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Wednesday, March 21, 1979  
Phalgun 30, 1900 (Saka)

## **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**Seventh Session  
(Sixth Lok Sabha)**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

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## CONTENTS

No. 22, Wednesday, March 21, 1979/Phalguna 30, 1900 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 407, 408 and 410 to 414 . . . . .	1—31
Short Notice Question No. 1 . . . . .	31—35
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 406, 409 and 415 to 426. . . . .	35—51
Unstarred Questions Nos. 4001 to 4044, 4046 to 4063, 4065 to 4079, 4081, 4083 to 4104, 4106 to 4182, 4184 to 4194 and 4196 to 4200. . . . .	51—252
Papers laid on the Table . . . . .	253—259
Petition re. Grievances and Demands of Agricultural Workers— <i>Presented</i> . . . . .	259—260
Statement re. Condition of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and the medical treatment being given to him.	
Shri Rabi Ray . . . . .	260—262
Election to Committee—	
Committee on Official Language . . . . .	263
Letters under rule 377—	
(i) Map published in "The Book of Knowledge", Vol. III, by a publisher, Grolier Inc., New York.— Shri Vayalar Ravi . . . . .	264—265
(ii) Open heart surgery in All-India Institute of Medical Sciences— Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy . . . . .	265—266
(iii) Reported agitation by primary school teachers of Delhi to press their demands Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav . . . . .	266—267
(iv) Function organised in honour of the Soviet Prime Minister under auspices of Indo-Soviet Cultural Society— Dr. Ramji Singh . . . . .	267—268
(v) The Joint statement issued by Prime Ministers of India and Soviet Union— Shri Raj Narain . . . . .	268—269

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

Mizoram Budget, 1979-80—General Discussion, Demands for Grants on Account (Mizoram), 1979-80, and Supplementary Demands for Grants (Mizoram), 1978-79—	269—331
Shri N. Tombi Singh . . . . .	275—81
Shri Purnanarayan Sinha . . . . .	281—88
Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu . . . . .	288—91
Shrimati Rano M. Shaiza . . . . .	291—94
Shri R.L.P. Verma. . . . .	294—97
Shri C. K. Chandrappan . . . . .	297—300
Dr. Ramji Singh . . . . .	300—302
Shri A. C. George . . . . .	302—308
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta . . . . .	308—312
Shri Vayalar Ravi . . . . .	312—316
Chowdhry Balbir Singh . . . . .	316—318
Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde . . . . .	318—320
Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal . . . . .	321—327
Shri Satish Agarwal . . . . .	327—331
Mizoram Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1979— <i>Introduced</i> . . . . .	332—333
Mizoram Appropriation Bill, 1979— <i>Introduced</i> . . . . .	333
Punjab Excise (Delhi Amendment) Bill,— . . . . .	333—372
Motion to consider—	
Shri Satish Agarwal . . . . .	333—336
Shri Vasant Sathe . . . . .	337—341
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta . . . . .	342—345
Shri Vayalar Ravi . . . . .	345—349
Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav . . . . .	349—352
Shri A.K. Saha . . . . .	353—355
Shri R.L.P. Verma . . . . .	355—357
Shri C.K. Chandrappan . . . . .	357—369
Shri D.G. Gawai . . . . .	369

## COLUMNS

Clauses 2 to 7 and 1

Motion to pass—	368—371
Shri Satish Agarwal	372
Pondicherry Budget, 1979-80—General Discussion, Demands for Grants on Accounts (Pondicherry), 1979-80, and Supplementary Demands for Grants (Pondicherry), 1978-79.—	373
Shri A. Bala Pajanor	380—398
Shri R.V. Swaminathan	398—402
Shri Mukunda Mandal	402—404
Shri A.V.P. Asaithambi.	404—406

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

### LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 21, 1979/Phalguna  
30, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have written a note about Jaiprakashji's health.

MR SPEAKER: The Minister is going to make a statement. Now, Q. No. 406 He is absent.

#### New Design of Bullock Cart

\*407 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad has made a new design for bullock cart;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the cost of a bullock cart as designed by the Institute;

(d) what steps Government have taken to make the new bullock cart popular in the villages, and with what results; and

(e) what is the number of new bullock carts designed by the Institute so far and given to each State?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). A project for redesigning of bullock cart has been taken up as a

student diploma project in the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad. The improved design envisages use of a third wheel to avoid direct load on bullocks. The scheme is still in a conceptual and design stage. As the prototype of the improved design has not yet been made, costs and other details have not been worked out.

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

बी तुर्फा चन्द : अध्यक्ष जी, बुलक-कार्ट के इस डिजाइन के बारे में जचबारो में काफी चर्चा हुई है। प्रायः हायर सेकेन्डरी के कोर्स में जो अध्येत्री को रीडर है, उस में प्रौ.० बलराम का, जिहोने उस बुलक-कार्ट का डिजाइन कराया है, एक आर्टीकल है। जबकि जी ने तो अपने जिताव में कहा है कि उस की डिटेल्ज प्रभी तय नहीं हुई है, लेकिन उस आर्टीकल में बाकायादा डिटेल्ज की हुई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ—इस में देख में जितने भी भोड़ आफ ट्रांस्पोर्टेशन है उस में मैक्सीम इन्वेस्टमेंट बुलक-कार्ट पर 4 हजार रुपये के करीब आता है। किसान की इकानामी को ठीक करने के लिये उन की मिनिस्ट्री के विकारालीयों को डिजाइन है, जो कि प्राक्तन बलराम ने दिया है और जिस के मुतालिक उहोने अपनी उस जिताव में डिटेल्ज दी है, क्या उन डिटेल्ज के प्रनाली बुलक राई का मैन्यूफैक्चर कराने और किसानों को उसे उपलब्ध कराने का कोई इन्तजाम आप कर रहे हैं।

बी जार्ज फर्नांडेस जोई डिटेल्ज उस प्रकार की, जैसी माननीय मरम्मत ने कहा है, अभी हमारे पास नहीं आई है। हम उन के जहर देखेंगे और जैसे ही इस्टीट्यूट की मिकारिंगें इस बारे में प्राप्त हों, उन के आधार पर अधिक्षय में जा निजें लेना है, वह हम लेंगे।

बी तुर्फा चन्द इस जिताव का नाम है “English Supplementary Reader Section.”

बी जी यह हायर सेकेन्डरी स्कूल के लिए है, और बोर्डर 6

“New Bullock Cart Design” by S. Balaram.

में इस के बारे में डिटेल दी गई है। माननीय मंत्री जो ने कहा है कि उन डिटेल को बेल लेंगे और किर बुलक कार्ट बनायेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिसी कस्त की डिटेल दी गई है, उन के अनुसार लगर कार्ट बनाई जाएगी, तो हमारे किसानों ऊपर देश की एकोनीक नियंत्रण करती है, को बहुत फायदा होगा। इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस डिजाइन को एकाधिन करा कर किसी देर बाद इस को बनायेंगे और इस के लिए प्राप्ती नरक से कौन से कदम उठाने के लिए प्राप्त तैयार हैं?

श्री बाबू फतेही : जैसे ही इस्टीट्यूट की तरफ से हमारे पास डिजाइन आ जाएगा, जैसे ही हम स्कॉल नियंत्रण से ले जाएं और हमारी तरफ से बस में विलम्ब नहीं होगा तिम किताब का माननीय सदस्य ने जिक्र किया है, उस का अध्ययन कर के जो भी बैलगाड़ी में सुधार का काम होगा, उस को हम करेंगे।

**SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:** Although I am not interested to come to Parliament in a bullock-cart like Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, recently, we have seen many designs of the bullock-carts which were designed in different places.

श्री बसुंत साठे अब बुलक-कार्ट की जहरत पड़ेगी  
श्री तुमार बन्न बोस अल्लूरी : हाँ, अब जहरत पड़ेगी  
क्षोपक ऐट्रोल महंगा हो गया है।

The problem is this. One single design is not sufficient for different parts in this country and for different climates. Is there any design or some particular design they are manufacturing or they are thinking of manufacturing, for the multi-purpose, for transportation as well as for agricultural purposes and what not? Is there any particular design which is uniform for the entire country?

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** There is a lot of designing in this respect going on. For instance, apart from the national Institute at Ahmedabad where this particular project has been proposed, there is an appropriate technology group that is operating under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore. They

have also come forward with the design, but their view is that rubber tyres are not suitable for bullock-carts because that puts a greater strain on the bullock. They have made certain scientific studies in this respect. They believe that the traditional, conventional bullockcart wheels are ideal ones. However, they have suggested certain modifications. Therefore, there are a number of agencies and institutes that are currently looking into this. As and when something positive comes to us, we shall certainly take action on that.

**SHRI PURMANARAYAN SINHA:** Whether he proposes to appoint a Committee of technicians who will advise certain means by which the iron mounted wheels of the bullock-cart which damage the village roads and asphalted roads are avoided and pneumatic tyres are used with ball bearings fitted to the axle so that it will be liked. At the same time, it will take greater load and there will be less damage to the bullock. Whether you will consider appointing a committee of technicians to go into this because every 40 persons in a village of India has got one bullock-cart. We are still running in a bullock-cart tradition. Therefore, whether he will accept the suggestion of appointing a committee.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** I do not believe any committee is needed for this purpose. There are lot of agencies that are currently doing a considerable amount of work. We will coordinate their work and take a decision that is necessary.

चृत यारी लेने का विकास करने की योजना

\* 468. श्री अर्जुन रित्त अवौदिया : यह मंत्री यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि

(क) कौटा से इटावा तक बम्बल यादी लेने का आविक विकास करने हेतु कैन्फ्रीय स्तर पर किन योजनाओं की कियान्वित किया जा रहा है; और

(क) इसके परिकामनाकरण कितने परिकारों को जाम पहुँचा है?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Statement**

(a) With a view to containing the incidence of dacoity in Chambal Valley area, Working Groups constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs in 1971 were required to prepare integrated development schemes on the following items:—

- (i) Ravine reclamation, irrigation and cultivation;
- (ii) Roads;
- (iii) Communication; and
- (iv) Socio-economic and Industrial Development.

Reports on schemes (i) and (ii) above were received. The Schemes required outlays of Rs. 283.62 crores and Rs. 24.62 crores respectively. Rs. 239 crores were also provided for inter-State roads. The working Group also suggested additional outlay of Rs. 2.97 crores for inter-State roads.

Rs. 72.50 lakhs were sanctioned by this Ministry to the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan for improving communication in the area.

As it was not possible to provide for outlays of this magnitude, the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan were requested to prepare composite development plans costing about Rs. 10 crores each. These plans have been received and returned to the State Governments for certain clarifications. On receipt of clarifications, it is proposed to take up the plans with the Planning Commission for provision of funds.

(b) As the plans have not yet been finalised, question does not arise.

**बी अर्जन सिंह भवीरिया :** क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह बात मालूम है कि विष्य ईंक की सहायता से आज से लगभग वह वर्ष पूर्व एक योजना बनाई गयी थी ? यह योजना उत्तर प्रदेश के इटावा जिले में, जिसने कि पंचवन्दा है, जहाँ पांच नदियाँ इटावा हो कर विलीन हैं, पानी का बहाव रोकने, कटाव रोकने और जमीन को समतल करके कृषि योग्य बनाने और साथ ही साथ बहते हुए पानी को लिपट योजना के माध्यम से सिवाई की व्यवस्था करने के सम्बन्ध में है और यह योजना लगभग 50 करोड़ रुपये की है। इसका लाभ राजस्वान के कोटा से ले कर मध्य प्रदेश की चम्बल घाटी और उत्तर प्रदेश के इटावा जिले तक को मिलता है। यह योजना आज से वह वर्ष पूर्व बनाई गयी थी। क्या इस योजना पर अमल होगा ? क्या इस योजना को रोक दिया गया है, खरम कर दिया गया है, इस की जानकारी देने का मंत्री जी कह दर्कर ?

**बी अर्जन लाल लग्जल :** यह प्रश्न इस से नहीं उठता है। यह प्रश्न राजस्वान सरकार, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार का जो इस लाभ के रेवाइन रिक्लेमेशन, इंडस्ट्रियल डबलपर्मेट के काम को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कोआर्डिनेशन द्वारा या, उस से सम्बन्धित है। जो मानवीय सरकार ने जानकारी बाही है, उसके लिए मैं सूचना चाहिए।

**बी अर्जन सिंह भवीरिया :** यह प्रश्न अपने आप में साक है कि क्या योजना मंत्री जी यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कोटा से इटावा तक चम्बल घाटी क्षेत्र का आर्थिक विकास करने हेतु केन्द्रीय स्तर पर किन योजनाओं को कियान्वित किया जा रहा है, और इस के परिणामस्वरूप कितने परिवारों को लाभ पहुंचा है ?” यह प्रश्न अपने आप में बिल्कुल साक है। अगर आपको इसकी जानकारी नहीं है तो आप इसकी जानकारी ले कर दीजिए।

**बी अर्जन लाल लग्जल :** यह नियोजन के लिए जो प्रश्न पूछा गया है, आज से आठ नौ वर्ष पहले 1971 में ज्वाइट लेकेटरीज की एक कमेटी बनी थी और वह ही मिनिस्ट्री के भाड़ेर में बनी थी। उकि यह डेकोयट इफेंट एरिया पा इसलिए होम मिनिस्ट्री की इस में लिवरस्पी थी और इस कमेटी के बिन्दे इस एरिया के विकास का काम था। नहीं तो यह सवाल प्रारंभिक का है। होम मिनिस्ट्री का सवाल इसमें नहीं उठता है। वहे दैवाने पर वहाँ बैठतों ने सरेंडर किया था और सरकार नहीं बाही थी कि वहाँ पर और बैठतों का नियाय ही इस स्थिति को बेक्षते हुए यह सवाल केन्द्रीय स्तर पर, होम मिनिस्ट्री में आया था।

**बी अर्जन सिंह भवीरिया :** जो प्रश्न है उसका यह उत्तर नहीं है। मैं बाहुदार हूँ कि योजना मंत्री जी इस की फिर से स्तरी कर के इस का उत्तर

दे । क्योंकि कोटा से इटावा तक चम्बल घाटी जेंज का आर्थिक विकास करने हेतु किसी दूसरे स्तर पर किन योजनाओं को किनरिवेत किया जा रहा है; यह हमारा प्रश्न है । याप सिंह इंदौर से उत्तर चम्बल का ही उत्तर दे रहे हैं । इस के लिए 50 लाख रुपये की योजना बनी थी ।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Patel, would you like to say anything?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Shri Mandal did not say that. What he said was because the question of dacoits in Chambal area was involved, that is why this question came to the Home Ministry.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It should not have come.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: And to the extent the Home Ministry was involved in pursuing this matter, he was giving the reply. (Interruptions).

So far as the request of the hon. Member is concerned, we will certainly ascertain the position.

MR. SPEAKER: The question was addressed to the Planning Ministry. The Government requested that it might be transferred to the Home Ministry. And it was essentially a matter for the Planning Ministry because the question is: "the schemes being implemented at the Central level for the economic development of the Chambal Valley area from Kota to Etawah; and the number of families who have been benefited as a result thereof." So, the question will be postponed.

#### New item 'Minorities Panel Row over Appointment'

\*410. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Indian Express

dated the 23rd February, 1979 under the caption 'Minorities Panel Row over Appointment';

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein; and

(c) the facts of the matter and the action/steps taken?

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

(b) According to the Minorities Commission itself, the press report under reference is highly misleading. A Member of the Commission, Shri V. V. John had also so written to the Indian Express. The views expressed by him represent the Commission's views.

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

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There is a serious matter. I do not understand how the Government takes it so casually. This report which has appeared in Indian Express on 23rd February, 1979 mentions:

"According to reliable sources, the Chairman of the Minorities Commission, Justice M. R. A. Ansari, is on one side of the fence while some members, particularly Prof. V. V. John and Miss Aloo Dastur on the other.

To prevent matters from coming to a head, the Prime Minister has invited all members of the commission for a meeting at his house tomorrow evening. This meeting will be followed by another meeting with the Union Home Minister, Mr. H. M. Patel, next week.

These high-level meetings will also aim at smoothening out relations between the Government and the Minorities Commission and

clearly demarcating the areas of functioning between the Government and the Commission. There have been varying opinions on their respective roles on minority questions."

Therefore, there was a serious difference.

MR. SPEAKER: Alleged serious difference.

SHRI VASANT SATHE. The allegation was so serious that the Prime Minister thought it fit to call a high-level meeting followed by the Home Minister to call another high level meeting to smoothen out the relations, as the alleged report says. I would like to know whether those meetings took place? How was the difference sorted out? It is stated that the Chairman was helpless because there was no statutory authority. He could not even visit Aligarh during the riot days. He had protested. I would like to know whether it is a fact?

MR. SPEAKER: This does not arise.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is precisely the whole report about. Is it a fact that the Chairman first was advised by some lower official not to go. Later on, when he insisted and went, the official concerned did not meet him. He gave a report. I would like to know whether these are the facts? Whether the Chairman, Justice M. R. A. Ansari, who wants to give protection to minorities, reservation in appointments....

MR. SPEAKER: You are completely going out of the question. The question is whether there is a difference. The report merely relates to difference. Kindly read the question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am referring to Part (b) of the question i.e. to various observations. The observations deal with the fact that Justice Ansari has been saying that there should be reservation. Miss Alloo Desai and Prof. John say there should

not be any reservation. The Chairman is helpless in giving any protection to minorities. So, I would like to know whether this is a fact and how have you sorted out the difference? Whether a meeting with the Prime Minister took place or not and whether it was followed by another high level meeting with Mr. H. M. Patel, the Home Minister or not? I would like to know all these things.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Sir, the hon. Member has travelled a very wide area. How he draws the inference that this question can have anything to do with the Aligarh riots, it is different to say.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Mr. Ansari's protest.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not protest here.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This question only relates to a report appearing in the *Indian Express*. He of course accepts that report as gospel truth. We have stated that there is no truth in this report. When that is the clear answer, then what questions will arise?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You have gone on record to accept Mr. John's version. That is what you have said in your reply.

MR. SPEAKER: No. He said Mr. John stated that it is not correct.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: You will see that the reply which Mr. John has given is this: "Sir, your political correspondent's report on alleged differences within the Minorities Commission is not correct in some important particulars."

(Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In some important particulars it is, and in some important particulars it is not.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member has no patience. (Interruptions). It is not a fact that the Chairman and the Member are divided in their approach to the issues taken up by the Commission. We have been able to work as a team. If there are any imperfections in our working, we cannot blame it on disunity. This is one point. This report also says that the differences were so grave that the Prime Minister called them. This is also not true. The Prime Minister did not call the Commission. If the Commission choose to see him, they can always see him. Similarly, the Home Minister has not invited them either as a Commission. If the Commission express the wish to see me, I shall certainly see them in fact I shall be seeing them because they want to see me. There will be problems to discuss, they may relate to administrative matters, nothing to do with what has been hinted darkly by the *Indian Express* political correspondent.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, the honourable political correspondent, Mr. H. K. Dua—I consider him equally honourable, you don't mind that—has stated in his report that the major objection of the Chairman was about the appointment. And I quote it as follows:

"It appears that the new Secretary of the Commission, Mr. A. S. Gill, was appointed last month after consultation between the Government and the Chairman. Prof. John is understood to have strongly protested in writing against the procedure followed in the appointment. The copy of protest letter has been sent to the Government also."

So, the contention of the hon. Home Minister is that there are no serious differences and Mr. John has written some letter. On particular important points there is an agreement. That means, on other particular important points there is disagreement. I would

like to know whether there is a disagreement on this particular important point about the appointment of Secretary himself and what is the reaction of the Government thereto.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, again I must say that the hon. Member loves to find out little.... (Interruptions). What is this? He says, there was this appointment of a Secretary. May be, but I have not received any letter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You have received a protest from Mr. John.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have not received a protest from Mr. John. (Interruptions). Sir, the hon. Member either does not understand English or (Interruptions). I have said categorically that I have not received any letter. Does that not make any meaning? (Interruptions). You continue to believe whatever you see in the *Indian Express* or wherever you see it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Are they going to contradict?

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir,.....

MR. SPEAKER: No, Mr. Sathe. You have put two questions.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, you have to protect me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, you have already put two questions. Now, Mr. Reddy.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, you have already put the questions.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Has the Chairman protested or not?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI G. S. REDDI: In view of the contradictory and confusing statements appearing in the press, will the

Minister see that confidence is created in the mind of the public and the minorities and that this misapprehension is removed

**SHRI H M PATEL** No misapprehension is there in anybody's mind. The normal readers of the newspapers like to read somewhat interesting news, even if it is not true and the newspapers try to make them believe that this is absolutely true. But there is no misapprehension in the mind of the most of the people. I say most of the people, because of course, I cannot include you. There is no difficulty in regard to the Minorities Commission

**PROF DILIP CHAKRAVARTY** I would like to know whether the hon. Minister takes upon himself the responsibility of explaining what he thinks, irresponsible news items published in the newspapers as he has sought to do today

**MR SPEAKER** Not every time. Then it will be his only job

**SHRI H M PATEL** Exactly

#### Utilization of Solar Energy as Fuel

\*411 **SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether research and experiments on the utilization of solar energy as fuel are proceeding apace in our country.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in this field of science and technology, India coordinates her efforts with those in progress in other countries; and

(d) if so, the names of such countries, together with modalities of co-operation and coordination?

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

#### Statement

Utilisation of Solar Energy for a wide range of applications, with special emphasis on its use in rural areas, has been given high priority by Government Organised Research and Development, with significant financial inputs provided by the Department of Science and Technology (DST), have led to the successful prototype development of solar energy devices, such as Solar dryers for certain agricultural products, solar water and space heating systems for domestic and medium scale applications, solar-energised desalination plant, solar photovoltaic cell, and modules etc

2 Studies have been initiated for assessing the techno-economic feasibility of solar drying of a variety of agricultural and food products, as well as in Industry (particularly yarn drying and in chemical process industries). A project for design and development of a solar-powered Cold Storage Unit, using absorption refrigeration, is nearing completion. Laboratory scale R&D work has successfully resulted in the fabrication of Solar Silicon Photovoltaic Cells and panels for direct conversion of Solar Energy into electricity. Further, R&D work is planned in this area, especially to make photovoltaic systems cost-effective for application in rural areas (for community lighting, radio and TV, for obtaining drinking water supply and micro-irrigation). An experimental Solar Thermal Power Plant for generation of electricity has been installed jointly by BHEL and IIT (Madras) with technical cooperation from FRG. A project for the design, development, and fabrication of a solar-powered water pumping system is being undertaken by BHCL in collaboration with FRG. The programme of intensified R & D work in solar energy also covers laboratory scale experiments for development of Polycrystalline Solar Cells, MOS Solar Cells, selective coatings and paints for solar collector systems etc.

3. Various programmes are underway to explore the utilisation of agricultural residues or biomass to provide renewable energy resources for the future; here, solar energy is made use of through photosynthesis and the biological chain. Two international symposia were held recently on: (1) The Biological Applications of Solar Energy at Madurai; and (2) Marine Algae of the Indian Ocean Region at Bhavnagar. DST has constituted a National Steering Committee to examine, identify and formulate R & D programmes related to production of fuels from biomass. The Committee is looking into recommendations of these two international symposia and on research proposals related to microbial production of fuels from biomass. It is also studying proposals relating to the production and utilisation of energy crops.

4. Countries with whom Agreements have been entered into for cooperation in R & D work in solar energy technology are: Australia, Cuba, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Mexico, Turkey, USA and USSR. The R & D areas identified for cooperation are: (i) small scale solar power generation for isolated rural communities; (ii) solar drying and refrigeration systems for agricultural products; (iii) technology development for solar collectors; and (iv) field testing and demonstration of solar systems. The possibility of R & D cooperation with a number of Commonwealth countries e.g., Australia, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Fiji etc., with assistance from the Commonwealth Science Council, is also being explored.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: In recent years, eminent scientists have warned us denizens of this plundered planet called the 'Earth' that our exhaustible fossil fuel resources are being fast depleted and may not last longer than the next forty to fifty years.

That near doomsday, I agree, may not come in your time or my time or

even in the Prime Minister's time. But who can tell? One never can tell if you and I will live for 100 or 125 years. I hope our young old Prime Minister will live for 125 years. Mahatma Gandhi once said that he would like to live for 125 years. But India's partition rather vivisection killed him, his desire to live. I hope and pray that our Prime Minister will live for 125 years. So that near doomsday may come in your time or his time, or may be in the time of most of the young men here. (Interruptions). We need not think only of the older people. Younger people are here. Let us think of the younger people. That being the frightful spectre that faces mankind an anxious humanity, haggard by the incubus of impending catastrophe, is turning more and more towards that....

MR. SPEAKER: You are becoming Johnsonian.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I am Kamathian, Sir, but if you are reminded of Johnson, I feel happy. Which Johnson do you mean?

MR. SPEAKER: Literary giant.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: An anxious humanity is turning towards that supreme, celestial, inexhaustible resource—the source of all life, light and lustre, the visible representative and symbol of God himself for us on earth. The Gita says:

"अपोतिष्ठा एवरत्कामात्"

God himself said: "I am the Sun so far as the Earth and the solar system is concerned." The statement laid before the House is an interesting and a long statement....

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I would not say 'long' but a longish statement, but it evades certain points. I would like to know when exactly in our country, solar energy experiments were commenced, and at the moment where they are being conducted, in

which laboratory they are being conducted and who is heading this research.

One more point which strikes me just now is this. Some years ago, 25 years ago, 30 years ago, before the Prime Minister came to the Lok Sabha, there was a scientist here in Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's time—his name was Dr Shanti Swaroop Bhatnagar—and in his time there was evolved a device called the 'solar cooker'. There is no mention of that solar cooker, not heater. There is no mention of that device at all in this Statement. Has it been abandoned or if it has not been abandoned, at what stage these various devices mentioned in this particular statement are, are they in an experimental stage or in some advanced stage?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) May I say Sir, that I share the anxiety of my hon friend about the future position of energy. It is true that the sources are being exhausted and the oil source may be exhausted in 20 years. That is the position now. We are, therefore, seriously searching for alternative sources of energy and solar energy is one of the inexhaustible energies provided we are able to find out some method of storing electricity produced with the help of solar energy. And on that we wish to go on making experiments. But who can say when the experiment will succeed? These are not matters where one can forecast that it will succeed. It is not an easy problem. The solar energy is being used wherever it can be used. The solar cooker can be used only when there is sun. When there is no sun, then it is useless. Even now solar energy is being used for heating water. But then water is heated during the day and in the night it cools down because there is no solar energy then. Therefore, that problem is only a very partial solution. We are going into it along with several other countries which are mentioned in this Statement. In the last Commonwealth Regional Conference held in Austra-

lia, we formed a group to go into this because this is a very vital matter. But I cannot say when we can find out the solution and until we are able to store it I cannot say that it will be possible to substitute other energy by it. But we go on making experiments.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMAH In which laboratories?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI In laboratories wherever we can we are doing it. It is the most inexhaustible source of energy. It will be exhausted with the universe, that is, when the universe becomes extinct. Therefore, it is inexhaustible.

SHRI VASANT SATHE Who knows one's life-time (Interruptions)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI Who knows when life-time will end? Nobody knows when it will end and when it will not end. But we are not working only for our life-time or somebody else's life-time. We are thinking of future generation. We have to work for them. What is the use of working for one's life-time only? That is not the question. That is not what matters very much. But it will happen. I have every hope that with human ingenuity, we will be able to find out some method of storing it and then the problem will be solved.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH In answering parts (c) and (d) of my question, the Prime Minister has stated that countries with whom agreements have been entered into for co-operation in research and development work in solar energy technology are: Australia, Cuba, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Mexico, Turkey, USA and the USSR. Now, is the Prime Minister in a position to tell the House at what stage exactly these countries or some of these countries like the USA and the USSR are, because they are more advanced, I believe, and they may have registered greater progress in this direction than, say, Cuba or Turkey or Mexico—whether these countries, say, Germany

France, the USA and the USSR are more advanced in Research and Development in solar energy and its practical utilisation for industrial purposes and for agricultural purposes? What stage it has reached, and at what level exactly our co-operation,—India's co-operation and co-ordination with those countries,—is at the moment? Whether it is at summit level or at a lower level and what exactly are the modalities of such co-operation and co-ordination with those foreign countries?

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** We are all exchanging our experiments with each other and trying to benefit by them. But it has to be done independently in each country. That is what is being done. If it is possible to give some indication of what attention we are paying to it, the money that we have been spending from year to year on this matter, finding out a solution, then I might give those figures. In 1974-75, Rs 282 lakhs were provided for this purpose. Then it went on increasing. But in 1978-79, we have provided Rs. 110 lakhs for this purpose. So, it will be seen what importance we are attaching to this. Therefore, it is not a question of evading the issue. I cannot give any particular stage where it is. In science, it is not possible to give any stage until invention is actually made. Till then it is all nebulous. It can happen tomorrow and everything can come out, but it may not happen for another 20 years. I cannot say anything.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** How about other countries, foreign countries?

**MR. SPEAKER:** How much progress other countries have made?

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** We are all in the same position.

**श्री खंडर जाल गुप्त :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत काफिलकेंद्र स्थान है, यह मैं मानता हूँ। इंडिया मैं एनर्जी कंसल्टेंट पर्सैपिटा 156 है जिसके अमरीका में 10 हजार है यानी 1 सौ 82 का रेतियो है। अमरीका के अन्तर भी सोलर एनर्जी का इस्टेमाल

बहुत कम है और अन्य देशों में भी बहुत कम है योग्यकृति यह बहुत एक्सप्रेसिव है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ, अभी आपने एक या ढेर करोड़ वपया कोई भागे नहीं रखता। किसी भी देश के लिए बोद्धा बोद्धा पैसा देकर इन्हें बड़े काम के लिए रिसर्च करना सम्भव नहीं है। क्या आप अमरीका या दूसरे देशों के साथ मिल कर के और पैसा भी पूल करके इस सम्बन्ध में कोई रिसर्च कर रहे हैं या करने का माय इरादा रखते हैं क्योंकि इतर देशों में भी अभी तक कोई बहुत सक्सेस इसमें नहीं मिली है? जब सभी देश मिल करके रिसर्चें जूल करके रिसर्च न करें तर तक 1 या ढेर करोड़ से एक देश के लिए इसको करना सम्भव नहीं है। इसलिए क्या इस पक्ष प्राप विचार कर रहे हैं।

इसी बात में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भभी तक हमारे देश में जितना इनर्जी का इस्टेमाल होता है उसमें सोलर एनर्जी का कितना पर्सेंटेज है?

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** I have not taken out the percentage of how much solar energy is used. I am prepared to depute my hon. friend to find it out and help him in doing it if he wants.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** He will be very glad.

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** Not in America; only in India how much it is used. He has asked the question about India not about the world. Otherwise, I won't have made the suggestion. Then the question is that we are exchanging whatever we are doing with other countries in all these matters. Therefore, it is a question of pooling of information. We are pooling it that way. But it is no use making a joint effort. Four scientists can work differently, not together on any particular problem. That you ought to understand. I do not know whether he has learnt science or not.

**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:** Solar energy is a very cheap form of energy once it is really utilized or capable of being utilized; and the tropical countries are likely to benefit most; and the other aspect is that the clear solar energy technology, whatever high technology we have got in the world today is in an area where they do not have the sun. So, may I request the

Prime Minister whether it is possible to give facilities in India to the countries which have got the technology but no sun, to come over to India and do that research, because we can enter into agreements

(Interruptions)

They should use that technology, they are willing to do it I have heard about it I do not know whether the Government has got the information They should be invited to come along and do their research and utilize our manpower and hand over the technology in due course

SHRI VASANT SATHE You give the sun and they give the technology

SHRI MORARJI DESAI We have about 21 institutions in this country who are looking into it and are working on his question And if any foreigner wants to come here and make an experiment and goes on working on it I will give him the facilities Let him recommend him to me

जी आर० ए० कुरील मध्ये मालम है— इण्डिया मे सोलर एनर्जी वा फिकेट पाक टेप्परेचर पर ऐस्ट्रॅटिक्यूल वियार किया गया है जिस का ऐटेन्ट भी हो चका है । यह इंजिन एंजीनल्क्वरल परप्परेज के लिये बहुत उपयोगी सिद्ध होगा यदि इसके लिये तीन लाख रुपया उस व्यक्ति को दे दिया जाय जिस ने इस को बनाया है और जिस का ऐटेन्ट भी हो गया है । उस के अनुमान एंजीनल्क्वर के लिये 5 हार्ड-पावर का सोलर एनर्जी से चलता हुआ इंजिन बनाया जा सकता है और जिसे बिना किसी तन्त्र दीजल अवधार पैदाओं जैसी चीज़े के इस्तमाल के बलाया जा सकता है ।

मैंने इस के बारे मे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी बातचीत की थी वह अ्यक्ति भी मेरे साथ गया था, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि पहले एक माहल बना कर दीजिये । उस अ्यक्ति के लिये यह सम्भव नहीं है कि वह अपने पास से ऐसा लगा कर माहल तीयार करे । लेकिन भेटा ऐसा बिलास है कि जिस तरह से आज करोड़ों रुपया इस के लिये एलाट किया जा रहा है, यदि केवल 3 लाख रुपया इस के लिये हे दिया जाय, तो 6 महीने के अन्तर, मैं वाराण्सी लौटा हूँ 5 हार्ड-पावर का सोलर-एनर्जी से चलने वाला इंजिन तीयार हो जायगा । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—या सरकार इस के लिये 3 लाख रुपया वा एंजीनल्क्वर करेंगी जिस से 6 महीने के अन्तर 5 हार्ड-पावर का सोलर-एनर्जी से चलता हुआ इंजिन हम दे सकें ?

जी बोलार भी देसाई 3 लाख रुपया देने से वह बह बन जाता, तो मैं 4 लाख रुपया देने के लिये राजी हूँ । मगर यह बात इन की समझ से बाबर नहीं है—मैं मुझे मिले भी थे, यह बात ठीक है—कि सोलर एनर्जी से 5 हार्ड पावर के इंजिन का बनाना है तो एनर्जी को स्टोर भी करना पड़ेगा, मन्यवा वह चलेगा कैसे । इस की जाव करने के लिये

जी बस्त साठे ये गारन्टी लेते हैं ।

जी बोलारजी देसाई ये मुझे बैंक की मिस्ट्रीरिटी दे दें, तब मैं वह सकता हूँ ।

Engineering Projects India Ltd

\*412 SHRI PIUS TIRKEY

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH  
MALIK.

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that regular pay scales in all the grades have not so far been prescribed in the Engineering Projects India Limited,

(b) whether it is also a fact that no recruitment/promotion policy has been laid down in this undertaking,

(c) if so the reasons thereof

(d) whether any Departmental Promotion Committee was constituted and if so, when, and

(e) whether Government propose to lay down any criteria in regard to appointments, grades, promotions and increments in the Engineering Projects India Ltd, and if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY  
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir The company has already drawn up recruitment and promotion rules for its employees These are incorporated in the Service Rules of the Company

(c) Does not arise

(d) Departmental Promotion Committees are constituted as and when

necessary. The last such Committee was constituted in September, 1978.

(e) The Criteria in respect of appointments and promotion of employees have already been defined. However, increases in the salary are allowed on the basis of growth of the Company and the performance of individual employees. The suitability or otherwise of the employees to receive increases in salary is decided on the recommendations of a duly constituted committee and with the approval of the Chairman and Managing Director.

**SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** I would like to ask the hon. Minister, what are the reasons that Engineering Projects India Ltd., are not having regular time scale of pay similar to other undertakings like the E.I.L., D.I.L., NIDC. and others? What is the number of employees under consideration for the increased pay?

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** The Engineering Projects India Limited is a company that takes contracts. It is a contracting firm. It takes contracts within the country. It takes contracts abroad. Each job is a specific job which calls for specific skills. Therefore, keeping on its muster the whole lot of employees with certain specified skills which may not be utilised at a point of time would not be to the economic running of this company. So, over a period of time, the culture that has developed in this company is to get specific people for specific jobs on a contract basis. I think that is the way the company can possibly run in the circumstances in which it is operating.

**MR. SPEAKER:** What about time scale?

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** The question of time-scale does not arise. The people are employed on specific contracts on a contract scale of pay because the job differ, the talents required differ and the people have to move from one project to another project and one man who is working at

'a' project may not be qualified to work at 'b' project.

He has asked the number of persons that may be considered for promotions. Last year, 430 people were considered for promotions and these promotions are handled by the Departmental Selection Committee set up for the purpose.

**SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Whether the Committee's report has been declared; if not, reasons of delay and the person or persons responsible for the delay? What is the company's performance in the year 1978 in comparison to its target; and how much public exchequer has been spent for conducting this committee?

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** I shall need notice for this question.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** The hon. Minister has stated that they are all appointed on ad hoc basis and contract basis and they may be suitable for one project but may not be suitable for another project. That is not the case. There is a great deal of patronisation. The top officer attached to this organisation is also politically patronised. He is patronising his own kith and kin, relatives and all that by appointing them on ad hoc basis. There is no regular system of recruitment whatsoever in any category of officers' grade. Will you kindly have a probe into this and see that such discrimination is not there?

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** If any concrete cases are brought to my notice, I shall certainly have these looked into.

**PROF. R. K. AMIN:** Does the Minister know that the EPI was originally conceived to take the contract of the public sector undertakings within the country and they evolved the whole system of recruitment appropriate to that work? Now, that they are going into the international markets where they are really contractors and not

like the bosses over here, they require a different type of recruitment there. Have you made a deep study to create a separate institution for international contracts, for which they are going in a big way and which is very necessary for our economy? Are they evolving a scientific management for those international contracts separately so as to suit the requirements of the time?

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** This is a suggestion which we shall consider.

बी इंसियरिंग प्रोजेक्ट्स इंडिया लिमिटेड जो है, इस में इतनी बाधालीयां हैं कि कहा नहीं जा सकता। वहां के प्रॉस्ट्राइज हमारे पास करावार पाते रहते हैं और हम उन्होंने से लिकायत करते हैं और कहते हैं कि वहां न कोई प्रोलोक्षन पालीसी है और न कोई अप्पाइलेंट की पालीसी है। जिस को मन में आया रख दिया और जिस को मन में आया हुआ दिया। जिस को आहा प्रोलोक्षन दे दिया। ऐसे भी केवल हैं कि एक आदानी को हो, दो प्रोलोक्षन दे दिये और दूसरे को एक भी प्रोलोक्षन नहीं दिया। ऐसी जानना बाहता है कि क्या कोई कमेटी ऐसी बहाल की जाएगी, जोकि इस कम्पनी की ब्हाल बर्किंग को बेच में जाए और देखे कि वहां क्या गडबडी है और जो लोग वहां काम करते हैं, उनकी नीतिकी भी सेक्युरिटी की गारन्टी ही सकती है। आप कहते हैं कि एक भर्तवा किसी काम के लिए किसी को बहाल किया, तो वह एक लिमिटेड प्रिंटिंग के लिए ही होता है। जो ये गर्मीन बहां काम करने के लिए जाते हैं, उन को खोड़े समय के बाद अगर हटा दिया गया, तो ऐसे लोगों का क्या होगा। इसलिए इन सब ने देखने के लिए एक कमेटी आप बहाल कीजिए जांक इस कम्पनी के बर्किंग को बेच में जा कर देखे और क्या क्या गडबड़ी वहां होती है, उन को बताए और उन को दूर करने के उपाय सुनाएं।

बी आर्जे कमर्सिल अगर किसी व्यक्ति के बारे में कोई आन्याय हुआ हो या कोई लिकायत है, तो हम उस को देखने के लिए तैयार हैं। रिकूटमेंट और प्रोलोक्षन के बारे में जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि कोई नीति नहीं है, लो मैं यह बताना आहता हूँ कि इन के बारे में इस कम्पनी में एक नीति नहीं हुई है। अगर उस नीति के असल में कोई नीति हुई है, तो उस को देखने के लिए हम तैयार हैं।

प्रब्लेम जी, सीसरा को इनियाडी सदाच लिक्पोरिटी का है कि इस कम्पनी में लिक्पोरिटी कही है। जैसा मैंने पहले बताया कि यह कम्पनी अलग अलग किस के कार्डेस लेती है। कही मानना बहाल बर्किंग का कार्डेस लेती है, कही पावर बर्किंग का पावर साल का कार्डेस लेती है, कही साइकोफ बर्किंग, कही पुल कमाने का कार्डेस लेती है। एक

काम में बाले बाले इंसीमिंग काम दूसरे काम में नहीं बाल दूसरे है। इस कम्पनी में परसाइंट्रल स्ट्रॉम पर रखना भी संभव नहीं होगा क्योंकि उससे कम्पनी इस लेव में बाटे में जाएगी। ऐसे हम माननीय सदस्य को बुकाव को ज्यादा में रख कर इस सारे मसले को देख सकेंगे कि इस में क्या गुणावह है।

#### Closure of Small Scale Units due to non-availability of Steel Wire Rods

\*413. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to his notice that about 145 small wire drawing units and other similar industries are facing closure following non-availability of mild steel wire rods.

(b) if so, what are the facts thereof;

(c) what steps, if any, are being taken to save these small scale units?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):** (a) Government is aware of the difficulties being faced by the small wire drawing units in general due to the difficulties in the procurement of adequate quantity of wire rods which is their basic raw material. However, no report has come about their facing closure.

(b) There is a general scarcity of mild steel wire rods in the country due to increase in demand on account of general spurt in the industrial and other activities. Neither the large/medium nor the small scale units are getting their enhanced requirements in full at present.

(c) Steps are being taken to increase the availability of wire rods specially by curtailing the distribution to other end-users like construction projects as they could make use of other alternative materials.

Action has also been initiated to increase over all availability of wire rods from the Mini Steel Plants and the Re-Rollers.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, I would like to know whether it is a fact that according to reliable sources, about 145 small-scale wire drawing units and other similar industries in West Bengal are facing rough weather following the non-availability of mild steel wire rods. Is it also a fact that the capacity of small-scale wire drawing units is estimated at 26 lakhs tonnes in West Bengal but only 17 units in the State appear on the list of the Iron and Steel Controller. These units have a licence of 92,380 tonnes of mild steel only, black or galvanised wires. Is it a fact that those units with a capacity of 8,520 tonnes are out of production for quite some time?

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** This specific information has not come to the notice of the Ministry, but now that the hon. Member has mentioned it, I shall certainly have this looked into immediately.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** My question was very specific. My question was about the closure of small-scale units due to non-availability of steel wire rods in West Bengal. The text of my question is

"Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state whether it has been brought to his notice that about 145 small wire drawing units and other similar industries are facing closure following non-availability of mild steel wire rods."

It is very specific. Then, why Sir, we can't get the information today here and now? Will you accept a Short Notice Question on that if I give a notice?

**MR SPEAKER:** Somebody else is also involved

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, tell me the way out. He has not the material information here. So, would he accept a Short Notice Question? I will give a Short Notice Question. I want this information

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Sir, if the hon. Member reads this question and the Supplementary that he raised he will find that his question talks about 145 small wire drawing units. That is all. Now, he has come to the specific problem of West Bengal. According to my information, the number of wire drawing units in West Bengal is 125 and in the survey that we conducted through the Development Commissioner of Small-scale Industries, we have a census of 375 units across the country whose installed capacity is 4,75,000 metric tonnes and whose production last year was 3,56,000 metric tonnes, of which the West Bengal units have a capacity of 125,000 metric tonnes which is a little less than a quarter of the total installed capacity and whose production last year was 82,350 metric tonnes. Now, the hon. Member is asking a number of specific supplementaries in regard to the problem faced by the units in West Bengal. Since he has conveyed this information, I shall immediately have this looked into.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, he has admitted that I have asked certain specific supplementaries. Now tell me what is wrong in that. He could be good enough...

**MR SPEAKER:** There is nothing wrong in your asking and there is nothing wrong in his telling like that.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** He can agree to a Short Notice Question on this.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Let us consider it on merits.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** It is upto the Minister to accept it or not.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I also come in the picture. You put your second supplementary.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** The hon. Industries Minister in one of his meetings in Bangalore on January 6, 1979 has stated: 'The Centre will introduce

a legislation during the Budget Session of Parliament to provide statutory protection to small scale sector by reserving certain items of production to this sector" I would like to know why is it that we find no mention of any such piece of legislation being introduced in the Budget session in the list that has been circulated

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES** We propose to introduce a legislation

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** He said during the Budget session itself

**MR SPEAKER** Budget session will go on till May

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** You are so generous to rescue them

**MR SPEAKER** I am generous to rescue you also

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** I do not require that Thank you

**श्री लाल जी भाई** नार बनाने वाली संस्थाएँ 145 लख इकड़ीया हैं। वे यह जानता आहता हूँ कि गत दो वर्षों में कितनी तार की छड़ो का इन्होंने उत्पादन किया, वर्षवार और उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी थी और लक्ष्य क्या रखा गया था?

**श्री जार्ड फर्नांडोस** 115 नवा बिंदिंजो और स्माल स्केल इण्डिस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से किया गया है उसके अन्यार 375 इम प्रकार के यनिट्स देख रहे हैं और कुल उत्पादन क्षमता उनकी पिछले साल—4 लाख 74 हजार मीट्रिक टन रही और उत्पादन हुआ 3 लाख 56 हजार मीट्रिक टन। उसके पहले के साल की हमारे पास जानकारी नहीं है क्योंकि यह सेवन पिछले साल ही किया गया था।

**SHRI A R BADRI NARAYAN** In view of the emphasis bestowed by the hon Minister that the rural industries and the small scale industries have to be specially supported, will he take steps to see that the necessary raw material is provided to the small scale and rural industries immediately?

