्ष वहां नहीं लगाये जा रहे हैं, कोनीफर टाइप के लगाए जा रहे हैं। इस प्रकार से कैसे वहां की ईकोलाजी को प्रिजर्व करेंगे, यह एक ज़ंका का विषय है। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया अपनी ओर से और विदेशों की सहायता से भी कई ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट वहां पर स्टार्ट कर सकती हैं, लेकिन उस के लिए हम बात करते हैं तो कहते हैं कि वहां के कैचमेंट छोटे होंगे। वहां के कैचमेंट की लम्बाई के अधार पर डिटर्मिन न कर के कितना नुकसान वह करते हैं उसके अधार पर कैचमेंट को डिटर्मिन करें ताकि हम विदेश के कई आर्गेनाइजेशंस से सहयोग लेकर स्पेशल फारेस्ट्री और ईकोलाजिकल डेवलपमेंट के प्रोग्राम को

चला सकें। इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

क्या आप उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को या भारत सरकार के योजना आयोग को कहेंगे कि उन क्षेत्रों की टेक्नो-एकोनामिक स्पेशल सर्वे ऐसी करवाएं जो वहां के एनवारलमेंटल नीड्स पर वेस्ट हो? उसके आधार पर क्या आप योजना आयोग को यह सलाह देंगे कि वह कोई कमेटी या कमीशन नियुक्त करे, स्टेट लेविल पर या गवर्नर्मेंट आफ इंडिया के प्लानिंग कमीशन की लेवल पर, जो सारी प्राव्लम्स को इन डेप्यु स्टेडी करके वहां के लिए सिक्स्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान फार्मुलेट करे ताकि जो आपका ईकोलाजिकल प्रिजर्वेशन का सवाल है उसको सोशियो एकोनामिक डेवलपमेंट के साथ जोड़ा जा सके।

आखरी बात यह है कि गवर्नर्मेंट आफ इंडिया का जो डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट है वह ईकोलो-जिकल टास्क फोर्स रेज कर रहा है मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ क्या अगले साल आप उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में तहसील लेविल पर एक-एक एकोलोजिकल टास्क फोर्स रेज करवायेंगे ताकि वहां पर इनक्योरेबिल डैमेज हो चुका है उसको क्योर किया जा सके? इसके साथ ही साथ दून वैली और पिठौरागढ़ की जो शोर वैली है वहां पर लाइम स्टोन क्वैरीज आदि की बजह से जो बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है उसको रोकने के लिए क्या आप कोई स्पेशल प्लान फार्मुलेट करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (वाडमेर) : उत्तराखण्ड में श्री सुन्दरलाल बहुगुणा जी ने जो चिपको आनंदीलन शुरू किया है उसमें केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकार क्या सहयोग दे रही है—यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

दूसरे जो ट्रीज की कटिंग के लिए काट्रू कट सिस्टम है उसको एवालिस करने के लिए क्या

आप कोई ठोस कदम उठायेंगे ताकि सारे देश में इस काट्रू कट सिस्टम को एवालिस किया जा सके?

जहां तक नेशनल पार्क्स का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे यहां जैसे डेजर्स पार्क का प्रयास बहुत अच्छा है, उसी प्रकार से हिल एरियाज में कहां कहां पर आप नेशनल पार्क स्थापित करने जा रहे हैं? इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह जानकारी भी चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से केरल में साइलेंट वैली है उसी प्रकार से क्या आप उत्तराखण्ड में तथा रेजिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में इसका विस्तार करेंगे? यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में आपका क्या कार्यक्रम है?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : I thank the hon. Members for giving more punch and life to the discussion. An hon. Member talked about whether we subscribe to having a commission. I think the hon. Member who raised the discussion also feels—he has not spoken about it—that it may not be necessary. What will be more useful is that the Hill Development Board is made effective.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA. Will you advise the UP Government to make the Hill Development Board more effective and indicate some guidelines? If you involve us in formulating the task force I will be grateful.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Yes. As far as kastura is concerned, there was a point raised. I do agree that because of the musk they have largely been decimated. But breeding experiments have been taking place. One, I believe, is near Chamoli. And certainly there is one in Chini Bungalow in Himachal Pradesh.

The third point raised by the hon. Member was his concern that he has shown about species that are getting extinct. I have checked up and found out that out of the 15,000 higher plants that we have identified today only about 10 per cent are in danger. There was an issue raised on corruption by an hon. Member. I agree that

the Forest Department can do much better and certainly there should be better performance on the part of the Forest Department but I would request—of all earnestly request, humbly request—us who are in public life, to not only fully support the Forest Department staff wherever they are but also not to play politics with them. I am requesting all the political parties.

There was a reference from Shri Rawat about creating awareness among the people. There are three-four points. One of them is my strong suggestion of including forest and wild life and kinds of environmental conservation programmes in the education curricula of that area in text books. In Gujarat we have got *Pryavarān* in kindergarten. Secondly, the gas connections will be a great boosts and it will supplement firewood... (Interruptions)

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Would you recommend it to the Petroleum Ministry...

(Interruptions)

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : I think all of us, the Members of Parliament, should work for it.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : All of us are agreeable.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : It is an administrative problem.

AN HON. MEMBER : Gobar gas also.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Yes, Gobar gas also.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Not at that altitude. Temperature is not enough. It will not permit... (Interruptions)

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : And cattle population also is not so high, I think.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Yes.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : O.K. There

was a suggestion for having more broad-leaf species as compared to conifer and I think this is by and large a good suggestion. Bread-leaf species can have multi-various use unlike the pine. I would like to inform that the FRI are now embarking upon a massive programme of educating the people on how to tap turpentine because the present method is very destructive and very often the trees die. There are ways of doing it whereby you can get the maximum resin without killing the tree. He also mentioned about limestone. For limestone, Dehradun is a part of eight districts. I would like to say that the Department of Environment has taken active interest in this. There is an injunction now and whatever limestone that may go out of the limestone quarries in Dehradun, may be going surreptitiously at night but, by and large, after the injunction there is no taking away of limestone at least in day time... (Interruptions)

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : I hope there is government functioning at night also in that area.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : An hon. Member from Barmer talked about what kind of support we give to the Chipco movement. I wish we could give more direct support but certainly for their projects we do support them. But let me tell you one thing that it is not money that makes these movements because when the Bishnois in his own constituency died, they fought against the Government and not a pony was given by the Jodhpur Rajgarhara at that time. It is the peoples' movement that counts and not the paltry sums of money doled out by the Government. I fully agree with your suggestion that the contract system must come to an end and, by and large, although the Department of Environment does not directly handle forests, but we have been pressing for it and we have been informed by various State Governments that the contract system has, by and large, come to an end— even sub-contract system. There may be some surreptitious transactions taking place but as a policy decision the contract system has been ended.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : I want to

go on record one thing that the Half-an-Hour discussion has not really been put in the light of that question and our demand thereof. Somehow or other, it is being abridged by the Speaker's office, that is, our office. This is something which I protest. Second thing is that this is too vast a question for being covered, with all your patience, in one hour. We all demand that at least two days discussion on the entire aspects should be allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.51 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 15, 1983/ Agrahayana 24, 1905 (Saka).

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