**MR SPEAKER:** This is outside the question, which was only about small wire-drawing units. (Interruptions).

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** We shall make every effort to see that they receive the raw material

कपास उत्पादकों को हानि

\* 414. श्री युवराज स्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बनाने की हृषि करेंगे कि

(क) कपा कपास की गारण्टी की घोषणा के प्रभाव में 70 प्रतिशत कपास उत्पादन हानि उठा रहे हैं,

(ख) कपा कपास की कीमतों में उतार बढ़ाव के कारण किसानों में एक भय की भावना बढ़ी हुई है,

(ग) कपा कपास की कीमतों में काफी उतार बढ़ाव होने के कारण तथा सभी नीलामियों में होने वाले बोटालों के कारण किसानों का बड़ी हानि उठानी पड़ रही है,, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कपास की गारण्टी कीमत की घोषणा कब तक करने का विचार है और यदि ऐसा करने का विचार नहीं है तो उसके कपा कारण है।

**उद्योग मंत्री ( श्री जार्ड फर्नांडोस ) :**  
(क) से (घ) भरकार रही का कोई गारण्टी मूल्य निर्धारित नहीं करती है। हृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर विभिन्न राज्यों में उप-जारी जाने वाली विभिन्न किसानों की कपास के केवल न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य घोषित किये जाते हैं। चालू कीमत में कपास के मूल्य, यद्यपि पिछले मीमत के मूल्य की अपेक्षा सामान्यतया कम है, फिर भी अच्छी घोषत किसान के कपास के समर्थन स्तरों से व्यधिक है। रही का मूलत व्यापार हाता है तथा कपास की नीलामिया हृषि विषयन समितियों के माध्यम से भी जारी है। जो कानूनी रूप से मान्यता प्राप्त नियम है, सरकार को, रही की नीलामियों में गहरी होने के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

**श्री युवराज गारण्टी कीमतों का उद्देश्य** एक उचित स्तर पर कपास की कीमतों का बढ़ावना है और विचारिलियों के घोषण से किसान को बचाना है। लेकिन कपास की गारण्टी कीमत के प्रभाव में आज दक्षिण भारत में, महाराष्ट्र में, गुजरात में जो कपास के उत्पादक हैं, किसान है, ये विचारिलिये उनका घोषण कर रहे हैं।

वे यह जानता आहता हूँ कि यहां तक कपास उत्पादकों के हितों की रका का सवाल है, इसे बेचते हुए या वह सरकार समर्थनी है कि रही के मूल्य के लिए इसके राष्ट्रीयकरण की आवश्यकता

है ? जिस तरह से यारी की लियों का पापने एक मूल्य लिवार्टरिंट लिया है, उसी तरह से कलाल की वारदी कीमते लिवार्टरिंट करने की शुट्ट दे सकार ने जो वारदार आवासन दिया है कि हम कपास के उत्पादकों को उचित मूल्य देंगे, उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या करना चाहती है ?

**श्री जार्व फर्नांडेस** माननीय सदस्य ने महाराष्ट्र के बारे में कहा । महाराष्ट्र में भोजपुरी प्रोडक्टोरेट स्कीम है, सरकार उसे बता रही है । उहां किसी किसी की न तो लिकायत आयी है और न या सकती है ।

गारण्टी प्राइस के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात लेंडी तो ऐसी कोई योजना सरकार के पास नहीं है । कपास के लिए एकीकरण वरल प्राइस कीमतान की ओर से जो लिकायिंग आती है, जो नियन्त्रित सोर्ट प्राइस होनी चाहिये, उससे नीचे बाम न गिरे यह हम बेकत है । जैसा मैंने उत्तर में बताया है प्राइस लिकायिंग यह है कि आमतौर पर उन सारे लोकों में जहां अच्छे विस्तर का कपास बैता होता है, जो नियन्त्रित बाम है, उससे बहां काफी ज्यादा बाम है । काटन कार्पोरेशन आक इविया के माध्यम से हम बही बाता में इह साल कपास बहीद रहे, 15 लाख बैल कपास बहीदने का इतारा है और यह सहे 6 लाख बैल से आधिक कपास बहीद जी है । इसके अलावा और भी कपास उठाये गये हैं जिससे कपास के दामों में स्थिरता रहे और समय समय पर जो भी हमका नियंत्रण लना होगा लेते रहेंगे ।

**MR. SPEAKER** Short Notice Question No 1 (Interruptions) \*\*

Don't record

(Interruptions) \*\*

**MR. SPEAKER** Short Notice Question No 1 Shri Raghbir Singh Macchand

**SHORT NOTICE QUESTION**  
Supply of cement to Madhya Pradesh

I SHRI RAGHBIR SINGH MACCHAND Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether difficulties are being experienced due to short supply of cement against the demand in Madhya Pradesh keeping in view its large size, industrialisation and development projects,

(b) whether the quantity of cement supplied to the State this year is much less as compared to that of last year

and whether the supply of cement quota goes on declining in every quarter,

(c) whether Madhya Pradesh is supplied less quantity of cement as compared its needs, area and production capacity vis-a-vis other States; and

(d) whether the Madhya Pradesh State Government are asking for 250 lakh metric tonnes of cement for each quarter but the Central Government is not supplying accordingly?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):** (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

#### Statement

In spite of a record production of cement during 1978 reports of shortage have been received from several States including Madhya Pradesh, as demands has exceeded supply due to spurt in activities like housing, irrigation, power etc. The quarterly allocation of cement made to the State of Madhya Pradesh during the years 1977, 1978 and 1979 (part) and the despatches effected are given below —

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Qr	Allocation	Despatches
I/77	215 00	183 6
II/77	164 00	175 3
III/77	170 00	168 4
IV/77	187 00	157 3
Total	736 00	684 6
I/78	230 00	176 3
II/78	230 00	180 9
III/78	180 00	205 4
IV/78	185 00	195 1
Total	825 00	757 7
1/79	200 00	88.00 (January '79 daily)

\*\*Not recorded.

It will be seen from the figures given above that the despatches of cement in the year 1978 were of the order of 757.7 thousand tonnes against 664.6 thousand tonnes in 1977. In the month of January, 1979 also, despatches have been more than the pro-rata monthly allocation of cement to the State.

The quarterly allocation of cement for the State of Madhya Pradesh has been fixed at 180 lakh tonnes per quarter. The State Government had represented for increasing their allocation to 3.5 lakh tonnes per quarter. This has not been possible due to overall inadequate availability of cement in the country as a whole. It is however, not correct to say that Madhya Pradesh has been supplied less quantity of cement as compared to its needs area and production capacity vis-a-vis other States. When the availability of cement improves, it will be possible to increase the allocation of cement to all the States/Union Territories. For April to June 1979, it has been decided to increase the normal allocation of all States by 10 per cent.

श्री रघुवीर तिह मण्डल प्रधान महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से ममी महोदय से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि हर तिमाही में सन् 1978 में हावारा सीमेंट का कोटा कम कर दिया गया जिसकी वजह से हमारे पास प्रतिवर्ष बहुत कम हो रही है। बहुत सी विस्तीर्ण पढ़ी है जिन्हे बनाना है और बहुत से जरूरी काम ऐसे हैं जिन्हे जारी होना है और जारी रखना है, इसके लिये ममी महोदय क्या कर रहे हैं?

श्री जार्ज कलान्धील मानवीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही कि हर तिमाही में जो कोटा निष्पत्ता की जायें, उसमें कमी होती जा रही है, वह तथ्यों पर आधारित नहीं है।

सन् 1978 में पहली तिमाही में जो कुल सीमेंट मध्य प्रदेश को दी गई थी वह 1 लाख 76 हजार टन, दूसरी तिमाही में 1 लाख 80 हजार टन और तीसरी तिमाही में 2 लाख 5 हजार टन थी और चौथी तिमाही में 1 लाख 95 हजार टन थी। पिछले साल मध्य प्रदेश को कुल सीमेंट का बाक्टन 7 लाख 57 हजार टन था।

उसके पहले साल 6 लाख 84 हजार टन था। इस साल पहली तिमाही में जट्ठा 2 लाख टन का एलोकेशन हुआ है जबकि चौथी में ही 82 हजार

टन सीमेंट की आपूर्ति मध्य प्रदेश के लिए हुई है। इसलिए मानवीय सदस्य की इस मामले में जो विवादात्मक है वह तथ्यों पर आधारित नहीं है।

श्री रघुवीर तिह मण्डल दूसरे राज्यों को मध्य प्रदेश के मकाबले में ज्यादा सीमेंट दिया गया है, हालांकि दूसरे राज्य के द्वितीय सदस्य के लिए हुई है। ममी महोदय ने बाहु की बात कही है। बाहु तो सभी जगह पाइ रहे हैं, एक जगह नहीं पाइ रहे हैं। निर्मिती का फर्ज है—कही बस और कही ज्यादा पाइ रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरे राज्यों के मकाबले में मध्य प्रदेश को बहुत कम सीमेंट दिये जाने का क्या कारण है—दूसरे राज्यों का सीमेंट इस प्रकार दिया गया है—उत्तर प्रदेश 4 95 लाख में 0 टन, महाराष्ट्र 4 95 लाख में 0 टन, पांचवीं बालाल 3 25 लाख में 0 टन, गुजरात 3 37 लाख में 0 टन, बिहार 2 52 लाख में 0 टन, तामिलनाडु 3 50 लाख में 0 टन केरल 1 83 लाख में 0 टन।

श्री जार्ज कलान्धील यह बात ममी नहीं है कि सरकार इस प्रकार की कोई नीति अपना रही है कि किसी क्षेत्र के कम और किसी क्षेत्र के ज्यादा सीमेंट दिया जाय। सीमेंट की दमी होने के कारण ऐसी प्रतिव्यापी को अपनाना पड़ा है—प्रोटर उन का आधार पर हम हर एक राज्य में बाहु या किसी अन्य विशेष कारण से कोई तकनीकी हुई हो तो सभी राज्यों का साथ बातचीत बर के उसका कुछ अधिक सीमेंट देने का इन्तजाम दिया गया है वर्ता हम ऐसी कोई भी नीति नहीं बला रहे हैं जिसके लिये जाने वाले सीमेंट म कमी हो।

श्री तुलेन्द्र तिह मध्य प्रदेश का 1 80 लाख टन प्रति ब्लांडर का कोटा ग्लास किया गया है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने यहा चल रही परियोजनाओं और निर्माण-कार्यों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए 3 50 लाख टन की मांग की है। मैं ममी महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश को इतना कोटा दिया गया है उससे कैसे काम चलेगा। मध्य प्रदेश को 1977 में 684.6 हजार टन प्रति-ब्लांडर कर दें, उस से हमारे प्रदेश की मांग कुछ हव तक पूरी हो जाती है।

एक मानवीय सदस्य . नहीं पूरी होती है।

श्री तुलेन्द्र तिह . इसलिए मैं प्राचना करना कहता हूँ कि हमें जो 1 80 लाख टन का कोटा दिया गया है, वह बहुत कम है, उसको बढ़ाया जाये।

श्री जाव कर्नांग्दीस . इस साल हम सीमेट के उत्पादन में काफी बढ़ि करेगे । मैं मानीय सदस्य को निश्चित रूप से बता सकता हूँ कि इस साल मध्य प्रदेश को जो सीमेट विद्या आयेगा, वह पिछले साल से काफी ज्यादा होगा ।

श्री उचितराम अर्घ्यम मध्य प्रदेश के लिए 1 80 लाख टन का जो कॉटा निर्धारित किया गया है, वह कम है । राज्य सरकार ने अपनी आवश्यकताओं का बढ़ते हुए 3 5 लाख मट्रिक टन की मात्रा करते हुए एक अध्यावेदन भेजा है । मैं यह जाना आहता हूँ कि मरी महादय ने राज्य सरकार द्वारा भेजे गये अध्यावेदन पर क्या कायबाही की है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेट के लिए बहुत रा फैटीरियल उपलब्ध है । क्या सरकार वहा सीमेट की कमी को देखत हुए वहा सीमेट की फैटरी स्थापित करती जिसस सीमेट की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति की जा सके ?

श्री जाव कर्नांग्दीस . अध्यक्ष महादय मध्य प्रदेश की जा माग है वह 3 5 लाख टन क्वाटर की है । लेकिन मैंने बताया कि आज जो सीमेट की कमी है उस के हाते हुए इस माग का पूरा करना सम्भव नहीं है । भगवर च विभी इस साल में जो बाल् वर्ष है उससे सीमेट का तुल उत्पादन देश में काफी मात्रा में बढ़ागा इसलिए मध्य प्रदेश की आवश्यकता को जहाँ तक हम पूरा कर सकते हैं वहाँ तक हम पूरा करने का प्रयास करेगे । (अव्यक्तिगत) कुछ उस के लिए मत्य नय किए हुए हैं । उस प्राथमिक पर हम मध्य प्रदेश के लिए सीमेट को बढ़ाने का काय करेगे ।

जहाँ तक मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेट उत्पादन के लिए नई जमता निर्माण करने की बात है, हम ने कई नये साइमन सीमेट के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए दिए हैं । एक या अपनी विचाराधीन है उस में भी कोई ज्यादा विरोध नहीं होगा उनको मजूर करने में ।

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Industrial Growth Rate

\*406 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N PATIL Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state-

(a) what is targetted industrial growth for 1978 and the actual performance as worked out by the Central Statistical Organisation and Finance Ministry separately

(b) whether it is a fact that the figure compiled by three sources are at large variance and the reasons therefor;

(c) taking all these estimates together, what is the industrial production growth for the calendar year 1978, and

(d) the reasons for short-fall if any and the targets fixed for the next year?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) and (b) The target of industrial growth for the financial year 1978-79 is 7-8 per cent According to the index of Industrial production compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), the rate of growth during April—November 1978 was 7.9 per cent This is in line with the rate of growth estimated by the Ministry of Industry on the basis of advance production data for selected industries, several weeks in advance of the official index released by the CSO According to the Economic Survey for the year 1978-79 released by the Ministry of Finance, the growth rate of industrial production for 1978-79 based on current trends has been placed at 8 per cent

(c) According to the index of industrial production available up to November, 1978, the rate of growth of industrial production for the first 11 months of the calendar year 1978 was 6.6 per cent

(d) The rate of growth for the financial year 1978-79 is likely to be in line with the target of 7 to 8 per cent No specific target for industrial growth for 1979-80 has been fixed so far

##### Formation of a separate Act for Small Scale Industries

\*409 SHRI V G HANDE Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state-

(a) whether Government are considering to make a separate Act for the Small Scale Industry,

(b) the objectives underlying it, and

(c) when the necessary legislation will be brought before Parliament?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A major thrust of the new Industrial Policy is on effective promotion of cottage and small Industries. Legislative measures for giving protection to and encouraging the growth of small scale, village and cottage industries are under the active consideration of Government.

**Bread Manufactured by Britannia Bread Manufacturing Co.**

\*415. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reserved the bread manufacture to the small sector and banned the big Industrial Houses from expansion or setting up of new units in this sphere;

(b) if so, whether the fact has been brought to the notice of Government that in Delhi the Britannia Bread Mfg. Co. with a sanctioned capacity of 170 thousand bread per day was manufacturing in November 1978, 320 thousand breads per day;

(c) whether Government are also aware that 4 small units in this field with a sanctioned capacity of 50 thousand bread per day could produce only 10 thousand per day during the same period due to excess production by Britannia Co.;

(d) whether the Delhi Administration has given permission to manufacture more breads to Britannia Company in September, 1978.

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps Government intend to take to protect the interest of the small sector in this field?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):** (a) and (f). Manufacture of bread has been reserved for exclusive development in the small scale sector. Where large scale units, whether belonging

to Large Houses or not, are already engaged in the manufacture of items reserved for the small scale sector, there will ordinarily be no expansion in their capacity nor will they be permitted to set up new units.

(b) Government do not maintain production figures of bread by numbers. According to the information furnished to the DGTD, M/s. Britannia Biscuit Manufacturing Co., manufactured about 30,088 tonnes of bread during the year 1978. The Company is being advised to apply for a C.O.B. licence and its maximum production capacity will be determined in the light of Government policy on the subject.

(c) Government have no information in this regard.

(d) No permission was accorded by the Delhi Administration to M/s. Britannia Biscuit Company to Manufacture more bread in September 1978.

(e) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् द्वारा स्वीकृत राज्यों को सहायता संबंधी कार्यालय

\*416. श्री मंगा चक्रवर्ती :

श्री कौ. लक्ष्मण :

यथा योजना मंत्री निम्न जातकारी दराने वाला एक विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रखने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 24 और 25 फरवरी, 1979 को हुई राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की बैठक में राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता देने हेतु कोई आवंटन कार्यालय द्वारा स्वीकार किया गया था ;

(ल) यदि हां, तो विविध राज्यों को अलग-अलग कितनी सहायता की जा रही है और वित्तीय वर्ष 1979-80 तथा उसी पंचवर्षीय योजना के सेव चार वर्षों के दौरान राज्यवादार कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी जाएगी ; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आमोंबित योजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी सहायता दी जाएगी ?

मोदिला संसदीय में राज्य भंडी (श्री प. बहुर एक्स्ट्राई) : (क) से (ग). राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की 24 और 25 फरवरी, 1979 को हुई बैठक में वह निर्णय किया गया कि वित्तीय समस्याओं से सम्बन्धित

मापदण्ड के द्वारा गाड़ियां कार्बूजे में निर्धारित किए गए विविध मापदण्डों के बाधार पर बदले चार बहों के लिए राज्य योजनाओं के लिए उपलब्ध कुल केन्द्रीय सहायता में से 1800 करोड़ ह० विवेच अणी के राज्यों के लिए प्रारंभित रखे जाने चाहिये, 600 करोड़ ह० राज्यों की विवेच समस्याओं के लिए प्रारंभित रखे जाने चाहिये और 4200 करोड़ ह० विवेच अणी से हत्तर 14 राज्यों के बीच में वितरित किए जाने चाहिये। यह भी निर्णय किया यथा कि केन्द्रीय प्रारंभित स्कीमों में कुल आकोषनों को करके अगले चार बहों में भी जाने वाली 2000 करोड़ ह० की राजि को हरके राज्य की आय नवायोजित कुल जनसक्ष्य (पाँच स० कु० अ०) के बाधार पर, अर्थात् जनसक्ष्य द्वारा गुणित राज्य की प्रति अवृक्ष के विलोम के बाधार पर, विवेच अणी से हत्तर 14 राज्यों के बीच में वितरित किया जाना चाहिये। इसके अलावा, पहांडी और जनजातीय थोलों के लिए, उत्तर-पूर्वी परिवद के काम्यकल में लिए, और विवेची सहायता प्राप्त स्कीमों के लिए भी अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा रही है।

प्रबंधित केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीमों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता का स्वरूप निर्दिष्ट किया जा रहा है। केन्द्रीय सहायता के राज्यवार वितरण को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

#### Encouragement of Small Scale Industries

\*417. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what specific steps have been taken by Government to encourage the small scale and cottage industries in the country;

(b) how many such new industries have been actually opened and started manufacturing in the last 20 months and how many such industries were opened in the corresponding period before the Janata Party took over;

(c) will government set up a Committee to study this problem and to see that the small scale industries are set up in large number at the earliest; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):** (a) The specific measures taken by the Government to encourage small scale and cottage industries are, setting up of District Industries Centres, reservation of a large number of items for exclusive production in the small scale sector, concessions in Central Excise levy in respect of specified items, provision of credit at concessional rates of interest, marketing assistance to products of small scale and cottage industries, etc.

(b) While in full two years of 1975 and 1976, 43965 new units were registered in the country, in the next two years i.e. 1977 and 1978, 57846 new units were registered. This shows an increase of 315 per cent over the total registration during 1975 and 1976.

(c) and (d) It is not considered necessary to set up any committee. Government have already initiated a number of measures and programmes including setting up of Advisory Committees at the District, State, Region and National levels for reviewing the progress of development of small scale, cottage and village industries through the District Industries Centres. Small scale and cottage industries are set up by small entrepreneurs and the Government's rule at the Centre and in the States is a promotional one to see that all possible assistance is given to such entrepreneurs.

#### Production of Salt

\*418. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of salt at present is sufficient for our country; and

(b) whether incentives are given for those who produce salt privately?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Salt produced in the private sector including Cooperative Societies accounts for most of the salt production of the country

The following incentives are given to salt manufacturers, for development of salt industry in the country —

1 Assistance is provided to the licensed salt manufacturers out of salt cess proceeds in the form of grants-in-aid for developmental and labour welfare works as indicated below —

- (a) water supply schemes,
- (b) building of roads;
- (c) provision of medical facilities,
- (d) developmental works (including assistance for mechanisation and research), port improvements for export of salt and railway sidings; and
- (e) provisions or augmentation of educational facilities for the children of workers employed in the salt industry

2 Developmental loans are provided to licensed salt manufacturers for establishing, expanding and effecting improvements in the salt factories, supply of water to labourers engaged in salt factories purchase and installation of plant and machinery for recovery of bye-products, manufacture of special varieties of salt and establishment of washeries

3 Priority is accorded by the Railways to sponsored movement of salt for human consumption and industrial purposes

4 Salt manufactured in salt works of an area not exceeding 10 acres is totally exempt from Salt cess levied under the Salt Cess Act, 1953 and salt manufactured in salt works of an area between 10 acres and 100 acres is subject to levy of only 50 per cent of the salt cess leviable under the Act. Similar exemptions are available to cooperative societies in which

the area held by each individual member does not exceed 10 acres or 100 acres as the case may be.

5 Salt exported to foreign countries by sea and to Nepal through State Trading Corporation Limited, New Delhi, is also exempt from salt cess levied under Salt Cess Act, 1953

6 Guidance is provided to salt manufacturers to adopt scientific methods for manufacture of salt and to improve the yield. Assistance is also provided to Salt manufacturers to enable them to bring the quality of salt produced up to the prescribed standards

विस्ता और रगा की विरपतारी के लिए इनाम

\* 419 भी तुमाव आहावा :  
दा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेब .

क्या यह भी यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उन व्यक्तियों के लिए इनाम की घोषणा को नहीं थी जो विस्ता और रगा की विरपतारी के लिए सकेत देंगे ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या उन व्यक्तियों को इनाम दे दिये गये हैं जिन्होंने इन घण्टाविधि को पकड़ा था, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पूर्ण वंचालक तथा खिल, न्याव और कम्पनी कार्य वंचालक में राज्य नंगी (भी दस० ढो० पांडिल) : (क) की ही ही शीमान।

(क) और (ग) मामला विचाराधीन है ।

विस्ती में वहिनाओं के साथ छेक-छाड़ की घटनाएं

\* 420. भी इन्हर खोली :  
जीमती वार्ती देंगी :

क्या यह भी यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि देश की राज्यांगी में जल कुछ वर्षों से हीरान खिलेव वर्ष में वहाँ में वहिनाओं के साथ छेक-छाड़ की बहुत घटनाएं हुई हैं ;

(क) यदि हा, तो नग 6 महीनों में इस प्रकार की फिराई घटनायें हुईं, और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उपरोक्त स्थिति को देखते हुए महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, स्वाय और कल्याणी कार्य मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्र लंबी (जी एस० डी० पारिल)। (क) से (ग) सरकार को महिलाओं के साथ छेड़छाड़ के घटनाओं की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो चुकी है। 422 घटनाओं में से जो 1-9-78 से 28-2-79 तक की प्राप्ति के दौरान सूचित की गई थी, 8 मामले बसों में महिलाओं के साथ छेड़छाड़ के थे। पुलिस द्वारा इस प्रपत्र को रोकने के लिए किये गये उपाय इस प्रकार है —

(1) महिलाओं के साथ छेड़छाड़ के लिए ज्ञात बस स्टॉप पर विशेष रूप से सुरक्षामंडलों में सादे वर्षा के पुलिस कमचारी तैनात किए जाते हैं।

(ii) प्रभावित रुटों के कुछ बस स्टॉपों पर अतिरिक्त पुलिस तैनात की जाती है।

(iii) पुलिस नियन्त्रण कक्षों में छेड़छाड़ के बारे में जिकायतों का प्राप्त करने तथा उन पर तुरन्त भनुवर्ती कार्रवाई आरम्भ करने के लिए विशेष प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं।

(iv) पुलिस सहायक आयुक्त यानाध्यक्ष / डिवीजनल अधिकारी हर 15 दिन में लाक्रांशो / महिलाओं के बालेजों तथा धन्य संसाधों तथा शिक्षायतों का पता लगाने के लिए जाते हैं।

(v) छेड़छाड़ के विशेष प्रेस द्वारा प्रयत्नि प्रचार किया जाता है।

(vi) यह स्वीकार कर लियाया है कि यदि किसी बस में छेड़छाड़ देखी जाती है तो बस को अनवर्ती कार्रवाई के लिए बाहर में ले जाया जायगा।

(vii) अभियुक्तों को तुरन्त गिरफ्तार किया जाता है तथा निश्चित प्रपत्राओं के लिए नामालयों अधिकारी विली पुलिस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के प्रधीन मुकदमा बलाया जाता है।

(viii) महिलाओं के साथ छेड़छाड़ बरने के लिए सोगों का पता लगान के लिए ईंजिन संस्थानों एवं जनता से सूचना एकत्र की जाती है।

(ix) भीड़बाड़ वाली बसों में महिला पुलिस की तैनात किया जाता है।

(x) बदमाशों के विशेष अधिकारी विली पुलिस अधिनियम की धारा 47 के अन्तर्गत निष्कासन कार्रवाई को जाती है।

(xi) छेड़छाड़ करने वालों के अवैधता तैयार किये जाते हैं।

(xii) बसों में याकूब करने वाले सभी पुलिस कमचारियों को भावेश दिए गए हैं कि वे लाइब्रेरी पर हो गयी घटना नहीं महिलाओं के साथ छेड़छाड़ के मामलों पर ध्यान दें और छेड़छाड़ होने पर हस्तेषण करे और अपराधियों को सजा दिलाये।

(xiii) उत्तरी तथा दक्षिणी दिल्ली में स्थित महिला कालेज परिसरों में तथा उनके इदरगिर्द छेड़छाड़ की समस्या एवं विधि तथा अवस्था बनाए रखने का धन्य मामलों की साथ विधि समीक्षा करने के लिए प्रत्येक ज्ञान में पुलिम तथा लाक्रांशो की सम्यक सम्बन्धित बनारास जा रही है। इन समितियों में विली परिवहन निगम का भी सम्बद्ध करने का प्रस्ताव है।

इस सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के प्राधिकारी निम्नलिखित कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं —

(1) विली परिवहन निगम के प्राधिकारियों के ध्यान में जब कभी बस ड्राइवरों और कडकटरों के विशेष कार्रवाई विशिष्ट मामलों साथा जाता है तो उनके विशेष पुलिस कार्यालयी की जाती है। हाल में दीन मामले हुए जिनमें 5 अवैधता अन्तर्भृत थे। उन सभी पर मुकदमा लाया गया और उनके विशेष उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की गई। बास्तव में, एक कडकटर और एक ड्राइवर को नोकरी से निवाल दिया गया है।

(ii) बस ड्राइवरों तथा कडकटरों को अपने नाम क बैंज लगाने के लिए भावेश दिए गए हैं। उनसे यह भी कहा गया है कि जब कभी वे विली को बस में महिलाओं के साथ अधिक अवधारणा होते हुए देखें तो प्रभावी रूप से हस्तेषण करे और यदि जरूरी हो तो बस की निकट से बाहर में ले जायें।

(iii) महिलाओं के साथ छेड़छाड़ के लिए बालूनी कार्रवाई किए जाने की जेतावनी के बारे में दिली परिवहन निगम की बहो के अन्दर इवितहार लगाना।

(iv) विली परिवहन निगम के अधीन चल रही प्राइवेट बसों के भालिकों को प्रत्येक सीट पर बस नव्वर लिखने के लिए कहा गया है।

(v) याकूब कर रहे लोगों से सहायता तथा सह-योग के लिए सार्वजनिक अधीने करना।

(vi) महिलाओं के साथ डेढ़लाड़ के मुश्किलों/कटों का पता लगाया ताकि और अधिक उपाय किए जा सकें।

(vii) ऐसी बटनामों को व्यान में रखते हुए दिल्ली परिवहन निगम केवल महिला आकाशमों के लिए 40 मिनीवर्सिटी स्पेशल बसे बता रहा है।

महिलाओं के साथ डेढ़लाड़ तथा अन्य ऐसे अपराधों का मुकाबला करने के लिए केवल पुलिस कारबाई प्रभावकारी नहीं हो सकती है। यदि अपाक आगुति एवं प्रबृद्ध लाकात है और नागरिक अमहाय महिला यात्रियों की ओर से तुरन्त हस्तक्षेप करने के इच्छुक हों तो इन समस्ताया से सफलतापूर्वक निपटा जा सकेगा। रिपोर्टों के प्राविकारियों तथा दिल्ली पुलिम को मे अनुदेश दे दिये गये हैं कि वे जनता का जहां नक संभव हो पूरा-पूरा सहयोग प्राप्त करें।

#### Age restrictions for National awards to Scientists

421. SHR RAJ KRISHNA DAWN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the outstanding scientific achievements by a scientist can also be contributed beyond 45 years of age;

(b) if so, how national awards like Bhatnagar Award recognising highest contributions in Science and Technology are awarded only to scientists below 45 years of age;

(c) why Government do not feel it necessary to relax this age restriction and recommend these awards for the outstanding contributors irrespective of age?

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

(b) and (c). Some of the awards like the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar prize given by CSIR have been instituted specifically to encourage creative work by young scientists and technologists; and certain age limits have been prescribed for these to achieve this objective. There are

many other awards prizes and medals for outstanding contributions to Science for which there are no age restrictions. Government would leave the discretion for these decisions to the governing bodies of the donor institutions.

दिल्ली प्रशासन हुररा राजभाषा वर्ष मनाया जाता

\* 422. श्री हरगोपल बर्मा : यह गृह मंत्री यह बनाने की हुपा करें कि

(क) क्या यह चर्चा है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने वर्ष 1979 को राजभाषा वर्ष के रूप में घोषित किया है, और

(ल) यदि हां, तो क्या भरकार का विचार अन्य राज्यों का भी ऐसा करने को कहने का है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनिल लाल मण्डल) (क) जी हा।

(ब) पिछले वर्ष दिल्ली में आयाजित अखिल भारतीय राजभाषा सम्मलन की एक सिर्फाइर के दृष्टिगत सरकार ने वर्ष 1979 को "राजभाषाओं का वर्ष" के रूप में घोषित किया है। इसी राज्य सरकार आदि से घनुरोध किया है।

#### Foreign Agency Creating Foot Hold in 24 Parganas

\*423. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news item published on the 18th February, 1979 in the 'Darpan', a Bengali Weekly, has caught the attention of Government that a foreign agency has been creating foot holds in the District of 24 Parganas;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and measures taken by Government in regard thereto; and

(c) whether Government propose to enquire into the matter and take appropriate action to stop the anti-national activity as published in the weekly?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Enquiries have not substantiated these allegations, therefore, the question of Government taking appropriate action does not arise.

**Demand of Cement by Maharashtra**

\*424 SHRI G M BANATWALLA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has urged upon him to increase the quarterly allocation of cement to Maharashtra as the present allocation is too inadequate to meet the requirements

(b) if so what is the quantum of increase sought and

(c) what is Government's decision thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):** (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Maharashtra had requested for additional allotment at the rate of 100 lakh tonnes per quarter over the basic allocation 495 lakh tonnes. It has not been possible to accept this request due to over all inadequate availability. However, keeping in view the shortfall in actual supplies to the State, an ad hoc additional allocation of 50,000 tonnes had been released to the State during the current quarter

**Recognition of Khilafat Movement as a part of Freedom Struggle**

\*425. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have recognised Khilafat Movement 1921 as a part and

parcel of freedom struggle and the freedom fighters who have taken part in it have been recognised as such but Tamra Patras and commendation certificates have not been awarded to them,

(b) whether it is a fact that 27 applications from freedom fighters of Malagaon in Nasik district of Maharashtra State are pending since 1972, and

(c) if so the reasons therefor and the decision taken by Government thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):** (a) to (c) The Khilafat Movement has been recognised as part of the freedom struggle 25 applications from Malagaon in Nasik District have been received and scrutinized. Of these, pension has been sanctioned in one case, fourteen are from dependents who are not eligible either for the grant of pension or award of Tamra Patras. In the remaining ten cases no acceptable documentary evidence in support of the suffering claimed has been produced

**Shortage of Black and White Films**

\*426 SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether there is acute shortage of black and white films in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that current acute shortage of 120 size black and white films has paralysed the photography industry and hit professional photographers all over the country;

(c) what are the reasons for the shortage, and

(d) what steps have been taken to rush adequate quantities of films in the market to meet the shortage?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):** (a) to (d). Against the earlier estimated demand of 180 lakh roll films (B&W) of 120 size during 1978-79, the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited (HPF) have manufactured 103 lakhs rolls upto the end of January, 1979 and would be producing 17 lakh rolls more by the end of March, 1979. The balance 30 lakh rolls has been allowed to be imported. There has, however, been some temporary shortage due to delay in the arrival of imported stocks.

The representatives of All India Federation of Photographic Trades Association and Delhi Professional Photographers Association held meetings with Minister of Industries and concerned officials of the Ministry on the 22nd February, 1979 as a result of which the following decisions were, among others, arrived at:—

(i) The demand for black and white still photographic film of 120 size in the country was agreed to be 200 lakhs rolls per annum. The potential for future growth would be assessed and provided for.

(ii) During the current year (1978-79) the availability is as follows:—

(a) Indigenous production by HPF	120 lakhs
(b) Import by STC (1977-78)	60 lakhs
Quantity for 1977-78 imported only during 1978-79	30 lakhs (25 lakhs already imported)
Quantity to be imported during 1978-79	30 lakhs
Total	60 lakhs

There is a gap between demand and supply of 30 lakhs. It was, there-

fore, decided that STC will be permitted immediately to import another 20 lakh rolls before March 31, 1979.

(iii) for 1979-80 the demand for 200 lakh rolls will be met as follows:—

(a) Indigenous production by HPF	150 lakhs
(by conversion of Jumbo rolls)	
(b) Import by STC	50 lakhs
Total	200 lakhs

It was understood that any shortfall in production of HPF, assessed on a quarterly basis will be met by imports in the coming quarter.

(iv) In order to overcome immediate shortage, STC will be asked to explore possibility of airlift provided the additional charge can be borne by the trade. HPF will be requested to:—

(a) increase its production to the maximum during the remaining period;

(b) Send its entire available stocks to the markets at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras;

(c) airlift, if necessary, available stocks to the metropolitan cities at its own cost;

(d) import black and white still photographic film jumbo rolls by air in order to step up its production programme.

Necessary action has already been initiated to implement these decisions. It is, therefore, hoped that the supply position of roll films (B&W) will improve shortly.

The representatives of the trade were also informed that HPF has entered into a collaboration agreement with ORWO, GDR for the manufacture of still roll films indigenously

and that production would start in 1979-80. Full self-efficiency in roll films will be reached in 1980-81.

#### Suicide by a Lok Sabha Employee

4001. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had ordered a probe into the circumstances leading to suicide of a Lok Sabha employee, and

(b) if so, what are the findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). No probe was ordered into the circumstances leading to suicide of the Lok Sabha employee. However inquest proceeding u/s 174 of the Code of Criminal Procedure were conducted by the Police immediately after the incident was reported.

2. According to the Delhi Police the brother and the uncle of the deceased on not hearing from him for sometime came to New Delhi from Kerala and made enquiries from his office about his whereabouts and learnt that the deceased had not been attending his office and was last seen on 25th December, 1978. They then went to his residence at R. K. Puram and notice foul smell coming from the room. A report was then lodged with the Police Post at R. K. Puram on 15-1-1979. The police on reaching the spot found that the room was bolted from inside. The room was then opened and the deceased was found lying on the bed in a decomposed condition. Some suicide notes and sleeping pills were recovered. The deceased had mentioned in the notes that he was committing suicide by taking sleeping pills. The report of the medical officer who conducted the post mortem examination is awaited.

तमिलनाडु में 26 जनवरी को काला दिवस के दूसरे दिन भारतीय जनता जागरूकता

4002. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :  
श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :

क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :  
(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दू भाषा के विरोध में तमिलनाडु में 26 जनवरी को काला दिवस के रूप में मनाया गया, और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यकारी की है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) नहीं, श्रीमान् । तमिलनाडु में 26 जनवरी को काले दिवस के रूप में नहीं मनाया गया था। किन्तु ई० एम० क० ने कुछ स्थानों पर कवित हिन्दी थोपे जाने के विरोध में जलूस आदि निकाले थे।

(ब) सरकार की ओर से कोई वार्तावाई आवश्यक नहीं समझी गई।

सरकार को लाइसेंसों की संख्या घटाने के उपायों का युक्ति देने हेतु समिति का गठन करने का प्रस्ताव

4003. श्री छोटू शाही गांधित : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने पता है कि सगभग 90 प्रतिशत जनियों की माय 500 रु. से कम है और सरकार की नीतियों का लाभ केवल वहे व्यापार-परानों को ही हुआ है,

(ब) क्या सरकार को लाइसेंस की सख्ती घटाने के उपायों का युक्ति देने हेतु सरकार का किसी समिति का गठन करने का विचार है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की नीति का व्यापार क्या है ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्भी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) इस समय देश में व्यापत गरीबी तथा बेरोजगारी की समस्याओं से सरकार घबरात है तथा 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 को सदस्य के समक्ष रखे गए धनिक नीति विवरण में विगत की जामियों को दूर करने का उद्देश्य रखा गया है ताकि लोगों की वास्तविक जातिकालीन आर्थिक विकास के समयन्वय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पूरी की जा सके। नई धनिक नीति में जामियों जैसे तथा छोटे व्यापकों में व्यापक रूप से ऐसे कुट्टीर लड्डी लड्डु जैसी व्यापकी संवर्धन पर धारित कर दिया गया है। धनियों वालोंसे सम्बद्धी नीति में सरकार

बड़े गृहों को देख के सामाजिक आंधिक उद्देश्यों के प्रान्त स्पष्ट बनाने के लिए उनके कार्यकलाप को विनियमित करेंगी ।

(ब) और (ग) आंधिक विनियमन तथा प्रक्रिया पर इस मंत्रालय द्वारा गठित अध्ययन इल द्वारा को गई सिफारिशों के फलस्वरूप मंत्रकार ने लाइसेंस सम्बन्धी नीति को पर्याप्त स्पष्ट में उद्धार बना दिया है तथा आंधिक लाइसेंस देने के लिए कुट सीमा 1 करोड़ रुपये से बड़ा कर 3 करोड़ रुपये कर दी गई है ताकि कुल सेत्रों को पूरा करने पर 3 करोड़ रुपये तक का निवेश करने वाले मज्जीले आंधिक उपकरणों को निश्चित परिसम्पत्तियों में आंधिक लाइसेंस लेने की आवश्यकता न पड़े ।

#### Shortage of Raw Materials faced by Woollen Industry

4004. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that woollen industry has been experiencing hardship due to adequate raw materials for manufacture of blankets to promote its export;

(b) if so, whether it is also not a fact that the industry has pleaded for import of raw materials under open general licence in place of its canalised import through STC; and

(c) if so, his reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Blankets are manufactured from indigenous wool, imported virgin wool, waste wool, woollen rags or a mixture of these raw materials. However, woollen rags constitute the main raw material for the manufacture of blankets.

Import of raw wool is on OGL while the import of waste wool has been banned in the ITC Policy and only REP imports of waste wool are per-

missible. Import of woollen rags is canalised through the STC.

Representations have been received from the industry for decanalisation of woollen rags imports. However, Government have not considered it proper to decanalise the import of woollen rags in view of the large scale import of second-hand garments into the country in 1971-72 under a misdeclaration as rags.

#### कई राज्यों में

4005. श्री हक्कम देव नारायण यादव : यथा उद्घोष मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1975, 1976, 1977 और 1978 में रुई के मूल्य क्या था ये और इम अवधि में प्रति वर्ष रुई का किनाना उत्पादन हुआ और इम अवधि में किनानी सही और संविलिप्त बागां विदेशों से मगाया गया ।

(ख) संविलिप्त बागे के आयात के लिए किन-किन व्यापारियों द्वारा किनने-किनने मूल्य के आयात लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं, और

(ग) विदेश से आगे के आयात की प्रान्तमति किन कारणों से दी गई जब कि देश में कई का पर्याप्त पुराना भण्डार था ।

उद्घोष मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) कुकि रुई की प्रान्तक विस्तरे हैं यथाएव वर्ष 1975 से 1978 तक के लिये रुई के योंक मूल्य का सूचकांक सलान विवरण में दिया जाता है । विवरण में रुई के उत्पादन से सम्बन्धित और तथा रुई तथा संविलिप्त बागों के आयात विवेयक घोरा भी दे दिया गया है ।

(ख) आयात लाइसेंसों का और वीकली बूनीटिन घोरा इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस, एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंस एवं इन्फिल्ड प्रोडक्शन लाइसेंस ने प्रदानित किया जाता है जिसमें प्रदिया संसद् पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध उद्घोष भी मांगो को पूरा करने देतु वी जाती है ।

(ग) समझा जाता है कि उल्लिखित बागे से तात्पर्य संविलिप्त बागे यार्म से है । सिवेटिक यार्म का आयात करने की प्रान्तमति मूल्यांतर प्रतिविवरण संविलिप्त बागों का उत्पादन करने के लिए बार्ट सिलिंडर उद्घोष भी मांगो को पूरा करने देतु वी जाती है ।

## विवरण

(क) रुई का बोक बूत्त बूचकांक तथा उत्पादन

रुई वर्ष  
(सितं ० से अगस्त)

रुई के बोक विक्री वृद्धि के सूचकांक रुई का उत्पादन  
का वार्षिक वृद्धि  
(आवार—1970-71—  
100)

1975-76	155 8	59 49
1976-77	207 7	58 39
1977-78	178 3	71 03
1978-79	165 2	73 00
	(अनन्तिम)	(अनन्तिम)

(ख) रुई का आयात वर्ष

आयात का व्यौदा

1975-76 1 66 लाख गाठे ।

1976-77 [1976 मे 11 61 लाख टेके की गाठों मे से 1976-77  
के दौरान 10 53 लाख गाठे रुई की (5 35  
लाख गाठे) 1976-77 मे 1977-78 मे  
(4 57 लाख गाठे) तथा 1978-79 मे  
(0 83 लाख गाठे)](1977-78 मे तथा 1978-79 मे काई वाणिज्यिक  
आयात नहीं किया गया था। उपर्युक्त उपलब्ध  
1976 के दौरान प्राप्त शब्द रुई के परिमाण के  
बारे मे है)।

(ग) सरिलक्ष जाने का आयात वर्ष

आयातित वरिष्ठाण  
(दनों में )

1975	3860
1976	3100
1977	3111
1978	9611

## Clearance of Handloom Cloth

(b) if so, what is the rate of interest,

4006 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(c) whether the State Government have requested the Union Government to make it a 10 year interest free loan in view of the present position of handloom industry; and

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any loan for the clearance of the accumulated stock of handloom cloth in 1977.

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):** (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 3 crores to Tamil Nadu, Rs 1.25 crores to Kerala and Rs 75 lakhs to West Bengal in 1977 for the clearance of accumulated stock of handloom cloth.

(b) 53 per annum

(c) & (d) Yes, Sir. The Government of Kerala had made a request. It is, however, learnt from the P&AO that the loan with interest has since been repaid. As such, no action lies on the part of the Central Government.

टेलीविजन उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देने की नीति

4007 को केंद्रायर घोषणे का इसेस्ट्रानिकी मक्की यह बताने की हुया वरेये कि

(क) टेलीविजन उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देने की सरकार की क्या नीति है, भीर

(ख) इस बारे में अब तक क्या विविध कदम उठाए गए हैं औपर यदि कदम नहीं उठाए गए हैं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

प्रधान मंत्री (की ओरारकी देखाई) : (क) भीर (ख) इस उद्योग को व्यापक आधार प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 1971-72 में लघु-उद्योग तथा संगठित क्लॉनी की विभिन्न युनिटों को दूरवाण रिसीवर के उत्पादन की अनुमति प्रदान की गई लाइसेंस दिए गए और उन्हें प्रदूष आवश्यक पद्धों अनुमोदनों के सिलसिले में और आगे कार्यवाही करने के लिए सहायता दी गई। पर्यावरण समाजों की समाज सुधी तेयार की गई कच्ची सामग्रिया और समटक-पूर्जे मूल्यांकन किये गये और उन्हें पर्यावरण मात्रा में विवेदी-भूली भी उपलब्ध कराई गई।

एक बड़े जन-समूह को दूरवाण सेटों की बड़ी वृद्धि बताने के प्रयास में कीमतें कम करने तथा परिणामत उनकी मांग में बुढ़ि करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने वर्ष 1976-77 के केंद्रीय बजट में दूरवाण सेटों पर उत्पादन शुल्क का एक अनुबंधी डाका लगाया जिसके द्वारा प्रयोक्तनमुक्त बिकान बाली तथा एक विनिर्दिष्ट सीमा से (राखीत 1800 रुपये) कम मूल्य के सेटों पर उत्पादन शुल्क 15 प्रतिशत कम कर दिया गया। दूरवाण स्काल जैव (विवेदी दूरवाण सिक्कर ट्रूपों के नियन्त्रण में अवश्य होती है)

पर लगने वाले आयात-भूलों को भी 186 प्रतिशत से घटा कर 75 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 51 से० भी० भाकार के दूरवाण सिक्कर ट्रूपों की कीमत में 100 रु० (565 रु० के घट कर 465 रु०) की विधानट आई। वेसी नियन्ताओं से दूरवाण सिक्कर ट्रूप का निलने के कारण दूरवाण सेटों के विभिन्न नियन्ताओं के उत्पादन कार्यक्रम में कोई बाधा उपस्थित न हो, इस बात का दमोगान करने के लिए दूरवाण सिक्कर ट्रूप का आयात किया जा रहा है और उन्हें डलस्ट्रोनिकी व्यापार तथा प्रौद्योगिकी विकास निगम के माध्यम से एक ही स्थान पर मगवाया जा रहा है तथा 51 से० भी० भाकार के दूरवाण सिक्कर ट्रूपों का प्रति ट्रूप 375 रुपये के हिसाब से उपलब्ध कराया जाता है।

#### Pay Scales of Cosmetic Supervisor in BARC

**4008. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons, performing the duties of 'cosmetic supervisor' in Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) Trombay, Bombay,

(b) the prescribed revised scale of pay for the post of Cosmetic Supervisor in BARC, Bombay,

(c) whether a number of persons performing the duties of Cosmetic Supervisor are not being paid as per the scales prescribed for the post,

(d) if so, how many such persons are there and for what period they have been working as Cosmetic Supervisors without getting the prescribed pay for the post; and

(e) the reasons for such discrimination; and the action Government have taken or propose to take to remove this discrepancy?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI):** (a) to (e) There are 7 Cosmetic Supervisors in the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in the scale of Rs 425-700. The required qualifications for the post are SSC or

equivalent and Sanitary Inspector's Diploma of the All India Institute of Local Self-Government or any similar institution. Since the required number of qualified persons were not available one Upper Division Clerk (scale of pay Rs. 330—560) and one Tradesman 'C' (Rs. 330—480) working in the Cosmetic Maintenance Section itself were, in the exigencies of work, also asked to attend to certain supervisory functions. These two persons could not, however, be given the pay of the post of Cosmetic Supervisor as they did not have the necessary qualifications. There was, therefore, no discrimination in this. The UDC has since been posted on normal clerical duties. The Tradesman 'C' will also be relieved of his supervisory duties shortly, as soon as the qualified person who has already been selected joins duties

**Production of Cement by Private Companies**

4009. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently permitted private companies to produce more cement in their concern;

(b) if so, the names of those companies and the quantity permitted;

(c) whether the permission is in accordance with the declared policy of Government in this regard, and

(d) if not, what are the reasons for granting such permission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). A cash incentive of Rs 30 per tonne was announced in June, 1978 to all producers of cement both in the Public and Private Sector for that quantum of production of cement achieved by them during the period from 1st April, 1978 to 31st March, 1979 exceeding the best production of each unit in any year

during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 or over 85 per cent of the installed capacity of the unit, whichever is higher. No general permission has been given to any private company to produce more cement than their licensed capacity. However, as per the prevailing policy on industrial Licensing, actual production upto 25 per cent in excess of their licensed capacity will not constitute contravention of the licensing conditions provided:—

(i) No additional plant and machinery is installed except minor balancing equipment procured indigenously;

(ii) No additional expenditure of foreign exchange is involved; and

(iii) The extra production does not occasion any additional demand for scarce raw materials.

**Updating of the Indian Automotive Industry**

4010. SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the French Automobile Manufacturers Renault and Berliet to submit the firm proposal regarding the updating of the Indian automotive Industry;

(b) if so, whether this had become necessary because the French companies had failed to submit their firm proposals;

(c) whether any French delegation had visited India in this regard during the month of February, 1979: and

(d) if so, whether any fixed date has been set for them in submitting the proposal?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI):**

(a) to (d). Following the Indo-French Committee meeting which was held in December, 1978 in the Ministry of Commerce when the French Minister of Foreign Trade visited India, a French Economic Delegation visited India in February 1979 with a view to identifying areas of economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries. One area identified related to the up-gradation and development of the automotive industry including augmentation of the manufacture of commercial vehicles. The representatives of the delegation, which included representatives of Berliet/Renault/Peugeot stated that they would be sending proposals to the Government of India based on their studies. These proposals are expected to be received in April, 1979 and would be considered by the Government when received.

इंजीनियरिंग व्यापार मेले में विदेशी कर्मी हारा मारा लिया जाना

4011. श्री बवाराम शास्य : क्या उद्दोग भौमी यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि

(क) विल्सी में करवरी, 1979 में आयोजित किये गये इंजीनियरिंग व्यापार मेले में भारत में नियमित कितने सूची की वस्तुओं के सौदे विदेशी कर्मनियों द्वारा कर्मी के साथ किये गये और उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की धारा हानि की संभावना है, और

(क) इस मेले में कितनी मरकारी द्वारा गैर-सरकारी कर्मी ने भाग लिया तथा किन-किन कर्मी द्वारा कर्मनियों की मरकारी द्वारा फालतु तुर्जुओं की विदेशी हारा भारी मार्ग की गई ?

उद्दोग बंडलालय में राज्य बंडली (स्थानी शास्त्र भाईतंत्र) (क) विल्सी में करवरी, 1979 में आयोजित इंजीनियरिंग व्यापार मेले में विदेशी शाहकों द्वारा कुल 43 04 लाख रुपये के क्रयादेश तुक किये गये । इसके प्रतिरक्त उनसे लगभग 78 करोड़ रुपये की पूँजीताल भी शास्त्र तुर्जु है । इससे अवित हीन शास्त्री विदेशी मुद्रा की नहीं राजि का पता सभी चलेगा जब प्रातः व्यापारिक पूँजीताल पर शास्त्र क्रयादेश तुक किए जाएंगे ।

(ब) कुल 254 कर्मनियों/कर्मी ने भारतीय इंजीनियरिंग व्यापार मेले में भाग लिया तथा सौचाप म जन कर्मी तथा कर्मनियों जिनकी मरकारी द्वारा स्पेशर पार्टी की प्राधिक मारा है वे नाम बताना सभ्य नहीं है क्योंकि कर्मवार तुक किये गये क्रयादेशों तथा अर्जित व्यापारिक पूँजीताल का व्योरा उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

**Posting of Personnel of All India Services in Home Towns**

4012 SHRI MANOHAR LAL Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) what is the present policy and criteria of posting personnel of All India Services in their home towns and home States,

(b) whether posting of personnel of All India Services in their home towns and home States is one of the cause and source of corruption and malpractice, and due to this the Administrative Reforms Commission made recommendation against the present policy of the Government; and

(c) what effective steps the Government propose to take in the matter to make the administration clean?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL):** (a) The allocation of directly recruited members of the IAS/IPS to various State Cadres is made in accordance with certain well-defined principles, details of which are available in the Annual Administrative Reports 1976-77 for the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, copies of which were laid on the Table of the House After Cadre allocation, their posting within the State is the concern of the respective State Governments As far as possible, the members of All India Services are not posted in their home towns

(b) No, Sir. The Administrative Reforms Commission did not make any recommendation regarding posting of officers of All India Services in home towns and home States.

(c) Does not arise.

**Political Pension to Freedom Fighters of Agra**

**4013. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters out of those who were involved in Agra conspiracy case, 1932 and are getting political pension; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the approver in this case is also getting political pension and if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):** (a) In their application form grant of pension, the freedom fighters do not generally indicate details about the conspiracy case in which they were involved. Pension is sanctioned, in eligible cases on the basis of documentary evidence in support of having undergone jail suffering for no less than six months. The information is however, being collected and will be put on the table of the House.

(b) Enquiry has been made from the Uttar Pradesh Govt. about the name of the approver and necessary action will be taken on receipt of State Government's report.

**Second World Dawoodi Bohra Conference**

**4014. SHRI VISHVESHWAR RAO:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Second World Dawoodi Bohra Conference was held

in Udaipur during the month of February, 1979;

(b) the names of the foreign countries which participated in the conference;

(c) the nature of the discussions held and decisions arrived at; and

(d) whether Government have received any report relating to the problems of this community which were discussed during the Conference and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):** (a) The Reformists Group of the Dawoodi Bohra organised a Conference at Udaipur in February, 1977

(b, to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Use of Teargas Shells and Firing by C.R.P. and Delhi Police in Delhi**

**4015. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of teargas shells used and number of times the CRP and Delhi Police fired on the mobs in the capital during 1978 and upto February, 1979; and

(b) the number of persons killed and injured and the occasions on which the teargas shells and rounds were fired?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND**

## IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The relevant details are as under:—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Year	Number of tear gas shells/ tear smoke grenade used	Number of rounds fired	Number of occasion
1978 . . . . .	1000	85	26
1979 (upto 28-2-79) . . . . .	305	8	9

(b) The details are as below:—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Year	Persons killed	Persons injured	Number of occasions
1978 . . . . .	2	291	26
1979 (Upto 28-2-79) . . . . .	Nil	61	0

## Sick Textile Mills under N.T.C.

4016. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of sick textile Mills under the Western subsidiary of National Textile Corporation in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan; and

(b) the amount sanctioned for modernisation of these Mills under the control of the respective National Textile Corporation, till the end of December, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAHBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b):

The State-wise position is given below:—

Name of the Subsidiary & State	No. of mills in the concerned State	Total amount sanctioned for modernisation upto the end of Dec. 1978 (Rs. in crores)
1. NTC (MN) Ltd. & NTC (SM) Ltd., Bombay. Maharashtra. . . . .	22	35.12
2. NTC (Gujarat) Ltd., Ahmedabad. Gujarat. . . . .	11	8.21
3. NTC (MP) Ltd., Indore, Madhya Pradesh. . . . .	7	8.97
4. NTC (DPR) Ltd., Delhi, Rajasthan. . . . .	3*	3.60

\*This excludes mills located in Delhi &amp; Punjab and falling within the jurisdiction of the Subsidiary.

## मुजरात सरकार को आवंटन

4017. श्री लंब तिह चार्फ पटेल : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मुजरात सरकार द्वारा योजना प्रायोग के विचारार्थ कुल कितनी राशि का छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना का प्राप्त पेश किया गया और कब पेश किया गया ;

(ख) उनकी मुक्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ग) राज्य की जनसक्षमा को व्याप्ति में रखते हुए योजना में किनने प्रतिवार्ष केन्द्रीय प्राविष्टन का उपबन्ध किया गया है भवस्था करने का विचार है और तस्वीरन्धी व्यौता क्या है ;

(घ) मुजरात की छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में कुल कितना उपबन्ध किया जाएगा और उसके लिए कितनी राशि के केन्द्रीय छह और अनुदान दिये जाएंगे, और

(ङ) मुजरात के मन्त्रन्द में छठी योजना के प्राप्त के कब मजूर किया गया था और यदि इसे मंजूर नहीं किया गया है तो इसे कब तथा कैसे मंजूर किया जाएगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री ( श्री नोरराजी वेलाही ) : (क) मुजरात सरकार ने अपनी 1978-83 की पंच वर्षीय योजना के लिए 3307,61 करोड़ ६० के परिमाण का प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिया है। 1978 में प्रस्तुत किये गए हैं।

(ख) राज्य योजना प्रस्तावों का उद्देश्य है बेरोजगारी और अप्यन्तरोजगार को दूर करने के राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्यों की दिशा में त्वरित प्रगति करना, जनसक्षमा के सबसे अधिक गरीब लोगों के जीवन-स्तर को उत्तम करना और कम आय वाले समूहों के लोगों की कुछ सूल आवश्यकताओं के लिए व्यवस्था करना, जैसे पोंगों का पानी, श्रोड साकरता, प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य की देखभाल, ग्रामीण सड़कें, ग्रामीण आवास शहरी गांव वस्तियों का मुदारा ; इसका उद्देश्य पर्यावरण में पहले की प्रयोग अधिक उच्च त्रुटि वर ज्ञाप करने की आवश्यकता को भी व्याप्ति में रखना तथा आय और सम्पत्ति की बद्दलान असमानताओं में पर्यान करने के लिए प्रयत्न करना भी है।

(ग) से (ङ) . मुजरात की 1978-83 की पंच वर्षीय योजना को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

## Discontentment among Mizoram Civil Service Officers

4018. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the deep resentment and wide-

spread discontent among the Mizoram Civil Service officers with regard to fixation of the inter-se seniority recently introduced under the current President's Rule in Mizoram;

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken for its immediate withdrawal;

(c) whether the present MCS set up being haphazardly introduced with a view to assist the Security Forces in maintaining peace, is far from adequately meeting the legitimate needs of the MCS officers; and

(d) whether Government propose to look into all these and take steps to modify the present MCS system at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) and (b). The officers who belonged to the Assam Civil Service, Class-II, and who have been appointed to the Mizoram Civil Service, have represented against seniority assigned to them in the Service. Under the provisions of the Mizoram Civil Service Rules, 1977, seniority of officers appointed to the Mizoram Civil Service at its initial constitution, has to be fixed by the Administrator of the Union territory of Mizoram. There is no proposal to alter the seniority of the officers of the Mizoram Civil Service as fixed by the Administrator of Mizoram. Individual cases if any, will be considered on merit in consultation with the Administration.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

## New Employments in various Industries

4019. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of NDUSTRY be pleased to state the total number of employments (new appointments) in the cottage, village, small scale, medium and in

large scale industries since 1975-76 to 1978-79 year-wise and industry-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):** A statement showing employment in

the organised sector (various industry divisions) for the last three years ending March, 1978 is attached. The data subsequent to March, 1978 are not yet available. Employment in respect of registered small scale indus-

trial units under the purview of Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) is estimated at 24.0 lakh persons for 1975; 26.8 lakh persons for 1976 and 29.0 lakh persons for 1977. Estimates for the year 1978 are not available yet.

#### Statement

*Employment in major Industries/services in the Organised Sector\* during March 1976-78*

Div.	March, 1976 Brief Description	Industry Public Sector	Private Sector	March, 1977			March 1978 (P)			Percentage variation 1977-76			(In Lakh)			
				Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Total	Public Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0. Agriculture, Hunting etc.	4.01	8.27	12.48	4.76	8.38	13.14	6.28	8.52	14.80	+18.4	+1.3	+6.9	+32.0	+1.7	+12.77	
1. Mining and Quarrying	7.19	1.32	8.51	7.57	1.30	8.87	7.58	1.27	8.84	+5.3	-1.4	+3.7	+2.7	-2.1	-0.3	
2.3. Manufacturing	11.13	41.58	52.71	12.26	41.65	53.91	13.23	43.22	56.45	+10.1	+0.2	+2.3	+7.9	+3.8	+4.7	
4. Electricity, Gas and Water	5.36	0.35	5.71	5.63	0.35	5.98	5.99	0.35	6.34	+4.5	-0.9	+4.2	+6.3	+0.5	+6.0	
5. Construction	9.92	0.94	10.86	10.09	0.83	10.92	9.93	0.83	10.76	+1.5	-11.8	+0.3	-1.6	-0.3	-1.5	

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14.	15	16	17
6. Wholesale and Retail Trade etc.	0.56	2.87	3.43	0.76	2.75	3.50	0.82	2.75	3.57	34.5	-4.3	+2.1	-8.5	-0.01	+1.8	
7. Transport, Storage and Communication	24.18	0.74	24.91	24.67	0.71	25.38	25.12	0.61	25.73	+1.9	-3.1	+1.8	+1.8	-14.6	+1.4	
8. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate, etc.	4.90	1.83	6.73	5.34	1.86	7.20	5.76	1.88	7.64	+9.0	+1.7	+7.0	+7.9	+1.0	6.1	
9. Community, Social and Personal Service	66.39	10.55	76.94	67.69	10.86	78.55	69.31	11.11	80.41	+1.7	-2.8	+1.8	+2.3	+2.2	+2.3	
TOTAL	133.63	68.44	202.07	138.76	68.67	207.44	144.02	70.51	214.53	+3.6	+0.3	+2.5	+3.7	+2.7	+3.4	

**Note 1.** Figures in rows and columns may not necessarily add up to the total due to rounding off.

**Note 2.** In the Organised Sector of the economy, while all establishment in the Public Sector and those non-agricultural establishments in the Private Sector employing 25 and above persons are covered under the provisions of Employment Exchangers (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959; the non-agricultural establishments employing 10-24 persons in the Private Sector are covered on a voluntary basis.

**Note 3.** The data in respect of Manipur have been excluded from March, 1975 onwards due to non-receipt of the data and again it has been included from March, 1977 onwards and as such the Percentages for 1977/76 have been worked out after excluding the figures of Manipur from the Figures of March, 1977.

**Note 4.** The data in respect of Nagaland have been included from March, 1978 onwards and accordingly the Percentages for 1978/77 have been worked out after excluding the figure of Nagaland from March, 1978.

**Note 5.** P- Provisional.

**Note 6.** These figures do not cover Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Doda and Nagar Haveli and Sikkim as the E&I Programme has not so far been extended to these areas.

वस्त्र व्यवसंस में राष्ट्रीय वस्त्राव विवर की विस्तृत हारा देखा गया जायेगा

4020. श्री द्रुक्षयं व्यवसाय ३ क्या -उत्तरायण श्री 29 नवम्बर, 1978 के भ्राताराकित प्रसन संखा 1529 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताये जाएँ तुम्हा -करेंगे कि ।

(क) जनवरी, 1976 से नवम्बर, 1978 तक की भ्रातायिके दौरान गांदीय करवा निगम, मध्य प्रदेश के प्रत्येक मिल द्वारा भ्रातारायाज्ञ, कटपीस कपड़े की छपी रगाई तथा मे कपड़ों के टुकड़ों की कितनी गाठे बेची गई, और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर विस्तृत ने एक कुट या इससे कम सूती कपड़े भी बिल्डी (टुकड़े) भी बेची है और यदि हां, तो क्या यह बिल्डी गाठों मे या तौल में बेची गई हैं तथा प्रत्येक मिल मे उत्तराकृत भाग (क) मे पूछी गई अवार्द्ध मे कुल कितनी मात्रा मे बेची है ?

उत्तोग मत्री (श्री जार्ज कलार्फीस) : (क) जनवरी, 1976 से मार्च, 1978 तक की भ्रातायिके दौरान सहायक निगम की 7 विलो द्वारा भ्रातारायाज्ञ बेची गई उल्लिखी गाठों कटपीसों तथा मे कपड़ों के टुकड़े (जिन्हें फैट्स, रस्स तथा बिल्डीस के नाम से जाना जाता है) की गाठों की सम्पत्ति के बारे मे जानकारी प्राप्त कित रूप मे दी गई है कि से 19-4-78 तक 10-5-78 को पूछे गए कमश भ्राताराकित प्रसन स० 7460 नया 9827 के बारे मे एिए गए सहायक भ्रातारायाज्ञ बालूमिनस के कार्पोरेशन के सम्बन्ध में सत्त्व पुस्तकालय मे रख दिया जायेगा । प्रत्येक विल के सम्बन्ध मे भ्रातारी, 1976 से नवम्बर, 1978 की सम्पूर्ण अवार्द्ध की लम्बी बोडी बहुत भारी (बालूमिनस) जानकारी है जिसमें तथा इस प्रकार से इकट्ठी की जाने वाली जानकारी से प्राप्त परिणाम इसमें निहित परिणाम के प्रान्तक पनही नहीं होगा ।

(ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी करने मे अपने काले परिणाम के प्रान्तक पे परिणाम प्राप्त नहीं होगे जो इस प्रक्रिया से होने वाहिये हे ।

#### Uniforms for Class IV Employees

4021 SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH:  
SHRI ISMAIL HOSSAIN  
KHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under their consideration to

provide good quality handloom uniform to Class IV employees in the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL): (a) No such proposal is under consideration

(b) Does not arise

#### Tribal Development Programme for Tripura and other North-Eastern Region States

4022 SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Tribal Development Programme proposed by Tripura and other North Eastern Region States, State-wise for the year 1979-80,

(b) the details of the action taken on the basis of these proposals;

(c) the details of the amount sanctioned and the work done for the tribal development in North Eastern Region States during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise with the details of the tribal development schemes;

(d) the scheme functioning in these States with the number of persons benefited by these schemes, scheme-wise; and

(e) the details of the proposal for the Sixth plan period in these States, State-wise, in comparison to other States?

† इस प्रसन का यून नोटिस हिन्दी मे ग्राम पुस्तक ।

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

(a) and (b). The details of the Tribal Development Programme in Tripura and other North Eastern region States have not yet been finalised.

(c) and (d). In the north-eastern region, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland are predominantly tribal, and the entire State Plans are intended to benefit the entire Scheduled Tribe populations in these States/UTs. In the remaining States, viz. Assam, Manipur and Tripura, areas of 50 per cent tribal concentration and over have been

carved out, and separate tribal sub-plans drawn up for them.

The plan programmes undertaken cover all aspects of development, such as agriculture, irrigation, animal husbandry, fisheries, industries, education, health, social services, roads etc. Allocations in respect of the State Plans of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland, and in respect of the tribal sub-plans of Assam, Manipur and Tripura are given in Statements I and II. The tribal populations covered are given in Statement III.

(e) Proposals for the Medium-Term Plan 1978-83 have also not yet been decided.

**Statement I**

*Plan Expenditure in North Eastern Region predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Tribes*

		1976-77 (Actual)	1977-78 (Allocation)	1978-79 (Allocation)
(Rs. in crores )				
Arunachal Pradesh	.	11.64	16.31	23.41
Meghalaya	.	19.04	24.26	29.45
Mizoram	.	8.45	11.07	16.65
Nagaland	.	18.73	17.93	24.53

**Statement II***Tribal Sub-Plan Expenditure in the States of Assam, Manipur and Tripura*

(Rs. in crores)

	1976-77			1977-78			1978-79		
	Flow from State Plan	Special Central Assistance	Total	Flow from State Plan	Special Central Assistance	Total	Flow from State Plan	Special Central Assistance	Total
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79						
Assam	5.70	2.03	7.73	7.34	2.57	9.91	10.00	3.25	13.25
Manipur	7.00	0.90	7.90	8.60	1.28	9.97	14.34	1.77	16.11
Tripura	2.25	0.68	2.93	4.60	0.96	5.56	7.23	1.05	8.30

## Statement III

Scheduled Tribe populations covered by the Plan programmes.

	Scheduled Tribe Population
Arunachal Pradesh	969408
Meghalaya	814230
Mizoram	313299
Nagaland	457602
Assam*	1004219
Manipur*	313102
Tripura*	343654

\*In tribal sub-plan areas.

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Public Holiday on Prophet's birthday

4023. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether in view of strong and justified Muslim sentiments, Government propose to restore the public holiday on the Prophet's birthday?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): The Prophet's birthday is already included in the list of restricted holiday for Central Government employees. Views of the Minorities Commission have been invited on the question as to which of the holidays pertaining to the Muslim community may be included as closed holidays and which of them may be kept in the list of Restricted Holidays.

कठी काटन विल का बन्द होना

4024. श्री भोटी जाई आर० बोटरी :  
क्या उद्देश यत्की यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कठी काटन मिल कई बर्षों से बन्द है और क्या इस मामले की जांच करने के लिए एक समिति गठित की गई है,

(ख) क्या सरकार को समिति का प्रतिवेदन मिल गया है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके कब मिलने की सम्भावना है और यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुद्रण बाते क्या है;

(ग) क्या मिल की मशीनरी भज्जी है लेकिन उनका प्रबन्ध भज्जा न होने के कारण उसे बन्द किया गया है तथा क्या इस मिल को पुन खोला जाएगा और मशीनरी का उपयोग किया जायेगा, और

(घ) क्या राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा नियम अधिकार राज्य कपड़ा नियम अधिकार किसी प्राइवेट कम्पनी द्वारा बन्द मिल को पुन खुलवाकर हजारों मजदूरों को रोगार मिल जाएगा ?

उद्योग भवितव्य में राष्ट्र संघी (श्री जगद्गमी भ्रस्ताकाराम) : (क) से (घ) , यह सदर्मी स्पष्ट रूप से कठी स्थिर नवयोत मिलन नामक मिल का है, जो 25 जनवरी, 1977 से बन्द पड़ा हुई है। पता चला है कि यह मिल वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण बन्द पड़ी है। मशीनरी की हालत असरोंपर्यन्त है, इसलिए मिल के बन्द रोने का एक कारण प्रबन्ध बर्ग द्वारा कार्यालयी की कमी भी है। 15 मई, 1978 को वस्तु उद्योग को राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्धी संसद में दिए गए ह तथा उस विसा में प्रथम उथाय के रूप में उद्देश्य विकास एवं वित्तीय प्रधानियम के अन्तर्गत जांच समिति गठित की गई है। इसमें की रिपोर्ट जल्दी ही प्राप्त होने की आशा है।

Inclusion of Sunri Community in Scheduled Castes

4025. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sunri Community is considered Scheduled Caste in West Bengal while not so in Bihar if so, the reasons thereof and ;

(b) whether a memorandum of the Sunri Community Association to include them in Scheduled Caste has been received; and if so, action taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)**  
(a) By the Constitution (Scheduled  
Castes) Order, 1950 as amended by  
the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled  
Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act,  
1976 (No 108 of 1976) enforced from  
the 27th July '77 the 'Suri. (ex-  
cluding Saha)" community has been  
specified as a Scheduled Caste for  
West Bengal but not for Bihar. In  
accordance with the provisions of  
article 341(1) of the Constitution,  
Scheduled Castes have been specified  
in relation to a State/Union territory,  
by taking into account the character-  
istics of those communities in that  
particular State Union territory.

(b) A memorandum of the Sunri Community Association Chittaranjan, District Burdwan (West Bengal) has been received in which it has been requested that the Sunri Community of Bihar may also be specified as a Scheduled Caste. Since a Joint Committee of two Houses of Parliament has been constituted on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1978, to examine the lists contained in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1960 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes)

Order, 1950 and to suggest amendments thereto in their report, a copy of the memorandum has been furnished to that Committee for its consideration.

### अध्य प्रदेश के स्वतंत्रता सेवानियों को योगदान

4026 श्री राधाराजी । क्या यह भक्ती यह-  
बताने की वृप्ति करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के विदिशा और रायसेन जिला के जिन व्यक्तियों का स्वतन्त्रता मेनानी पेशन दी जा रही है उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

(ब) प्रत्येक को प्रतिमास वितनी पश्चात दो जा रही है, और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में कुछ भावेदन-पत्र रहे कि ये गये हैं भ्रष्टवा भ्रमी विचाराधीन हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी घोरा क्या है?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रधानकार्यालय प्रधान) । (क) तथा (ख) सूचना का एक विवरण सलग है ।

(ग) विदिशा जिसे से भीत और रायसेन जिसे से सालह आवेदन अस्तीकृत किये जा चुके हैं। विदिशा जिसे से सोलह तथा रायसेन जिसे ही पांच आवेदनों को दस्तावेजी समझो और/अथवा राज्य सरकार से प्रिलिंग उपायार्थों की कठीनी के कारण अन्तिम इन नहीं दिया जा सका।

### सिंग लिंगिंगा से संबंधित वार्तालों की सूची

क्रम संख्या	प्राची का नाम	पेशन की राशि
१	श्री अयोध्या प्रसाद सुपुत्र श्री देवी लक्ष्मी रामी	200
२	श्री अलकनन्द सिंह सुपुत्र श्री मातृ लक्ष्मी	200
३	श्री वचन लाल लक्ष्मी सुपुत्र श्री वाहू लक्ष्मी	200
४	श्री वाहू नगेश हुडे सुपुत्र श्री नगेश राम लाल	200
५	श्री वृज विहारी लाल रामी सुपुत्र श्री वृजा लाल	200
	श्री लक्ष्मी लाल सुपुत्र श्री लक्ष्मी लाल	100

क्रम सं०	प्रार्थी का नाम	पेंसन की राशि
7	श्री दी० के० राव चरवटे	प्रत्येक प्राप्ति राशि 200
8	श्री कुमारी लाल प्रब्रह्मल सुपुत्र श्री राम चन्द्र	200
9	श्री कमल सिंह सुपुत्र श्री मूल चन्द्र ठाकुर	130
10	कुमी लाल प्रब्रह्मल सुपुत्र श्री मनोहर लाल प्रब्रह्मल	200
11	श्रीमती हृष्णा कुमारी पल्ली श्री हृष्णानन्द	100
12	श्रीमती सज्जी बाई मुप्ता पल्ली श्री बाबू लाल मुप्ता	100
13	श्री नामी लाल शर्मा सुपुत्र श्री नेत्रराज] शर्मा	200
14	श्री रघुबीर चरण शर्मा सुपुत्र श्री कर्णहया लाल शर्मा	200
15	श्रीमती रतन देवी कोठारी पल्ली श्री धन राज	100
16	श्री सच्चा राम निगुनकर सुपुत्र श्री धनस्याम निगुनकर	200
17	श्री सुकू लाल सुपुत्र श्री कुमार सिंह	200
18	श्री बैकटेज कारापण चरवाई सुपुत्र श्री नारायण राव चरवाई	200

## वित्त रायसेन के स्वीकृति नाम्यों की सूची

क्रम सं०	प्रार्थी का नाम	पेंसन की राशि
1	श्रीमती आयशा बालून पल्ली श्री गीलाना नुरदीन	प्रत्येक प्राप्ति-राशि 100
2	श्रीमती देविनिता बाई पल्ली श्री कर्णस्याम सिंह	100
3	मोहम्मद डमराल प्रसादी सुपुत्र मो० करीम प्रसादी	200
4	श्री परव चन्द्र बैन सुपुत्र श्री सज्जी चन्द्र बैन	200
5	श्री कालू राम सुपुत्र श्री नारायण दास	200

**Revision of Cases of Seniority of Officers of Delhi Himachal Civil Service and Delhi Himachal Police Service in Delhi**

4027. SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of revision of seniority of some officers of Delhi Himachal Civil Service and Delhi Himachal Police Service, working under Delhi Administration have been decided by Government if so, whether due to long delay such officers have been superseded by Junior Officers;

(b) whether the cases of such officers after revision being declared in seniority are under consideration for promotion;

(c) the names of such officers may please be mentioned; and

(d) if so, whether the Government intend to review its decision and consider hard cases on merits so as to find out a solution to solve their problem so that the officers concerned can get promotion to I.A.S./I.P.S. before they leave the Government service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (d). The seniority of Shri S. R. Gandotra of the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Civil Service and S/Shri R. R. Prasad and B. P. Jetley of the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Police Service was revised. Prior to this revision, some officers who were then senior, were promoted to the I.A.S./I.P.S. Subsequently, S/Shri S. R. Gandotra and R. R. Prasad were promoted to the IAS and IPS respectively. As the seniority of Shri B. P. Jetley in the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Police Service has been revised only this year, he will be considered for promotion to the IPS with reference to his revised seniority when the Selection Committee meets next.

**Aditi Exhibition**

4028. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an exhibition called aditi was held recently at Pragati Maidan Rural India complex and the cost thereof;

(b) whether the whole contract was given to a private party which further sub-contracted the assignment to another party—details of the Parties involved in contract and sub-contract deals and the amount involved; and

(c) whether Government have considered evaluation of such a exhibition and the purpose it has served to avoid wasteful expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. Aditi Pavilion was set up in the Rural India complex, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, in connection with participation by the All India Handicrafts Board in the National Small Industries Fair, 1978. The total expenditure incurred in this regard was Rs. 3,23,261.

(b) No, Sir. The project was implemented through the Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation (a Government of India undertaking), who are experienced in organising prestigious exhibitions. The HHEC completed the assignment with the expert assistance of "NAIKA" crafts workshop of Shri Malliah Memorial Crafts Trust, New Delhi, which is a No-profit-No-loss organisation. The Board, however, made payments (on successful completion of the work), as agreed to, only to HHEC and had nothing to do with the assistance taken by the HHEC for their completing of the assignment.

(c) The Aditi Pavilion was extremely successful in creating immense interest in the crafts depicted at the Pavilion under the theme "Crafts in the life of Child", in the context of International Year of the Child. The Pavilion was also adjudged as best among the Government Pavilions, and was accordingly awarded Gold Medal by the Minister of Commerce. Based on this success the Ministry of Education have now got the Pavilion re-opened from 8th to 23rd March, 1979, at their cost, for visit by school children from different States. The Pavilion has thus adequately fulfilled the desired objective for creating interests in the rural/crafts which are expected to generate more employment opportunities for craftsmen engaged in the making of these traditional crafts, and as such the expenditure spent for the project was more than justified and, in no way "wasteful".

**Research & Development Work Undertaken to Develop Industrial Processes**

4029. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether we have undertaken any Research and Development work in any Indian Laboratory to develop new industrial processes using genetic engineering, synthesis of genes through bacteria and manufacture of organic chemicals through specific catalytic actions of chosen enzymes for the purpose of manufacturing products like vitamins, hormones and proteins for which the market potential in India is of the order of Rs. 400 crores; and

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

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

(b) A new immobilised system of the enzyme, *Penicillin Acylase* has been developed which finds application in the production of *6-Aminopencillanic*

Acid (6-APA)—a key intermediate for manufacture of semisynthetic penicillins such as Ampicillin; this has been established in pilot plant experiments and is being scaled up for production plant trials. Work is being carried out for producing Fungal Cellulases a group of enzymes capable of breaking down *Cellulose* into *Glucose*. The conversion of Cellulose, particularly in agricultural wastes, to Glucose, provides a hitherto untapped renewable source for food and fuel, if the Glucose is utilised either for the production of *Single Cell Protein* (SCP), or is converted into Industrial Alcohols.

Work is also going on for the production of SCP from Petroleum Hydrocarbons.

Food enzymes like Glucose Isomerase are being produced from low grade starchy materials. Strain Selection for the production of *Amyloglucosidas*, *Pectinase* and *Amlase* have been completed and know-how given to the industry.

Work is in progress for the microbial conversion of Phytosterols obtained from sugarcane into useful intermediates.

Industrial fermentation technology is being employed in the production of various Antibiotics (e.g.) *Pencillin*, *Streptomycin*, *Tetracycline*, *Erythromycin*, *Neomycin* etc. *Steroids* and *Vitamin B-12* in this area considerable work has been done on improvement of the microbial strains.

**Introduction of Regional Languages in All India Service Examination**

4030. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent decision taken by the Union Public Service Commission to introduce regional languages as the media of examina-

tion for All India Services Examination has been resented by 53 Members of Parliament; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

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

(b) The Government are of the view that no difficulty will be faced by the candidates due to introduction of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution as media of Civil Services Examination from this year because the candidates have the option to answer the papers in English. This was also the recommendation of the Committee on Recruitment Policy and Selection Methods, popularly known as the Kothari Committee.

**Meeting of Financial Experts at Vienna under U.N.I.D.O.**

4031. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that financial experts from all regions of the world including India met recently in Vienna under the auspices of UNIDO; and

(b) if so, the outcome of that meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) held at Lima, Peru, in March, 1975, recommended that UNIDO should include

among its activities a system of continuing consultations between developed and developing countries as well as between developing countries themselves. The objective of these consultations would be to assist developing countries in attaining their industrial goals and thereby help in achieving the Lima target of 25 per cent of world industrial output by developing countries by the year 2000.

In pursuance of the above, UNIDO convened during 1977 and 1978 consultation meetings in the sectors of fertilisers, iron and steel, leather and leather products and vegetable oils and fats. Preparations in five other sectors, viz. agricultural machinery, petrochemicals, agro-based industries, capital goods and pharmaceuticals are continuing. One conclusion of these consultations was that certain issues were common to all sectors, e.g. financing and the training of industrial manpower. The Industrial Development Board (the policy making body of UNIDO) recognised this and recommended that a consultation meeting on financing of industrial development in developing countries should be convened. Accordingly, UNIDO convened an Expert Group Meeting on Industrial Financing in Vienna from 6-8 December, 1978. It was agreed in the Expert Group Meeting that the following subjects warranted further investigation at a subsequent consultation meeting on industrial financing:—

- (a) Double intermediation financing system;
- (b) Access to capital markets;
- (c) Co-financing, i.e. joint public/private financing;
- (d) Mutual guarantee system;
- (e) Financing of small and medium-scale enterprises;
- (f) Co-operation between industrialised centrally planned economies and developing countries; and
- (g) Buy-back agreements.

**Purchase of Cotton by C.C.I.**

4032. **SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how much cotton was purchased by C.C.I. and NAFED in various States in the last year; and

(b) whether Government are aware that the cotton growers in India suffered much due to fall in cotton prices?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV).** (a) During 19-7-1978, C.C.I. and NAFED purchased 667,189 and 11,146 bales respectively in the various States

(b) The cotton prices in 1977-78 were lower than 1976-77 but 1976-77 was an abnormal year with a very low crop and very high prices. The prices in 1977-78 and also in the current year have been ranging easy but well above support price levels.

**Handloom Board Calendars**

4033 **DR BAPU KALDATE:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Handloom Board has placed an order for calendars for the year 1979 with a private firm;

(b) whether this order was placed during the last week of December, 1978;

(c) whether all the calendars ordered have been received;

(d) if not, what was the total order for calendars and the amount involved in the placement of order; and

(e) whether any tenders were invited?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):** (a) No Sir, it is not a fact.

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

नमक नियंत्रण पर प्रतिबन्धों को समाप्त किया जाना

4034. **श्री युवेन्द्र सिंह:** क्या उत्तर यह यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या नमक के नियंत्रण पर प्रतिबन्धों को समाप्त करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार कर रही है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो नियंत्रण के लिए कितना कोटा नियंत्रण किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है और इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित होने की समाप्ति है; और

(ग) क्या नमक के इस नियंत्रण से आन्तरिक सामाजिक विवरण पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की समाप्ति है?

उद्दीप संवादस्थ में राज्य बंडी (भारतीय आमा नाईट) : (क) नमक नियंत्रण पर लगे प्रतिवर्ष में कुछ सीमा तक ढील दी गई है।

(ख) 1978-79 तथा 1979-80 में नियंत्रण के लिये नियंत्रण किया गया कोटा क्रमशः 150,000 मी० टन तथा 2,50,000 मी० टन है। इन नियंत्रणों की विदेशी मुद्रा में सीमत 13 ओ प्रमाणीकी डालर प्रति मी० टन के भारतीय मूल्य से क्रमशः 19,50,000 प्रमाणीकी डालर और 32,50,000 प्रमाणीकी डालर होती है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

**Ban on Import of Staple Fibre, Viscose Fibre**

4035 **SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to impose a ban on import of Staple Fibre, Viscose Fibre etc. in the near future;

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

(c) when it is likely to be banned?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV)** (a) to (c). The future Import Policy of Staple Fibre, Viscose Fibre etc is under the consideration of the Government and is likely to be finalised soon. Presently, import of Polyester Fibre and Viscose Staple Fibre is allowed to Actual Users on OGL. This policy is to remain in force till 31st March, 1979 by which time the future import policy is expected to be finalised

**Demands of Cotton Textile Workers**

**4036. SHRI AMARROV PRADHAN** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have considered the demands of cotton textile workers in the country about their revision of wages and DA introduction and revision of grade and scale for all categories of workmen, night shift allowance, house rent allowance etc, and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV)** (a) and (b) No, Sir. No such issue is under formal consideration of Government. However, consequent to a notice of strike given by trade unions in West Bengal, the Government of West Bengal intervened and a settlement is reported to have been reached on 14th March, 1979 between the employers and the trade unions in the West Bengal textile industry, on a region-cum-industry basis

**Purchase of Raw Cotton**

**4037 SHRI CHITTA BASU** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the assigned role of the Indian Cotton Corporation of India for the purchase of raw cotton;

(b) the targets fixed by the co-operative marketing societies of different States, for the purchase of cotton; and

(c) whether Government propose to import cotton for the current year to meet the gap between supply and demand, for the current season, if any?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV)** (a) The Cotton Corporation of India had been entrusted with the responsibility of procuring cotton for mills in the Public Sector carrying out price support operations, whenever necessary, and acting as a canalising agency for import and export of cotton. However pursuant to the Textile Policy Statement the role of the Cotton Corporation of India has been enlarged and it is now required to purchase cotton for selling not only to mills in the Public Sector but also to mills in the Private Sector and also to build up a buffer stock of cotton with a view to maintain prices at reasonable levels

(b) The targets for purchase of cotton by various State Co-operative Marketing Societies, are fixed by the respective State Governments

(c) No Sir

**Import of Bronze Powder**

**4038 SHRI K RAMAMURTHY** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the bronze powder is till being imported in large quantities inspite of the fact that it has been put on Banned list,

(b) whether the three indigenous units in the country are facing closure as a result of reduction of import duty from 125 per cent to 75 per cent; and

(c) whether any action has been taken to put the import of bronze powder on 'absolute banned' list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Bronze Powder is included in the banned list (appendix III) of the import policy 1978-79. Imports of banned items are allowed against (a) automatic licences issued to Actual Users (industrial) upto 10 per cent of the licence subject to a maximum of Rs 50,000 per item, (b) supplementary licences recommended by sponsoring authorities, and (c) REP licences. Separate imports figures for Bronze Powder are not maintained.

(b) No, Sir. The 75 per cent *ad-valorem* import duty is considered to be adequate to protect the interests of indigenous industry.

(c) No decision has been taken to put the import of Bronze Powder on 'absolute banned list'.

#### नमक का मूल्य

4039 थी अमनाप्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या उच्चोग मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विसम्बर, 1978 और जनवरी, 1979 में कुछ राज्यों में नमक प्रति रुपये में दो किलो और कुछ गण्डा में 80, 90 रुपये का एक किलो के हिसाब से बेचा जा रहा था, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो नमक के मूल्यों में गोसी बढ़ि के क्या कारण हैं और प्रति रुपये बार किलो ग्राम की दर से देश के प्रत्येक भाग में नमक की उपलब्धि मुनिमित्त कराने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

उच्चोग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी अवश्यकी व्रताद यादव) (क) जी है।

(क) अधिक उत्पादन लागत (नामत मजदूरी) अध्योग में जाने वाले सामान व उपकरण, माल बड़ाने व उतारने तथा परिवहन की लागत में हुई बढ़ि के कारण वर्ष, 1977 की तुलना में वर्ष 1978 में नमक के मूल्यों में कुछ बढ़ि हुई है। अध्यर्थित परिवहन व्यवस्था की बजाए हुई अस्थायी कमी के कारण भी हाल में उपत के कुछ क्षेत्रों में नमक के मूल्यों में बढ़ि हुई है। नमक की उत्पादन लागत व अस्थायीहृत भांडा व्यवहार में व्यापार में रखते हुए इस समय देश भर में उपलब्धकान्डों को एक रुपए वा चार किलो नमक समरण कर पाना सम्भव नहीं है।

#### Production of Silk (Cocoon) Variety

4040 SHRI M V KRISHNAPPA. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) estimate of production of silk (cocoon) variety in the country during 1978, and

(b) figures of production for the previous two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) The variety-wise production of silk cocoons during the year 1978, 1977 and 1978, are as follows —

(unit lakh kg.)

Variety	1976	1977	1978
(i) Mulberry . . . . . . .	378.92	443.89	495.50
(ii) Tasar . . . . . . .	36.25	40.37	27.87
(iii) Eri . . . . . . .	1.69	1.48	1.62
(iv) Muga . . . . . . .	11.04	5.53	5.63

**Proposal to resettle former East Bengal refugees in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

4041 SHRI SARAT KAR Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to resettle some of the former East Bengal refugees in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and

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

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

(b) Does not arise

**Scarcity of Cement in Assam**

4042 SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether cement has been economically scarce in Assam from the time of Independence,

(b) whether this had happened mainly due to transport bottleneck; and

(c) what steps have been taken to increase the supply of cement to Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) to (c) Except for brief period, cement has always been in short supply in the country, as the demand had exceeded the availability. Scarcity of cement in Assam has, therefore, been a part of the country-wide shortage for the commodity. In addition, supplies to the States were further affected due to rail movement problems due to transhipment bottleneck at Bongaigaon and restricted traffic *via* Farakka

However, a number of steps have been taken from time to time to improve supplies to Assam, viz.

(1) The question of improvement of movements *via* Bongaigaon and

Farakka is constantly reviewed in consultation with the Railways

(2) The cement factories have been permitted to operate dumps at Jogighopa in Assam and Shalimar in West Bengal to which place cement is to move in block rakes. From these dumps, cement is to be moved to ultimate destinations in Assam by Road

(3) The dump at Jogighopa has recently been strengthened to step up the cement supplies to Assam and other States in North East Frontier Region

(4) The basis of freight reimbursement by road has also been liberalised

(5) Cement movement to Assam has also been permitted through the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation at considerably higher freight

(6) The State of Assam was recently allotted two ships of imported cement at Haldia over and above the normal allocation

(7) To ensure that allocation does not lapse because of movement, the validity period of authorisations for supply to destinations in Assam and other States in Far Eastern Region has also been raised to 4½ months against 3½ months in case of other States

**Stock of Cotton Lying with Factory**

4043 SHRI HITENDRA DESAI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) how much stock of cotton is lying unsold in the various Co-operative Cotton ginning factories and also private cotton ginning factories, and

(b) what are the reasons for the difficulties experienced by these factories in selling cotton?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):** (a) and (b). Government has not received any report about accumulation of cotton lying unsold with co-operative and private ginning factories.

**Utilisation of Capacity of Jessop and Co.**

4044. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jessop and Company has been running at a heavy loss after a little improvements during 1975-76 and 1976-77;

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

(c) whether the capacity of the said company has not been fully utilised because of lack of orders especially from other public sector companies; and

(d) if so, which are the main public sector companies which used to place orders with this company; details of the orders from these companies during the last three years and reasons for cut in orders?

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

(b) During the year 1977-78, M/s. Jessop & Co., suffered a net loss of Rs. 503 lakhs, after providing for depreciation (Rs. 91 lakhs) and interest (Rs. 481 lakhs), whereas during the preceding two years, i.e. 1976-77 and 1975-76 it had made profit of Rs. 65 lakhs and Rs. 12 lakhs respectively. The reasons for incurring loss in 1977-78 were as follows: low production resulting from loss of working hours due to unscheduled, frequent and prolonged power-cuts throughout the year, lack of adequate orders to match the overall production capacity, low productivity, provision of annual Bonus for the year as well as for the

previous year and heavy debt-service charges.

(c) One of the major reasons for low utilisation of capacity has been lack of orders, especially from the Railways who have cut back on their usual orders for conventional type of coaches. The withdrawal of price preference circulars in favour of the public sector undertakings has also resulted in reduction in the quantum of orders on the Company.

(d) The Railways, the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., the public sector steel plants, the port trusts, the Hindustan Paper Corporation, and the DGS&D as also, authorities of various projects have been placing orders on Jessop & Co., for various items of machinery during the last three years. The quantum of orders placed by these parties have varied from year to year according to their requirements. The Railways have cut back on their orders for conventional types of coaches as they are switching over to the integral type of coaches. Jessop & Co., is trying to reorient its production profile to match to the requirements of the Railways. The order book position has improved recently and, if the power supply position remains satisfactory, the performance is expected to improve substantially in the coming year viz., 1979-80.

**Scraping of Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

4046. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Minister of Punjab had demanded the scrapping of Centrally sponsored schemes in the State;

(b) if so, what is the Centre's reaction thereto; and

(c) what is the total allocation of funds proposed for Centrally sponsored schemes in the Sixth Five Year Plan?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN):** (a) During the meeting of the National Development Council, its Committee and the Working Group, Chief Ministers of a number of States suggested that the number and scope of centrally sponsored schemes be reduced.

(b) and (c) The National Development Council, at its meeting held on 24th and 25th February, 1979, decided on certain modifications in the centrally sponsored schemes, involving the transfer of a part of the estimated provision of Rs. 6,000 crores for Centrally sponsored schemes in the Draft Plan 1978—83 to the State Plans.

**Foreign Brand Names on Consumer Products**

**4047 SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the Government's policy not to allow foreign brand names on consumer products like tooth paste, biscuits, blades, soap, etc. for internal sales;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that some of the foreign companies in India are proposing to get their trade marks registered for certain consumer goods not manufactured by them;

(c) whether Government will permit these companies to sell consumer articles stamped with their registered foreign brand names but not manufactured by them;

(d) whether this will not result in unhealthy competition to the medium and small scale Indian units which are not allowed to use foreign brand names;

(e) whether this will not result in larger outflow of foreign exchange in shape of profits and dividends by these companies; and

(f) what measures Government propose to take to stop these activities of foreign companies?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):** (a) Use of foreign owned trade marks is regulated by the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973 and the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958. While issuing letters of intent for grant of industrial licences under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, a condition is invariably imposed that the use of foreign brand names will not be permitted for the purpose of internal sale. Similarly, approvals given for foreign collaboration also carry a condition that foreign brands names will not ordinarily be allowed for use on the products for internal sale.

(b) Government are not aware whether any foreign company in India intends to get its trade marks registered for goods not manufactured by it. This would be known only when such an application is actually filed by any company with the Registrar of Trade Marks as per the prescribed procedure for registration under Trade and Merchandise Marks Act

(c) and (d). While granting permission for the use of trade marks under the Act, the following requirements are kept in view:

(i) The use of the trade mark should not be against the interest of the general public.

(ii) The use of the mark should not adversely affect the development of indigenous industry, trade or commerce.

(iii) The user arrangement should not involve trafficking in the trade mark.

(e) and (f). The outflow of foreign exchange is regulated by the Foreign

Exchange Regulation Act. The existing provisions in the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, are considered adequate for the regulation of the use of foreign brand names by foreign companies.

उत्तर पर आधारित उद्घोषों को सहायता

4048. श्री राम कंबर बरदावा : क्या उद्घोष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या राजस्वान में ऊन का सबसे अधिक उत्पादन होता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऊन पर आधारित उद्घोषों की सहायता करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है जबकि ऊनी कपड़ा "फिनिशिंग" के लिये सोनीपत या अमृतसर भेज जाता है; और

(ग) क्या स्थानीय व्यय "फिनिशिंग" के लिये अपेक्षित सुविधाएं नहीं हैं?

उद्घोष मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रताद बाबू) (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) यह सच है कि राजस्वान में उत्पादित ऊनी कपड़े को प्रक्रियापित (प्रोसेसिंग) करने के लिए सोनीपत व अमृतसर भेजा जाता है। लेकिन अधिकाकाल देशी ऊन का उत्पादन गलीचा/ भोटे कम्बल उद्घोष द्वारा किया जाता है तथा इसके परिफूल (फिनिशिंग) करने की जरूरत नहीं होती है। चूंकि प्रक्रियापित मरीनें ऊनी बस्त (उत्पादन व नियन्त्रण) मार्गेन, 1962 के अधीन नहीं भागी और 3 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक विनियोग के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस लेने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है अतः कोई भी इच्छुक पार्टी प्रक्रिया एक (प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट) स्थापित करने के लिए काम उठा सकती है। वाणिज्यिक बैंकों आर्थीय औद्योगिक वित्त नियम वैसे केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक वित्त संस्थानों व राज्य वित्त नियम वैसे राज्य वित्त संस्थानों से आवश्यक वित्त सहायता ग्रहण की जा सकती है।

Regional Languages in All India Service Examination by U.P.S.C.

4049. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Public Service Commission has been requested to introduce regional languages as the media of All India Service examination; and

(b) if so, the reaction of U.P.S.C. thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Union Public Service Commission was requested to implement the decision of the Government to allow the candidates for the Civil Services Examination from 1979 the choice to write their papers, other than English and the Indian language papers, in any language included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of in English. The Commission has taken necessary action to implement this decision.

कपास का कम विक्री मूल्य

4050. श्री अनन्तराम आमतदाता : क्या उद्घोष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा होंगे कि-

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कपास का अधिक उत्पादन होने के कारण भंजाब, हरियाणा, महाराष्ट्र और दूजी राज्यों के कपास उत्पादकों की कम कीमत पर भेजना कपास व्यापारियों को बेचना पड़ा;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1978-77 और 1977-78 की तुलना में वर्ष 1978-79 में राज्यवाल कपास का किलता उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है;

(c) भारतीय रुपी नियम, केंद्रीय देवीसदों और राज्यों द्वारा अलग-अलग समर्थन मूल्य उपाय के रूप में कितनी कितनी रकम की दौरा भारत में कपास की बारीद की गई;

(d) बालू भौमम में विभिन्न मिलों की कपास बारीदने के लिए बालू करने हेतु सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं, और

(e) क्या यह सच है कि कपास का विभी भूम्य, सरकार द्वारा बोधित समर्थन मूल्य से कम है?

उल्लेख अंतालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी अग्रहार्य अलाल यादव) : (f) हालांकि रुपी के मूल्यों की तुलना करने से पता बताता है कि रुपी के पिछले

भौमम की तुलना में बालू भौमम में रुपी के देशी भूम्य कुपि भूम्य बायोग की तिकारियों के द्वारा एवं सरकार द्वारा बोधित व्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्यों से कही अधिक है।

(g) एक विवरण सलाह है।

(g) चूंकि रुपी के मूल्य सरकार द्वारा बोधित व्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्यों से कही अधिक या अत बालू भौमम के पिछले भौमम में कोई मूल्य समर्थन बारीद नहीं की गई थी।

(h) रुपी की विभिन्न मात्रा में बारीद करने द्वारा मिलों पर कोई बाध्यता नहीं लगाई गई है तो भी सरकार ने मिलों को ज्यादा मात्रा में रुपी की बारीद की नुविधां देने के लिए मिलों को स्टाक की दीमा में ४८ दी है।

(i) जी नहीं।

### विवरण

रुपी वर्ष (तितम्बर-प्रगस्त) 1976-77, 1977-78 व 1978-79 के दौरान रुपी का राज्यवार अनुमानित उत्पादन निम्नानुसार वा —

(आंकडे 170 विसोग्राम वासी जाति में )

राज्य	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
पंजाब	11 38	12 24	
हरियाणा	4 99	4 64	20.30
पंजाब	3.48	4.52	
गुजरात	16 30	19.42	20 50
महाराष्ट्र	8 33	12 63	15 00
मध्य प्रदेश	2 78	2 70	5.25
आंध्र प्रदेश	2 61	2.30	3 25
कर्नाटक	4 60	8 02	5.00
तमिल नाडू	3 47	4.05	3 25
झारू	0 45	0 51	0 45
गों	58.39	71 03	73.00

**Incentives to Industries to save energy by using Steam**

4051 SHRI S R REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to give incentives such as soft loans credits etc. to medium and large industries which can save energy through using substantial quantities of steam; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). There are a number of industries which require steam for the production processes. The steam generated by boilers can be generated at higher pressure, thereby enabling its use in power generation with a back pressure or extraction type turbine, and the low pressure steam utilised in the production processes. This approach can considerably increase the thermal efficiency, and also result in substantial saving of fuel and economy in the production process. Similarly the waste heat available in certain industries can be harnessed for the purpose of generating power. It is, therefore, in the interest of energy conservation and efficient utilisation of fuel resources that this "total energy concept" is encouraged in industries where process steam is required or waste heat is available. In order that inadequacy of power availability may not hamper industrial production, Government of India decided in September, 1976 that whenever a Letter of Intent or Industrial Licence is issued in respect of an Industrial Unit where large volume of process steam will be required or waste heat will be available a condition should be incorporated that entrepreneurs will instal captive power generation capacity in consonance with total energy concept.

**Complaints against B.H.E.L. designed Turbo-sets**

4052. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether power plants have complained against some of the BHEL designed turbo-sets as being defective; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to replace them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Certain complaints, quite a few of which were of the nature of teething troubles, were received during the initial stages and these have been attended to.

(b) While certain amount of work had to be done on these sets to improve their performance, it was not found necessary to replace the set in any case.

**Supply of explosives to Coal India Ltd.**

4053 DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Explosive Ltd. and the Indian Detonators Limited have not been supplying the required quantity of explosives to the Coal India Limited during the last 18 months;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the action taken to increase the production of required explosives;

(c) what is the estimated production of explosives in public sector particularly in Bhandara (Maharashtra) and Korba (in M.P.);

(d) whether the Coal India Limited has placed orders for importing 5,000 tons of explosives in India; and

(e) what steps Government have taken to fulfil the demand of explosives required to increase the production of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During September-October 1977 there was a labour strike in the Gomia factory of M/s. Indian Explosive Limited which resulted in shortage of explosives.

M/s. Indo-Burma Petroleum Company has commenced production at Korba (MP). The commissioning schedules of the Coal India Ltd., Project (Ordnance Factory, Bhandara) and M/s. Chowgule's Project in Karnataka have been advanced. Explosives are also being imported.

(c) The installed capacity of the Bhandara Project is 5000 tonnes per annum; trial production is expected by middle of 1979. Production commenced at the Korba Project of M/s. Indo-Burma Petroleum Company in March, 1978. Actual production during 1978 was 1646 tonnes. This company plans to instal four units in Madhya Pradesh, including the one at Korba, for a total capacity of 20,000 tonnes per annum.

(d) Coal India Ltd., have placed firm orders with the State Trading Corporation for import of 1500 tonnes of explosives in the first instance.

(e) Apart from increasing the availability of explosives from indigenous sources, Coal India Limited have been permitted to resort to imports.

#### Conditions of Jails in Bihar

4054. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the recent

disclosures made by Shri K. F. Rustomjee a member of National Police Commission regarding the horrible conditions prevailing at Patna and Muzzaffarpur jails in Bihar;

(b) whether the conditions in those two jails are fairly representative of the prisons elsewhere in the country;

(c) if so, what is the nature of the disclosures made by him; and

(d) what action Government have taken thereon?

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

(b) The conditions in various jails in the country are not similar and they vary from place to place.

(c) A copy of Shri Rustomjee's tour note is placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4137/79].

(d) A copy of Shri Rustomjee's note was sent to all States and Union Territories. A meeting of Inspectors General of Prisons was held on February 17, 1979 in New Delhi to discuss major problems of congestion in prisons. These are proposed to be discussed at Conference of Chief Secretaries which has been convened by the Home Minister on 9th April, 1979 to discuss Jail Reforms.

Reservation of posts for S.C. & S.T. in Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan

4055. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH:

SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHWA:

SHRI LALJI BHAI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently interviews were conducted for

the post of Incharges in Khadi Gramdyog Bhavan, New Delhi reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, why no results have been declared so far;

(c) whether it is also a fact that when experience Scheduled Cast employees working in Khadi Gramdyog Bhavan are available, the post of Incharges have been advertised calling applications from outside candidates, and

(d) if so, why locally available candidates are not being considered for the posts advertised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) According to the Rules of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the 1st vacant post is to be filled in by promotion, 2nd by selection from amongst the staff, 3rd again by promotion and 4th by direct recruitment. The employees of the Bhavan can also apply against posts which are advertised. There are 8 posts of Incharges in the Khadi Bhavan of which 2 posts are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. According to the Rules, one of these posts has to be filled in by promotion and the other is to be filled in by direct recruitment. A Scheduled Caste employee working in the Bhavan has been selected against one of the vacant posts for appointment. The other post likely to fall vacant, in near future, was advertised as per rules. None of the candidates who applied fulfilled the qualifications prescribed, and the post has been re-advertised.

#### Reasons for Losses in Public Sector Units

4056. SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the losses and low profitability of many public sec-

tor units under the Ministry of Industry during 1978-79 despite the professions of Government to secure improved performance; and

(b) the concrete steps proposed to ensure that the units contribute to our planned economy according to optimised utilisation of capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b) A clear picture regarding the profit and loss position of various public sector units under the Ministry of Industry during 1978-79 can be had only after their accounts are audited after the close of the financial year 1978-79. The performance of these units continued to be affected by power shortage, lack of sufficient order, higher cost of raw-materials, existence of old and obsolete machinery, lower utilisation of plant capacity etc. The steps being taken to optimise the utilisation of capacities in these units include better production planning, modernisation of plant and machinery, adoption of better technology, diversification in pattern of production, change of products mix and increased participation of workers in the management.

#### Investment in Public Sector

4057 SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOWALIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total public sector investment so far;

(b) investment made in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir; and

(c) whether it is creating regional imbalances by the criterion adopted previously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) to

(c). The total Plan outlay/expenditure inclusive of the Central and State

Plans from the First Plan onwards is as follows:

Period	Amount (Rs. crores)
First Plan	1960.00
Second Plan	4672.00
Third Plan	8577.00
Annual Plans :—	
1966-67 to 1968-69	6625.00
Fourth Plan	15770.00
1974-75—Actuals	4928.40
1975-76—Actuals	4616.90
1976-77—Actuals	8081.70
1977-78—Anticipated	9564.40
1978-79—Outlay	11650.20

Of the above expenditure, the expenditure under the Plans of Haryana,

Himachal Pradesh, J & K and Punjab are as follows:

	(Rs. crores)			
	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	J & K	Punjab
First Plan	@	4.99	13.00	163.00
Second Plan	@	16.97	26.82	151.43
Third Plan	@	33.85	61.24	254.23
Annual Plans (1966-69)	84.62	99.88	59.28	121.85
Fourth Plan	358.26	113.43	162.22	428.47
Fifth Plan (1974-78)	489.25	161.48	278.54	719.20
Annual Plan 1978-79. (Approved outlay)	910.00	73.00	108.00	260.00

@Haryana was not a State during this period, it was a part of erstwhile Punjab State and therefore figures relating to Punjab for the First three Plans related to those portions also which later formed Haryana State.

The Hon. Member is perhaps referring to the results of investment by the Central Government in the public sector in the various States. The location of the Central projects is mainly guided by techno-economic considerations. However, the claims of relatively backward States are kept in view wherever these could be done without detriment to the technical and economic criteria. In the successive Five Year Plans a number of programmes have been launched to accelerate the development in economically backward areas. The Draft Five Year Plan for 1978-79 lays emphasis on integrated rural development, area planning and Minimum Needs Programme. These measures it is hoped, will help in removing regional imbalances.

#### Utilisation of Solar Thermal Energy for Digesters and Production of Fuel

##### Gas

4058 SHRI DHARMVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Department of Science and Technology to utilise 'Solar Thermal Energy' for increasing the temperature of the digesters, as also the production of fuel gas from large sized digesters for industrial applications; and

(b) if so, the results of the same?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The Department of Science and Technology has funded a multi-institutional All India Coordinated Project on Biogas Technology and Utilization. At one of the eight participating institutions, namely, Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) work on utilisation of solar thermal energy for increasing the temperature of the diges-

ters, and thereby increasing the production of fuel gas from digesters has been initiated. The KVIC research centre at Ahmedabad has set up a solar slurry heater for heating the slurry to be fed to the gas plant: this enables the temperature of the slurry to be raised to 50°—55°, when the atmospheric temperature is between 8°C. to 16°C. Feeding of heated slurry has resulted in increased gas production. Similarly, in another experiment being conducted by KVIC, a non-tracking type water heater has been designed, through which and through a pipe inside the digester, water is circulated, to increase the temperature of the digester. The experiment is in progress and final results are awaited. Regarding the production of gas from large size digesters for industrial application, no work so far has been initiated.

#### Production and Supply of Explosive

4059. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of the units in India to manufacture explosives for mining operations;

(b) the actual extent of utilisation during last two years;

(c) the reasons for short supply of explosives; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that mining operations are not jeopardised for lack of explosives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The installed capacity and actual production of in-

dustrial explosives during 1977 and 1978 is given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the factory and location	Annual installed capacity	(Quantity in tonnes)	
			Production in 1977	Production in 1978
1	Indian Explosives Ltd., Gomia, Bihar.	36,000	33,257	30,845
2	IDL Chemicals Limited, Rourkela, Orissa.	22,500	15,857	
3	IDL Chemicals Limited, Hyderabad A.P.	7,500		20,981
4	Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd., Korba, M.P.	5,000	Nil	1,645
5	Haichem Limited, Pattancheru, A.P.	2,500	Nil	31
6	Narendra Explosives Ltd., Dehra Dun.	1,000	Nil	231
7	Indian Oxygen Limited., Ranchi, Bihar.	2,000	2,369	2,153
TOTAL		76,500	49,483	55,886

(c) Shortage of explosives is due to labour unrest in one of the major producers during 1977 and 1978.

(d) Indigenous units are now operating normally and availability of industrial explosives is improving. For immediate requirements import of explosives is also being allowed.

**Agreement with the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Employees' Association**

4060. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached between the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Employees' Association and the concerned authorities in regard to last strike;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the charter of their demands and a copy of the agreement are proposed to be laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) the extent to which the terms of the agreement have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV). (a) to (c). Though some of the reasonable demands of the employees were accepted by the Board of Directors of the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., no agreement has been entered into with the employees following the unconditional withdrawal of the strike. Fresh demands raised by the employees' Union are being examined by the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation management from time to time.

**Cotton Prices**

4061. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to adopt a four-pronged strategy to check the fall in prices of cotton; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the new strategy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Government have taken the

following measures to ensure that the prices of cotton are maintained at reasonable levels:—

- (a) Enlargement of the role of the Cotton Corporation of India; and domestic purchase on a larger scale by the Corporation for buffer stock and sales to NTC and non-NTC mills.
- (b) Upward revision of stock limits for mills;
- (c) decision not to import cotton from abroad to the detriment of indigenous cotton growers;
- (d) export of staple cotton, including cotton, from old stocks, to the extent of 3.5 lakh bales;
- (e) export of Bengal Deshi cotton, soft cotton, waste and yellow-pickings;
- (f) removal of the statutory stipulation to consume 10 per cent man-made fibre by cotton textile mills;
- (g) imposition of import duty on viscose staple fibre and increase in the excise duty on indigenous staple fibre.

**Growth Rate estimates of National Income**

4062. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have collected information regarding the growth rate estimates of the National Income sector-wise; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the difference between the estimates and the actuals of the growth of the National Income during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A statement is attached. (Statement-I).

(b) The Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79), envisaged annual rate of growth for total gross domestic product and for a few selected sectors. Statement-II (attached) gives the anticipated and the actual growth rates during 1976-77 and 1977-78.

**Statement I**

*Net national product at factor cost : sectoral growth rates*

(Per cent)

Industry	at 1970-71		prices 1977-78* 1976-77*
	(1)	(2)	
1. Agriculture . . . . .			11.2 (-)6.3
2. forestry & logging . . . . .			4.7 12.0
3. fishing . . . . .			5.8 (-)4.8
4. mining & quarrying . . . . .			0.9 5.4
SUB-TOTAL : PRIMARY		10.7	(-)5.5
5. manufacturing . . . . .			3.6 9.1
5.1 registered . . . . .			3.6 11.7
5.2 unregistered . . . . .			3.7 5.1
6. construction . . . . .			8.0 13.2
7. electricity, gas & water supply . . . . .			3.7 13.7
SUB-TOTAL : SECONDARY		4.7	10.4

\*Percentage change over previous year.

	1	2	3
8. transport, storage & communication . . . . .	4.2	7.1	
8.1 railways . . . . .	2.1	9.6	
8.2 transport by other means and storage . . . . .	5.0	5.5	
8.3 communication . . . . .	5.5	8.4	
9. trade, hotels and restaurants . . . . .	4.9	4.9	
SUB-TOTAL : TRANSPORT COMMUNICATIONS & TRADE . . . . .	4.7	5.6	
10. banking and insurance . . . . .	11.1	19.2	
11. real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services . . . . .	3.6	3.5	
SUB-TOTAL : FINANCE & REAL ESTATE . . . . .	6.9	9.9	
12. public administration and defence . . . . .	5.7	4.7	
13. other services . . . . .	2.8	2.7	
SUB-TOTAL : COMMUNITY AND PERSONAL SERVICES . . . . .	4.4	3.8	
14. TOTAL : net domestic product at factor cost . . . . .	7.4	1.4	
15. TOTAL : net national product . . . . .	7.4	1.4	

## Statement II

Annual rate of growth of gross domestic product by sectors 1976-77 and 1977-78.

(Per cent)

Sector	Average annual growth rate planned (1974-79)	Actual growth rate at 1970-71 prices in 1976-77	Actual growth rate at 1970-71 prices in 1977-78
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing . . . . .	9.89	( - ) 5.49	10.70
mining . . . . .	9.86	5.93	1.57
manufacturing . . . . .	7.98	9.19	3.65
construction . . . . .	8.70	10.16	8.01
railways . . . . .	5.73	7.30	3.80
transport by other means . . . . .	5.53	4.11	4.44
TOTAL : . . . . .	5.50	1.56	7.25

**Survey made by the Central Machine Tool Institute, Bangalore**

4063. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the survey made by the Central Machine Tool Institute of Bangalore, particularly about the requirement of machine tools by the engineering industries; and

(b) whether any action has been initiated to meet indigenously the requirement of machine tools by the engineering industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The Central Machine Tool Institute (CMTI), Bangalore were assigned a study to servey the requirements of precision machine tools to identify the gaps in our manufacturing capabilities and to suggest suitable steps to fill the gap. Such machine tools are required for tool rooms for engineering industries as also for the manufacture of precision components in electronics, air-crafts and similar industries. The salient features of the report submitted in March, 1978 are—

(i) The projected demand covers a period of six years, from 1977 to 1982.

(ii) The demands have been projected both categorywise as well as user industrywise. The details of demand estimates are given in the statement.

(iii) A major finding of the survey is that bulk of the import of machines would consist of precision machine tools.

(iv) It has been recommended that this gap should be plugged both through import of technology as well as development of machines, expertise and skills indigenously.

(b) Steps taken to develop indigenous capability for meeting the requirements of machine tools, are:

(i) To start with a Precision Engineering Centre is proposed to be set up at CMTI to carry out research in various areas of precision engineering, design and develop precision machine tools and measuring instruments. This would also give feedback and assistance for the development of indigenous sources for precision machine tools where the quantum of requirement would justify taking up production

(ii) An N.C. (Numerical Control) Centre is being set up at CMTI to meet the development requirements of low cost, high precision and higher accuracy machine tools such as lathes, milling machines required by industry.

## STATEMENT

Year-wise demand of Machine Tools as per survey conducted by C.M.T.I.

Year	DEMAND		Total No.	Total Value
	Indigenous No.	Value		
1977	804	Rs. 70.73 crores	1,032	Rs. 202.43 crores
1978	898	1104	1836	Rs. 275.16 crores
1979	1020	1186	2062	
1980			2206	
1981	Total	2732	3942	6044

## Agreement of B.H.E.L. with Siemens

4065. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed agreement of BHEL with Siemens went against the long term Indo-Soviet accord signed earlier;

(b) if so, the reasons for preferring Siemens to Soviet offer; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the modernisation of Hardwar Plant of BHEL with Soviet technology is cheaper than Siemens technology?

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

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

(c) Presumably the reference is to the investment programme at Hardwar. The proposed investment is primarily for introducing quality improvements, setting up of capacity to manufacture blades, quantitative expansion and introduction of higher capacity sets. The adoption of a particular type of technology will not, by itself, have any significant impact on the investment.

## Tooth Paste manufacturers

4066. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a memorandum from NAYE (National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs) urging imposition of curb on the growth of large-scale tooth paste manufacturers with a view to protect the small sector; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Tooth Paste industry has already been reserved for exclusive development in the small scale sector. Government's Industrial Policy, as laid before the Parliament on 23rd December, 1977 provides that where large scale units are already engaged in the manufacture of items since reserved for the small scale sector, the share of these units in the total capacity for these items will be steadily reduced and that of small scale and cottage sector increased. Consistent with the Government Policy to encourage decentralised production, it has also been decided to start a dialogue with large scale tooth paste manufacturers to work out a plan of action by which the organised sector vacates its manufacturing activities relating to tooth paste in favour of small scale sector, at the same time ensuring that there is minimum dislocation in the production of this item and there is no adverse effect on the existing employment.

पुस्तकर विभाग के एक अधिकारी द्वारा एक कार का इंजन बदलना

4067. श्री राजनारायण: क्या पुरुष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि:

(क) क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि पुस्तकर विभाग के एक अधिकारी ने इस विभाग की नई कार का इंजन बदल कर अपनी पुरानी कार में लगा लिया तथा अपनी पुरानी कार का इंजन उक्स नई कार में लगा लिया है; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने उक्त अधिकारी के विरुद्ध यद तक क्या कार्रवाही की गई है?

पुरुष मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अविक शर्मा अच्छल): (क) जी हाँ श्रीमन्। किर श्री पुरुष विभाग का सकारा है कि संबंधित सकारा कार कीमत ८८५८ नई कार नहीं ली जाती एक पुरानी कार श्री विभाग को पहुँच ही यह विभाग जो चाका वा और उसका निपटान सार्वजनिक गोदानी द्वारा किया जाता है।

(a) दक्षिण अमेरिका का पहले ही स्वभावित वर दिया गया है। उस के बिन्दु इसी दृष्टि की तरह रही है।

#### Achievements of ITDP in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa

4068 SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the achievements of the Integrated Tribal Development Plans in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa costing crores of rupees of public money over the years;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue a white paper on the achievements of ITDP in these two States with a statement of appraisal of the situation prevailing in the Projects, and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to appoint a study team to go into details of ITDP targets vis-à-vis achievements and suggest means to reach the anticipated targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) The programmes initiated in the Integrated Tribal Development Projects of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa during the 5th Plan have picked up satisfactorily

(b) and (c) No, Sir

#### Formulation of Programme as per Decision of Small Scale Industries Conference

4069 SHRI BAIRAGI JENA. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) what policies Government are going to formulate for the development of small scale industries particularly in Orissa State; and

(b) detailed report thereof?

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) The Government have in the Industrial Policy Statement of 1977 stated that the main thrust of the new industrial policy will be on effective promotion of cottage and small scale industries widely dispersed in rural areas and small towns. With this end in view several measures are being taken to encourage the growth of small scale industries. A legislation for giving protection and encouraging the growth of small scale, village and cottage industries is under consideration. Steps for channelling additional funds into the small scale sector are also being taken. The number of items reserved for production in the small scale sector is also being expanded from time to time. Marketing support, through greater purchase preference in the Government purchase programme is also under consideration. District Industries Centres are being set up all over the country to serve as major instruments of administrative decentralisation and rural industrial development. The member of D.I.C.'s is being progressively increased to cover the entire country. While no special programmes are under consideration of the Government of India for Orissa alone, it is expected that as a result of the various measures, small scale industries would grow rapidly in all parts of the country including Orissa.

#### Size of Sixth Five Year Central Plan

4070 SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOIWALIA Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) total size of Sixth Five Year Central Plan,

(b) out of this how much amount is being spent in J&K, Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh respectively, and

(c) criteria in allocating funds for the Central schemes in different plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) to (c). The Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 proposes a total public sector outlay of Rs. 69,380 crores. This comprises of outlays on the Central Plan and the Plans of States and Union Territories. The break-up of this outlay between the Central Plan and the Plans of States and Union Territories is being worked out on the basis of the recent N.D.C. decisions on the distribution of plan assistance among the States. Allocation of funds are made for the Central sectors of the plan in consultation with the Ministries, keeping in view the sectoral targets and inter-sectoral balances proposed in the Draft Plan. The targets themselves are related to the achievement of the basic objectives of the plan.

#### Concessions given to Textile Industry

4071. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the concessions being given to Textile Industry to rehabilitate and modernise the sick units since 1961;

(b) the concessions given in cash or subsidy in duty on export of Textiles;

(c) whether similar concessions are being given to other industries also, if so, details of such industries and the concessions given to those industries; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). The main concession/facility provided for rehabilitation and modernisation is grant of financial assistance at concessional rate of interest under the Soft Loan Scheme operated by the Industrial Development Bank of India. The Scheme

covers five selected industries viz. cotton textiles, jute, cement, sugar and specified engineering industries. The scheme has not been extended to other industries as they are comparatively modern and the problem of sickness or modernisation is not considered so acute.

The main assistance given for export of products from India relates to grant of cash compensatory support, drawback on customs duties/excise and replenishment licences. The extent of assistance varies depending on individual export commodity and destination of markets. This is decided after due consideration of the trend of export of the various products, cost of production, inter se competitiveness of the products in foreign markets, import content of the product of export, the extent of duties/excise on raw material which have gone into production of these products etc. etc. These are indicated product-wise periodically.

#### Visit of Central Government Employees to Andaman and Nicobar Islands under L.T.C. Scheme

4072. SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government does not allow the Central Government Employees to visit the place like Port Blair in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and places in the Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands under the scheme of Leave Travel Concession available to Central Government Employees; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The Leave

Travel Concession is available to employees visiting places like Port Blair in the Andaman and Nicobar islands and places in the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands, as these are parts of Indian territory.

(b) Does not arise.

**Filling up Vacancies of Grade I of  
Central Secretariat Service**

4073. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vacancies occurred during 1977 in Grade I, of the Central Secretariat Service have since been filled:

(b) if not, reasons for this delay; and

(c) how do Government propose to protect the interests of those officers who have been included in the select list of Central Secretariat Service officers for appointment to Grade I of the service for the year 1977, but have not yet been promoted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). The strength of the Select List of Grade I, 1977 had been fixed at 118. A panel of 91 officers belonging to general category recommended by the Selection Committee for appointment to Grade I was issued on 27-11-1978 and all of them except fifteen officers have been appointed to Grade I. As regards the remaining 27 vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes there being no Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe officers fulfilling the prescribed eligibility condition available for promotion to Grade I of the Service, it has been decided to hold a limited departmental competitive examination confined to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates with not less than four years'

approved service in the Grade of Section Officers/Grade 'A' Stenographer as on 31-12-78 and the Union Public Service Commission have been requested to hold the examination and give the list of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officers for appointment to reserved vacancies as early as possible.

(c) As stated above, only fifteen officers included in the panel remain to be appointed to Grade I Steps are being taken to promote them to Grade I.

#### Reversion of L.A.S. Officers to states

4074. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS  
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.A.S. officers who are serving in the Centre for more than 5 years; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to revert them to their respective States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND  
IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE  
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI  
S. D. PATIL) - (a) 50 (excluding 15 offi-  
cers presently on foreign assignments).

(b) They are being reverted after taking administrative requirements into account.

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4975. श्री लालेल पांड

श्री राम चरण कर्म

क्या उसीम भूमि वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे दि :

(क) का कारी और शाश्वतीयों हारा वह दर्शी संस्कार में साक्षी का विवेद किया था एवं :

(अ) बहि हाँ, जो गत वे, यारे के दौरान इह संवाद का फुल लिया निराहा लिया जय और जह पर जागेंगे ये लियां जाए भाष्य किया ; और

(प) क्या उक्त लाभ उन बस्तुओं के भास्तविक नियंत्रण के लिए वितरित किया गया था ।

उक्तोंग नंबरालय में राज्य भारी (जी अगवाली असाध वालव) : (क) से (ग). बादी तथा आमोदोग के उत्पाद (जिनमें भुजत परिष्कृत भानाज (प्रोसेस्ट सीरियस्ट) तथा दाढ़, ताढ़ के ऐसे चमड़े की बड़ी बस्तुए थोर गोबर तैस उपकरण आदि आते हैं) का नियंत्रण इस प्रकार है —

बर्ष	बारी के उत्पाद आमोदोग उत्पाद	योग	
	(इ० लाखों में)	(इ० लाखों में)	(इ० लाखों में)
1976-77	0 83	84 46	85 29
1977-78	0 52	54 74	55 26

बारी तथा आमोदोग आयोग सीधे ही नियंत्रित कार्य हाथ में नहीं लेता है किन्तु वह यह कार्य इसके लिये आयोग के पास परिवर्तित पाइटो के भास्तवम से करता है। [नियंत्रक] आयोग से प्रचलित बाजार भाव पर उत्पादों की बारी द करते हैं तथा उत्पादों के लिये उचित पारिष्कृत लुभावित हो जाता है। लाभ की ठीक-ठीक नावा का नियंत्रण नहीं किया जा सकता है। आयोग की कार्यालयन एवं सिद्धि व्यवस्था एवं स्थान तथा सहकारी समितिया लाभ हानि रहित आधार पर बलायी जाती है।

#### Model Scheme for Harijans Development

4076 SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has asked the States to prepare and implement a model scheme for the development of Harijans; and

(b) If so, the names of the States which have taken initiative and shown interest in this regard?

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

Central Government have not asked the States to prepare and implement any model scheme for the development of Harijans. However, guidelines were issued to State Governments by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Home affairs to identify schemes in different sector, which can directly benefit Scheduled Castes, and quantify in financial and physical terms the targets from each of the schemes under general sectors to form Special Component Plans for the Scheduled Castes. The intention is to secure, by this mechanism, adequate flow of funds from different sectors for the development of a significant proportion of the Scheduled Castes, especially their economic development, through programmes appropriate to the various main occupational categories of the Scheduled Castes like agricultural labourers, leather workers and other artisans, marginal and small farmers, and urban decentralised labourers, so as to help them—cross the poverty line.

(b) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have prepared a Special Component for the Scheduled Castes. States like Bihar and Orissa have also decided to prepare Special Component Plans

#### Cloth Produced by Textile Mills

4077. SHRI S. JAGANNATHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of medium varieties of cloth produced by textile mills for the use of the common man during last year;

(b) the highest and the lowest price at which such cloth is available and the quantity available for common man at the highest and lowest range; and

(c) whether Government have found it feasible to have the price printed on every metre of the textile goods so that the common man is not duped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) During the year, 1978, 2597 million meters of cloth were produced in medium varieties i.e., varieties using yarns in counts ranging from 17 to 40s.

(b) There is a large variety of cloth produced in medium categories and it is not possible to precisely indicates the highest and lowest prices and the quantities available at these prices.

(c) At present, mills are required to print on every metre of cloth ex-mill price plus excise incidence leaving it to the consumer to exercise his bargaining power at retail level.

**Issue of Replenishment Licences to National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Ltd.**

4078. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Replenishment Licences have been issued to the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Ltd. against the Export of Woollen Namdhā, Woollen Knitwear, Nylon Knitwear, Handicrafts, Handloom and Footwear;

(b) if so, the period for which the licences were given and its value from January 1969 to December, 1978;

(c) whether the Ministry is satisfied that these licences were utilised properly as per the terms and condi-

tions stipulated by the issuing authority; and

(d) if not, whether Government have taken any steps against the mis-utilisation of the above mentioned licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). Particulars of import licences are published in the Weekly Bulletins of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences issued by the Chief Controllers of Imports & Exports, New Delhi, copies of which are available in Parliament library. The information whether these licences were utilised properly as per terms and conditions stipulated by the issuing authority, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**SC/ST P.C.S. Officers in Delhi Administration**

4079. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Grade-I and PCG officers in Delhi Administration; and number of SC/ST Officers out of them in these Grades, separately;

(b) number of posts reserved for ST communities and remained unfilled because of non-availability of ST candidates; and

(c) whether these unfilled posts have been or are being transferred to Scheduled Castes candidates; if not, the reasons therefor when the suitable Scheduled Castes candidates are available in Delhi Administration?

THE MINIST/R OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS  
(SHRI C. D. PATIL):

(a) Total number of Grade I and P.C.S. Officers in Delhi Administration and the number of S.C./S.T. officers out of them in these grades;

(a) Total number of Grade-I and DANICS officers in Delhi Administration and number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers out of them in these grades, is as follows:—

Gen. Category	Sch. Caste	Sch. Tribe	Total
DANICS Officers	83	7(*)	1 91

(\*) Excluding 3 S.C. Officers who resigned on securing higher employment.

Grade I Officers.	323	27	..	350
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(b) Number of posts reserved for S.T. communities remaining unfilled because of non-availability of S. T. candidates.

(b) DANICS	.	.	Nil
Grade-I Officers	.	.	14(*)

(\*) Excluding lapsed posts.

(c) Whether these unfilled posts have been or are being transferred to S.C. candidates; if not, the reasons therefor when suitable S.C. candidates are available in Delhi Administration.

(c) There has been a back-log in the filling up of the vacancies in Grade-I reserved for Sch.-Caste itself on account of the non-availability of such officials within the zone of consideration. Therefore exchanging the vacancies reserved for S.T. by S.C. according to the instructions, does not arise.

Taking Over of Automobile Industry

बस्तर में एक सीमेंट के कारबाने की स्थापना

4081. SHRI MOHD. SHAFI  
QURESHI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether Government propose to take over automobile industry from the private hands in order to have a well knit and coordinated national transport policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): Government are presently considering various proposals including the participation of the public sector, for upgradation of the Automotive Industry. There is no decision to nationalise the Automobile Industry.

4083. श्री रामेश्वर पाटीहार : स्या उड्डोग मती यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि भारतीय सीमेंट नियम बस्तर जिले में एक सीमेंट का कारबान १ कब तक स्थापित कर देगा और यह कब तक सीमेंट का उत्पादन कर देगा ?

उड्डोग मंत्रालय में रामेश्वर भाटी (श्री बलदासी शक्ताव भाटी) : भारतीय सीमेंट नियम जि. ० ने अभी तक मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले के जागदलपुर में चूमा पत्तर नियोजित की पर्याप्त भावा का पता लगाया है। किन्तु नियम विभिन्न निर्माणालीन परियोजनाओं में पहले से ही अस्त है तथा मध्य प्रदेश में पहले ही अग्रेक सीमेंट संस्थान विद्यमान है, अतएव वहाँ सीमेंट संस्थान की स्थापना करने के लिए शोधारिक स्वीकृति भाटी नहीं ही गई है।

### Development of Silk Industry

4084. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the programme for the development of silk industry as formulated by the Central Silk Board;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to strengthen the Research and Development efforts in the silk industry; and

(c) by what time this programme for the development of silk industry is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The salient features of the programmes for the development of silk industry during the Sixth Plan period as formulated by the Central Silk Board, are as under:

(i) Doubling the production of raw silk in the country to 75 lakh kgs.;

(ii) Trebling the exports of silk goods to Rs. 100 crores per annum; and

(ii) Trebling the exports of silk ment to 10 lakh persons.

(b) The Research and Development programmes of the Central Silk Board pertain to improving the quality of food plants, evolution to better silk worm races, improving the rearing practices, strengthening and expansion of extension work, and extending and improving the training programmes. Towards achievement of the above objectives the following steps are being taken:

(i) Strengthening and expanding the Research Stations by organising more laboratories for each major division of research and providing them with more operational buildings and advanced scientific equipment;

(ii) Upgrading and reorganising the Central Silk-worm Seed Station, Coonoor and Univolgue Research Sub-Station, Majra; Research Sub-Station, Kalimpong and the Central Tasar Silkworm Seed Station, Lekha, and Regional and field research stations for tackling local problems;

(iii) Strengthening the existing Extension Centres and starting new Extension Centres;

(iv) Undertaking comprehensive training programme for providing the requisite technical and scientific man-power requirements to the industry.

(c) The Research and Development programmes of the Board mentioned above are intended to be supplemented by various other sericulture development programme of State and Central plans. Together they are expected to sustain a tentative target of production of 7500 tonnes per annum of raw silk (including annual exports of Rs. 100 crores) which will support employment of one million persons by 1982-83.

### Working of Heavy Engineering Corporation

4085. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Heavy Engineering Corporation is functioning far below capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons for the dismal performance;

(c) whether there is a scramble between HEC and MECON for the same type of orders; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to see that the two public sector units have clearly identified areas for concentration of activities without one encroaching on the other?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi (HEC) is expected to achieve about 65 per cent of the target of production fixed for the current year. The targets of production which are fixed for individual years after taking into account all relevant factors, such as, orders in hand, their product-mix, commitment to the customers, availability of inputs such as steel, boughtouts, imported components & parts etc. considered as the attainable production capacities of the units.

(b) The shortfall in production is attributed to various factors such as inadequate and interrupted power supply during the first half of the year, break-down of vital equipment and existence of an atmosphere of industrial unrest.

(c) and (d). Although the areas of functioning of MECON and HEC are distinct and separate, in the case of rolling mills where MECON have a collaboration agreement with a reputed company abroad for design and manufacture, there has been recently some, *inter se* competition, between HEC and MECON. This is, however, not the only sector where public sector units are competing with each other. Even so, Government are considering demarcation of areas of main responsibility. This would include evolving a mechanism for effecting better coordination of work among various public sector undertakings, including MECON and HEC, for producing equipment for present and future steel plants

**Interview for the Post of Quarry Manager in Cement Corporation**

4086 SHRI LAXMI NARAIN NAYAK. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cement Corporation of India invite applications through ad-

vertisements in daily and weekly newspapers for filling the post of quarry manager with requisite qualifications and experience;

(b) how many persons applied for the same fulfilling the requisite qualification and experience; and

(c) is it a fact that all the applicants fulfilling the requisite qualification and experience were not called for interview held on 19th February 1979 and what are numbers and names of those persons and reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV). (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c.). Out of the 67 applications received in response to two advertisements issued by the Cement Corporation of India for the post of Quarry Manager in the months of August and October 1978, 30 candidates fulfilled the requisite qualification and experience. 29 candidates were invited for interview held on 19-2-78. One Shri B. B. Sinha was not invited for interview as his earlier confidential report contained adverse entries.

**लघु उद्योगों को लघु**

4087 श्री दलपत लिह वरमले: क्या उद्योग मंत्री वह बताने कि कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने विशेषतया शालीग लोकों के विकास के लिए विशेष लाति सम्बन्ध लेते हैं, लघु और व्याज की विद्यायती दर को उदार बनाने के लिए कुछ निर्णय किये हैं; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं और सरकार की नीति का व्योरा क्या है?

उद्योग संशोधनमय में राज्य मंत्री (की अधिकारी प्रशासन विभाग) . (क) और (ब). भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने हाल ही में बैंकों को सलाह दी है कि वे कामन (प्राकीन तथा कूटीर उद्योगों) व लघु लेन (टाइपी सेस्टर) के लघु उद्योगों को

बहुत बहां पर ज्ञान बदल करे। मानवर्दी लिंगांतों की प्रमुख विवेदनाएं ये हैं —

- (1) इस उप-सेक्रेट की उपकरणों की बरीद व कार्यकारी पूँजी या दोनों के लिए विविध बहां बाले ज्ञानों के रूप में 25,000 रुपये तक का ज्ञान स्वीकृत किया जाना चाहिए और ज्ञान की अवायवी की अवधि 7 से 10 वर्ष या उससे अधिक की होनी चाहिए।
- (2) सामाजिक इम खेड़ी के लिए सीमा पर कोई जोर नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए।
- (3) विविध बहां बाले ज्ञानों पर पिछड़े लेवे में अधिकाम व्याज दर 9.5 प्रतिशत व अन्य लेवों में 11% होनी।
- (4) लोटे लेव को दिए गए विविध बहां ज्ञानों पर 11 प्रतिशत की दर से व्याज लगाना। 25,000 रुपए से 1 लाख रुपए तक की कार्यकारी पूँजी ज्ञान सीमा पर बैंक 12.5 प्रतिशत की दर से व्याज बसूल कर सकते।
- (5) एक साल रुपए तक के सभी प्रस्तावों की 30 दिन की अवधि के भीतर निपटा दिया जाना चाहिए। इसके अलावा बैंकों को सलाह दी गई है कि 25,000 रुपए तक के ज्ञान आवेदनों को उच्च प्राधिकारी को भेजे जिनका स्वीकृति दे दी जानी चाहिए ताकि बैंकिय प्रणाली में जिला स्तर पर ही पर्याप्त व्यक्तियों का प्रबोधन सुनिश्चित करने हेतु प्रावधानक प्रशासनिक नज़ार बतावा जाना चाहिए।

#### Low Cost Economy

4088. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA. Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether during his inaugural address at Indian Economic Conference the Prime Minister stressed on economists the need for taking India into low cost economy;

(b) whether Prof. C. N. Vakil, a noted economist has suggested the need for setting up a Commission of Enquiry on public expenditure as one practical step to take India into low cost economy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) In his Budget Speech, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance has announced the decision of the Government to appoint a Commission with suitable terms of reference to conduct a comprehensive inquiry into Government expenditure.

प्रेसट्रीय सचिवालय राजभाषा लेवा निकालों का परिचय

4089. श्री टी० एस० लेवी : क्या यह मर्दी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय राजभाषा लेवा निवायों को सभी मर्दानायों को उनके विचार जानने के लिये लेवा बना दा;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विचार प्राप्त करने की प्रतिम तारीख 31 जनवरी, 1979 तकी गई ही और ज्ञान से मंजुलबद उत्तर तारीख तक अपने विचार लेवाने में समर्थ नहीं रहे;

(ग) क्या 31 जनवरी, 1979 के बाद भेजे गये विचारों पर व्याप दिया जायेगा, और

(घ) सदसद सदस्यों और विभिन्न मर्दानायों ने अपनी तक जो विचार लेवे हैं उनका अंतरा क्या है और उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

यह अंगालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी अनिक लाल अण्डम) (क) से (ग). जी हां, धीरान्।

(क) प्राप्त पत्रों/टिलायियों पर अपनी सरकार ने अपना भव निर्धारित नहीं किया है। अन्तिम निर्धार से ते समय इन पर धनरथ ही विचार किया जाएगा।

#### Keltron Proposal for Production of Electronic Watches

4090. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Keltron had submitted a proposal to Union Government for the production of electronic watches in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI):** (a) and (b). M/s. KELTRON had applied in August 1977 for a letter of intent for manufacture of 0.5 million members of Electronic Digital Watches for the domestic market. The application was rejected in December 1977, as it was not in conformity with the Industrial Licensing Policy for electronic watches in force at that time, viz. 100 per cent export on a Customs Clearance Permit basis.

**कल्पना और विद्युति (विद्युति) में उद्योग समूह की स्थापना**

4091. श्री रमेश्वर तिकारी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कल्पना और विद्युति के लोजपुर जिले में विद्युति में बार बार बंद पहले एक उद्योग समूह की स्थापना की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उद्योग समूह की वहाँ स्थापना करने के बाद भी अब तक उद्योगों की शुरू न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है, सचा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

**Employees of Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu**

4092. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees were dismissed from service during emergency in Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu (a unit of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research); and

(b) how many of them have been reinstated so far?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI):** (a) No employee was dismissed in the Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu as a result of the use of powers under the Emergency. There were, however, a few cases of termination of services, or

compulsory retirement under the rules, for specific acts of misconduct or unsatisfactory performance of duty.

(b) Does not arise.

**Post of Director General of C.S.I.R.**

4093. SHRI DEVENDRA SAT-PATHY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how long the post of Director General of CSIR has fallen vacant;

(b) who is directing the research work of CSIR at present; and

(c) whether there has been any difference in the progress of scientific research in the absence of a Director-General?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI):** (a) There is no vacancy.

(b) The Director-General and Directors/Heads of National Laboratories/Institutions are directing the research work.

(c) Does not arise.

**Publication of Reports of Special Committee/Study Groups/Commissions**

4094 PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one or more Reports submitted to the Government by one or more special committees/study groups/commissions remain unpublished so far;

(b) if so, facts thereof and reasons thereto;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Minorities Commission have recently submitted some Reports to Government;

(d) if so, details thereof and whether they are being published, and if not, why not; and

(e) whether Government propose to publish all such Reports which remained unpublished so far, and if so, when, and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):  
(a) to (e). The Minorities Commission had earlier submitted three reports on (i) The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill, 1978 (ii) Communal trouble in Pernambut (Tamil Nadu) and (iii) Communal disturbances in Aligarh (U.P.). All these reports form Annexures to the annual report of the Minorities Commission for the year ending 31st December, 1978, which has recently been submitted to the Government. Action has been initiated to get the annual report printed.

मनुसूचित जातियों/मनुसूचित जन जातियों के  
भाई०सी०एस०/भाई०ए०एस० और  
भाई०पी०एस० अधिकारी

4095. जी उद्विराम घर्गत : क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की हुए करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुल कितने भाई० सी० एस०, भाई० ए० एस० और भाई० पी० एस० अधिकारी हैं;

1-1-1978 की वित्ती के घनसूतर भाई० सी० एस०/भाई० ए० एस० अधिकारियों की कुल संख्या में मनुसूचित जातियों/मनुसूचित जन जातियों के भाई० सी० एस०/भाई० ए० एस० अधिकारियों की संयुक्त राज्य संघर्ष-वार प्रतिवातताओं से संबंधित सूचना के दो विवरण संलग्न हैं ।

(क) उल्लेख राज्य के संघर्षों के घनसूतर मनुसूचित जन जातियों की प्रतिवातत दिती है; और

(ग) क्या इन जातियों के लिये भारतीय कोटा पिछले तीस वर्षों के दौरान पूरा नहीं किया गया और इसे पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

यह मंत्रालय तथा विभिन्न व्यावहारिक कार्यवालाओं में राज्य बंदी (जी० एस० औ० वाइस) :

(क) 1-1-1978 की वित्ती के घनसूतर, देश में भाई० सी० एस०, भाई० ए० एस० तथा भाई० पी० एस० अधिकारियों की कुल संख्या इस प्रकार है :-

भाई० सी० एस० तथा	भाई० ए० एस०	3538
भाई० पी० एस०	भाई० पी० एस०	2088

(ज) भाई० सी० एस०/भाई० ए० एस० तथा भाई० पी० एस० में मनुसूचित जातियों/मनुसूचित जन जातियों के अधिकारियों की संयुक्त राज्य संघर्ष-वार प्रतिवातताओं से संबंधित सूचना के दो विवरण संलग्न हैं ।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । अधिकारी भारतीय सेवामी से घनसूचित जातियों तथा घनसूचित जन जातियों के उम्मीदवारों की भर्ती में किसी भी रिक्ति को भरा जाना बाहर नहीं है । फिर भी, यदि किसी वर्ष विवेद में कोई भी भारतीय रिक्ति भरने के लिए योग्य रह जाती है, तो उसे घगले जर्ती वर्षों के लिए घरेलीत किया जाता है और उसे घनसूचित जातियों तथा घनसूचित जन जातियों के उम्मीदवारों से भर लिया जाता है । यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए यद्यपि भव भरसक प्रयत्न किया जाता है कि कोई भी भारतीय दिक्षित घनसूचित न की जाए ।

क्रम संख्या	संघर्ष	भाई० सी० एस०/ घनसूचित जाति भाई० ए० एस० अधिकारियों की कुल संख्या में घनसूचित जन-जाति अधिकारियों की प्रतिवातता	घनसूचित जन-जाति अधिकारियों की प्रतिवातता
1	भाई० प्रवैष	241	10.04
2	भरसक-भवालय	135	2.96
3	बिहार	284	7.04
			4.2

1	2	3	4	5
1 भाई० प्रवैष	.	241	10.04	2.9
2 भरसक-भवालय	.	135	2.96	17.04
3 बिहार	.	284	7.04	4.2

1	2	3	4	5
4 गुजरात	.	169	8.3	3.0
5 हरियाणा	.	132	12.9	0.8
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश	.	84	8.3	10.7
7 उम्मीद काशीर	.	86	8.1	3.5
8 कर्नाटक	.	190	11.05	3.2
9 केरल	.	114	8.8	0.9
10 बंगल प्रदेश	.	283	9.2	3.9
11 महाराष्ट्र	.	260	10.0	3.1
12 मनीषुर-लिपुरा	.	77	2.6	20.8
13 नाशिंग्ड	.	35	..	60.0
14 उडीसा	.	178	7.06	2.4
15 पंजाब	.	146	16.4	0.7
16 राजस्थान	.	177	5.08	4.5
17 सिक्किम	.	2	..	..
18 तमिलनाडू	.	237	11.8	1.7
19 सर राज्य सेवा	.	135	8.9	11.1
20 उत्तर प्रदेश	.	351	13.4	1.4
21 पश्चिम बंगाल	.	238	9.6	3.5

1-1-1978 की दिनति के अनुसार आई० पी० एस० अधिकारियों की कुल संख्या में अनुच्छित जातियों / अनुच्छित जाति जातियों के आई० पी० एस० अधिकारियों की संयुक्त/राज्य संघर्ष-बार प्रतिशतता दरमें जाता विवरण ।

क्रम संख्या	सर्वसं	आई० पी० एस० अधिकारियों की कुल संख्या	अनुच्छित जाति अधिकारियों की प्रतिशतता	अनुच्छित जाति अधिकारियों की प्रतिशतता
1	2	3	4	5
1 भारत प्रदेश	.	.	122	6.5
2 असम-बेगलाम्ब	.	.	73	2.8
3 बिहार	.	.	155	12.6
4 गुजरात	.	.	91	7.7
5 हरियाणा	.	.	66	15.1
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश	.	.	49	12.3
7 जम्मू एवं काश्मीर	.	.	45	4.5
8 कर्नाटक	.	.	90	11.1
9 केरल	.	.	69	5.8
10 यम्ब ब्रदेश	.	.	212	9.9
11 भारतान्द	.	.	149	5.4
12 बांग्लादेश-लिपुरा	.	.	40	2.5
13 उडीसा	.	.	97	5.2
14 रंजाक	.	.	90	19.0
15 राजस्थान	.	.	102	3.9
16 सिंधिय	.	.	1	..
17 तमिलनाडु	.	.	101	12.8
18 संघ राज्य खोल	.	.	72	9.7
19 उत्तर प्रदेश	.	.	287	12.2
20 उत्तराखण्ड	.	.	177	5.6
बोय		2088*		

इस संख्या में 10 परिवीक्षकीय जातियां नहीं हैं जो कि 1-1-1978 को आई० पी० एस० में दे किन्तु जो विविध जातियों में अधिकतम कम से कम जातियां होने से पहले भव्य देवार्थों में सन्मिलित हो गए थे।

## Political prisoners in jails

4096. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of political prisoners still in jails in different States; and

(b) what steps are being taken to set them free as a mark of the new era?

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

(a) and (b). The term 'political prisoners' is not defined under law and, therefore, it is not possible to collect precise information in this regard. Immediately after the Janata Government came into power, steps were taken for the release of all such persons who were either kept under preventive detention or had been prosecuted/convicted for acts directly relatable to their political beliefs or political activities.

## Uranium deposits in Gurundia Block of Sundergarh District, Orissa

4097. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether uranium deposit is found in the Gurundia block of Sundergarh District of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to operate upon the quarry?

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

(b) Does not arise.

## Promotion to Class II Gazetted posts in Ministries

4098. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the pay scale to which Government officers in the pay scale of Rs 650—1200 (Class II—Gazetted) are promoted in the various Ministries and Departments of Government of India;

(b) whether there are some Ministries and Departments of Government of India where persons after serving for more than ten years in the pay scale of Rs. 650—1200 are promoted to the pay scale of Rs. 700—1300 and if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) how Government propose to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The pay scale of Rs. 650—1200 is the standard Group 'B' Gazetted scale and officers in it are normally promoted to the next higher grade which is Rs. 700—1300 in Group 'A'. In respect of Organised Services, a statement containing the information available with the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in regard to promotions:—

(i) from Rs. 650—1200 to Rs. 700—1300; and

(ii) from Rs. 650—1200 to Rs. 1100—1600 or other prescribed scale is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Promotion from the pay scale of Rs. 650—1200 to the higher grade is dependant on the number of vacancies occurring each year and the percentage of vacancies reserved for promotees. The promotions are not made purely on the basis of length of service in group B grade. These promotions are made by Departmental Promotion Committees which are presided over by a Member of the Union Public Service Commission. It is possible

that in some posts and services, persons after serving for more than ten years in the pay scale of Rs. 650—1200 may not yet have been promoted to the next higher grade. As recruitment to group B grade as well as group A grade is made by the concerned administrative Departments the particulars are not available with the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

(c) The rules for promotion are reviewed from time to time by Cadre controlling authorities in consultation with this Department.

#### Statement

*Promotion from Group B Standard Scale of Rs. 650—1200 to the level of Junior Scale of Group A i.e. Rs. 700—1300 or directly to Senior Scale of Group A of Rs. 1100—1600.*

A. Services in which promotion from Group 'B' standard scale of Rs. 650—1200 is currently at the level of junior scale of Group 'A' i.e. Rs. 700—1300.

#### I. Non-technical Services.

1. Indian Audit and Accounts Service
2. Indian Civil Accounts Service.
3. Indian Defence Accounts Service.
4. Indian Postal Service.
5. Indian Income Tax Service.
6. Customs and Central Excise Service.
7. Military Lands & Cantonment Service.
8. Central Information Service.
9. Indian Railway Accounts Service.
10. Indian Railway Traffic Service.
11. Indian Railway Personnel Service.

#### II. Technical Services

1. Central Power Engineering Service.
2. Central Water Engineering Service.
3. Telegraph Engineering Service.
4. Indian Inspection Service.

5. Indian Supply Service.
6. Indian Railway Service of Engineering.
7. Indian Railway Service of Mechanical Engineering.
8. Indian Railway Service of Electrical Engineering
9. Indian Railway Service of Signal Engineering.

#### 10 Indian Railway Stores Service.

#### III. Others

*Central Industrial Relations Machinery of the Ministry of Labour (Labour Commissioners etc.)*

*B Services in which promotion from Group 'B' standard scale of Rs. 650—1200 is directly to the senior scale of Group 'A' i.e. Rs. 1100—1600 or as indicated.*

1. Central Engineering Service.
2. Central Electrical Engineering Service.
3. Central Engineering Service (Roads).
4. Central Legal Service (Scale Rs. 1200—1600).
5. Director General, Mines Safety (Rs. 1200—1700).
6. Cadre of Tourism Officer in the Department of Tourism.
7. Indian Meteorological Service.

*Note:—There is no junior scale in services listed at 4, 5 and 6 above.*

*II. Secretariat Group of Services in which there is no junior scale and promotion from Group 'B' (standard scale) is directly to senior scale, which is Rs. 1200—1600.*

1. Central Secretariat Service.
2. Indian Foreign Service 'B'.
3. Armed Forces Headquarter Civil Service.
4. Railway Secretariat Service.

**महाराष्ट्र में भावाचार दूर किया जाना**

4099. श्री मंगा भवत तिथि : क्या भ्राताम भवी यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उन्होंने महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री को एक पत्र लिखा है जिसमें उन्होंने विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों से भ्राताचार दूर करने के लिये उनकी सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के बारे में पूछा है,

(ब) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने किन कारणों से प्रेरित हो कर महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री को ऐसा पत्र लिखा है, और

(ग) क्या अन्य मुख्य मंत्रियों को भी ऐसे पत्र लिखे गये हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री शोराप्पा देशाई) (क) जी हां ।

(क) और (ग) प्रधान मंत्री ने एक समाचार रिपोर्ट देखने के बाद यह पत्र लिखा । इस रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक महाराष्ट्र के एक पुलिम सब-इन्स्पेक्टर ने यह यह देखा कि रिक्विट लिये बिना सेवा में बोने रहना उसके लिये नुस्खिल है तो उसे घटने पव से इस्तीफा दे देना पड़ा । प्रधान मंत्री ने केवल महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री को पत्र लिखा, अन्य मुख्य मंत्रियों को नहीं, क्योंकि जिस घटना से प्रेरित होकर यह पत्र लिखा गया उसका सम्बन्ध महाराष्ट्र से था ।

**Setting up of cement factories in Cuddapah and Rayalaseema, A.P.**

4100. SHRI K. OBUL REDDY. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the number of licences and letters of intent issued to set up large scale cement factories in Cuddapah district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Government are contemplating to set up mini cement plants in Rayalaseema area of Andhra Pradesh, and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to terminate letters of intent issued to set up large scale cement factories?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV)** (a) One Industrial Licence and One Letter of Intent have been granted to the Cement Corporation of India Ltd and M/s. Texmaco Ltd respectively for setting up cement plants at Yerranguntla in Cuddapah District with an annual capacity of 400 lakh tonnes each.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**बंदमान और निकोबार हीप का नाम बदल कर "नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र हीप" रखा जाना**

4101. श्री शोराप्पा देशाई : क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को जात है कि देश के प्रमुख प्रसिद्ध देवधर्मस्थो और स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को बंदमान निकोबार हीप समूह लियते जेलों में रखा था और नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस ने इसी स्थान पर पहली बार आजाद हिन्दू फौज की सहायता से भारतीय स्वतंत्रता का ज्ञान कहगया था, और

(ब) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस हीप का नाम "नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र हीप" रखने के प्रस्ताव पर दिचार करेंगे ?

गृह बंदमान में राज्य बंदी (श्री डॉनिक लाल अग्रवाल) (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(क) बंदमान तथा निकोबार हीपसमूह का नाम बदल कर "बाह्यी और स्वराज्य हीप" रखने के लिये 24 अक्टूबर, 1978 को श्री संसद युह में एक गैर-सत्त्वरी संसद्य विशेषक देख लिया था । संवाद को एक आवासान लिये जाने पर कि प्रस्ताव बंदमान तथा निकोबार के लिये युह द्वारा दसाइकार समिति के समक्ष रखा जाएगा लियमें श्री युह को श्री समिति के सामने घृण्ये दिक्षार रहने के लिये शास्त्रिय लिया जाएगा, विशेषक वापस से लिया जाया था । किन्तु श्री युह 20 अक्टूबर, 1978 को ही इस सकारात्मक समिति की बैठक में आय नहीं जा सके । इसमें प्रस्ताव सलाहकार समिति के समक्ष इसकी कलशी बैठक में रखा जाएगा ।

**Import of HMT Watches**

4102 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are importing a large number of watches reputed foreign brands for marketing through HMT,

(b) whether Government propose to expand the HMT units all over the country to meet the demand of watches indigenously, and

(c) whether HMT propose to place orders with small scale units which are capable of manufacturing simple watch parts, like cases, dials, crown-screws, etc in order to augment the manufacture of watches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) No S:

(b) and (c) With a view to augmenting the availability of HMT watches, HMT are implementing a 2 Million Watch Project at Tumkur (Karnataka). The specialised watch components manufactured by this plant will be provided to 14 HMT assisted watch assembly units situated in different parts of the country. In addition the capacities of the existing watch factories at Bangalore and Srinagar are also being expanded. HMT are setting up over 22 ancillary units around manufacturing units at Tumkur, Bangalore and Srinagar as feeder units for watch cases.

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश से शोधोविकासकरण के लिए सम्मेलन

4103 श्री उद्धोग : क्या उद्धोग मन्त्री यह बताने को कृपा करें कि,

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी भेद के शोधोविकासकरणों के लिए वैदेशिया विदेश में हाल ही में उनकी सम्बन्धिता में हुए सम्मेलन में की गई मुख्य तिकारियें क्या हैं, और

(ख) इन तिकारियों की विवाचिति कब तक की जायेगी।

4812 L.S.—6.

उद्धोग संसाधन में राज्य भौती (शोधोविकासकरण) (क) पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के शोधोविकासकरण के लिए वैदेशिया में सम्मेलन की मुख्य तिकारियें सम्मेलन विवरण में दी गई हैं।

(ख) सम्मेलन द्वारा की गई तिकारियों का कार्यान्वयन राज्य केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा किया जायेगा। जहां तक कारीगरों ग्राम और कूटी उद्योगों लघु लेव औ उदार सत्यों पर ज्ञान देने के प्रश्न पर रिकॉर्ड बैक शाफ इण्डिया ने बैकों को उचित मार्गदर्शी लिदान्त जारी कर दिये हैं। केन्द्र सरकार सम्बन्धी व्यक्ति तिकारियों कार्यान्वयन सी विभिन्न स्थितियों में है।

**विवरण**

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश से शोधोविकासकरण की समोक्षों की मुख्य तिकारियां

1 1979-80 के लिए 15 पूर्वी जिलों की एक रोकार याजना होनी चाहिए जिसमें 28 30 कराइ 40 हूं वा परिवर्य किया जाये और 3 60 लाख व्यक्तियों को गोजार मिल मिले।

2 जिला उद्योग बैन्डों की स्थापना के कार्यक्रम में व उन्हें सक्रिय बनाने में शोधता की जाये। प्रत्येक जिला उद्योग बैन्ड में प्रतिवर्ष 100 व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित करने की व्यवस्था हो। इन कार्यक्रम की प्राथमिकता दी जाये जिन्हें इमर्जेंसी एकांकों की स्थापना में सहायता मिलेगी। जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों द्वारा पता लगाये गये व विभिन्न वित्तीय सम्पत्ति द्वारा उद्योग लगाने के लिये प्राथमिकता उद्योगियों का कब्जे माल के आवंटन में प्राथमिकता दी जाये।

3 खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बाध को ध्यानी गति-विधिया बडानी चाहिए और खादी नवा ग्रामोद्योग के विकास के लिये ज्यादा सहायता देनी चाहिए।

4 पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में हथकरचा और रेतम उद्योग की अच्छी सभावनाएँ हैं। इन जिलों में इन उद्योगों के विकास को गति देने की प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए।

5 सर्वाधित विभागों द्वारा जिला उद्योग केन्द्र स्तर पर पशुपालन और हृषि पर आधारित उद्योगों का समर्पण किया जाना चाहिए।

6 प्रकल्पोंहूल पर आधारित उद्योगों की यहा अच्छी सभावनाएँ हैं तथा राज्य में भी नीति उद्योग में प्राथमिकीकरण की तत्काल प्रावस्थकता है। इन कार्यक्रमों की विस्तृत योजना तैयार करके राज्य की पर्यावरणीय योजना में रखी जानी चाहिए।

7 25000 हूं तक का ज्ञान ० हूं प्रतिशत की दर पर प्रिलड़े जिलों की भी सम दर पर विद्या लैयार करके राज्य की पर्यावरणीय योजना में रखी जानी चाहिए। 25000 हूं के ज्ञान में कार्बोकारी पूर्वी और पश्चिम पूर्वी सम्बन्धित होती है।

8 25000 से 1 लाख लप्ये तक वित्तीय सहायता आहुने वाले उद्योगी को भूमि पूऱी सहित 10 से 12- $\frac{1}{2}$  प्रतिशत से अधिक घासांपी (रिकिटिंग) नहीं संगानी होती। प्रयोक वित्ता कैन्ड को भूमि पूऱी/सीधान्त घन (सीड कैपिटल/मार्जिन मनी) हेतु 6 लाख ८० तक का प्रावधान होनी चाहिए।

9 जिला उद्योग केन्द्र स्तर पर 1 लाख ८० तक अचल पूऱी के प्रस्ताव की स्वीकृति का बैको तथा वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा स्थीकार किया जाना चाहिए। अूण प्रदान करने का प्रतिशत निर्णय दो महीनों में घटावर से लिया जाना चाहिए। 25000 से 1 लाख लप्ये तक के अूण पर व्याज दर 12- $\frac{1}{2}$  प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

10 जिला स्तर पर प्रायः और लघु लोक एवं श्रोतोंगिक एकको के उत्पादों में विषयन के लिए एक विषयन संगठन की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए और इस संगठन वा वित्तीयन बैको द्वारा किया जाये।

11 बैको द्वारा कुल जमा राशि वा 1 प्रतिशत दो० घार० मार्गि० योजना के अन्तर्गत कारीगरी का दिया जाना चाहिए।

12 उत्तर प्रदेश मरवार वा विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों और निगमों का यह अनिवाय कर देना चाहिए कि वे हस्तशिल्प हथकरचा खादी प्रामाण्यों और लघु लोक के उत्पादों को ही बरीदे। लघु लोक को मूल्य बर्तैयता देने के एक योजना भी चलाई जानी चाहिए।

नार्य एवं श्रम्भु, नई दिल्ली में चोरिया

4104 श्री कवरह लाल हेमराज जैन क्या गह मर्दी यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे वि

(क) वय 1978 के दौरान नाय एवेन्य नई दिल्ली में वित्तीय चारिया हुइ

(ख) दिन प्रति दिन अद्यती हुई चोरियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार इस बारे में क्या कामयाही कर रही है, और

(ग) क्या नाय एवेन्य में हुई चोरियों के सबूत में किसी गिरोह का पता सामाया गया है यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

श्रृः भवान्य तथा स्वाय, विवि और कम्पनी कार्य मरालव में राज्य मर्दी (श्री एम० ठ० सर्विंस) (क) से (ग) 1978 में 7 चोरी के मामले और 5 सेव्यमारी के मामले सुचित किए गए जबकि 1977 में जल्द 9 और 4 सुचित किए गए थे। सभी प्रयत्नों के बावजूद मर्दी तक किसी गिरोह का पता नहीं लगा है। इस अपराध का राक्कने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों में मुक्त इह प्रकार हैं—गत गहन करणा चरेलू नीकरी के बंदों का संस्थापन और असुरक्षित स्थानों पर पुलिस ट्रूडिया तैयार करना।

Manufacture of 120-MW Sets by BHEL--

4106 SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) how many 120 MW sets have been manufactured by BHEL and to whom those have been supplied and what is the performance of those sets,

(b) is it a fact that 120 MW sets supplied to the DVC and WBSEB have been giving troubles continuously since commissioning of the same and if so, what are the nature of such troubles and whether those have been rectified or not

(c) how many sets of 200 MW are being manufactured by BHEL and to whom these will be supplied, and

(d) whether if any such set has been supplied to any party and what is the performance of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) So far 17 Nos of 120 MW sets have been manufactured by BHEL. Of these four have been supplied to Gujarat four to Madhya Pradesh four to West Bengal State Electricity Boards and three to Damodar Valley Corporation. Two sets have been exported. The performance of these sets has been by and large satisfactory

(b) No, Sir, it is not correct to say that 120 MW sets supplied to the DVC and WBSEB have been giving trouble continuously since commissioning. However there were some teething troubles which were attended to. These sets are now established and are giving satisfactory performance

(c) and (d) Six to seven sets of 200 MW capacity each are being manufactured by BHEL every year. So far, two of these sets supplied to Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board and Maharashtra State Electricity Board have been put to commercial use and performance has been found to be satisfactory

राजीवी को सीमेंट के उत्पादन और वितरण का कार्य सीधा

4107. श्री जवाहर तिंह औहान : क्या उद्घोग मंत्री वह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य सरकारों को सीमेंट के उत्पादन और वितरण के संबंध में सारा कार्य न सीधे के बया कारण है; और

(ख) भारतीय सीमेंट नियम द्वारा सीमेंट के उत्पादन के संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

उद्घोग बंदबोल्ड में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल प्रसाद यादव) : (क) सीमेंट उद्घोग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की प्रथम सूची में उल्लिखित उद्घोगों में से एक उद्घोग है। उक्त अधिनियम की धारा के अन्तर्गत सीमेंट का उत्पादन करने तथा उसका वितरण करने का उत्तराधिकार संघ सरकार का है। 14 राज्यों तथा 2 संघ शिविंगे ने अपने अधिकार के अन्तर्गत सीमेंट के लोक वितरण की प्रणाली प्रारम्भ की है।

(ख) सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया की उत्पादित 3 एकड़े हैं जिनमें से एक 3.8 लाख टन क्षमता की मध्यांक (मध्य प्रदेश) में है, दूसरी 2 लाख मी० टन क्षमता की कुरुकुला (कर्नाटक) में है और तीसरी 2 लाख मी० टन क्षमता की बोकाजन (मासाम) में है। कारपोरेशन की चार चार लाख मी० टन वार्षिक अधिकारित क्षमता वाले 3 और एक अकलतारा व नीमच (दोनों मध्य प्रदेश में) तथा मेरठूलता (मध्य प्रदेश) में हैं जिनमें शरीरों के सागरों का काम तथा अन्य कार्यों प्रायः पूर्णता की स्थिति में है।

तेहर (माध्य प्रदेश) तथा अदीलाबाद (माध्य प्रदेश) में चार चार लाख प्रति वर्ष की क्षमता के सीमेंट संयंगों की स्थापना करने की दो और परियोजनाओं के लिये भी स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है। इसके अलावा, कारपोरेशन के 10 वर्षों की एक आवी योजना भी बनाई है जिसमें अतिरिक्त उत्पादन क्षमता की स्थापना करने की प्रकल्पना है।

#### Total Expenditure on Public Programmes

4108. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure so far incurred on public programmes under the last six Five Year Plans;

(b) the ratio in which the people under different income groups received the benefits thereof; and

(c) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) It is presumed that the Honourable Member is referring to the total Plan expenditure from the First Plan onwards. It is indicated in the statement.

(b) and (c). It is not possible to estimate directly the flow of benefits from plan outlays to people in different income groups. Trends in the distribution of income and wealth generally are also difficult to discern, but there is evidence of the persistence of wide disparities.

#### Statement

#### Plan Outlay/Expenditure from First Plan onwards

Period	Amount (Rs. crores)
First Plan	1960.0
Second Plan	4672.0
Third Plan	8577.0

#### Annual Plans:

1966-67 to 1968-69	6625.0
Fourth Plan	15779.0
1974-75 - Actuals	4928.4
1975-76 - Actuals	6416.8
1976-77 - Actuals	8081.7
1977-78 - Anticipated	9564.4
1978-79 - Outlay	11650.2
1979-80 - Outlay	12510.6

**Loss to Jute Industry due to Strike**

4109 SHRI VINODHAI B. SHETH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate loss to Industry caused by strike in Jute Industry;

(b) whether other countries like China and Bangladesh have partially captured foreign market in Jute in view of the strike; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to put an end to such strikes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Loss of production due to strike in Jute Industry is estimated at 1.29 lakh tonnes valued at about Rs. 69.81 crores.

(b) No specific report to this effect has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) The Industrial Relations Machinery, both at the Centre and in the States, continues to make efforts to minimise work-stoppages, through informal mediation, conciliation, adjudication or arbitration, as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and voluntary arrangements.

**Finalization of list of Central Sectt. Officers for promotion as Deputy Secretaries**

4110. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALIA:

SHRI SHANKESHWALJI VAGHELA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a recent press conference he pinpointed delays in effect-

ing promotions as one of the principal causes of frustration among Government servants;

(b) if so, is he aware that the list of Central Secretariat Officers for promotion as Deputy Secretaries during the year July, 1978—June, 1979 which, in all propriety, should have been announced in July, 1978 has not yet been finalised; and

(c) whether he would direct his Ministry to finalise the list by Middle of March, 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Instructions have recently been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs to all the Ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India that there should be no delay in selecting officers for promotion and that the Recruitment Rules should be finalised quickly so as to avoid *ad-hoc* promotions.

(b) and (c) The work regarding the preparation of the Select List for 1978 is in progress and the list is expected to be finalised by the end of next month.

**False Currency Notes Workshop in Kutch District**

4111. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Gujarat State in Kutch District near village Naidhatrana a workshop of false currency notes was found working;

(b) whether any persons were arrested;

(c) whether it has come out in a local paper that huge amount of false notes are printed; and

(d) whether this investigation is going on by local police or by CSI?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)** (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Guajrat has reported that the Police seized press machine rolls, printing paper, solution jar and electric motor etc.

(b) Out of the 8 persons reported to be involved in the racket, five have been arrested and efforts are being made to arrest the remaining three persons.

(c) One of the local news papers of Kutch District published the news with question mark whehter counterfeit currency notes worth Rs. 3 crores were printed. No correct estimate can however, be given as the matter is still under investigation. So far only 8 counterfeit notes of Rs. 10 denomination have been seized.

(d) The investigation is being conducted by the State C.I.D.

#### Violence in Industrial Units

4112 PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the mounting violence in the industrial units in various parts of the country particularly in the private sector;

(b) whether the acts of physical assaults and even of murders of industrial heads and of Senior management personnel by alleged workers or trade unions, groups, or individuals are seriously gone into by the respective Government authorities of the various levels; and

(c) if so, how and with what results, if any?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Government authorities at the local level do take appropriate preven-

tive action. In specific instances, cases have been registered by the police under the provisions of law. Some of these cases are under investigation and some have been sent up for trial in courts of law.

#### Press Report regarding Cyclone during 1977 due to Nuclear Explosion

4113. SHRI K. MALLANNA. Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the 'Free Press Journal dated 20th January, 1979' that 1977 killer cyclone and tidal wave could have been caused by a nuclear explosion and not by nature as has been stated by a Lecturer in Physics and Astrophysics University of Delhi;

(b) whether any letter has also been addressed to the Prime Minister to order a thorough probe into these findings; and

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

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

(c) There is no technical or factual basis for the supposition mentioned in the press report.

#### Annual Plan for Tripura

4114. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN. Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Annual Plan for Tripura for 1979-80 has been finalised;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof indicating the total plan outlay, the targets for industrial and agricultural production and economic growth; and

(c) the outlays for social welfare, road transport, health, education and housing development programmes contemplated thereon?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI):** (a) to (c). Discussions on the State's Annual Plan 1979-80 have taken place. The total out-lay and its sectoral distribution are being worked out by the State Government on the basis indicated by the Planning Commission and will be indicated in the State's Annual Budget.

**Working of Bharat Pumps and Compressors**

4115. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the up-to-date investment, profit or loss, in the Bharat Pumps and Compressors, a public sector undertaking at Allahabad.

(b) what are the academic qualifications of its Managing Director;

(c) how many pumps have been manufactured by this undertaking since its inception and how many assembled; and

(d) which concerns in India and abroad are using components of these pumps which are manufactured by BPC and which are being obtained from abroad?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI):** (a) The information as on 31-3-1978 is as follows:

Investment : Rs. 2183.16 lakhs  
Cumulative Loss : Rs 412.00 lakhs

(b) The academic qualification of managing director of the Undertaking:-

B.Sc., (Engineering) (both Electrical & Mechanical) from Banaras Hindu University. Passed in first division in 1947.

(c) The relevant information as on 31st January, 1979 is as follows:-

- (i) Centrifugal Pumps 261 Nos.
- (ii) Reciprocating Pumps 101 Nos.

(d) The concerns in India to whom Pumps manufactured by BPCL have been supplied are: BALCO, IPCL, IOCL, ONGC, OIL, NOCIL, Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd., FCI (All of its units in India) MCF, IFFCO, BRPL, BHEL, Deptt. of Atomic Energy, GNFC, Rourkela Steel Plant, Hindustan Levers, IISCO, and Neyveli Lignite Corp. Ltd. These concerns consequently use the components manufactured/imported by BPCL for the pumps. As for sale of components manufactured/imported by BPCL abroad, BPCL have not exported any pumps or components thereof so far. However, some of the pumps supplies to the Indian parties listed above are being financed by World Bank.

**Multi-Nationals in the Tyre Industry**

4116. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of multi-nationals operating in the Tyre Industry in India;

(b) whether Government have fixed any maximum of the percentage of profits for the multi-nationals and if so, the extent of compliance with the stipulation;

(c) whether Government are aware that the public are denied by and large participation in concerns like Dunlop, Good Year, Madras Rubber Factory etc.; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to increase public and Government participation in such industries?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):** (a) The following four multi-national Companies are manufacturing tyres and tubes in India:—

1. M/s. Dunlop India Ltd. They have two units' one at Sahaganj the other at Ambattur, Madras.

2. M/s. Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd., Bombay. They have recently changed the name of their company to M/s. Bombay Tyres International Private Ltd.,

3. M/s. Ceat Tyres of India Ltd.,  
Bombay.

4. M/s. Goodyear India Ltd.,  
Ballabgarh.

(b) Government have not fixed maximum percentage of profits for the multi-nationals. However, the shareholding and industrial activities of these companies are regulated according to the guidelines under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

(c) & (d). M/s. Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd. having a paid-up equity capital of Rs. 220 lakhs held entirely by Firestone (USA) were granted permission under the Capital Issues (Control) Act to issue further equity capital Rs. 230 lakhs. On implementation of this consent, US Company's and Indian shareholding will be 74 per cent and 26 per cent respectively. The company has not so far implemented this approval. M/s Dunlop U. K. the principals of M/s Dunlop India Ltd., were holding 51.25 per cent of the equity capital of the Indian company. Consent was given by the Controller of Capital Issues on 19th May, 1977 to issue further equity capital of Rs. 33.30 lakhs to Indian residents. With the implementation of this consent, the UK company's holdings have gone down from 51.25 per cent to 50.10 per cent. The present equity paid-up capital of M/s. Goodyear India Ltd., is Rs. 748.28 lakhs. 55.13 per cent of which is held by the US company. The paid-up equity capital of M/s. Ceat Tyres of India Ltd. is Rs. 4,45,28,000/-, 49.88 per cent of which is held by Ceat, Switzerland and 0.06 per cent by Ceat, Italy. It will thus be seen that there are substantial Indian shareholdings in Dunlop India Ltd., Goodyear India Ltd. and Ceat Tyres of India Ltd., while M/s. Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd. have been permitted to bring down their foreign share-holding. The proposal for the sale of the foreign share-holdings in M/s. Madras Rubber Factory Ltd. is under Govt.'s consideration.

**Pension to Freedom Fighters of Punjab**

4117. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether any list of freedom fighters for grant of pension under the Pension Scheme of 1972 was submitted to his Ministry by the Punjab State Government;

(b) if so, when it was received and the final order passed in each case;

(c) whether any complaint as reminder was sent by the Punjab State Government for taking no action in certain cases of the freedom fighters referred to above; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken in the matter and what final orders have been passed in these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). A list of 3485 cases said to be pending in Punjab State has been received towards the end of December 1978. No further reminder has been received. The list is under scrutiny. A total of 17333 applications including the cases of Ex-INA personnel have been received from the Punjab State. In 9816 cases pensions have already been sanctioned. 4520 cases have been rejected and 2997 cases could not be finalised for want of adequate documentary evidence. No case is pending initial scrutiny. The list relates to cases where initial scrutiny has already been done.

**Cut in Production by Industrial Units Manufacturing Items reserved for Small Scale Sector**

4118. SHRI SHAMBHUNATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in terms of the Press notes of January, 3 and 5, 1979 Industrial units manufacturing items now

reserved for the Small Scale Sector under the Industrial (Development & Regulations) Act will be required to cut back their production to the level achieved before 29th August, 1973 in case their investment in plant and machinery exceeds ten lakhs now or in future;

(b) whether this is likely to adversely affect the growth of smaller companies to the benefit of larger ones whose capacities are protected by their licences; and

(c) if so, whether it would not be desirable instead of curbing their natural growth, to deny them the supporting concessions and benefits of the small scale sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Government have spelt out the criteria to be followed while endorsing productive capacity on the Registration Certificates issued under Section 10 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. Copies of the Press Notes dated 3rd and 5th January, 1979 which contain the details in this regard are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4138/79].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Inclusion of Manipuri Language in Constitution

4119. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for including Manipuri language in the eighth schedule of the Constitution; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DILANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government are of the view that Eighth Schedule to the Constitution should not be enlarged, however, the Government's endeavour is to encourage development of the cultural and literary heritage of all languages irrespective of their inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.

#### ब्रह्मवारी कागड़ की मांग, सप्लाई तथा आयात

4120. श्री चूरेश भा सुमन : क्या उच्चोग मंत्री यह बताने को हुए करेंगे कि:

(क) इस समय देश में ब्रह्मवारी कागड़ की मांग कितनी है और गत तीन वर्षों की तुलना में उसमें कितनी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) देश में ब्रह्मवारी कागड़ का कुल कितना उत्पादन होता है और विदेशों से कितना आयात किया जाता है; और

(ग) क्या ब्रह्मवारी कागड़ की मांग तथा सप्लाई के बीच के बन्तर को पूरा करने के में सरकार समन्वय में सरकार की कोई योजना है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यूहा क्या है ?

उच्चोग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अगरबन्धै प्रसाद यादव) : (क) इस समय ब्रह्मवारी कागड़ की वायिक आवश्यकता लग भग 2.90 लाख मी० टन की है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में ब्रह्मवारी कागड़ की खपत निम्न प्रकार हुई थी :—

1975-76	1,96,733	मी० टन
1976-77	2,05,136	मी० टन
1977-78	2,61,992	मी० टन

(ख) (।) देश में इस समय दि नेशनल न्यूजप्रिंट एड पेपर मिस्स्स, नेपानगर ही एक ऐसा एक है जो ब्रह्मवारी कागड़ का उत्पादन करता है। इस उपकरण ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में ब्रह्मवारी कागड़ का निम्नलिखित उत्पादन किया था :—

1975-76	52,873	मी० टन
1976-77	57,619	मी० टन
1977-78	55,503	मी० टन

(2) पिछले तीन वर्षों में ब्रह्मवारी कागड़ का निम्नलिखित मात्रा में आयात किया गया :—

1975-76	1,03,036	मी० टन
1976-77	1,42,000	मी० टन
1977-78	6,80,000	मी० टन

(c) क्या 1982-83 के अन्त तक भारतीय कागज की वार्षिक आवश्यकता 3.20 लाख मी० टन तक हो जाने की आशा है । नेशनल न्यूज़प्रिंट एंड प्रिंटर मिल्स (75,000 मी० टन वार्षिक क्षमता) नामक विद्युत एकक के लालवा हिन्दुस्तान प्रिंटर नियम द्वारा कियान्वित की जा रही केरल न्यूज़प्रिंट परियोजना (80,000 मी० टन वार्षिक क्षमता) के द्वारा 1979 के अन्त तक वार्षिक उत्पादन होने लगने की आशा है तब ऐसूर प्रिंटर मिल्स (कार्टिक) द्वारा नियान्वित की जा रही भारतीय कागज परियोजना (75,000 मी० टन वार्षिक क्षमता), के बर्व 1980-81 में शुरू हो जाने की आशा है ।

शोतल पेयों की विक्री के बांकड़े

4121. श्री भोविन्द मुद्दा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री "धन्द-धन्द" और '77" पेय की विक्री के बारे में 13 दिसंबर, 1978 के तारीखित प्रश्न संख्या 328 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि:

(क) बांड नामों से बेचे गए विभिन्न शोतल पेयों के बारे में विक्री के बांकड़े न रखने के मूल्य कारण क्या है ।

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में मैसेस पाल वेवरेज लिमिटेड बम्बई आदि जैसी कम्पनियों के बारे में इस प्रकार के बांकड़े रखने का ; है और ।

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग भविष्य में राश्य भंडी (श्री जगदल्ली प्रसाद यादव) : (क), (ख) और (ग) उपलब्ध लक्षणोंकी प्राधिकारी अपने पास पंजीयित एककों के बारे में वस्तुकार उत्पादन के बांकड़े रखते हैं । केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क एकत्रित करने लगवा इस उद्योग में उत्पादन विनियमित करने के उद्देश्य से शुहैये के बिक्री आवश्यक वांड-वार बांकड़े संगत नहीं समझे जाते हैं ।

रुई की गांठों का नियंत्रण

4122. श्री लीला वाई मालित : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय रुई नियम पहले आयातित रुई की एक लाख से प्रधिक गांठों का नियंत्रण कर रहा है ।

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को जादा होने की सम्भावना है और यदि हाँ, तो कितना ;

(ग) क्या वर्ष 1977 में कपड़ा विक्री के लिये नियम द्वारा आयातित रुई की कुल मात्रा में से एक लाख रुई की गांठ भारी बिना बिकी पड़ी हुई है, प्रीर

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग भविष्यतव्य में राश्य भंडी भवित्वी आवश्यकता : (क) भारतीय रुई नियम को पहले आयात की गई रुई की कुछ मात्रा का नियंत्रण करने की अनुमति देने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ।

(घ) चूंकि प्रस्ताव पर भारी अनियंत्रित नियम नहीं लिया गया है अतः इस अवस्था में हानि और लाभ की सम्भाव्यता नियंत्रित नहीं की जा सकती है ।

(ग) जी हाँ ।

(घ) मांग करने वाली कुछ पार्टियां इस आधार पर अपने दायित्वों से पीछे हट गई क्योंकि आयातित रुई के भारत में पूरबने के समय तक बरेली भूल्य स्थित में नियावट की प्रवृत्ति था गई थी जिससे आयातित रुई के भूल्य उद्योग के हितों के प्रतिकूल हो जाने थे ।

#### Per Capita Income in J & K

4123. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the per capita income in the Jammu and Kashmir State separately for Jammu, Srinagar and Ladakh regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): Separate estimates of per capita income of Jammu, Srinagar and Ladakh regions are not available. According to estimates released by the State Directorate of Evaluation and Statistics per capita income of Jammu and Kashmir for 1976-77 is Rs. 897 at current prices.

#### Population living below the Poverty Line

4124. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the present percentage of population living below the poverty line;

- (b) its percentage before the formation of new Government at Centre,
- (c) its break-up State wise, and
- (d) steps taken or proposed to be taken during the next two years to improve it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN) (a) and (b) According to the norm adopted by the Planning Commission 46.33 per cent of the people were estimated to be living below the poverty line during 1977-78. The estimates for 1978-79 are not available

(c) State-wise estimates are not available

(d) Various measures and programmes for achieving the objective of reduction of poverty are spelt out in the current Five Year Plan 1973-8. The highest priority has been accorded to agriculture and allied sectors irrigation and village and cottage industries which have the greatest capacity to absorb surplus labour. An expanded minimum need programme has also been provided for so that the living standards of the poor people can be directly supplemented by the provision of certain minimum basic amenities.

The Annual Plans for 1978-79 and 1979-80 have been formulated keeping these priorities in view

#### Third Engineering Trade Fair, 1979

4125 SHRI MADHAVRAO  
SCINDIA

SHRI D D DESAI

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Third Engineering Trade Fair-1979 in Delhi during February, 1979 was primarily organised for encouragement of export of engineering goods,

(b) if so, whether some of the Public Sector Undertakings also took part in the fair and if so, names of

those undertakings and expenditure incurred by them, separately, in details, and

- (c) whether the expenditure incurred therefor commensurated with the export orders received and if so, facts thereof, and
- (d) the total amount of money spent in this fair and the cost benefit of the Fair?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) The Third Indian Engineering Trade Fair was primarily organised with the following objectives —

— to effectively project Indian Engineering capabilities and technology to the world and to our own people

— to establish this as the place to transact business conclude collaboration agreements and technology exchange programmes

— to expose our industry to the challenge of world trade thus forcing the pace for quality improvement and technological updating

(b) The names of the public sector undertakings who participated in the Fair alongwith the expenditure incurred towards rent of premises occupied by them is given in the Statement enclosed. Other expenses incurred by them are likely to be moderate

(c) and (d) It would not be quite correct to relate the expenditure incurred by the Public Sector or Private Sector units on the fair with the export orders received during the Fair itself. Such Trade Fairs are not expected to really bring any immediate tangible gain to the individual companies but is mainly to project their capability individually and that of the country's engineering capability as a whole both to outside countries and domestic buyers with the benefit of creating awareness of India's achievement for a long term business advantages and boosting India's export

## Statement

Indian Engineering Trad' Fair, 1979 Public Sector Units—Participants

S. No.	Name of Participants	Expenditure incurred towards rent of premises occupied
		Rs.
1.	M/s. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. . . . .	39,750
2.	M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. . . . .	70,000
3.	M/s. Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd. . . . .	10,500
4.	M/s. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd. . . . .	28,500
5.	M/s. Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. . . . .	91,500
6.	M/s. Electronic Trade & Technology Dev. Corpn. . . . .	10,500
7.	M/s. Export Inspection Council . . . . .	10,500
8.	M/s. Hind Cycles . . . . .	5,250
9.	M/s. Hindustan Photo Films . . . . .	21,000
10.	M/s. Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. . . . .	5,250
11.	M/s. Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. . . . .	42,000
12.	M/s. Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd. . . . .	73,500
13.	M/s. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. . . . .	31,500
14.	M/s. Indian Standard Institution . . . . .	6,000
15.	M/s. India Tourism Development Corporation . . . . .	Free
16.	M/s. Instrumentation Ltd. . . . .	17,500
17.	M/s. Jessop & Co. Ltd. . . . .	53,000
18.	Minerals & Metals Pavilion: M/s. Hindustan Copper M/s. Hindustan Zinc M/s. Bharat Aluminium M/s. Geological Survey M/s. Indian Bureau of Mines	1,15,500
19.	M/s. Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd. . . . .	21,000
20.	M/s. MECON Ltd. . . . .	70,000
21.	M/s. Mazagaon Docks Ltd. . . . .	43,750
22.	M/s. National Mineral Development Corpn. . . . .	17,500
23.	M/s. National Small Industries Corporation . . . . .	1,90,000

1	2	3
		Rs.
24. M/s. Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.		5,250
25. M/s. State Trading Corporation		35,000
26. M/s. Steel Authority of India Ltd.		70,000
27. M/s. Scooters (India) Ltd.		10,500
Total . . . . .		10,34,750

### संयुक्त राष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास संगठन का सम्मेलन

4126. श्री दयाराम शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) औद्योगिक सहयोग के बारे में 11 फरवरी, 1979 को राजधानी में हुए संयुक्त-राष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास संगठन और ए० आई० ई० आई० के सम्मेलन में किन विषयों पर चर्चा की गई; और

(ख) इसके क्या परिणाम निकले?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगद्वीप प्रसाद यादव) : (क) नई दिल्ली में 12 से 17 फरवरी, 1979 तक आयोजित किए गए संयुक्त राष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास संगठन (यूनिडो) तथा भारतीय इंजीनियरी उद्योग के सभा (ए० आई० ई० आई०) के सम्मेलन में निम्नलिखित विषयों पर चर्चा हुई थी :—

(1) विकासशील देशों के औद्योगिक विकास के बारे में लोका धोषणा तथा कार्य योजना (मार्च, 1975) को कार्यान्वित करने में उद्योग संघों की भूमिका;

(2) औद्योगिक तथा विकासशील देशों के इंजीनियरी उद्योग के संघों के बीच तथा परस्पर विकासशील देशों के बीच सहयोग के मार्गोंपाय

(3) जहां इंजीनियरी उद्योग संघ नहीं हैं वहां इंजीनियरी उद्योग संघों को स्थापित किए जाने के लिए सहायता देना तथा विद्यमान संगठनों के कार्यकरण को मजबूत बनाना; और

(4) औद्योगिकी हस्तान्तरण परामर्श, प्रशिक्षण व्यापारिक मेले, निर्यात - आयात आदि सहित उत्पादन में सहयोग।

(ख) यूनिडो ने बैठक के निष्कर्षों सहित रिपोर्ट अभी तक नहीं दी है।

### Setting up of Large Scale Industrial Plants

4127. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) names of large scale industrial plants being set up in various States during the Sixth five year plan;

(b) the criteria for selection of States for the purpose; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred on these projects during the Sixth five year plan?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). A list of central industrial and mineral projects proposed to be set up during the Five Year Plan 1978-83 and the outlay provided are given on pages 200-205 of the Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83.

The location of the central projects is determined primarily on technoeconomic considerations; but other things being equal, weightage is given to industrially backward States.

Agreement between B.H.E.L. and Siemens for the manufacture of 200 MW.—100 MW. Steam Turbines

4128. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have until now generally restricted the length of

technical collaboration agreements to a period of five years but the exception being an agreement between BHEL and Siemens for the manufacture of 200 MW—100 MW steam turbines which seek to tie up with Siemens for fifteen years;

(b) whether there are restrictive clauses in this agreement prohibiting the sale of BHEL equipment in 89 countries in which Siemens has installation or manufacturing commitments; and

(c) what is the justification of all this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir. In the past also, agreements for periods of more than five years have been approved by the Government. The agreement for the manufacture of 200 MW to 1000 MW (not 100 MW) steam turbines is between BHEL and Kraftwerke Union (a subsidiary of Semens) and it is already in force since August, 1976.

(b) As per the collaboration agreement for 200—1000 MW steam turbines and generators with M/s. Kraftwerke Union, BHEL have selling rights all over the world with the exception of the countries of the European Economic Community, Austria, Yugoslavia, Spain, Brazil, Japan and USA.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Facilities to Employees for taking up Jobs Abroad

4129. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Kerala Government is granting all facilities to their employees including leave without allowances for 5 years for taking up jobs abroad; and

(b) if so, whether similar facilities are proposed to be given by the Gov-

ernment of India to its own employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The Government of Kerala have been granting leave to the State Government employees for taking up jobs abroad subject to certain conditions.

(b) Central Government employees nominated by the Government and selected for assignments abroad are allowed to take up such assignments with their lien on their posts being maintained for a period of three to five years.

#### Production of T.V. Sets by Keltron

4130. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of T.V. sets produced by Keltron in Kerala;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that present rate of production is quite insufficient to meet the demand in the State in view of the coming up of a T.V. Centre at Trivandrum; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the present capacity of production, if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The production of television sets by Keltron has been as under:—

Year	Number
1974	242
1975	2971
1976	3340
1977	4929
1978	4336
Total:	15818

(b) and (c) Capacities for the manufacture of TV sets are licensed/approved on the basis of total demand and not with the aim of providing for the demand in a particular State being met from within the production in that State. The major TV set manufacturers have established country-wide sales network and their marketing operations are not confined to the regions neighbouring the production activity. A letter of intent was issued to M/s KSEDC in December 1977 for increasing their TV production capacity from 5,000 nos to 10,000 nos. They have not yet implemented the expansion and have requested for extension of validity of the Letter of Intent.

**Persons Employed in Middle East by the EPI Ltd**

4131 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) how many persons are employed in the middle east projects by the Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.,

(b) the salary of these workers category-wise,

(c) whether their salaries are in accordance with the Government specification, and

(d) if so what are the steps taken to protect the interest?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI)** (a) to (d) The required information is being collected from the overseas projects of the Engineering Projects (India) Ltd (EPI) and the answer will be furnished after complete details are available

देश से गरीबी और निरकरता दूर करना

4132 श्री मुख्यमंत्री क्या योजना मर्यादा यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश से गरीबी और निरकरता दूर करने के लिए यह स्तर पर आनंदोलन करने की आवश्यकता है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस प्रयोजन के लिए कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं तैयार की हैं, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

योजना बंदोलब में राष्ट्र बंडी (स्ट्री लॉब्यूर एक्शन) (क) और (ख) 1978-83 की योजना के प्राक्षय में गरीबी और निरकरता को कम करने के लिए कार्यनीति निर्धारित की गई है। इसी प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ साथ उद्योगों को मबस्ते अधिक प्राप्तिकाता दी गई है, जिसमें बेशी अधिकों को काम पर लगाने की सर्वसे अधिक कमता है। विस्तारित न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम की भी व्यवस्था की गई है जिससे कि इच्छित न्यूनतम सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के द्वारा गरीब लोगों के जीवनस्तर को उन्नत करने में प्रत्यक्ष सहायता दी जा सके।

इसी प्रकार से शैक्षिक विकास की योजना में आम लागों में शिक्षा के सर्वर्धन के लिए सबसे अधिक प्राप्तिकाता दी गई है। प्राइवेट शिक्षा कार्यक्रम को प्रति वार्ष 5 लाख अधिकारी के बताना भी सर्वसे अधिक समावेशन की तुलना में 1978-83 की प्रवधि में बढ़ाया जाएगा जिससे कि उसके प्रत्यक्ष 15-35 लाख वर्ग के 650 लाख प्रीडों को लाया जा सके।

(ग) प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं हाता।

**Consultation with Ministry of Industry on Excise Rate**

4133 SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Ministry of Industry are consulted when rate of excise on a particular item is to be increased or decreased,

(b) do the Ministry take into account the unutilized capacity in a particular industry before agreeing to increase in excise rate,

(c) do the Ministry guide the Finance Ministry as to how to increase the excise revenue through increase in production, and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV)** (a) to (d) The Ministry of Finance is responsible for imposing, or for increasing or decreasing the rates of excise duty on commodities. While bringing about any change, the concerned ministries/departments are generally consulted and the relevant factors like capacity utilization supply-demand gap, relative prices etc. are

taken into account. The question of Ministry of Industry guiding the Ministry of Finance in these matters, therefore, does not arise.

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में गुजरात के लिए प्रावधान

4134. श्री बर्नर्ड्सह वाई पटेल : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की तृप्ति करेगे कि

(क) गुजरात सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदनार्थ प्रस्तुत छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए प्रावधान क्या है,

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए गुजरात का क्या प्रावधान स्वीकार किया गया था, और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में गुजरात का अनुदान और ऋण के रूप में कितनी-कितनी धनराशि दी जायेगी ?

प्रधान बड़ी (श्री भोदराजी देसाई) (क) गुजरात राज्य सरकार ने 1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना (छठी योजना) के लिए 3107 61 करोड़ 60 के परिमाण का प्रस्ताव किया था।

(ख) और (ग) गुजरात की 78-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी तक अनिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

#### आविष्कार पर लेखन समाप्ति

4135. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या उड्डोग मंत्री 6 दिसम्बर, 1978 के अनारकित प्रश्न संख्या 2541 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की तृप्ति करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन मामलों के बारे में जानकारी पाक की है जिनमें बड़े कारखाने छोटे कारखानों से मार्गिस खरीदते हैं तथा उन पर अपने लेबल लगाते हैं और इस प्रकार वे न केवल उत्पादन भूलक का अपबचन करते हैं बरन् छोटे कारखानों को हानि पहचाते हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्समयी और क्या है,

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विस्तृत के क्या कारण हैं ?

उड्डोग अंतर्गत में राज्य बंडी (श्री बर्नर्ड्सह यास्त्री) : (क) और (ख) 6 दिसम्बर, 1978 को दूसरे गम्भीर अनारकित प्रश्न संख्या 2541 के संबंधी मार्गी सूचना एकत्रित की जा

चुकी है तथा सोक सचा के पटल पर रखे जाने हेतु संसदीय कार्य विधान को दें थी गयी है। और इस प्रकार है —

केन्द्रीय उत्पादन भूलक समाहर्ता मंडुरै द्वारा यह रिपोर्ट दी गयी थी कि 1970, 1973 के बीच विमको ने कुटीर लेन से 24,97,800 शौल विद्यासलाइट की विविध बरीदी थी। उन्होंने ईर-विद्युदीय कारखानों द्वारा तैयार की गई दिया सलाइटों पर रियायती दर पर उत्पादन भूलक का भूगतान किया था। बाद में यह माल विमको द्वारा बरीदी लिया गया था तथा जिस स्वान पर वह तैयार की गयी थी वही की भावा में नियंत्रित का नाम दिया गया था व साथ ही में बहुराष्ट्रिय कम्पनी का लेबल भी लगा दृष्टा था। यदि यह माल विमको द्वारा तैयार किया गया होता तो उन्हें ऊची दर पर भूलक देना पड़ा होता। सेन्ट्रल एक्साइज, मंडुरै के कलेक्टर की रिपोर्ट के अनुमार अन्तर विवरण भूलक (डेफेंसिल इंटीएमाउट) 7,53,404 50 रुपये का था। राजस्व विभाग के अनुमार यह राजस्व हानि नहीं थी क्योंकि विमको को बेचे जाने के द्वारा बनाये जाने का स्तर पर उचित दर से उत्पादन भूलक का भूगतान कर ही दिया गया था। विधि मदालय द्वारा दिये गये परामर्श के अनुमार उब समय एसा कोई कानन नहीं था जिससे लघु-लेन के एकको से विभिन्न भूलक की दर पर बनाई गई दियासलाइटों की सकती की। स्पष्टतया ऐसा करने से दियासलाइटों बनाने में लघु एवं कुटीर लेन से विकास पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता था। वस्तुत विमको ने इन एककों का ताल्कालिक बाजार की सुविधाएं प्रदान की थी जिससे लघु-लेन में ऊचा अधिक दियासलाइटों बनाये जाने को अर्थात् प्रोस्ट्राइन ही मिला था। किरं भी इस मत के लिये गुजाया रही ही जाती है कि यदि वे सीधे ही उपभोक्ताओं को उन्हें बेचते हो तो विमको द्वारा पून विद्रोह करने से हुआ लाभ अशत लघु-लेन की मिल जाता।

1973 में लघु-लेन के उत्पादकों द्वारा विमको को उपयोग करने की अनुमति देने वाली अधिकूपना रद्द कर दी गयी थी व तत्पश्चात विमको ने कुटीर लेन से दियासलाइटों बरीदाना बद कर दिया था। साथ ही, आधिकूपना संख्या 154 दिनांक 3-6-1975 के अनुसार कुटीर लेन के उत्पादन कर्ता को एक घोषणा करनी पड़ती है कि वह किसी अन्य उत्पादन कर्ता के लेबल का उपयोग नहीं करेगा तथा जिस जुड़ी घोषणा पर उसे दियायती दर के उत्पादन भूलक के लिये अपावृत्ता दिया जायेगा। साथ ही एकाधिकार तथा प्रतिबधात्मक अपावृत्ता अवहार प्रक्रिया आयोग ने कथित प्रतिबधात्मक अपावृत्ता अवहार करने हेतु विमको लियार्टिड के विश्व जारी करना शुरू कर दिया था। आयोग ने कर्ता को यह निवेदा करते हुए आदेश दे दिया था कि अप्य बातों के साथ-साथ एक हल्का नामा दर्ज करने पर भी महमति दे दी जाय कि भारत में पून विद्रोह द्वारी

जाने के लिये कुटीर एवं सच उद्योग के नियमित कलाओं द्वारा मानक रिस्म की वियासालाई बारीबी नहीं जायेगी।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (क) एवं (ब) के सदर्शन में प्रवन ही नहीं उठता।

स्मारिका के मामलों में केन्द्रीय जात व्यूरो की जांच

4136. श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) केन्द्रीय जात व्यूरो ने श्री के० बिडला के विद्युत स्मारिका मामले में जात किस तारीख को प्राप्त की, (2) प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट किस तारीख को दर्ज की, (3) आरोपण किस तारीख को दायर किया (4) गिरफ्तारी का बारट किस तारीख को आरी किया (5) पासपोर्ट के लिए आवेदन पत्र किस तारीख का चिया गया (6) पासपोर्ट जारी किस तारीख को और कितनी अवधि के लिए किया गया, और

(ब) क्या गृह मंत्रालय ने पासपोर्ट के बारे में अपनी आपत्तिया निवेदन मंत्रालय को प्रेषित की थी और यदि हा, तो कब?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा व्याय, विधि और कल्यानी-कार्य मंत्रालय द्वे राज्य बंधन (श्री एस० डॉ पाटिल) (क) श्री (ब) केन्द्रीय व्यवेषण व्यार० ने श्री के० बिडला के विद्युत स्मारिका के मामले में 3-10-1977 को उसी दिन प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट दर्ज करने के बाद, जात आरोपण कर दी थी। आरोप-न्यत अभी दायर नहीं किया गया है। श्री बिडला को गिरफ्तारी के लिए कोई बारट जारी नहीं किया गया था।

श्री के० बिडला के पास 7-6-1975 से, जैमा कि लोक सभा में आताराकित प्रवन संख्या 4174 के उत्तर में दिनांक 16-8-1978 को बताया गया था निरन्तर १० पासपोर्ट है। उनका बर्नामान पासपोर्ट 6 जून 1980 तक है।

### District Industries Centres in Gujarat

4137 SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of industries registered at district industries centres of each district of Gujarat upto 31st January, 1979,

(b) the investment required to start these industries and the number of persons likely to get employment therein, and

(c) the details of various articles to be produced in industries registered at Surat district industry centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) & (b) A statement is enclosed

(c) District Industry Centre has yet been sanctioned for Surat District. However, as per information received from the Government of Gujarat 122 SSI Units with an investment of Rs 38.13 lakhs and likely employment of 1012 persons have been registered with the Surat office of the State Industries Department

While the details of various articles to be produced are not available, the nature of industries registered are as per statement enclosed

### Statement

Sl No.	Name of District Industry Centre	No of SSI units registered	Investment required (in Rs lakhs)	No of persons likely to get employment
1	Bhavnagar	106	46.80	565
2	Bharuch	53	99.36	812
3	Amreli	32	5.53	256
4	Banaskantha	39	10.86	178
5	Sabarkantha	54	22.25	394
6	Panchmahal	60	37.23	460
7	Sundarnagar	121	97.36	1825
8	Mehsana	96	50.67	744
9	Junagadh	75	100.12	1660
10	Kutch	24	39.75	615
Total		665	509.95	7518

The nature of industries are viz., Food Products, Tobacco Products, Textile Industry, Wood Industry, Paper Products, Leather Industry, Rubber Industry, Chemicals, Glass & Ceramics, Cement processing, Non-Ferrous & Ferrous, Machinery & Equipment etc.

#### Disappearance of Netaji

4138. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the controversy created by the display of photograph of Netaji by Prof. Samar Guha M.P. on the 23rd January, 1979 in Calcutta;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of friendly foreign countries have been involved in the question of disappearance of Netaji likely to cause strain in our international relations; and

(c) will Government make a probe into the matter and give facts in details?

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

(a). Yes, Sir.

(b) According to information available with Government no foreign country is involved.

(c) In the absence of more precise information it is difficult for the Government to undertake inquiries to find out the whereabouts of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

#### Strikes in E.P.I. Ltd

4139. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was any strike or agitations by the workers in any of the Engineering Projects (India) projects in the Middle East;

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

(c) what are the steps taken to help the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) & (b). On the 12th July, 1978. the workers of associate contractors of the Engineering Projects (India) Ltd., went on a strike at the Ain Baghze Housing Project in Kuwait without any notice. The strike took place following an incident in which a worker, who was absconding from the work site for about a month and a half, was alleged to have received some injury. Some demands were subsequently put up by the workers relating to terms of leave, medical facilities, payment of overtime, increase in wages etc. The strike ended on the 27th July, 1978 after protracted negotiations and with the cooperation of the Kuwaiti Government authorities.

(c) In order to improve relations between the workers and the associates of the Engineering Projects (India) Ltd., the following measures have been taken:

(i) Revitalisation of the Grievances Committee for each of the Associate companies;

(ii) Constitution of Works Committee at the project level consisting of two representatives of Workers from each Associate, two representatives of the Associate; and representatives of Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.;

(iii) increase in wages of different categories of workers ranging from KD 6 to KD 11 per month;

(iv) more attention on medical facilities.

(v) more recreational facilities;

(vi) meeting of Project Director/ General Manager/Deputy General Manager (Personnel) of the EPI with workers daily to redress their individual grievances; if any; and

(vn) greater supervision by the staff of EPI at the time of payment of wages to workers by the concerned associate-contractors

**Complaints for Workers in Middle East in the Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.**

4140 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from workers in Middle East who are working for the E.P.I. projects, against E.P.I. authorities;

(b) if so, what are the steps taken;

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b) Government have been receiving some complaints from time to time. Depending upon the nature of the complaints, enquiries are made at various levels for taking appropriate measures required in each case

(c) Does not arise.

**Expenditure by All India Handicrafts Board on Calendars**

4141 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether All India Handicraft Board has spent about Rs. 25 lakhs through relief fund for 10,000 Madhubani Calendars for the current year and the order was given to NAIKA of New Delhi;

(b) if so, the justification for such an extravagance and how much expenditure was incurred on such items for the years 1976-77 and 1977-78;

(c) what is the cost price of per calendar and how many of these have been sold so far and how many are being stacked in godown; and

(d) whether Government will consider a thorough enquiry into the deal and take necessary action against concerned officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The All India Handicrafts board has not spent Rs. 25 lakhs but Rs. 4.77 lakhs for preparing 10,000 Madhubani Calendars using original folk paintings painted by the flood-affected artisans of Mithila district. The making up of the calendar was organised through two organisations (i) North Bihar Ind. Area Dev. Authority, Muzaffarpur and (ii) 'Naika' which is a rural craft centre of SMM Trust for Crafts a charitable trust. Out of Rs 4.77 lakhs, a sum of Rs 3 lakhs was kept at the disposal of the North Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority Muzaffarpur for arranging payment of wages to the craftsmen in the flood-affected areas in Mithila (Madhubani) and acquire from them original Madhubani paintings in 10,000 numbers. The selection of the paintings was done by a committee of knowledgeable persons, and the payment to artisans was effected by the Collector of the area. 'Naika' of New Delhi was entrusted with the task of supplying the raw material to the folk painters and preparing a Calendar of the paintings received from them by fixing wooden rollers and data-sheet. A sanction of Rs. 1.77 lakhs has been issued in favour of Naika, New Delhi for this purpose.

(b) As stated above, the Board has not spent Rs. 25 lakhs but only Rs. 4.77 lakhs on the preparation of this Calendar. Each painting is an original painting and a work of art and these paintings have been acquired directly from the folk painters without any intermediaries as a flood relief measure. In the preparation of the calendar 250 craftsmen families were engaged, on an average 5 persons per family (families being joint families). Thus about 1,250 craftsmen have been benefited. There is thus no extravagance of expenditure. Expenditure on Calendar for 1978 was Rs. 1,404.58 for

10,000 Nos. This depicted a Kalamkari painting reproduced on Khadi silk in 10,000 numbers through silk screen process. Out of which the craftsmen themselves got little unlike in the present case where the craftsmen and women have received Rs. 3.70 lakhs by way of wages. The Board did not publish any calendar in 1977.

(c) The calendar has been made for free crafts-publicity by the Board under its normal programme. Some copies are being provided to public undertakings on a no-profit-no-loss basis at Rs. 50/ each. Since 1st January, 1979, when the first lot was provided, over 3500 calendars have already been distributed/disposed of. The balance will be cleared soon. Stocking in godowns is not contemplated.

(d) The production of calendars as a means of providing work on wage to craftsmen specially in flood-affected areas was done in accordance with Government policies and specific decision in this case. Hence no enquiry is called for.

#### Delay in Import of Paper

4142 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the import of writing and printing paper has been delayed resulting in the acute shortage of this commodity; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in import of paper?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b). There has been some imbalance between the demand for and supply of paper, due to the fact that demand has gone up sharply as a result of general improvement in economic conditions, the programme of

adult education and universal literacy programmes, STC have already imported some quantities of writing and Printing paper to meet the requirements of Government indentors. Additional quantities will be imported as and when necessary.

#### Import of Raw Wool from Australia

4143. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total import of raw wool annually from Australia;

(b) the reasons for the Australian Wool Corporation officials suggesting that India should build a stockpile of 10,000 tonnes of wool; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement this suggestion of Australian Wool Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Imports of greasy wool by India in 1975-76 and 1976-77 from Australia were of the order of 14.96 and 12.74 million kgs. respectively.

(b) The Australian Wool Corporation has proposed setting up a stockpile of 10,000 bales of greasy wool in India in bonded warehouses to reduce delivery lead time and ensure supplies even when despatches from Australia are disrupted.

(c) The Australian Wool Corporation made it clear that in case Sales Tax and Income Tax are leviable on transactions from the proposed stockpile, the proposal will become uneconomic and they will not proceed with the scheme. An examination of the proposal, however, indicates that *prima facie*, transactions from the proposed stockpile will be subject to Sales Tax as well as Income Tax. The Australian Wool Corporation is being informed accordingly.

**/xension of Maharashtra Pattern at  
Monopoly purchase of Cotton to  
Haryana**

4144. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the Maharashtra pattern of monopoly purchase of cotton for Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the reason for not extending this scheme to all parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV). (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Introduction of a Bill to Regulate  
Recruitment and Conditions of  
Service**

4145. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a Bill in pursuance of the enabling Article 309 of the Constitution to regulate the recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services or posts in connection with the affairs of the Union;

(b) if so, when; and  
(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). In their 51st Report, the Committee on Petitions (Rajya Sabha) has recommended that an appropriate legislative measure be brought before Parliament, as envisaged in the Constitution, to regulate the recruitment and conditions of service of persons serving the Union Government is yet to take a decision on this recommendation.

**Cases pending against Former Prime Minister**

4146. SHRI PADMA CHARAN SAMANTA SINHERA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that many cases are pending in the courts for trial and consideration against the ex-Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and

(b) if so, what sort of cases and in which courts they are under trial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). A statement is enclosed.

**Statement**

*Number of Cases pending for trial in different courts against the former Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi.*

Sl. No.	Section of Law	Particulars of the concerned Court	Case No. and date of filing	Allegations in Brief	
				1	2
1	Under Sections 178 and 179 IPC.	Chief Metropoli- tan Magistrate, Delhi.	Case No. 5/2 dated 20-1-78.	For refusal to testify on oath before the Com- mission of Inquiry headed by Justice Shar- J. C. Shah.	
2	Under Sections 178 and 179 IPC	Do.	Case No. 7 dated 23-1-78.		Do.

1	2	3	4	5
3	Under sections 120B r/w Sec 165, 165A IPC Sections 5(2)/5(1)(d) of the Prevention of Corruption Act (Act II of 1947) and Section 109 IPC.	Special Judge, De- lhi.	RC-9/77-FS-INew Delhi dated 3-10- 77	Alleged misuse of powers and abuse authority to obtain jeeps and/or other vehicles from industrialists, business houses and/or their companies for electioneering and propaganda in Raibareli, Amethi, etc.
4	Under Section 31 of the Representation of Peo- ple's Act read with Sec- tion 109 IPC	Ist Class Magistrate Dedda Ballapur Distt. Bangalore	2nd Nov. 1978.	Wrongful Affidavit filed by Smt. Indira Gandhi in connection with her enrolment as a voter in Karnataka State.

**Kerala Casual, Temporary and Badli Workers (Wages) Bill, 1972**

4147. SHRI K A RAJAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the Kerala Casual, Temporary and Badli Workers (Wages) Bill, 1972 which was sent for President's assent; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Presumably the reference is to the Kerala Casual, Temporary and Badli Workers (Wages) Bill, 1977. No decision has yet been taken in this case. Constitution is being done with the Government of Kerala on the subject.

(b) Does not arise

**Shifting of Traditional Industries from Kerala**

4148 SHRI C. K CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that some traditional industries like Bidi, Cashew and Handloom are showing dangerous tendency of

shifting from Kerala to neighbouring States because of the reasons that Kerala has fixed higher minimum wage and the workers in Kerala are better organised to fight for their demands; and

(b) what remedial measures the Union Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala has reported that eversince the implementation of Beedi Cigar Act, by the State Government, a number of Beedi factory owners in the State have either closed down their factories or cut down the labour strength in their factories. Subsequently, to tackle the problem of unemployment of Beedi workers, the State Government organised a Beedi Cooperative Society in Cannanore District which was the most affected area.

With the implementation of Minimum Wages Law in Cashew and Handloom Industry, Kerala is facing competition from the neighbouring States, where minimum wages are comparatively low. The question of implementation of a policy of regional minimum wages for industries like cashew, beedi, etc. was considered in the State Labour Ministers' Conference of Southern Region held at Trivandrum on 27th

January 1978 There was general agreement that the wages of the beedi workers should be revised in the States of Andhra Pradesh Karnataka and Tamil Nadu As regards cashew industry it was agreed that the whole question should be looked into by a Committee which would have representatives of the Ministry of Labour Ministry of Commerce and the Government of Tamil Nadu Karnataka Kerala and Andhra Pradesh

#### Decline in Price of Raw Cotton

4149 SHRI CHITTA BASU Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there has been of late decline of the price of the raw cotton in several cotton growing states as compared the price of last year and

(b) if so, full facts thereof and the steps taken by Government to ensure the remunerative price for the growers having relevance to the element of the cost of production of cotton?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV)  
(a) Yes Sir

(b) the comfortable crop position has apparently induced industry not to accumulate stocks and consequently there has been some decline in purchasing activity leading to cotton prices remaining sluggish in the market. The prices have been found to be lower than the previous year but at the same time they are well above the support price of cotton announced by the Government based on the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission, which inter-alia has taken into account the cost of production. With a view to enhance purchasing activity, the Cotton Corporation of India has intensified its purchases in the States and has already procured more than 6 lakhs bales. In order that market prices are not unremuner-

ative Government have also taken the following steps —

- (1) Decision not to import cotton during the year
- (2) Permit exports of staple cotton, including cotton of the previous seasons to the extent of 35 lakh bales
- (3) Export of Bengal Deshi cotton soft cotton waste and yellow pickings
- (4) Upward revision of stock limits for mills
- (5) Removal of the statutory stipulation to consume 10 per cent man made fibre by Cotton textile mills
- (6) Imposition of import duty on viscose staple fibre and increase in the excise duty on indigenous staple fibre

#### Cotton Price Policy

4150 SHRI A R BADRINARAYAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether there are reports that the cotton policy of the Union Government is in complete mess and threatens to ruin lakhs of cotton growers in the country,

(b) if so, how far these press reports are true,

(c) whether the prices of several varieties of cotton have over the past 12 months fallen by about 40 per cent those of cloth have paradoxically enough shot up by about 15 per cent resulting in an estimated transfer of about Rs 300 35 crores from the rural to the urban sector,

(d) whether the cotton growers feel that in India they get the lowest price in comparison to the other countries of the world for his produce;

(e) whether they have also pointed out that Cotton Corporation of India seems to be playing an anti-grower role; and

(f) if so, what steps are being taken to help the cotton growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). It is not true that the cotton policy of Government is unsatisfactory.

(c) According to the Wholesale Price Index, the fall in raw cotton prices has been in the range of 10 per cent and the rise in prices of cotton cloth (mill) is about 3 per cent during the last 12 months.

(d) and (e). Since cotton trade in India is insulated from world market forces, it would be difficult to compare the price realisation in India with that elsewhere. It is not true that the Cotton Corporation is playing an anti-grower rule, in fact, the expanded role of Cotton Corporation of India has enabled the Corporation to subserve the interests of cotton growers which would have been otherwise further aggravated due to low purchasing activity in the market.

(f) The following steps have been taken by Government to help the cotton growers:

- (1) Enlargement of the role of Cotton Corporation of India by directing it to purchase cotton for sale not only to mills in the public sector, but also to mills in the private sector and also to build up a buffer stock of cotton;
- (2) Upward revision of stock limits for mills;
- (3) Decision not to import cotton from abroad to the detriment of indigenous cotton growers;
- (4) Export of staple cotton to the extent of 3.5 lakh bales;
- (5) Export of Bengal Deshi cotton, soft cotton waste and yellow pickings;

(6) Removal of the statutory stipulation to consume 10 per cent man-made fibre by cotton textile mills;

(7) Imposition of import duty on viscose staple fibre and increase in the excise duty on indigenous staple fibre.

#### Expansion of Trade and Industrial Collaboration with Saudi Arabia

4151. SIIRI DURGA CHAND. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are proposals under consideration of Government for expansion of trade and industrial collaboration with Saudi Arabia;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether it is fact that the Saudi Arabia has expressed the desire to import Basmati rice, meat, poultry and vegetables on a continuing basis, and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (d). During the visit of the Union Minister of Industry to Saudi Arabia during January 1979 detailed discussions were held with Saudi Government leaders for expansion of trade and industrial cooperation between the two countries. Modalities were agreed to for promoting Indo-Saudi joint ventures, participation of Indian firms in Saudi Arabian projects in construction and industry, consultancy and equipment supply, and electrification schemes where the initiative taken by BHEL in their ongoing project of electrification at Wadi Jiran was commended. It was also agreed that Saudi Arabian delegations would visit India in order to get acquainted with the expertise, level of Indian technology, and capability developed in India for under-

taking projects in the spheres of construction and industry. Several other important matters of economic co-operation relating to oil supplies, financing of agriculture, irrigation and electricity projects in India and deputation of Indian personnel were also discussed. Interest was also expressed by the Saudi side for importing rice, meat and vegetables from India. Action on the request is being taken.

#### हृतिम घरानों का उपयोग

4152. श्री श्री० श्री० होडे : क्या उच्चोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कपड़ा मिलों में हृतिम घरानों का उपयोग प्रावस्थक नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि यही के मूल्य कम हुये हैं तो क्या सूती कपड़े के मूल्य पर इसका प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है?

उच्चोग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगद्व्याप्ति प्रसाद वाडेक) : (क) सूटिम, साड़ियों के बांडर आदि जैसे भारी कपड़ों में हृतिम फिलमेंट घरानों का उपयोग किया जाता है। मिथित बस्त्र मिलों के लिए 10 प्रतिशत हृतिम घरानों का उपयोग मनियायें था। हाल ही में वह अनिवार्यता हटा ली गई है।

(ख) निवित क्षय से नहीं। यद्यपि कपड़े के उत्पादन के लिये उपयोग किए जाने वाले कच्चे माल के मूल्यों का भी कपड़े के मूल्य पर प्रभाव पड़ता है तो भी कपड़े की मांग की स्थिति का कपड़े के मूल्य पर कहीं अधिक प्रभाव पड़ता है।

#### News-item Captioned "Matka Kings one-up-manship"

4153. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the Patriot dated the 1st February, 1979 under the caption "Matka Kings one-up-manship" in which it has been stated that a Janata Party M.L.A. of Bombay has been threatened with physical liquidation by a matka operator for having gone to the rescue of his voters and to save him from the harassment of the musclemen of this particular operator;

(b) whether according to the report this matka operator happens to be an ordinary employee of the Western Railway but possessing property and cash disproportionate to his normal income;

(c) whether the allegations made in the report are true; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

#### बड़े भौद्योगिक घरानों को दिये गये भौद्योगिक लाइसेंस

4154. श्री अमन्तराम जायसदाल : क्या उच्चोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन भौद्योगिक घरानों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको 1 अप्रैल, 1977 से 15 फरवरी, 1979 तक की अवधि के दौरान भौद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं; और

(ख) बड़े भौद्योगिक घरानोंको दिए गए लाइसेंसों का व्योरा क्या है तथा इनमें से प्रत्येक लाइसेंस में कितनी अनावश्यक अन्तर्भंस्त है?

उच्चोग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगद्व्याप्ति प्रसाद वाडेक) : (क) तथा (ख). भौद्योगिक लाइसेंस संबंधी आकड़े एकाधिकार प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार अवधार अधिनियम, 1969 के अन्तर्गत अधिकार अव्यय प्रकार से पंजीकृत कम्पनियों के आधार पर भौद्योगिक स्वीकृत तंत्रिकालय में रखे जाते हैं न कि भौद्योगिक गृहों के आधार पर, जिनको ये कम्पनियां होती हैं। एकाधिकार प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार अवधार अधिनियम, 1969 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत उपकरणों को 1 अप्रैल, 1977 से 15 फरवरी, 1979 की अवधि में उच्चोग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के प्रधीन 122 भौद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किये गये थे।

उच्चोग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के प्रधीन जारी किये गये भौद्योगिक लाइसेंसों का व्योरा, जिसमें पार्टी का नाम, तैयार की जाने वाली बस्त्र, कमलता, मरियोजना का स्वापना तथा अधिकार जाल है, "बीकासी इंसेटिन आफ इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसिं, एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंस" और भारतीय विनियोजन फैब्रिकेशन में ब्रैकलिंग किये जाते हैं। इन प्रकार की प्रतिविधि अवधि में उपलब्ध हैं।

भूकि धौधोगिक साइरेंस की कार्यान्वयन करने में उसे 4 वर्ष लगा जाते हैं, भारत: 1 अप्रैल, 1977 से 15 फरवरी, 1979 तक जारी किये गये धौधोगिक लाइसेंसों के बारे में इस व्यापक्स्था में प्रवृत्तकोंद्वारा बास्तव में लगाये वित्त को बता सकता संभव नहीं है।

भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, भी बस्ती लाल और भी संजय गांधी के बिल्ड अधिकारी वामले

4155. भी अर्बुन तिलू जहारिया : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, भूतपूर्व रक्षा मंत्री भी बस्ती लाल और भी संजय गांधी भावित के बिल्ड न्यायालयों में कृष कितने मामले अनिवार्य पड़े हैं; और

(ख) कितने मुकदमों में नियंत्रण हो चुका है और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यापार क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी अधिकारी लाल मंडल) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, भी बस्ती लाल और भी संजय गांधी के बिल्ड विविध न्यायालयों में नी मामले अनिवार्य पड़े हैं,

(ख) एक मामले पर नामत: "किस्मा कुर्सी का" नियंत्रण 26-2-1979 को किया गया था जिसमें भी संजय गांधी और श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल दोषी ठहराये गये हैं।

कोयले और विजली की बस्ती का लघु उद्योगों वर प्रभाव

4156. भी रामेश कुमार शर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयले और विजली की अपवान्प सन्धार इन के कारण लघु उद्योगों और एकको के उत्पादन में कमी आई है और उनके लिए आर्थिक समस्याएं भी पैदा हो गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1978-79 में इससे उत्पादन कितना प्रतिशत कम हुआ है; और

(ग) सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यालयीकरण रही है कि वर्ष 1979-80 में लघु उद्योगों और लघु एककों के उत्पादन में प्रतिकूल प्रभाव न पड़े ?

उद्योग अंतर्राज्य में राज्य मंत्री (भी बस्तव्यी प्रसाद दावल) : (क) भी हाँ, कोयले और विजली की अपवान्प दृष्टि के कारण लघु उद्योग सहित सामान्यतः उद्योगों के उत्पादन पर प्रभाव पड़ा है।

(ख) वृक्ष लकड़ी में उत्पादन की रिपोर्ट देने के लिये कोई संक महीना है, भारत: उत्पादन की प्रतिशत हासिल का अनुमान लगाना कठिन होता।

(ग) वंगाल विहार की कोयला उद्योगों में लगभग तभी दूसी बालों के ठीक हो जाने तक विसृष्ट संभरण मुक्त बालों के कारण कोयले के उत्पादन में पर्याप्त

रूप से सुधार हो गया है तथा इसमें बृद्धि का रूप दिखाई दे रहा है। बैगलों की उपलब्धता में भी और सुधार हो जाने के साथ-साथ हाल के महीनों में कोयले के संभरण की स्थिति पर्याप्त रूप से सुधर गयी है। उत्पादन प्रवृत्ति बनी रहने के कारण धौधोगिक एकको पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव 1979-80 में सीमित हीना।

#### Uranium Molybdenum Finds in Mussoorie Phosphorite Rocks

4157 SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are possibilities of uranium molybdenum finds in Mussoorie phosphorite rocks which was hinted at in a paper read out at a seminar held on the 17th-18th February, 1979 at Delhi on Himalayan Geology;

(b) if so, whether Government have since made any study about it and propose to take any steps for its explorations; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a), (b) and (c). Government is aware of the possibilities of finding uranium and molybdenum in the phosphorite deposits of Mussoorie area. The Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy had carried out detailed investigations in phosphorites of this area during 1967-71. The exploitation of these phosphorites for uranium is considered uneconomical at present because of their low content and lesser thickness.

The investigations conducted by the Geological Survey of India in the Mussoorie area indicated molybdenum mineralisations of minor nature and these are not considered as significant for further investigations.

#### Formation of a Working Group on Development

4158. DR. VSANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) has the Planning Commission formed a "Working Group on Power Development" in September, 1977;

(b) whether any representatives of the State Electricity Boards were included in the working group; and

(c) since the Elec. Boards are primarily responsible with the demand forecasting as well as planning of generation, transmission and distribution facilities in the States, is it not necessary for Ministry of Energy to associate them with formulation of proposals for power development and advise the Planning Commission suitably in this matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER SHRI MORARJI DESAI: (a) Yes, Sir. It was reconstituted in May 1978.

(b) and (c). The Chairmen of five Regional Electricity Boards are represented on the Working Group.

#### Import of Synthetic Fibres

4159. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee headed by Mr. S. S. Marathe, Secretary, Ministry of Industry regarding import of Synthetic Fibres and Yarns and related matters have submitted their report to Government; and

(b) if so, the important observations/recommendations of the committee and details regarding the action/decision taken so far recommendation-wise and implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report is still under consideration of the Government and decisions on the recommendations are expected to be taken shortly. Thereafter a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Closure of Atomic Power Station at Kota

4160. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Times of India dated the 24th February 1979 under the caption 'Kota Atomic Power Unit Shut Down';

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein;

(c) what steps have been taken to check periodical shut down of the Atomic Power Station at Kota;

(d) whether it is a fact that the long standing labour issue have not been resolved and there is a growing unrest among the labour; and

(e) if so, the action taken during the last one year to resolve the various labour issues and progress achieved so far and further steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The news item refers to an outage of Unit-1 of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station on February 22, 1979 due to a station fault of random nature. This has been set right and the Unit went back on line on February 28, 1979.

(c) Efforts are being made continuously to eliminate causes of failure within the station and minimise problems due to grid by better co-ordination between various agencies. Improved programme of preventive maintenance has also been initiated.

(d) and (e). There was a strike in the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station which started on September 8, 1977 and which was finally called off on 7th January,

1978. After the strike was called off unconditionally, a series of discussions with the union leaders upto the level of Union Labour Minister were held. Certain concessions in house rent and a lumpsum payment as incentive to bring back Unit-1 of the Station into production were offered to the employees in order to bring about a settlement. The union, however, rejected the offer. Negotiations are being held at various levels to resolve the labour issues early.

#### L.T.C. Scheme

4161. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has come across any instances of conflicting interpretations being given to various All India Leave Travel Concession rules by different departments;

(b) how is the LTC entitlement of an employee authorised to travel in 1st Class to be calculated if he employs various modes of transport e.g. train, bus, taxi etc. to reach his destination; and

(c) whether in view of the large number of Government employees now eligible for LTC, Government propose to issue comprehensive guidelines on the LTC scheme?

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

(b) If the journey is performed by train, the reimbursement would be on the basis of the fare by the shortest direct route by the authorised class or the fare by the class in which the Government servant actually travelled, whichever is less. If the journey is performed by bus between two places connected by rail, the reimbursement would be limited to what would be admissible had he travelled by rail in the authorised class

or the actual expenses, whichever is less. If it is by bus between two places not connected by rail but by a recognised public transport system, the reimbursement would be limited to the fare by the public transport system. If the journey is by taxi between places not connected by rail or recognised public transport system, the reimbursement would be at the rate of 75 paise per km. if the taxi is hired in full, or the actual expenditure limited to  $37\frac{1}{2}$  paise per km. if the taxi is shared.

(c) A Brochure on L.T.C. was issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

#### Promotional Avenues for group 'D' (Class IV) Officers

4162. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cabinet Secretariat issued instructions to the various departments of Government of India to create suitable posts and assign clerical work equivalent to jobs assigned to Record Keepers/Record Sorters, with a view to providing promotional avenues for stagnating Group 'D' (Class IV) officers in pursuance of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that some of the Departments, have not implemented the scheme at all;

(c) the number of such posts created in the Ministries etc. including the Department of Personnel; and

(d) the number of Group 'D' (Class IV) Officers in these Departments stagnating for more than three years at the stage of maximum of pay scales?

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

(b) to (d) Since the cadres of Group 'D' posts are decentralised, the requisite information is not available in the Department of Personnel and A R. However in the Department of Personnel and A R, one post of Record Keeper has been created in pursuance of the orders of 26th May, 1975

**Memorandum for financing the project of Alok Udyog Vanaspati and Plywood Ltd**

4163 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Minister has received a memorandum dated December 27, 1978 from West Bengal Forest Development Corporation, a State Government undertaking, on the subject of "Financing the project of Alok Udyog Vanaspati and Plywood Ltd," a unit taken over pursuant to an order of the Central Government under Industries Development and Regulation Act, 1951; and

(b) if so, what action, if any has been taken on the same?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV)** (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A reply was sent to the Government of West Bengal on 3rd January, 1979 drawing their attention to the commitment made by that Government that they would shoulder the administrative and financial responsibility for the future running of the undertaking and explaining to them that it would be difficult for the Central Government to extend budgetary support for running the undertaking as requested by the State Government

**News item captioned '1000 Small Units around Ranchi facing closure'**

4164 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU.  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether as reported by 'Business Standard, Calcutta, dated January 22, 1979, nearly 30,000 workers are facing closure due to non-availability of raw materials;

(b) if so, what are the facts thereof, and

(c) what steps, if any, are being taken to save these small scale units?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV)** (a) and (b) Government is not aware of 1000 Small Units in and around Ranchi reported to be facing closure due to non-availability of raw material. However, it is aware of the difficulties being faced by some of the units in getting their increased requirements of some categories of steel items like sheets, plates, wire rods etc which are presently in short supply

Due to the recent spurt in domestic demand and availability being limited, neither the large scale nor the small scale units all over the country are having their full requirements met in respect of the scarce category materials.

In Ranchi area temporary difficulties have also been faced by some units due to the non-availability of material on account of delay in the transhipment of material from the Procurement Stockyards.

(c) State Small Industries Corporation which is primarily responsible for distributing new material to the small scale units in the State has been requested to open a Stockyard in

the Ranchi area to facilitate supply of material in the area. At present Corporation has no Stockyard at Ranchi.

Steel Authority of India Ltd. is also setting apart a portion of the scarce raw material available at their stockyard at Dhanbad, Bokaro and Patna to service small units in Ranchi area to get over the present difficulties. The small industries have been asked to get their requirements assessed by the State Director of Industries so that their requirement could be met from these SAIL Stock-yards.

राज्य सरकारों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की मोर्चियः

4165 श्री युवराज क्या योजना मर्दी यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने राज्य सरकारों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के द्वारा स्वास्थ्यों के विवेचना तथा योजना से सबूद स्वास्थ्यशासी निकायों की एक 10 दिवसीय गोष्ठी आयोजित की थी, और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो नवम्बर, 1978 में ही इस भूख्यपूर्ण गोष्ठी में ऐसे क्या प्रभावी निणय लिए गए जिनसे देश के निवान लोगों को लाभ पहुँच सके और यह नहीं तो मनके क्या कारण हैं?

क्योजना बंद्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री कल्याण राजनाथ)

(क) जी हाँ। योजना आयोग ने नवम्बत केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों के साथ समूक्त रूप से, हाथी और ग्रामीण विकास, शाम और लघु उद्योग तिकाई और विद्युत के लोक में प्रबोधन प्रणालियों के सम्बन्ध में बार दो दिवसीय विचार गोष्ठियों का 21 और 30 नवम्बर 1978 के द्वितीय योजनागत कार्यक्रमों के द्वारा आयोजित किया था, जिनमें राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा योजनागत मंत्रालयों, योजना आयोग और कुछ संसाधों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों ने भाग लिया था।

(ब) इन विचार गोष्ठियों में विभिन्न स्तरों पर आंकड़े एकत्र करने में तात्पर्य प्रबोधन अवस्था में सुधार करने के सम्बन्ध में कई विचारियों की गई जिससे कि योजनागत कार्यक्रमों और परियोजनाओं के कार्यालयों की प्रगति पर अधिक प्रभावी रूप में नियन्त्रणी रखी जा सके और समय पर सुधारालय कार्रवाई की जा सके। इससे योजना का अधिक अच्छा कार्यालयन होगा, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप गरीब लोगों के लिए योजना में परिकल्पना लागतों को अधिक प्रभावी रूप में प्राप्त किया जा सकेगा।

कास्ट जैमेरेटिंग सिस्टम द्वारा पूरेनियम तैयार किया जाता

4166 श्री युवराज

क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मर्दी यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत यूरेनियम जे लोक्र में आसन्निमार है

(ब) क्या पूरेनियम ईंधन का उत्पादन भारत में फास्ट जैमेरेटिंग सिस्टम द्वारा किया जा सकता है

(ग) क्या यूरेनियम 235 को फास्ट बीडर रियेक्टर द्वारा ईंधन में परिवर्तित किया जाता है और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो भारत में इस तकनीक द्वारा अमरीकन परमाणु ईंधन के विकल्प का कब तक पता लग जायेगा जिससे तारापुर के लिये परिष्कृत यूरेनियम को समस्या को हल किया जा सके और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोराराजो वेलाई) (क) परमाणु विद्युत कार्यक्रम के मन्त्रालय विजली के उत्पादन के जिस स्तर की परिवर्तना इस समय की गई है ताकि प्राकृतिक यूरेनियम के प्रयोगित भवार पर्याप्त है।

(घ) कास्ट बीडर रियेक्टर में यूरेनियम 238 और यूरियम 232 रुमर फ्लटोनियम 239 और यूरेनियम 233 में परिवर्तित हो जाते हैं। मे दोनों ही विनाशील हैं।

(ग) नहीं।

(घ) कास्ट बीडर रियेक्टर समृद्ध यूरेनियम का जो तारापुर परमाणु विजलीवर में ईंधन के रूप में प्रयोग के लिए आवश्यक होता है उत्पादन नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए तारापुर परमाणु विजलीवर के लिए वैकल्पिक ईंधन के उत्पादन हेतु कास्ट बीडर तकनीक के प्रयोग करने का प्रयत्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### Increase in prices of Tyres

4167 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that tyre companies have increased the prices of tyres even after 26th April, 1978 when the Minis-

ter categorically made a statement in Lok Sabha that there was no justification in increasing the tyre prices;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have come out with their study report on tyre; if so, the salient features thereof;

(d) whether Government have proceeded against the collective decision of the Tyre Industry to increase prices as it was a violation of the MRTP Act and MRTP Regulations; and

(e) if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI FRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The tyre manufacturing companies increased the prices of certain categories of tyres and tubes after the 26th April, 1978. A statement giving details of price increases from April, 1978 to October, 1978 is attached.

(c) In May, 1978 the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices was asked to conduct a study of the impact of increase in prices of raw materials and other inputs on cost, and prices of tyres and tubes charged by the various companies and submit its report. According to the Report the increase in the net dealer prices effected by the Companies after March, 1978 substantially exceeded the

increase in the prices of major raw materials in respect of rayon truck tyres, nylon truck tyres and truck tubes, but in passenger tyres and jeep tyres the price increase more or less accorded with the rise in the prices of major raw materials. The Report also mentions that the contention of the tyres manufacturers was that the increase in tyre prices towards the last week of March, 1978 was based not on the increase in raw material costs alone but also on conversion cost-items like fuel, coal, electricity, salaries and wages and also losses on exports. These companies also pointed out that the profitability on tyres and tubes had been on the decline for some time and in 1977 some of them suffered a loss. The BICP study also reveals that the profitability of most of the companies declined in 1977 as against, the previous years and some companies incurred a loss in 1977.

(d) and (e). When the tyre manufacturing companies increased the prices of various categories of automobile tyres and tubes in the last week of March, 1978, a reference was made by the Government to the MRTP Commission for enquiry as to whether the price rise effected by the various companies constituted a restrictive trade practice and whether the price rise violated the provision of the MRTP Commission's order dated the 19th April, 1976. The Commission's findings are still awaited.

S1 \EVEN

Wholesale Prices of Rubber Tyres included in the Index Numbers of Wholesale prices from April, 1978 onwards

### Formula for poorer States

4168. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Development Council at their meeting held in February, 1979 decided to accept the new formula for favouring poorer States for the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, what basis was taken into consideration to determine a State "Poorer State" and the names of the States which have been so determined; and

(c) the precise quantum of distribution for the various states?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) In the meeting of the National Development Council held on February 24 and 25, 1979, it was decided that of the total Central assistance available for the States for the next four years, Rs. 1800 crores should be reserved for the special category States, Rs. 600 crores for special problems of the States and Rs. 4200 crores distributed among 14 non-special category States on the basis of the criteria laid down in the Gadgil formula, except the one relating to special problems. Besides, an amount of approximately Rs. 2000 crores to be released over the next 4 years by certain modifications in the Centrally sponsored schemes will be distributed among the 14 non-special category States on the basis of Income Adjusted Total Population (IATP) of each State, i.e. the inverse of per capita State's income multiplied by population. Further, additional Central assistance is being given for hill and tribal areas, the programme of the North Eastern Council and externally-aided schemes.

(b) Under the Gadgil formula, 10 per cent of the amount is distributed on the basis of per capita income, only to the States having per capita income below the national average.

These States are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Besides, the criterion of special problems tends to operate to the advantage of the poorer States. The IATP formula is also favourable to poorer States.

(c) The precise distribution of Central assistance among the various States is being worked out.

### Control in States on distribution of Cement

4169. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL Naidu: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are controls in different States on the distribution of cement;

(b) if so, the States in which the controls are operating; and

(c) when the position of cement will ease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following States/Union Territories have introduced public distribution of cement:—

S. No.	States
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Assam
3.	Gujarat
4.	Karnataka
5.	Kerala
6.	Maharashtra
7.	Meghalaya
8.	Nagaland
9.	Rajasthan

S N States

10 Sikkim  
11 Tamil Nadu  
12 Tripura  
13 Uttar Pradesh  
14 West Bengal

Union territories

15 Arunachal Pradesh  
16 Mizoram

(c) The position is likely to ease in the course of next three years or so

ड्राइवरों के सेवा रिकार्ड में आयु में कमी

4170 श्री राज नारायण क्या गहरी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सेवा निवृत होने वाला भारत सरकार के स्टाफ वार ड्राइवरों से ड्राइवरों को मवा वी आये कम करने के बारे में एवं जापन प्राप्त हुआ है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार हारा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा न्याय, विधि और कानूनी-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल)

(क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान, । इन्हुंने एक विधायक विशेष के एक स्नाफ कार ड्राइवर को जन्म तिथि में परिवर्तन के विनाश कुछेक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे।

(ख) उक्त व्यक्ति के मामले का निर्णय सभी संघर तथ्यों पर उचित विचार करने के बाद गृष्म-दोषों के कानून पर कर दिया गया था।

4812 LS-8

निर्धनता के स्तर से नीचे जीवन व्यतीत करने वाले लोग

4171 श्री सुमात्र आहुजा :

श्री अवल तिह डाक्युर :

क्या योजना मत्ती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) क्या निर्धनता के स्तर से नीचे जीवन व्यतीत करने वालों की संख्या बहरी लोटों की तुलना में ग्रामीण लोटों में अधिक है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो किम सोमा तक, और

(ग) उसके कारणों का दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कल्याण रहमान) (क) जी, हां।

(ख) योजना आयाग द्वारा अपनाए गए मानकों के अनुमान, यह अनुमान है कि 1977-78 में ग्रामीण लोटों में गरीबों के स्तर से नीचे रह रहे 550 लाख व्यक्तियों की तुलना में ग्रामीण लोटों में लगभग 2390 लाख व्यक्ति गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रह रहे थे।

(ग) पचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) के प्राप्त में अपनाइ गई विकास की कार्यमैति में इसी और सबसे अधिक लाभ लिया जावाहित व्यवस्था का बायक विकास की गई है। परिवारीकरण व्यवस्था का विकास की गई है। इसके लिए लूप से ग्रामीण गरीब लोटों के हिन के लिए बनाया गया है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप ग्रामीण लोटों में गरीबी के कम होने की आशा है।

Tapping of Uranium deposits in Bihar

4172 SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the steps Government have taken so far to tap uranium deposits in Bihar;

(b) whether Government propose to set up an atomic plant at Jaduguda in view of availability of nuclear minerals thereof; and

(c) if so, when the plant will be set up there?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI):** (a) Various types of surveys such as air-borne, jeep and ground surveys are carried out for locating uranium deposits which are followed by detailed work such as systematic sampling, geological mapping, drilling and finally, exploratory underground development are undertaken. Uranium occurrences have been located in some areas of Bihar. Presently, uranium is being recovered from the mines at Jaduguda. The possibility of opening one or two new mines in Bihar is under examination of Government.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Government does not consider it economically advantageous to set up atomic power station in Bihar which has many coal fields.

**विहार की रियायती दरों पर ऋण का दिवा जाना**

4173. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी: क्या उद्योग मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दिये हैं कि लघु उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु उन्हें ऋण देते समय व्याज दर में कुछ रियायत देनी चाहिये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विहार सरकार ने 1977-78 में रियायती दरों पर कितना ऋण दिया और वह राशि कितनी है तथा वह रियायत दर कितनी है जिस पर यह दिया गया है; और

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार ने पिछ्ले क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योगों के लिए भी कोई रियायतें दी हैं?

**उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगद्द्वी प्रसाद यादव):** (क) जी नहीं। फिर भी, भारत सरकार ने लघु उद्यमों को विशेषकर स्वतः रोजगार के जरिए बढ़ावा देने के लिए दो योजनाएं बनाई हैं। राज्य सरकारों को मूल पैंजी सीमान्त राशि योजना के अधीन संयंत्र व मशीनों में लगाते के लिए एक लाख रुपए से अधिक तथा ग्रामीण/अद्वितीय शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्थित लघु उद्यमियों को इक्विटी व सीमान्त राशि सहायता देने के लिए राशि प्रदान की जाती है। अभियन्ता उद्यमी व्याज एवं सहायता योजना के अन्तर्गत जो अभियन्ता उद्यमी अपने लघु एक क्षेत्र में लगाते हैं उन्हें बैंकों द्वारा आमतौर से लो जाने वाली व्याज की दर व 7% वार्षिक व्याज की दर के अन्तर,

बशर्ते कि वह एक मामले में 20,000 रुपये से अधिक न हो, के बराबर की राशि की प्रतिपूति की जाती है।

(ख) यह जानकारी तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) पिछ्ले क्षेत्रों के विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कम व्याज पर योजनाएं चल रही हैं और बैंकों व अन्य साधनों द्वारा लम्बी स्थगन अवधि की सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं। इस प्रयोजन के लिए देश में 247 जिलों को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ धोषित किया गया है। इनमें से 101 जिले केन्द्रीय विनियोग राज्य सहायता योजनाओं के अधीन आते हैं। इनके अलावा, चौने हुए क्षेत्रों में कच्चा माल लाने व वहां से निर्मित वस्तुएं भेजने पर आने वाली परिवहन लागत के 50% तक की परिवहन राज्य सहायता भी दी जाती है।

#### Regularisation of ad-hoc grade IV ISS Appointments

4174. **SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many grade IV posts of ISS are held by the departmental employees on *ad-hoc* basis against regular vacancy for more than six months;

(b) whether it is a fact that substantial number of officers are holding *ad-hoc* Grade IV ISS appointments as long as 7 to 8 years; and

(c) if so, steps taken by the Government to regularise the *ad-hoc* appointments at the earliest?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL):** (a) The number of posts in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service held on an *ad-hoc* basis for more than six months is 151;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In accordance with the recruitment rules, 75 per cent of regular vacancies in Grade IV of ISS are to be filled by direct recruitment and remaining 25 per cent by promotion. Steps have been initiated to fill the

vacancies in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service falling in the promotion quota in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. The remaining vacancies, which are in the direct recruitment quota, will be filled by appointment by direct recruitment.

**Supervisors in Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi**

4175 SHRI AMARSINH V RATHAWA

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN  
SHRI LALJI BHAI

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the total number of Supervisors/Incharges working in the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan New Delhi,

(b) whether it is a fact that no Scheduled Castes/Tribes have been appointed as Supervisor/Incharge in the whole Khadi Bhavan Establishment

(c) whether it is also a fact that no reservations are being made and no rosters for this purpose are being maintained in Khadi Bhavan, New Delhi, and

(d) if the answer to (b) and (c) is negative, what steps Government will take so that the reserved posts are immediately given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV)** (a) The number of Supervisors/Incharges working in the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi, at present, is 7.

(b) Two posts of Supervisors/Incharges in the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi, are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. According to the rules, one of these posts is to be filled out of the

Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees working in the Bhavan and the other has to be advertised. A Scheduled Caste employee working in the Bhavan has been selected against one of the posts and the other has been advertised inviting applications from Scheduled Caste candidates only.

(c) No Sir. The Khadi Bhavan has been maintaining a roster in accordance with instructions issued by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time

(d) Does not arise

**Seminar of Scientists to be held in India in 1979**

4176 SHRI G M BANATWALLA.  
SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA  
SHRI FDUARDO FALEIRO  
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether a seminar of the top most scientists of the world which was scheduled to be held in India in 1979 to discuss India's science policy has since been cancelled by the Government of India and

(b) if so the reasons thereof?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI)** (a) There was no such proposal

(b) Does not arise

**Cladding of Tribals/Sects**

4177 SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the particular tribes/sects of India with their numbers and abodes who are traditionally naked or semi-naked due to belief or prejudice,

(b) what steps are being taken by the Government to clothe these tribes by removing the wrong beliefs and superstitions from amongst them; and

(c) what percentage of these naked/semi-naked tribes have been clad during the post-independence period till now?

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

(a) to (c). The Government has no information about the populations and abodes of particular tribes/sects who are traditionally naked due to wrong belief and superstitions. There may, however, be a number of tribes who may be naked or semi-naked purely because of circumstances and not due to religious belief or prejudice. Information sought on such naked tribes/sects as a whole cannot be given without a comprehensive and scientific study which will be time-consuming and expensive.

**Investigation of cases of S/Shri R. P. Goenka and K. K. Birla**

4178 SHRI MANOHAR LAL:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No 4161 on the 16th August 1978 regarding filing of charge sheet against Shri K. K. Birla and others and state:

(a) whether the cases against Shri R. P. Goenka and Shri K. K. Birla have since been investigated and filed with the Courts; and

(b) if so, the present position of the cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). Investigation of the case in question (Souvenir's case) against S/Shri R. P. Goenka and K. K. Birla is not yet complete.

**Allocations in Second Year of the Sixth Plan in respect of irrigation electricity**

4179. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations (State-wise) in the Second Year of the Sixth Plan in respect of irrigation, electricity, roads and industry (large, medium, small and cottage);

(b) the principles laid down in apportioning allocations, and

(c) whether some State/States objected to or protested against State allocations?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c) Discussions with the States on their Annual Plan 1979-80, the second year of the Five Year Plan 1974-83, have been concluded.

State-wise and Sector-wise outlays will be indicated by the States in their respective budgets.

**Hindi Training College at Tezpur**

4180 SHRI PURNAKARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindi Prashikshan Mahavidyalaya premises at Tezpur was handed over to the Defence Forces for location of IV Corps Headquarters;

(b) since Assam is a traditionally non-Hindi area why the Defence Ministry have not been asked during the last 16 years to acquire another complex and hand it over to the Home Ministry for location of the Hindi Training College at Tezpur; and

(c) whether the Government feel it unnecessary to have Hindi Training Mahavidyalaya in Tezpur (Assam) area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs have not set up Hindi Prashikshan Mahavidyalaya at Tezpur. The position in this respect is being ascertained from the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, as well as the State Government of Assam. The requisite information will be placed on the table of the House as early as possible.

**Deliberations of Sub-Committee of NDC**

4181 SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the number of meetings held and the nature of business transacted by the high powered committee of the National Development Council constituted to deal with the problem of Central State Financial and Fiscal relations,

(b) whether a review of Gadgil Formula was mooted at the meet, and

(c) the steps suggested by the Committee to mobilise national resources at all levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN) (a) to (c) The Committee of the NDC on Centre-State Fiscal Relations held two meetings one in August 1978 and the other in January 1979. In its first meeting, the Committee decided to constitute a Working Group to go in detail into the terms of reference. In the second meeting held in January 1979 the Committee concentrated on (i) estimate of aggregate Plan resources for the Five Year Plan 1978-83, (ii) alternate formulae for inter-State distribution of Central Plan assistance, and (iii) the future scope of Centrally Sponsored Schemes. This involved reconsideration of the Gadgil Formula. Since the deliberations of the Committee were inconclusive, the NDC, at its

meeting held on February 24/25, 1979 considered the whole issue and took decisions on the determination of the allocation of Central Plan assistance among the various States.

The Committee did not make any specific suggestions regarding mobilisation of resources. However the draft Plan estimates of additional resource mobilisation of Rs 1'000 crores, Rs 6,000 crores by the Centre and Rs 4,000 crores by the States—were accepted by the NDC. The NDC also noted that loss of revenue on account of prohibition would have to be met from further resource mobilisation by the Centre and the States in the proportions already decided and that if the States incur any expenditure on the non-Plan side beyond the estimates of the Finance Commission or are not able to live upto the revenue norms laid down by them the erosions will be made good by them. The same holds good for the Centre.

**Slashing of Centrally sponsored Plans**

4182 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission proposes to slash Centrally sponsored plan,

(b) if so what are the plans which are proposed to be slashed and to what extent, and

(c) what is the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN) (a) to (c) The Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 included provision for approximately Rs 6,000 crores of outlay on schemes to be included in the Central Plan for implementation by the States. The National Development Council at its meeting held on 24th/25th February, 1979 decided that the provision of Rs. 6,000 crores, be reduced by Rs. 2,000 crores for the remaining period.

(1979-83) of the Plan. Particulars of the schemes to be continued as Centrally sponsored and those to be transferred to State Plans are being worked out.

**Decision not to issue industrial licences for towns having populations of more than five lakhs**

4184 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken a decision that no industrial licences would be given for towns having a population of more than five lakhs,

(b) if so, what are the details thereof,

(c) the number of towns with population in each State which have been selected for giving licences during the Sixth Plan,

(d) whether industries in public sector in towns with population of less than 5 lakhs are proposed to be set up during the Sixth Plan; and

(e) if so, the names of towns in each State and the nature of the industries proposed to be set up in each year of the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Paragraph 31 of the Statement on Industrial Policy presented to Parliament in December, 1977 clarifies the policy in this regard.

(c) Industrial undertakings proposed to be set-up in areas outside the urban area limits of cities with one million population and municipal limits of towns having population of 5 lakhs and above according to 1971 Census are exempted from industrial licensing subject to certain conditions. Applications for setting up industrial capacity in such areas will be encouraged.

(d) & (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

#### H.E.C. Production

4185 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state what was the production target for Heavy Engineering Corporation for the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 and actual production during these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) The targets and the value of actual production during 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 were as follows

Year	Production target for the year	(Rs in crores)	
		Actual production	
1976-77	100	92 64	
1977-78	104	42 15	
1978-79	109	61 03	

(April, 1978 to February 1979)

#### Campaign against Vehicles emitting Excessive Smoke in Delhi

4186 SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Private and DTC vehicles are plying without caring for the smoke;

(b) whether the Delhi traffic police propose to intensify the campaign against vehicles emitting excessive smoke; and

(c) whether some vehicles have also been checked by the Traffic Police during last six months if so, the number of such buses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATL): (a) Some of the private and DTC vehicles, plying have been emitting excessive smoke.

(b) Special drives are launched to check the vehicles emitting excessive smoke. The Transport authorities of neighbouring States have also been addressed by the police in the matter.

(c) 2740 vehicles including 13 DTC buses were checked and challaned during the last six months. Separate figures for the other buses are not readily available.

**Management of Khadi Gramodyog Commission**

4187. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allow participation of workers in the management of the Khadi Gramodyog Commission and its institutions; and

(b) if so, by when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. The employees of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission are already playing an effective and essential role in implementing policies and programmes of the Commission. The Institutions assisted by the Commission usually have a two-tier management i.e. while the ultimate authority vests in the Board of Trustees of an Institution, day-to-day management is done by a Sanchalak Mandal which generally include workers. Workers are also associated at various levels of policy making and day-to-day management of the Institutions and in

many cases Board of Trustees include workers with record of devoted service.

**Referring of Charges against Shri Kanti Desai to Chief Justice**

4188 SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to refer the charges of corruption made against Shri Kanti Desai and family members of Shri Charan Singh to the Chief Justice of India;

(b) if so, whether prior consent of the Chief Justice has been obtained in this regard,

(c) under which provision of law is the Chief Justice to carry this examination; and

(d) the reasons for delay in taking such decision more than 9 months after the demand was made in Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (d). In his statement made in Rajya Sabha on the 24th August, 1978, the Prime Minister stated *inter alia* "in the event of any specific charges of corruption in the context of the Resolution being made to it in writing by any Hon'ble Member since my Government took office, Government proposes to refer the same to the Chief Justice of India for being examined by him."

The Chief Justice of India had given his consent to this statement being made by the Prime Minister in the Rajya Sabha.

Since no specific charges of corruption in writing by any Hon'ble Member were received by the Government, the question of making a reference did not arise.

The Government, however, subsequently decided of its own to refer the debate on the Motion that was adopted on the 10th August, 1978, in the Rajya Sabha to the Chief Justice of India, with the request that he may determine whether any *prima facie* case in respect of any of the charges referred to in the debate aforesaid, which pertain to the period after the present Government took charge in March 1977, was established so as to justify a formal inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

It may, however, be added that although there is no specific provision of law under which such inquiry may be made by the Chief Justice, there are earlier precedents of such inquiries having been made.

#### Futurology Workshop held in Madras

4189. SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the principal conclusions of the Futurology Workshop held in Madras from February 6 to February 11, which was sponsored by the Department of Science and Technology in collaboration with the Institute of Techno-Economic Studies; and

(b) the action initiated in preparing a perspective plan for tackling the problems of the country?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The principal findings and recommendations of the Futurology Workshop on "Water Needs and Management—200 A.D." organised by the Institute of Techno-Economic Studies, Madras during February 6—10, 1979 are given in the attached statement.

(b) Even prior to the holding of the above Workshop, the need for planned development of our water resources, and preparation of a perspective plan for exploitation of the entire water potential for optimum benefits, and

preparation of Five-Year Plans within the framework of the overall perspective, was brought to the attention of the Government by the Irrigation Commission set up in 1969; and by the Second and Third Conferences of State Irrigation Ministers held in 1976 and 1977 respectively. After the Third Conference of State Irrigation Ministers, the Government have requested the State Governments to draw up a perspective plan for future development in their areas, immediately identifying all projects which would have to be taken up for tapping the available water resources, and to complete the investigation within 3—5 years.

#### Statement

Main findings and recommendations of the Futurology Workshop on "Water Needs and Management—2000 A.D." organised by the Institute of Techno-Economic Studies, Madras during February 6-10, 1979:

1. *Data Base*—The Workshop recommends the improvement and enlargement of the existing network for regular and systematic collection of Hydrometeorological, Hydrological and Hydrogeological Data; and also recommends collection of economic and social data pertinent to water resources development and management.

2. *Institutes for water studies*—Workshop welcomes the establishment of the Institute of Water Studies by the Government of Tamil Nadu; and urges that the Institute becomes the focal point for the spectrum of water subjects of relevance to the State. Consideration must be given to the establishment of similar institutes for Water Studies in other States, if they do not already exist. Cooperation and exchange of information and data with other water institutes must be promoted.

3. *Water use and Efficiency*—The Workshop believed that high priority must be given to save the water that is wasted. The results of the present

water-use technology must be disseminated to water-users effectively. The Workshop noted that structural measures such as simple improvements in canals and distribution systems, and also the range of non-structural measures such as stipulated periods of withdrawal of water, better optimum planning of cropping pattern, dry farming etc. must be considered. Workshop encouraged the establishment of norms for various uses, which could help to popularise the water withdrawal needed for efficient use. The Workshop recommended the establishment of hierarchy of water by quality, so that when uses could be met by water of inferior quality, better quality might be saved.

4. *Inter Basin Transfers*—The Workshop believed that water must be declared a national resource without any further delay; and concurrently, plans must be initiated to link rivers in the first instance. The workshop urged the formulation of a National water policy, which should give priority attention to transfer of water to drought and scarcity areas as and when necessary.

5. *Community water supply*—Concerted measures for water supply and waste disposal must rank high in the national plan. Workshop recommended launching of mid-term and long-term plans to provide increased and better distribution of water supply and waste disposal systems to deal with the growing urban problem which may be aggravated by 2000 A.D.

6. *Management of Water Demand*—The Workshop believed that water needs by 2000 A.D., and beyond, must be established by the type of use and quality needed, in order to match the demand with available supplies. The Workshop believed that demand for water for different purposes should be estimated as part of perspective planning and must be managed in a co-ordinated fashion.

7. *Application of Technology*—The Workshop noted that there is considerable scope for adopting and applying

appropriate technology both in securing water supplies and in applying water to various uses and suggested necessary action to make progress on this front.

8. *Water Management Tools*—The Workshop recommended use of following water management tools for improvement of water management;

- (a) Water legislation; reviewing existing water rights.
- (b) Administrative mechanisms to achieve effective coordination and optimum planning; development and management by Bodies such as River Boards and National Water Resources Council be established.
- (c) Consideration of desirability of applying low price to economical use and other incentives; penalties for excessive withdrawal; rationing by time or quantity, etc.
- (d) Formulation of project planning based on benefit-cost ratio.

9. *Water quality and Environmental Considerations*—The Workshop urged preservation of water quality as measure of conservation; and suggested that action must be taken to prevent pollution, and careful location of industries from this point of view. The Workshop urged that environmental considerations and criteria must become integral in water resources planning and development.

10. *Preparedness to meet Natural Hazards*—The Workshop noted that preparedness to meet natural hazards such as floods, droughts etc. must be established on a permanent footing.

11. *Afforestation*—The Workshop believed that massive afforestation would be conducive to improve water management practices.

12. *Public Participation in Water Management*—The Workshop believed

that water resources management at the field level should give a prominent place to the participation of users.

**Population Dependent on Land**

4190 SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of population dependent on land in India at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan and at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, and

(b) whether the Planning Commission has formulated any plans to reduce the pressure on land in the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) Estimates of the number of persons dependent on Agriculture can be derived from the decennial Census. From this information a comparison over time is possible only for the number of persons engaged in agricultural work expressed as a percentage of the total number of persons employed in some economic activity. On this basis, the percentage of the number of persons engaged in agricultural and allied activities went up from 72.8 per cent in 1951 to 73.8 per cent in 1971.

(b) The pattern of investment and production visualised in the Sixth Plan period will result in an annual rate of growth of employment of 4.22 per cent per annum in agriculture and allied services, 8.4 per cent in mining, 6.83 per cent in manufacturing and 6.77 per cent in others. This means some reduction in the percentage of population dependent on agriculture. In absolute terms, 22.8 million additional persons years of employment will be created in agriculture and allied sectors and 26.5 million persons years in mining, manufacturing and other services. The development strategy proposed for the next plan seeks to accord the highest priority

to agricultural development so that both production and productivity in this sector is raised and the income and consumption standards of the people depending on it can be significantly improved. However, in the near future the scope for the transfer of surplus manpower from agriculture to non-agricultural pursuits is likely to remain somewhat limited.

**Incentives to attract industries to Backward Areas**

4191. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has asked the State Governments to slow down their schemes of giving incentives to attract industries to backward areas;

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

(c) whether some State Governments had not obeyed to this, and

(d) whether in some States this incentive had improved the state and people in backward areas to the greater extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) No. Sir.

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

(d) No study in this regard has so far been made. A National Committee on Backward Areas has been set up which *inter-alia* will be review the working of the scheme and indicate the relative advantages accruing from the scheme to different States. It may, however, be mentioned that a sum of Rs. 54.17 crores has been reimbursed under Central Capital Subsidy Scheme to State Governments during the period 1-10-72 to 28-2-79. A statement showing the total number of units which received subsidy under this scheme and the amount of investment made by them as on 30-6-78 is annexed.

## Statement

Total number of units to whom the subsidy was given and total amount of investments made by them as on 30-6-1968.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Total No. of units granted investment Subsidy	Total amount of invest- ment (Rs. in lakhs)	Total amount of subsidy granted by the States (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	965	15,053.79	646.32
2	Assam	253	1,838.55	142.83
3	Bihar	1,525	1,587.00	131.72
4	Gujarat	1,054	5,739.55	713.03
5	Haryana	112	1,236.80	159.44
6	Himachal Pradesh	515	2,482.25	327.07
7	Jammu & Kashmir*	..	..	..
8	Karnataka	377	3,695.78	350.58
9	Kerala	883	3,155.86	278.06
10	Madhya Pradesh	473	4,036.75	438.636
11	Maharashtra	535	8,827.88	585.71
12	Manipur	5	10.00	..
13	Meghalaya	73	213.33	25.67
14	Nagaland	726	918.76	61.30
15	Orissa	335	1,347.78	109.57
16	Punjab	491	N.A.	190.64
17	Rajasthan	522	3,162.97	247.39
18	Sikkim	11	8.92	1.93
19	Tamil Nadu	921	11,578.83	1,165.51
20	Tripura	89	371.55	16.90
21	Uttar Pradesh	211	2,919.42	198.94
22	West Bengal	277	1,887.87	225.13
23	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10	2.82	0.36
24	Arunachal Pradesh	1	N.A.	9.19
25	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10	59.44	8.36
26	Goa, Daman & Diu	257	1,995.51	155.70
27	Lakshadweep	..	..	..
28	Mizoram*	..	..	..
29	Pondicherry	177	507.92	52.29
TOTAL		10,808	70,999.33	6,231.716

\*Totals do not include the figures relating to J&K and Mizoram as these State Governments have not furnished the data.

**Development of Andaman, Nicobar & Lakshadweep**

4192. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI R. V SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has stressed the need for developing Andamans, Nicobar and Lakshadweep;

(b) if so, whether any suggestions for their improvement have been made by him;

(c) programmes and schemes being worked out for implementation during the current financial year; and

(d) whether special schemes in its development are being considered for the Sixth Five Year Plan?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI):** (a) & (b). In the course of the Prime Minister's recent visit to the Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep, he observed that Andaman & Nicobar Islands had considerable potential for the development of timber forests and certain types of plantation crops, such as, cloves, cardamom, paper etc. and in Lakshadweep there was scope for expanding the fishing industry; the people could also develop their native skills in utilising the plentiful supply of coconuts and enriching their agriculture by resorting to inter-cropping in coconut plantations.

(c) In the preparation of the Plans for Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep, relevant factors such as their geographical situation, the present stage of development and the potential for encouraging the economic activities indicated by the Prime Minister are being kept in view.

The details of the programme/schemes which are being implemented during the current year will be

indicated in the Annual Plans of these Union Territories for 1979-80.

The approved outlay for 1978-79 for the Territories are as under:—

(Rs. lakhs)

Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1056.75
Lakshadweep	243.64

(d) The Five Year Plans of these Union Territories have not yet been finalised.

**Visit of Soviet Scientist Team to India**

4193. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

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

(a) whether four member Soviet Scientist team visited India in the 3rd week of February, 1979;

(b) if so, what was the main purpose of their visit;

(c) what were the subject discussed; and

(d) whether any agreement has been reached?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI):** (a) Three information Scientists from USSR visited India from 19th to 28th February, 1979.

(b) & (c). The purpose of the visit was to identify specific areas and means of cooperation between India and USSR in the field of Information Sciences. Discussions were held with officials and scientists in India covering exchange of scientific and technical information and documentation, exchange of specialists, training of information scientists, organisation of joint seminars and workshops, inter-library loans, exchange of data bases and software packages and sharing of experience.

in the fields of information retrieval languages development, thesauri construction etc.

(d) A Protocol incorporating the decisions taken was signed in New Delhi on 28th February, 1979

### Implementation of Unemployment Honorarium Scheme

4194 SHRI S R DAMANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission had expressed certain reservations with regard to the implementation of the proposed Unemployment Honorarium Scheme by Maharashtra State Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b) Planning Commission has approved the inclusion in Maharashtra's Annual Plan (1979-80) of the State Government's scheme for the payment of certain allowances to unemployed persons. In discussions with the State Government the Commission emphasised the need to restrain the growth of such expenditure, and to ensure that those receiving allowances should be enabled to do some useful work. It was pointed out that at the present stage of development available resources should rather be applied to the creation of productive assets and increasing employment-potential.

अन्तरिक्ष यात्रा भेजने के कार्य में विवेदी सहयोग

4196. श्री केशवराव धोड़गें: क्या अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत ने अन्तरिक्ष यात्रा भेजने के कार्य में किन-किन वैज्ञानिक सहयोग मांगा है,

(ख) अब तक भारत ने कितने अन्तरिक्ष यात्रा भेजे हैं;

(ग) इस कार्य में कितने भारतीय वैज्ञानिक कार्यरत हैं, और

(घ) इस कार्य में भारत अब तक भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष यात्रा को कितने भारतीय वैज्ञानिक कार्यरत हो जाएगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोराराजी देवगांधी) : (क) भारत ने अन्तरिक्ष यात्रा भेजने के कार्य में साधियत में संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका और यूरोपीय अन्तरिक्ष एजेंसी से महायाग मांगा है।

(ख) अब तक भारत ने सोवियत सघ की विज्ञान अकादमी के सहयोग से आर्यभट्ट नामक केवल एक उपग्रह का प्रमोशन किया है।

(ग) अन्तरिक्ष यात्रा के प्रभिकर्त्ता, विज्ञान और निर्माण में लगभग 1000 भारतीय वैज्ञानिक कार्यरत हैं। इनमें से लगभग आधे भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष यात्रा संसंगीत में हैं।

(घ) पृथ्वी की निकट कक्षा में उपग्रहों का प्रमोशन में भारत के 1985-86 तक भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष यात्रा संभावना है।

महाराष्ट्र में उद्योगों की स्थापना

4197. श्री केशवराव धोड़गें: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य के फिल्म जिलों में केन्द्रीय मंत्रकार द्वारा उद्योग स्थापित किये गए हैं; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय मंत्रकार ने फिल्म नये उद्योग स्थापित किये हैं और उन पर किनता शब्द किया गया तथा किनते व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगद्वार्मी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अभी तक महाराष्ट्र राज्य के 9 जिलों में उद्योग स्थापित किये हैं।

(ख) माननीय मंत्री, संभावतया केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अभी तक स्थापित किये उद्योगों का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं। राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार राज्य के 9 जिलों में स्थापित किये गए 19 एकाक हैं। महाराष्ट्र में केन्द्रीय सरकार के उद्योगों में 31-3-78 को लगभग 909.18 करोड़ रुपये का सकल इकट्ठा (कूल निवेश) किया जा चुका था। इस तारीख को इन उपक्रमों में कर्मवालियों की संख्या लगभग 1.08 लाख थी।

## मानव सहित अन्तरिक्ष यान छोड़ना

4198. श्री केशवराव धोंडगे : क्या अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मानव सहित अन्तरिक्ष यान छोड़ने में भारत ने कितने सफल प्रयास किये;

(ख) क्या भारत मानव सहित अन्तरिक्ष यान छोड़ने में सक्षम है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो भारत इसको छोड़ने की स्थिति में कब तक होगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, कोई नहीं।

(ख) अभी नहीं।

(ग) भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष कार्यक्रम का मुख्य जोर एक ऐसी टेक्नोलॉजी का विकास और इस्तेमाल करना है, जिसे निकट भविष्य में देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को व्यावहारिक फायदे पहुंचाने के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जा सके, जैसे कि दूरसंचार, सीधा दूरदर्शन प्रसारण, मौसम विज्ञान और हमारे प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का मानोटर तथा प्रबंध करने के लिए 'रिमोट मैंसेज'। उपर्युक्त उद्देश्यों के लिए अन्तरिक्ष यान का डिजाइन और निर्माण करने के अलावा, भारत के पास सेटलाइट लांचर्स के विकास के लिए भी एक कार्यक्रम है। फिर भी, मानव-सहित अन्तरिक्ष यान छोड़ने का अभी कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है।

## महाराष्ट्र में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को वित्तीय सहायता

4199. श्री केशवराव धोंडगे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य में शहीदों के कितने संवंधियों और कितने स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने वित्तीय सहायता का अनुरोध किया था जिन्हें अब तक वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी गई; और

(ख) नांदेड जिले में ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें पेंशन अथवा अन्य वित्तीय सहायता हीं दी गई है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन देने के लिए 8478 प्रार्थना पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं। इनमें से 7292 मामले अस्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने पात्रता की शर्तों को पूरा नहीं किया था। 1186 मामलों को स्वीकार्य दस्तावेजी साक्ष्य और/या राज्य सरकार की विशिष्ट सिफारिश के अभाव में अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया जा सका। इसके अतिरिक्त 1-1-1978 से 12-3-1979 की अवधि के दौरान आर्थिक सहायता के लिए 16 प्रार्थनापत्र प्राप्त हुए थे। इनमें से 4 व्यक्तियों की वित्तीय सहायता दी गई थी। 11 मामले अस्वीकृत कर दिए गए थे और एक मामला विचाराधीन है।

(ख) 397, उपर्युक्त कारणों से ।

फील्ड कार्यों के लिए आसूचना व्यूरो को कार देना

4200. श्री राजनारायण : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फील्ड कार्यों के लिए आसूचना व्यूरो को कितनी कार दी गई हैं;

(ख) किन अधिकारियों को कार आवंटित की गई हैं;

(ग) क्या व्यरो के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी फील्ड कार्यों के प्रति उपेक्षा दिखाते हैं परंतु कार के लिए उनका दावा पहला है; और

(घ) क्या ये कार वास्तव में फील्ड कार्यों के उपयोग के लिए ही हैं;

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) (क) आसूचना व्यूरो को समस्त देश में फील्ड कार्यों के लिए 122 कारें दी गई हैं।

(ख) किसी विशेष अधिकारी को कोई कार आवंटित नहीं की गई है। कारें संचालन एककों को समय समय पर उनके कार्य की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार दी जाती हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) जी हां।

12-10 hrs.

ugfeJ-

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF CSIR FOR 1977-78  
AND AUDIT REPORT THEREOF FOR 1976-77

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78

(2) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4118/79]

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR SPEAKER: You have not given notice

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This is on a point of order, Sir. You have Rule 372. There is also Rule 374B. It comes in between. It is a very important point, Sir. You have got submissions to be made by Members under Rule 377. Members have a right to draw attention of the Government to certain important matters. This is a serious matter about which I wish to mention. I have received so many telephone calls yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is a very important matter. The hon. Prime Minister is here. It is regarding (Hindi)...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, Mr. Ravi. That is not a point of order. Order please. Mr. Fernandes now.

## IMPORTED CEMENT CONTROL (SIXTH AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1978

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Imported Cement Control (Sixth Amendment) Order, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 749(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1978, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4118/79]

ANNUAL REPORT OF RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS (1972) LTD., BOMBAY, 1977-78 AND OF HINDUSTAN PHOTO FILMS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., INDUNAGAR-OOTACAMUND, FOR 1977-78.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): On behalf of Kumari Abha Mai, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited, Bombay, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) Annual Report of the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited, Bombay, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4119/79.]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Indunagar—Ootacamund, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Indunagar—Ootacamund, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4120/79.]

**ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF COAL BOARD,  
CALCUTTA FOR 1974-75**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): On behalf of Shri Janeshwar Mishra, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions of the coal Board Calcutta, for the year 1974-75 together with Certified Accounts [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4121/79]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, have you noticed item No 6 and what it says? The Notification regarding item No. 6 has been laid on the Table just now. Do you know what it says? It says:

'Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coal Board, Calcutta, for the year, 1974-75, together with Certified Accounts'.

Now, Sir, why should there be so much delay? What year are we passing through now?

MR. SPEAKER: I can only send it to the Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You, in your wisdom, have made several observations and have given directions in the past. But yet this is happening, and you are sitting as a silent spectator. That is my charge against you.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I have already told you There are certain rules on the subject. If they don't obey, I can send it to the committee.

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:

(1) The Indian Police Service (Pay) First Amendment Rules 1979, published in Notification No G.S.R. 328 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1979.

(2) The All India Services (Leave) Second Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 368 in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 1979.

(3) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) First Amendment Regulation 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 369 in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 1979.

(4) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 370 in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4122/79.]

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION JUTE MANUFACTURERS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, CALCUTTA FOR 1977-78, AUDIT REPORT ETC. OF COIR BOARD FOR 1977-78, NOTIFICATION RE DUTY OF EXCISE TO BE COLLECTED AS A CES. FOR PURPOSES OF INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT AND JUTE (LICENSING AND CONTROL) (AMDT.) ORDER, 1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): 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 National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4123/79.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jute Manufacturers Development Council, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78 under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4124/79.]

(3) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coir Board, Ernakulam, for the year 1977-78 and the

Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

(4) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of the Coir Board, Ernakulam, for the year 1977-78.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Accounts of the Coir Board, Ernakulam, for the year 1977-78.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4125/79.]

(6) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 111(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1979 specifying the classes of goods manufactured or produced wholly or in part of jute in the scheduled industry of textiles on which duty of excise shall be levied and collected as a cess for the purposes of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and the rates of excise per tonne, issued under section 9 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4126/79.]

(7) A copy of the Jute (Licensing and Control) (Amendment) Order, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 102(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 1979, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4127/79.]

#### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES AND UNDER CUSTOMS ACT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English

versions) under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:

(i) The Central Excise (Third Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 86(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1979, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) The Central Excise (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 207(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1979, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4128/79.]

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 85(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1979 containing amendment to Notification No. 197/62-Central Excises dated the 17th November, 1982 substituting the explanation regarding 'Package Tea', issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4129/79.]

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 219(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th March, 1979 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 1(E) dated the 1st January, 1979 regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Japanese yen into Indian currency or vice-versa, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 together, with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4130/79.]

12.13 hrs.

**PETITION RE GRIEVANCES AND DEMANDS OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS**

**SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor):**  
Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by Shri G. Yellamanda Reddy, President, Bharatiya Khet Mazdoor Union and others regarding grievances and demands of agricultural workers.

12.14 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE. CONDITION OF SHRI JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN AND THE MEDICAL TREATMENT BEING GIVEN TO HIM.**

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY):** Sir, the Hon'ble members of this House along with public in general have been concerned about the sudden illness of Lok Nayak Shri Jayaprakash Narayan in the recent days and are naturally anxious to know the facts of the situation. As we are all aware, the Government have been deeply concerned about the state of health of Shri Narayan and have taken all steps to ensure that he received the best of medical attention at all times.

The generally weak state of health of Shri Narayan during the past couple of years is known to the nation. Considering his weak condition, the Bihar Government had taken steps to keep a close watch on the health of the leader. Doctors had been posted round the clock in his residence in Patna along with the positioning of essential equipment and medicines as required. A panel of experts in Patna has also been regularly and periodically examining Shri Narayan to maintain a vigil on his health.

On Thursday last it was found that Shri Narayan was having slight loose motions accompanied by rectal bleeding. The situation was kept under watch and treatment was administered throughout. A local team of

doctors including experts consisting of Prof. R. V. P. Sinha, Retired Professor of Surgery, Patna Medical College, Dr. C. B. Thakur, Assistant Professor of Medicine and Convenor of the local panel of experts. Dr. Nazir Ahmed and other experts examined and attended on Shri Narayan. As the situation deteriorated somewhat on Saturday, Dr. M. K. Mani, Chief Nephrologist, Jaslok Hospital was also telephoned and requested to come to Patna immediately. He arrived on Sunday morning and an emergency dialysis was started. The situation which was causing anxiety on the morning of Sunday was stabilised by that evening. A decision was also taken to fly Shri Narayan to Bombay and arrangements for this purpose were made by Bihar Government through the Defence Ministry. On Monday morning at 9.15 a.m. Shri Narayan took off from Patna in an I.A.F. plane accompanied, among others, by Shri Zakir Hussain, Bihar Health Minister, Dr. M. K. Mani and Dr. C. B. Thakur.

On arrival in Bombay, Shri Narayan was rushed to Jaslok Hospital where he is now receiving the best treatment possible. On admission in the Jaslok Hospital he was put on dialysis and his condition improved yesterday the 20th. His blood clotting time and bleeding time was within normal limits. Haemoglobin was 4 gms. He was given 4 units of blood. The bleeding became less. Sigmoidoscopy and barium X-ray were carried out. Part of his large intestine has undergone damage due to blockage of blood vessels supplying this area. Blockage was due to the disease of blood vessels in that area. Transfusion and supporting measures were being given. Biochemistry was consistent with diagnosis of chronic renal failure with dialysis. His B.P. was normal and pulse was slow i.e. 60 beats p.m. due to sinus bradycardia.

About 9.00 p.m. last night he was shifted to Intensive Care Unit because of cardiac arrest. He was revived

through cardiac massage and other resuscitative measures. At about 5.30 a.m. today after crisis he was slightly better. During night there was rise of temperature to 103°F. His heart showed irregularity twice i.e. at 1.30 a.m. and 3.15 a.m. but there was immediate response to treatment. It has been ascertained from Jaslok Hospital at 10.30 a.m. today that the condition of Shri Narayan is better. He was conscious. There was some rise in his blood pressure which was being controlled. The congestion in his lungs is now much less. He had no rectal bleeding. However, he was complaining of some pain in his abdomen. He is still being kept in Intensive Cardiac Care Unit for a close watch.

I have personally visited Bombay on Monday to see Shri Narayan. The House can rest assured that the best possible medical attention, already being given now, will be continued. I join the Hon'ble Members of the House and the people of this nation in praying for the quick recovery of Shri Narayan and for his long life.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI (Mathura): rose

MR. SPEAKER: There cannot be any debate on this matter; rules do not provide.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai): It is not a debate; you should be responsive to the sentiments of this House. This is not an ordinary issue. The Prime Minister is here; he should express the feelings of the House for quick recovery of Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has already said that he joins the hon. Members of the House in praying for the quick recovery of Shri Narayan. So, he is conveying the good wishes of the House.

12.20 hrs.

12.23 hrs.

## ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

## COMMITTEE ON OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, one member from amongst themselves to be a member of the Committee on Official Language vice Shri Charan Singh resigned from the Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, one member from amongst themselves to be a member of the Committee on Official Language vice Shri Charan Singh resigned from the Committee."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now matters under rule 377.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, what about the reply from the Home Minister to my matter under rule 377 put earlier, on the Trikha Commission?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already written to him, and I will get a reply, but not here.

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) MAP PUBLISHED IN "THE NEW BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE", VOL. III, BY A PUBLISHER, GROLIER INC., NEW YORK.

MR. SPEAKER: Now matters under rule 377.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): *rose*

*(Interruptions) \*\**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record anything else. Mr. Ravi is making an important statement.

*(Interruptions) \*\**

MR. SPEAKER: It is not being recorded. Mr. Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, under Rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

I rise to draw the attention of this august House and the Government to deliberate mischief and insult done against our great nation by an important publication company, Grolier Inc. in New York. In the 1977th edition of their book "The New Book of Knowledge" Volume 3, p. 280 they depict a map of China with the nation's name printed over a map of India. The picture also shows a Chinese mother and child and a Chinese building appears on the Indian map. Beside the picture appears the word 'Peking'. The place Paking has been shown somewhere in the region of Srikakulam in Andhra Pradesh where the Naxalites' activities are still continuing.

This map is mischievous to show Sikkim as a separate country. So, there is every reason to believe that this publishing company has become a growler. 'India Abroad' weekly carried this picture; and I am placing it on the Table, with your permission.

\*\*Not recorded.

I take strong objection to the mischief done against our nation and demand Government of India to take immediate steps to undo the mischief.

MR. SPEAKER: It will be examined.

(i) **OPEN HEART SURGERY IN ALL-INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES**

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

I wish to draw the special attention of this House to an important matter relating to an urgent policy matter of national significance.

The assertion that India did not need to provide the facilities for open heart surgery has caused unbelievable surprise to me in the present context of fast growing heart diseases in our country. This is a matter of absolute national significance, involving public urgency, and this assertion must have surprised every progressive mind in our country, not to speak of our dedicated scientists.

The news item under the caption 'AIIMS needs thorough clean-up' in the 'Hindustan Times' on March 13, 1979 is full of contradictions while causing a lot of misgivings on our national policies, especially those relating to medicine and health. It is quite appreciable to stress on a thorough clean-up in the administration and also for a greater health budget of 7 per cent from the existing 2 per cent of our present national Budget; but it is quite unfortunate that the Director of our country's premier medical institution, namely, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences to believe and speak that "We have no science except political science", while our scientists prove to be highly dedicated and capable of winning even the most prestigious

and coveted Nobel Prize. It is highly damaging to the nation to say that "We have only pseudo-science and we are capable only of duplication." While our great scientists have put India on the world map of atomic power.

Above all, India has a unique place in the entire Asia in the field of Cardio-thoracic surgery and our standard now in open heart surgery is in no way inferior to any of the systems available in any of the advanced Western countries. Thousands of patients come to AIIMS every day for specialized treatment in open-heart surgery and AIIMS is unable to cope up with the heavy demand with the available resources. It is the results which encourage the patients from all over the country to come for the advanced treatment available here. In fact, during the last one decade, our AIIMS has done commendable service in various fields of advanced medical treatment and more particularly in open heart surgery and thereby our AIIMS has occupied a supremely significant place in the world of advanced medical treatment and surgery.

In this context, instead of making further vigorous efforts to strengthen this branch of open heart surgery, it is really very unfortunate for the Director of AIIMS to say that India did not need to provide the facilities for open-heart surgery, clearly implying that the existence of this opportunity for the public, was a total waste in the past, and would be of no use in the future at the AIIMS.

(iii) **REPORTED AGITATION BY PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS OF DELHI TO PRESS THEIR DEMANDS.**

बी विद्यालय विद्यार वाद्य (सहरसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत विद्यालयीय सोक भाव के विषय को सदन में प्रस्तुत करता हूँ। राजकारी में विषय कई दिनों से विद्यालयीक प्राइवेट टीचर प्रद नल वर्षाया में छरता, विकेटिंग और सत्याग्रह अपनी उचित मात्रों की से कर चका रहे हैं। सरकार उन की

[भी विनायक प्रसाद यादव]

मारों की ओर भवाविष्ट होने की बात। 4 पुलिस टेरर करवा रही है, जिस के तहत शिक्षक 4 दायों में जबर्दस्त विकाप पैदा हो रहा है और वे अपना आग्नीहोलन उपर करने पर भज्बूर किये जा सकते हैं। याज माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री का यह वयन कि शिक्षकों की धमकी से वे डरने वाले नहीं हैं, देख कर प्राप्तवयं और दुख हुआ है। गरीब शिक्षक धमकी देने की विवाद में नहीं है, न वे धमकी देना चाहते हैं। गरीबी की मार से तबाह हो कर अपनी जाज भांते शातिपूर्क ढग से रख रहे हैं।

अतः मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाते हुए, उन की मारों के सम्बन्ध में वक्तव्य की मार करता हूँ।

(iv) FUNCTION ORGANISED IN HONOUR OF THE SOVIET PRIME MINISTER UNDER AUSPICES OF INDO-SOVIET CULTURAL SOCIETY.

दा० राजभाई सिंह (भागलपुर) आज्ञायक महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के प्रधीन भाविनभावीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय को सदन के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

यह दु बड़ी दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमारे माननीय आतिथि सोवियत रूस के प्रधान मंत्री श्री कोस्तिगिन के सुभागमन पर भारत रूपी भैंसी संघ (इसकास) के तत्काल विद्यार्थी तथा को राजनीतिक रणनीति वाला दिया गया। 10 मार्च को आयोजित इस बैठक में सोवियत रूस के प्रधान मंत्री के समक्ष श्री राजेश्वर राव और श्री शक्तर वायाल सिंह न कम्पूलिया को मान्यता नहीं देने के बारे में भारत सरकार की तीव्र भर्तसांकी की ओर विदेश मंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी की ओर यादा की ओर प्रकर आलोचना की।

मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हमारी विदेश नीति की हमारे बन्धु आलोचना न करे बेकिन किसी विदेशी मेहमान के स्वागत में आयोजित कामा में उनके समाने यह इस प्रकार की बाते करना राष्ट्र के न्यायिभान पर कलप तथा साथ ही साथ स्वयं देश की एकता का भी हृष्यक विदारक विज्ञ उपस्थित करता है। कुछ ही दिनों पहले भारत में सोवियत समर्थक 14 देशों के राज्यवूदों ने एक संयुक्त प्रेस कान्फ्रेंस करके जीन धर्मवा वियतनाम के हमले की निन्दा की थी।

प्रत्येक देश किसी भी मामले पर अपनी नीति निष्पत्तिरत करने का पूर्ण अधिकारी है। बेकिन हमारी भारती पर इस प्रकार की संयुक्त विदेशी और राजनीतिक पैदेकर भारत को दावेजीविकास का समादर नहीं है। अगर भरकार इन दीवांगों के सम्बन्ध में अपनी से ध्यान नहीं देती, तो बहुत-सहुत कोटा सा कोडा चारी भुगतान का रूप भारत

कर लेगा और भारतवर्ष में विदेशी राजनीति की दबलानांदी पर कर जाएगी।

इसलिए मैं सरकार से स्पष्ट आवाजान चाहता हूँ कि भविष्य में ऐसे किसी भी संस्था या संघ को विदेशी मेहमानों के स्वागत तत्काल के लिए अनुमति न दी जाये जो इसको गुप्तपरस्ती और अतर्दर्शीय राजनीति जोड़ लोड़ का भ्राताका बना देती है और विदेश देशों के राजदूत को भी यह स्पष्ट कह दिया जाये कि इस प्रकार की समुक्त विदेशी भारतीय प्रेस कान्फ्रेंस आदि भारत की भूमि पर न की जाए।

(v) THE JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED BY PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA AND THE SOVIET UNION.

श्री राज मारायण (राय बरेली) श्रीमन् हमारे कुछ भारत-एस०एस० के मित्र हम को पीछे धाने को कह रहे हैं।

आज्ञायक महोदय : यह बात स्टेटमेंट में नहीं है।

श्री राज मारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं आप के पुकारे पर तत्काल नहीं उठा, इसलिए स्पष्टीकरण कर रहा हूँ।

श्रीमन्, लोक सभा के प्रक्रिया कार्य तथा सचालन विषयक नियमों के नियम 377 के प्रधीन मैं निम्न महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठा रहा हूँ। आप जरा ध्यान से सुनिश्चित करें कि श्री बांग साहब जो बोले हैं, आयद हमारी ध्यान उठ से कुछ विपरीत जाए।

गत 15 मार्च, 79 को भारत-स्स के प्रधान मंत्रियों ने एक संयुक्त बयान हांसा की जिसमें किसी जाति तत्काल विदेशान्तर से पूर्णस्वेच्छा भीनी देना को हठा लेने की कहा है। इस संयुक्त बयान के एवेन्यून (हालांकान) भाषा का प्रयोग नहीं किया गया है। वह एक रहस्य है क्योंकि श्री कोस्तिगिन बराबर एवेन्यून भाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं। इस से ऐसा लगता है (व्यवहार)। श्रीमती भवा वे पूछते हैं कि एवेन्यू और आकमण में क्या फँस है।

एक माननीय लक्ष्य : हमले और आकमण में?

आकमण लक्ष्य : आप स्टेटमेंट में से पक्षीय।

श्री राज मारायण : एवेन्यू का मतलब क्या है? आप जल रहे क्षेत्र हैं? प्रधान कोई आकमण करता है तो प्रधानमें से करता है अब वह कोई एवेन्यू करता है तो विदेश विदेशी आकमण के करता है। एवेन्यू को हमने हमले कहा है और अपेक्षा को हमने नहीं किया था। विदेशान्तर से जीन श्रीमंड नहीं किया था।

यह एक रहस्य है क्योंकि वी को सिजिन बराबर एथेसन शब्द का प्रयोग करते थे उससे ऐसा लगता है कि भारत जीन को एथेमर कहना परमद नहीं करता। जब कि वास्तव में जीन एथेसर है। हम यह यह रहस्य जानना चाहते हैं कि जब भारत की सरकार ने विधानाम से जीनी सेना को अधिकार पूर्ण रूपेण हटाने की मांग की तो भारत की ओर से, भारत की पवित्र भूमि से जीनी हमले को पूर्ण रूपेण खत्म करने की बात जो नहीं की गई जिससे लहाव उत्तर पूर्व अचल तथा निश्चिन भूमि जगह से जीन मण्डी सेना वापस बुलाने प्रारं विवृत की पवित्र भूमि खाली कर दे। मैं भारत की सरकार से इस का स्पष्टीकरण चाहता, और चाहता हूँ कि जीनी हमले पर पूरी बहम हो। हमे मालम है कि विवेश भवी, प्रधान मंत्री और राष्ट्रपति तीनों ने समय समय पर विभिन्न शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है। किसी ने एथेसन कहा है और किसी ने आक्रमण कहा है इसलिए, जनता में भ्रम फैला है कि भारत की सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में एक राय नहीं है, सरकार स्वयं में विभाजित है। (अपवाहन)।

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: Don't record.

(Interruptions) \*\*

12.33 hrs.

**MIZORAM BUDGET, 1979-80—  
GENERAL DISCUSSION, DEMANDS  
FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT  
(MIZORAM), 1979-80, AND SUP-  
PLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR  
GRANTS (MIZORAM), 1978-79**

*Demands for Grants on Account (Union Territories of Mizoram) for 1979-80 submitted to the vote of  
Lok Sabha.*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account Submitted to the vote of the House.		
		1	2	3
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	
1.	Legislative Assembly	.	5,25,000	.
2.	Administrator	.	27,000	.
3.	Council of Ministers	.	2,40,000	.
4.	Administration of Justice	.	4,66,000	.

\*\*Not recorded

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up (i) General discussion on the Budget for the Union territory of Mizoram for 1979-80, (ii) discussion on the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of the budget for the Union territory of Mizoram for 1979-80 and (iii) discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the Union territory of Mizoram for 1978-79. All the three items are to be discussed together.

If the House agrees, two hours may be allotted for discussion of these items as suggested by the Government. I suppose the House will agree.

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Mizoram, on account, for or towards defraining the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 41."

1	2	3
		Revenue Rs.
		Capital Rs.
5. Elections . . . . .	4,04,000	..
6. Revenue . . . . .	13,96,000	..
7. Taxes on vehicles . . . . .	62,000	..
8. Secretariat . . . . .	30,04,000	..
9. District Administration . . . . .	40,21,000	..
10. Treasury and Accounts Administration . . . . .	6,87,000	..
11. Police . . . . .	1,15,38,000	..
12. Jails . . . . .	10,00,000	..
13. Supplies and disposal . . . . .	17,59,000	..
14. Stationery and Printing . . . . .	3,62,000	..
15. Public Works . . . . .	1,05,61,000	27,33,000
16. Fire Protection and Control . . . . .	3,42,000	..
17. Other Administrative Services . . . . .	39,86,000	..
18. Retirement Benefits . . . . .	3,10,000	..
19. Education . . . . .	2,46,05,000	..
20. Medical . . . . .	90,07,000	..
21. Public Health . . . . .	1,14,92,000	59,05,000
22. Housing . . . . .	22,63,000	36,67,000
23. Urban Development . . . . .	6,10,000	2,00,000
24. Information and Publicity . . . . .	11,25,000	..
25. Labour and Employment . . . . .	5,55,000	..
26. Social Security and Welfare . . . . .	53,71,000	4,17,000
27. Relief on Account of Natural Calamities. . . . .	18,65,000	

1	2	3
		Revenue Rs.
		Capital Rs.
28	Co-operation . . . . .	13,05,000 28,47,000
29	Special and Backward Areas . . . . .	43,25,000 5,02,000
30	Miscellaneous Economic Services . . . . .	6,44,000 .
31	Agriculture . . . . .	1,61,30,000 12,58,000
32	Food and Nutrition . . . . .	18,08,000 5,53,46,000
33	Animal Husbandry . . . . .	46,69,000 2,08,000
34	Fisheries . . . . .	6,09,000
35	Forests . . . . .	40,21,000
36	Community Development . . . . .	31,07,000 .
37	Industries . . . . .	39,15,000 8,34,000
38	Electricity . . . . .	75,37,000 66,44,000
39	Roads and Bridges . . . . .	3,97,82,000 1,44,17,000
40	Road and Water Transport . . . . .	31,89,000 15,21,000
41	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	19,90,000

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Mizoram to defray the

charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1979 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 4, 5, 7 to 12, 15, 17 to 22, 26, 28 to 32, 34 to 37 and 39 to 41."

*Supplementary Demands for Grants (Union Territory of Mizoram) for 1978-79 submitted to the  
 Vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House		
		1	2	3
			Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
4	Administration of Justice . . . . .		2,00,000	
5	Elections . . . . .		7,40,000	
7	Taxes on Vehicles . . . . .		65,000	
3	Secretariat . . . . .		2,41,000	

1	2	3
		Revenue Rs.
9	District Administration . . . . .	5 70,000 ..
10	Treasury and Accounts Administration . . . . .	2,00,000 ..
11	Police . . . . .	1,18,50,000 ..
12	Jails . . . . .	4,56,000 ..
15	Public Works . . . . .	9,00,000 2,33,000
17	Other Administrative Services . . . . .	11,77,000 ..
18	Retirement Benefits . . . . .	3,70,000 ..
19	Education . . . . .	23,06,000 ..
20	Medical . . . . .	34,32,000 ..
21	Public Health . . . . .	37,10,000 ..
22	Housing . . . . .	3,50,000 23,00,000
26	Social Security and Welfare . . . . .	10,02,000 ..
28	Co-operation . . . . .	.. 27,00,000
29	Special and Backward Areas . . . . .	2 000 ..
30	Miscellaneous Economic Services . . . . .	2,50,000 ..
31	Agriculture . . . . .	14,62,000 59,80,000
32	Food and Nutrition . . . . .	4,08,000 3,38,33,000
34	Fisheries . . . . .	26,000 ..
35	Forests . . . . .	2,78,000 2,75,000
36	Community Development . . . . .	12,85,000 ..
37	Industries . . . . .	1,00,000 24,00,000
39	Roads and Bridges . . . . .	1,38,89,000 50,00,000
40	Road and Water Transport . . . . .	4,83,000 10,00,000
41	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	.. 2,00,000

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Tombi Singh.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): There would not be any change in the list of business?

MR. SPEAKER: No, there will be no change.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Sir, by way of participating

in the discussion on the Mizoram Budget—all the three items Nos. 13, 14 and 15 on today's list of business—I would like to express my deep anguish and anxiety about the present situation in the north-eastern Union Territory of Mizoram. That Mizoram has been placed under President's rule is a very unfortunate fact, but for this I would not like to blame the Central

Government alone, because there has been a very special situation in that Union Territory necessitating the President's rule. The situation consisted of politics of the underground, overground, and various other factors, and these problems had to be solved before fresh elections could be held. The question is: what is the policy of the present Janata Government, the Central Government to assess and solve these problems? The problems are not new.

The northeastern States of Manipur and Nagaland have many things in common with the Union Territory of Mizoram. Underground elements have been working there and foreign elements are suspected to have been infiltrating these areas from time to time to influence the local politicians and local young people towards maligning them from the mainstream of national life. That has to be tackled carefully, and we have made suggestions in his behalf on the floor of the House and from various platforms so that the problems may be solved as soon as possible and in the appropriate manner. I hope the problems will be solved, and the people of Mizoram will have the much-needed democratic set-up, so that the next Budget will not have to be passed by Parliament. What is necessary is created an atmosphere of stability and free and fair elections.

Representing as I do the neighbouring State of Manipur, I feel that the situation in both the States, Mizoram and Manipur, is not favourable to free and fair elections. Before we go to elections, the necessary atmosphere has to be created. It may not be out of place to mention here that the Assembly of Manipur has outlived its term under the Constitution and fresh elections have to be held. There also, before we go to the elections, the Central Government, particularly the Home Ministry, has to see that a proper atmosphere is created.

Now, what is happening in this area is that politics does not function in a

normal atmosphere. There is no democratic climate at the moment. Only money power which is confined to a number of politicians, who have control over contractors, engineers, officers and businessmen indulging in black marketing and smuggling, is the politics that is prevailing there. Until we remove this unfavourable atmosphere, perhaps we shall be only dreaming that democracy will function in that very sensitive zone.

Coming to this Budget, the statement of the Minister while presenting the Budget, mentions

"The expenditure on revenue account in the current year is expected to go up by Rs. 4.15 crores. The additional expenditure is mainly due to payment of a further instalment of dearness allowance to the employees with effect from 1st January, 1978 clearance of certain arrear payments to the Government of Rajasthan, additional provisions for increased medical facilities for prevention of epidemic diseases in the wake of Thimgam famine and inclusion of provisions for maintenance of completed plan schemes."

Thus, in the budget for the next financial year, the amount shown an increase is meant only to pay for the security people hired from other State Governments and also payment to Government officials. No additional project has been indicated here. This will imply that small union territories and small States which have always posed a problem for the nation as units without financial viability will continue to be so. The present budget is thus a routine exercise. A debate has been going on for a long time. While passing the North-Eastern Areas Reorganisation Bill during the last regime, a number of members raised the question that we are going to spend a lot of more money on the small units. I also remember, in the course of a particular debate concerning the passing of a budget of one of the small States under

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

President's rule then, a very responsible member who was in the Opposition then and who is on the other side now, mentioned that tiny States are spending huge amounts, a big brother attitude is quite undesirable. This problem of maintaining small units which are not financially viable will continue. What is the way out? I would like to pose this question once again with all the emphasis at my command.

The pattern of financing the union territories and small States in the north eastern region or elsewhere should be such that the investment should aim at not merely maintaining some office staff and security arrangements there or making payments towards certain famine or brought relief measures. The investment should aim at lasting economic development in the field of industry, agriculture, forests, etc. The investments should be made in these departments so that it will give a permanent benefit to the people there. We find that the pattern has not changed. This applies particularly to the States of Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Union territories of Mizoram, and Arunachal.

These small units have to stay for valid reasons, I repeat other reasons also. In spite of the debate going on, these union territories and small State have to say. The Finance Ministry, the Home Ministry and other concerned Ministries should sit together and find out a solution and, if necessary, by appointing a team of Parliament to study the problems faced by the small units and suggest steps to solve them on a permanent basis. The Spoon feeding is going on: Casual approach is going on. Every year, we are increasing the amounts of loans and grants to them and we will say that revenue incomes have increased. There is whispering everywhere, if not done on the floor of the House for reasons known to all of us and this whispering is going on that union territories and small States are being financed for no benefit. Perhaps, it is wrong. The nation has to bear the burden of deve-

loping and helping these unfortunate and long-forgotten and neglected out-lying areas of the country wherever they are. I would like to suggest that the Finance Ministry, the Home Ministry and the Planning Ministry should sit together and see that a permanent solution is found out for that

Coming to the problem of agriculture which is associated with that of forests I am to say that agriculture is a very unique problem in the hilly areas. I had a talk with a number of heads of departments and experts the Vice-Chancellors of some of the Agriculture Universities and others and they are of the view that if we can solve the problem of hilly agriculture, the sloping-terrace agriculture and side by side, if we can solve the problem of jhuming, the destruction of forests in these hilly areas, particularly, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Meghalaya, then the economic position of these States and union territories can be boosted up. This is one very important point, which needs tackling on a special footing. Till then perhaps, we have to continue in this stagnant fashion because there is no other way-out. For instance, in matters like water supply, agricultural equipment and other facilities, methods applied to the other areas cannot be applied to the hill areas. So, I would suggest that a special Agricultural University be set up to study the problem of these areas and suggest ways and means to provide effective measures for afforestation and also for the agriculture development of these areas.

The development of industry should, in the beginning be confined, to agro-industries and forest industries. In this direction the steps taken do not seem to be sufficient. With great emphasis I would like to request once again that a special institution, on the pattern of Agricultural University, should be set up under the Agriculture Ministry of the Centre to tackle the problem of the hill areas.

Another point that I would like to make is this. Mizoram has got its common border with Burma, and many of

the people of Mizoram have relatives on the other side and vice versa. One does not know who goes there and what he is doing. We should not be surprised if some Mizoram people are being employed there. It might be that many citizens of the other side also are registered here as Indian citizens. It has to be studied and some solution are working here. So, this problem has to be studied and some solution to be found out so that this confusion does not contribute to the problems of insurgency and political instability and underground activities might be effectively controlled there.

With these few words, I would like to support the Mizoram Budget and I would request the Government to see that this Union territory is developed according to its genius and that their culture and crafts are protected. Mizoram along with the other hill areas, should continue to receive special protection till they stand on their own feet.

**SRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to add a few words on the Mizoram Budget that has been presented to the House.

Mizoram is inhabited by people belonging to the Mongloid group. They migrated from Upper Burma and settled there. 'Mizo' means 'hill-men' and 'Ram' means 'land', Mizoram is thus the land of hill men.

The State, after it was carved out of the rest of Assam, is about 21 lakh hectares, about 21,000 sq. kilometres in area, full of bridges north to south. It is one of the most neglected parts of the country in the north-eastern corner of India, sandwiched between Burma and Bangladesh. The people there were so neglected that it is said that the first Prime Minister to visit Mizoram was our present Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, on the 7th November 1978. Even when it was in undivided Assam, the Chief Minister of Assam never visited Mizoram, only

a Minister of State was sent once in 30 years. This is because of the difficulties of communication, there is no air-strip, there is no all weather road. The people are feeling very frustrated. Therefore, any budget or any scheme that is drawn up for these people should be done with an eye to serve their basic interests, to solve their basic difficulties. The most pathetic part of the whole story about the Mizoram people is that the only one agricultural development work the government undertook was to encourage cultivation of ginger (Adrak). Government gave some seeds and money and they cultivated ginger. The saddest part of that is that there is no market for ginger. Ginger used to be sold at about Rs. 120 per quintal and it has now come down to Rs. 60 because there are no buyers.

There is only one road passing through Mizoram with a population of 4 lakhs. Whoever can take out his produce to the road, his stuff is sold. There are no trucks. They are lifted by the buses on their top to be sold in Silchar which is the populous city nearabout and outside Mizoram. By the time it is transported and sold in the market, it dries up completely. So they do not get any market.

On the top of that, what happens is that in Mizoram there is a class of bamboo that flowers every 50 years. When they flower, the flowers drop down and the rats survive on them. The rats grow in large number and they eat these flowers. After the bamboo flowers are eaten up, there is no food for them and so they go into fields and eat up all the rice and maize grown by the people. The result is that the people are left with hardly 3 months provision and they have to depend upon the rice and paddy they get from Silchar and other areas of Assam and also through FCI. That also is not a regular supply. Sir, the remote areas of Mizoram cannot get the supplies made by the FCI for their provision.

[Shri Purnanarayan Sinha]

There are other difficulties. The Mizos are hillmen. They live on the top of the hills. With the scarcity of food, there is the scarcity of drinking water. During the last 30 years, whether Mizoram was a part of Assam ruled by the Government of Assam or now after 1971 when it has become a Union Territory and now ruled by the administration in Delhi, you will be surprised to know that out of 229 villages, only 110 villages that is less than half the number of villages can be reached by jeep and not by any other mode of transport. No trucks can reach them. . .

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:**  
What about other villages?

**SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA:**  
Nothing. Only jeeps can go. You know jeeps can carry three persons and at best one quarter of a tonne of of goods.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:**  
Other villages cannot be reached at all?

**SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA:**  
No. Did they ever visit that place? They do not see their way to visit those places. . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** We may depute Mr. Kamath.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:**  
In your kind company, Sir.

**SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA:**  
Of the 229 villages, drinking water supply is arranged only in 7 villages. . .

An hon. Member Only seven?

**SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA:**  
Yes, only 7. Only in seven villages there is some sort of water supply. What do the people do? People collect rain water in big drums. On the front side of their houses, what attracts your eye is the drum that is kept there, covered. That is rain water which is preserved, stored and

used all through the year. They do not have well water or river water. They have no supply by pipes pushed by either gravitation or pressure.

Coming to towns, there are 2 or 3 towns. Only in the town of Aizawl which has a population of 70,000, there is some little water supply by arrangement of our Public Health Engineering and Water Supply Department and no other town has got any potable drinking water supply.

During the last thirty years, what has happened is this. As a result of the Christian Missionary going there, spreading education, literacy available there is 54 per cent—next to, I think, Delhi, Chandigarh and Kerala. It used to be highest in the country formerly. There are ten to twelve tribes mostly, they are Christians and they go to Church; they study and learn English and Mizo. They do not know Hindi because there is no system of teaching Hindi. Therefore, I would urge that Government should do something so that the people living there in the hills will come and join the mainstream of the nation, so that they may come out to take jobs here and there or do some small business thereby they may emotionally integrate themselves with the rest of the country. But they do know Hindi so they do not go out. That is their custom. They do not know the languages of the Plains people, neither assamese language nor Bengali language. Hindi is not developed in that region which is beyond the Brahmaputra Valley. They are tribal people. What can they do? They are unemployed too. They come out after dusk in the streets and they loot the shops. They loot the people. They have no other employment. There is no job for them to do. How to utilise the manpower there which is now being wasted is the question. Because of thirty years of our long neglect of these people, till to-day, they have not been able to see any development or progress which we see here in the other parts of the country or any other metropolitan cities.

Take for instance Delhi. There is no scheduled tribe being provided with employment either by the Delhi Transport Corporation or by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. The people belonging to these tribes from Mizoram, the north-eastern region, do not come to the Union Territory of Delhi to which everybody has a claim. Mizoram is also a Union territory. Those tribes do not come here because they do not have the means to come out and pay their own fares to come to Delhi. (Interruptions) Therefore, Sir, the people are frustrated. They are attracted by the allurement by the outsiders. Lal Danga revolted against the Administration there because of frustration. The people who are frustrated are taking to arms and they bring arms from outside into Mizoram posing a problem to us. They are not economically and socially developed people. Whatever developmental activities that might have taken place during the last thirty years, you will be surprised to know that, of the four lakhs of population in 229 villages, under the middle income group housing, houses were provided only to about thirtyeight persons. Housing provided to lower income group comes to about one in three Villages. The number of grants-in-aid provided for the construction of houses under the village housing scheme comes only to 163 per cent—but this grant is not the total cost of building houses fit for the people to live in.

Now, for any industry, you require roads. There is only one road communication that is made available in all the years from North to South. And that road sometimes is blocked by landslides. Sometimes that one road is blocked for days together. There is no other second road; there is no other means of communication for the mails to move. As regards tele-communication, I wish the Ministers or his Deputy who is present here go to Mizoram to find out the position there. If they even go to Shillong, Silchar etc. they will understand the position. We were in Mizoram for two to three days only

recently. And we tried to contact Silcher by phone. We never got it. The phone was out of order. Not only that, even the telegrams did not reach. A letter from Delhi reached Mizoram only after you reached there. The Joint Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes sent the programme long ahead to Mizoram but that reached there only on the eve of our arrival there.

13 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: You are lucky.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Upto Silcher it goes by air. The rest is road journey. It takes only six hours, but the mail takes eight days.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Mizoram people temperamentally are such that they do not come out to work on roads. The Border's Roads Organisation are building roads there but the Mizoram people do not come out to work. Their temperament is such that they are more prone to work in agricultural industries like plantations, etc. Some time back Government started coffee plantation and some people did turn up to work but there also no hard and fast timings for coming and going are observed. So, the people there are agricultural minded and not industrial minded. Therefore, these people could be given some industries like tea, coffee and rubber.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: But, Mr. Speaker, their greatest curse is lack of power. They get only 3 MW—one MW they locally generate and the rest they get from Assam. There is local potentiality for creating hydro-electric power from the rivers Dhalesri and Mat. The local government asked for provision of funds to start some hydel project so that some power is locally generated to encourage setting up agro-based industries. This will take long time. One does not

[Shri Purnanarayan Sinha]

know how many decades it may be necessary for any government to undertake these projects for the development of the area.

MR. SPEAKER: You may please now conclude.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: So far as Mizoram people are concerned they are a different ethnic group. They live secluded in the hills. The arable land is very little. There are only some patches here and there where paddy and maize cultivation is done. They prefer rice but there is no market where they can dispose of their maize and get rice. There is no system to take their maize through the local market for production of corn flakes and supply them rice from elsewhere.

Further, Sir, in Mizoram there is only 'jhum' cultivation and no terrace or permanent cultivation. In 'Jhum' cultivation there is danger of soil erosion and floods. They have not been given any training in terrace and permanent cultivation. Even no funds have been provided in the budget for reclamation of land for permanent cultivation.

Another point, Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mizoram has got no popular Government at the moment. The President's rule has been brought there. The State is being ruled by the Lieut. Governor. Last elections there failed. There is therefore President's rule again. These people are being looked after from Delhi. The Administration in charge of the State should give such a Budget which will help these people.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I am speaking on behalf of the Mizoram Member. On his behalf I am speaking, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not permissible in Parliament. Please conclude.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I am concluding. There should be a careful study of the local situation and difficulties felt by the people, over the last few days. You should go into the matter why you have not been able to take care of them. My appeal to the hon. Minister of State and also the hon. Minister in charge of the Union Territories as well as the Finance Minister is this. They have to see that more and more funds are provided for the development of Mizoram so that the people there may feel that they are part of India. They should not feel secluded. Their area should also become one of the developed areas of the country. They should be helped in every way so that they may fall into the mainstream of the nation's life.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mizoram is one of the areas which has suffered most due to partition.

13.07 hrs.

[SHRI Dhirendranath Basu in the Chair]

It has been a State which has suffered most. Their produce could not be sold. They could not purchase many of their essential things. They have got a very high percentage of literacy. They suffered due to partition of the country because they used to buy most of their things from what is now called Bangla Desh today. They used to sell their produce to those areas. The literate Mizo youth is feeling frustrated today. He has no outlet. He can't find a job. The rate of unemployment there is very severe. For the last 25 years the Government has chosen merciless methods to be adopted with regard to this area. Late Pandit Nehru had chosen to keep the people ignorant initially because he wanted to maintain his image as a liberal within the country, and abroad.

13.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

The things which are happening in Mizoram and in the north-eastern region hardly finds its way in the Press within the country and outside the country. There is very little on record about the kinds of repression and suffering which were inflicted on the people of Mizoram. The Home Ministry is adopting a policy of bluffing the country saying that these things involve security and therefore no information could be supplied, nothing could be published. It only shows the attitude and the mentality of the Britishers, in the same way as what General Brigg had done in Malaysia to combat the local aspirants. The same method has been followed here also. On the one hand they are starving. On the other hand they are being beaten up. It is true that the Government followed a military strategy of economic suffering and a political strategy of divide and rule for 25 years. It failed. Very few Indians know about it. There are various laws like Assam (Maintenance of Public Order) Act 1953, Assam Disturbed Areas Act, 1955; Assam Force Special Power Act, 1958; Nagaland Security Regulation, 1962. You have a galaxy of Acts. You have a long list of laws for these Mizoram people. You have the Laws on habitation and Law of Surveillance. As an act of policy, the tribal economy was disabled and destroyed. Laws on habitation were meant to destroy tribal agriculture. They were made to sever their relationship with the sources of food and also forests. That was also another source and that was cut off. Your laws deprived the people of the land. Perpetual unlimited curfew was imposed there. I have known about them. Curfew was a day to day thing in the Mizoram area. I have known that curfew was imposed there extending even for a fortnight. There was a gap of one hour which would hardly allow a man to go out and collect his minimum requirements of water and food. It is a matter of

shame, the country should know it. And Mr. Mandal, you have no reason to continue what the previous regime had done. They had gone to the extent of putting rubber stamps on the arms of the people. They wanted to check the entry and exit of the people and as they could not issue identity cards immediately, this method was resorted to. The pattern followed was what was done by Gen. Brigg in Malaysia; he had the massive plan 'operation starvation'. The object was to deprive the people of their source of food. I would expect this Government to shun, to give up all the old policies and the Government should realise that it could deal with Mizo's only through their elected representatives, and not through brown sahibs from Delhi who consider Mizoram as a colony of theirs for their expression and hunting ground. Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, I see a big budget allocation for supply. But what happens to the supplies which are supposed to go to Mizoram. More than half of it finds its way in the Silchar market. Sugar, cement, from and steel and other food-stuffs—most of these find their way in the Silchar black-market. Then, what is the use of this allocation.

I would also like the Minister to tell us what is the background of the present Lt. Governor when he was in Chandigarh. It requires an enquiry. I do not know, whether his case had come before the Shah Commission. This requires a thorough enquiry. This is because Mizoram is an area where you should send persons with a background of service for humanity and developmental and constructive work. Other considerations should not come in.

Now, in the field of agriculture, Mizoram has a problem of bamboo flowering and rat menace. The bamboo flowering creates rats by millions and as a result, they bring starvation and famine for the people. What is the research that has been conducted so far. Such a simple thing could not

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.]

be controlled in so many years. No attention has been paid to this aspect at all.

From the budget papers, page 9, you will find that for Police, while the allocation for 1978-79 was Rs. 2,65,09 thousands, it has gone up to Rs. 2,76,90 thousands in 1979-80. Then jails, which had been the most important thing for the past thirty years—the budget allocation in 1978-79 was Rs. 2,094 thousands, for this year 1979-80 it has jumped up to 2,650 thousands. That means, jails must be constructed.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):**  
More amenities would be provided.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** Or more accommodation should be provided

Then, come to education. Now, the allocation is Rs. 5,96,61 thousands; it has marginally increased. Medical—the budget allocation is 2,26,98 thousands, it has increased to some extent. I admit that. Then, there is some increase in allocation for urban development, as also in labour and employment. For social security and welfare, the budget allocation last year was Rs. 11094 thousands this year 1979-80, it is only Rs. 12590 thousands. Is it in keeping with the growth of population? I should not think so. The inflation and growth of population will show that *per capita* availability of funds under these heads have, in fact, come down. I would request this Government to give up the method which the previous Government had been following, but to take recourse to democratic norms, and follow them there too and see that the election is held there properly and not at the point of a bayonet. Thank you.

**SHRIMATI RANO M. SHAIZA (Nagaland):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, much has been said about the

people of Mizoram, and so it is unnecessary and will be a waste of time to repeat what others have stressed. But I would like to begin supporting the Budget, by mentioning about elections.

Elections are a very expensive affair. Unfortunately, when it could have been avoided, the Government wanted to skip one stage, namely, the trial of strength, and at the last moment brought in the President's rule. On the eve of the election, if reports are true, it is said that a "Quit Mizoram" notice has been served for the second time in Mizoram to-day. This is a distressing news. So, I request the Government to see that every care is taken so that the election is not disturbed.

As regards the forest system, the inner line reserve of Mizoram is still with the Assam Government. This is a bone of contention. The Mizo people settled in and around the forest area cultivate rice and other commodities. They are deprived of their crops and the Mizos are being evicted physically from their own forests. It is very difficult for the tribal people to understand this kind of eviction.

I come now to agriculture. It is encouraging to note the incentives being given to the Mizo farmers, and the response from them was very encouraging. They were given considerable quantities of ginger seeds; and thank God, they had a very good harvest. The other speakers have already mentioned it; but can you imagine that for want of market, ginger is being sold at 60 paise per Kg. whereas they used to get Rs. 1.20 per kg. in the past? Potato will also face the same fate if Government does not take precautions now. Government will do well to provide marketing facilities to these willing farmers. It is very difficult these days to get willing farmers. But in Mizoram, the situation is still favourable; and so, let us see that proper help and guidance are given to find markets.

As others also have mentioned, little or nothing has been done about the water problem. This is a very pressing problem. During the early insurgency in Mizoram, Government grouped together several Mizo villages, as they did in the case of many villages in Nagaland, and they grouped them into very few centres. This had the desired result of keeping the entire population under strict vigilance. That was good. It served their purpose; but there are other adverse effects too. Most tribals are agriculturists. They need land for cultivation; they need it more than the educated people need employment to-day, in our country. And so, before the situation becomes worse, proper assistance should be given. It would be good to send experts, i.e. those who can understand the tribals of Mizoram socially and help them to find a proper, steady life.

In politics, there has been a lot of confusion. The Mizo people are well educated. They are a very brilliant people. They hold very high offices in the rest of the country. But if you look into the administrative set-up of Mizoram, you will find that the key posts are held by non-Mizos. Therefore, there is firm belief that they are not being trusted and they are not giving proper posts to Mizos; that is the typical situation. I can say with all frankness and honesty that it will be good if we employed Mizo people in their rightful places.

The Mizo people have a problem. Their political problem lingers on. The peace talks were discontinued. Government for lack of understanding and appreciation of the Mizo people felt it good to discontinue and jump into elections. What was the result? Who were entrusted to carry on peace talks? If Government of India earlier agreed to have peace talks, what were the arrangements made? Who were the people entrusted? If government did not accept that situation, it was needless to bring the lead-

der of the Mizo people to Delhi. If we sincerely looked into the problem and tried to understand their political problems, it will not be difficult to find out the right persons to conduct the affairs, of peace talks. This time because of the mishandling, the Mizo National Front was given a chance to revive the demand for independence. Also, if the persons entrusted or selected to carry on the talks were not accepted, there is no reason why they are not allowed to go back to their village or their own destination.

The Mizo people are ready for peace talks; we hear that in the papers. What are we doing to bring about a settlement? Every weakness of the government is exploited by the tribal people as well as others. But if the tribals exploit that weakness it is known as anti-national. I beg to differ from people who keep on calling the tribals as anti-nationals or that they are outside the mainstream of national life. Where is the national mainstream? Is it in Delhi or is it in U.P.? Is it not in Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal? If we ask some person, where are you coming from and he replies: I am from Delhi; it is accepted. But if somebody says, I come from Nagaland, (An Hon. Member: Or from the South), or from the South, it is not accepted. It will be good if we start appreciating one another and recognise that others have equal rights as ours; it will be good for all concerned. Speaking about Mizoram it has been a very misleading affair. I hope we shall not commit the mistake of delaying the peace talks.

श्री रीत्यात्म प्रशासन बम्मा (कोहरमा) : उपायकामी परिषद, संघ राज्य सेवा नियोगी, जहाँ श्री भावारी चार लाल है और जो वर्गों नवाचारी लेवी से भरा हुआ है, के लिए यह जो ब्रेट बनाया गया है, ऐसा लगता है कि जहाँ उस के विकास के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है। युते लालहोंगा के साथ, जो भिजोही के नाम से जाने जाते हैं, भागमपुर्जेत

में रहने का अवसर मिला था। उन्होंने मिजोरम की एक दर्दनाक कहन कहानी बनाई थी। उसके अनुसार और जहा तक मेरा अनुभव है मिजारम सब से पिछा हुमा और अपेक्षित सब राज्य से तेज है।

तीस वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी मिजोरम की आधी जनता के लिए भी शुद्ध पेय जल की अवस्था नहीं की जा सकती है न वहां पुलों या मढ़कों की अवस्था है न अभी तक बड़ा रेल गाड़ी की अवस्था पड़ी है और न ही डैक तार की बोई अवस्था हो पाई है। पिछले तीस सालों में कागज शामन न उन लोगों को केवल विदेशी मिजो के रूप में जाका और उनके बिंदु बराबर दमनवक चलाये रखा। इसी कारण वहां विकास के काई साधन उपलब्ध नहीं कराये गये। यह एक दबाव प्रभाग है कि विदेशी मिशनरियों ने जहां आ कर पैदन पूर्ण प्रभाव कर उन लोगों का लिखित बनाया और इन प्रकार अन्यों भाषा और अपने देश के प्रति लालन बनाया। आज यह स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि कभी कभी लाग कहते हैं कि मिजोरम के लोग इस देश की मूल धारा के विपरीत जाते हैं। मैं वहां आहाना हूँ कि जिन लोगों की समायता से वे कुछ भागे बड़ पाये हैं उनके प्रति उन का रक्षान हाना स्वामानिक है।

इस लिए मरकार को वहा को चार लालू जनता के मर्वानीय विकास के लिए व मध्य स उन महियां करने चाहिए जो कि भारत के अन्य लोगों में। किये गये हैं। आज लालू यह दुश्मा है कि वहा के 229 गांवों में से अविकाश गांवों में पीने के पानी की अवस्था नहीं है मड़के नी है और अनान्द तथा अथ अवश्यक चीज़ों का पूर्ति के लिए सरकारी दुरानों की अवस्था नहीं है। इन लोगों का करने के लिए मरकार का एक मानवाध नवा संवेदनशील दिल्लिया असरना चाहिए नाकि उन लोगों का हृदय-रतिष्ठन हो सके और व समस्त सकें कि वे भारत के नागरिक हैं और उन म भारत के प्रति बकावारी की भावना आ सके।

वहा पर उद्योग-धर्वो या हृषि विकास के लिए काई अवस्था नहीं है। इस लिए मध्य से पहले तो बड़ा के लोगों को हृषि की जिका थी जाये, और बड़ा की उद्योग-धर्वा जमीन को युद्ध-स्तर पर समन्वय कर के उसे लोगों में वितरित किया जाये। आज स्थिति यह है कि जिन लोगों के पास जमीन है उनपर अतिवर्षण का कैसे करके उन्हें बेदखल कर दिया जाता है और उन्हें मुकदमेभाजी में कसाये रखा जाता है जिससे उनकी जानीयों की अवस्था नहीं हो पाती है। इस लिए तरांग में, पहाड़ों के नीचे और नदियों के किनारे की जमीन का लैंबिलिंग कर के उसे वितरित किया जाये।

जिन गांवों की आवादी हजार, वेह हजार है, उन्हें सड़कों द्वारा जोड़ना चाहिए। उन लोगों में पेय जल की अवस्था युद्ध-स्तर पर करती चाहिए, ताकि उन लोगों को आजादी का लाभ मिल सके। लेकिन अभी तक इस के लिए बजट में पर्याप्त प्रावधान नहीं है जो कि हाना चाहिए था। वहां ए गांव तांग है मदरब वो खेती का। प्रदर्शन वह से है। यह किंग जाता है लेकिन प्रदर्शन के नियम की अवस्था ठीक नहीं है। वहा जै प्रदर्शन संस्था के लाभ में जाने तक की अवस्था नहीं है। इस के लिए हृषि बाजार सामयि या किसी ऐसी संस्था का निर्माण करना चाहिए ताकि वह उन लोगों का अम करने का प्रबन्धर दे सके और उन की बकावी को दूर कर सके। हृषि के कार्य में उन लोगों वा अम लगाया जा सके इस दिशा में पर्याप्त अवस्था करने की ज़रूरत है।

जहा तक इस की सामा है वह वर्षा और जीत की तरह खुली हुई है जहा में वि बाहर के लाग चुम्ते रहते हैं और इन लोगों के दिमाग को भरत रहते हैं। इस के लिए मरकार का काई सुरक्षात्मक उत्तर जाना दावार बड़ा करना चाहिए जिस में कि बाहर लाग आकर वहा रात दिवारी बाये न कर सक। यह बहुत महबूब चिह्न है और मरकार का इस दिग्गा म ना कायवाही करनी चाहिए।

जहा नक अन्य उदानों का मध्य-पृष्ठ है मरकार का चाहिए कि जहा वह वह गाव है वहा लालू शोट लघ उदानों का जान कैचा नाकि बड़ा के लाग कुछ अग्रणी परिवर्तिक आय बड़ा मके और अग्रने बड़बा की जिका बड़ा मक। आज जा आ वहा जिका निर्माण पार्ट है वह विदेशी मिशनरियों का कृपा से निर्माण पार्ट है। वहा का भावा जा है उते देखा जाय तो वह अला भा अद्यतो या दूसरों भावा बानर है। जिमा वहा को निर्वाचन है। वहा के लोगों ने मुझे बनाया कि अगर जी दो का प्रश्न यहां किया जाना और इस्को म वह पढ़ाई जाती हो तो इनिवर का से दक क प्रति हमारी एक आवाना और धारणा बनायी। निर्वाचन विकास के जिका हम दो देने हैं उसी तो जो ना हम अनुभव हुमा है वह कुछ उन की बकावारी होता है।

यहा के मुख्या मिशनरी जो है वे उन लोगों के साथ और उन लोगों की महिलाओं के साथ बड़ा जल्मी भी करते हैं इस नरक की उन लोगों ने जिकायत की। तो इस में संवेदनशील होना चाहिए और उन की जो भी जिकायत है उन के क्षण द्वारा ज्ञान देना चाहिए। जो भी वहां गवर्नर आये वे कुछ भावनीय भावनाओं के प्रति बेदखल जीके होने चाहिए। वह नहीं कि वे केवल अपने अच्छे बगते में पढ़े और उन की तकनीकों

की तरफ व्याप न है, केवल उन पर नियन्त्रण करने की ही कोशिश करते रहे।

वे शोपिंगों में और पर्सनलिटी में रहते हैं। उन के लिए आवास की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार को आवास नियन्त्रण के लिए भी विशेष कदम उठाना चाहिए। भाज तक इतने दिनों में भाव 136 मध्यात्म सरकार की ओर से बनाए गए हैं। वे अभी भी वहाँ लकड़ी के मकान बनाकर उस में रहते हैं। इसलिए इस दिशा में भी काम करने की जरूरत है।

मैं माननीय महीं जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि इस बजट में वहाँ पर सड़कों की, पेय जल की, विद्युत की, गृह उद्योग की और शिक्षा भी व्यवस्था करने के दृष्टिकोण से फिर से विचार करे और इस के लिए बहुत ही उदारतापूर्वक बजट महुल और बड़ाए ताक उन का सर्वोत्तम विकास हो सके। इतना ही वह बर मैं भानी बात गमान करता हूँ।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore). Sir, we are discussing the budget of Mizoram, because of the fact that this State has been brought under President's rule last November. Yet, there is no talk of elections in that State. It is one of the most beautiful parts of our country where one of the most charming people are residing. These people are one of the most educated and quite enterprising. Of course, the credit for that does not go to the Government so much but to the missionaries.

I am not going into all the details of the budget, because my friends who are coming from that part of the country have vividly described the miserable condition of life in the villages and cities there without any drinking water, any communication system, any industry or organised agriculture. I had an opportunity to visit that State last year along with one of the financial Committees and that visit has left an impression on me why the people in that part of our country are being instigated by the foreigners. I think to a great extent we are responsible for this situation because of our behaviour towards these people.

When the members of the Public Accounts Committee visited that part of the country; we were escorted by a huge army with mounted guns, as if we were going to invade that part of the country. This was not at all necessary.

What we have to do is to render help to these people wherever needed. We have to make them feel that they are not second class citizens. We have to help their economic development so that they can be brought to the mainstream of our national life to make them feel that they are part and parcel of the country. Now what is happening is that their problems are being neglected, their agriculture is kept backward and their supplies are sold in the blackmarket because a corrupt bureaucracy is handling the affairs of that State. So, it is very easy for the insurgents to make use of the situation which has developed there. The amount allotted in the budget for their economic development is meagre and quite inadequate. This is an aspect which should be taken into consideration.

Coming to another aspect, it is said that the Chinese government are instigating the insurgents. It is good that our Minister of State for External Affairs is present here. It is stated by various officials that the Chinese are directly supplying arms to the insurgents through Burma. In the background of this situation, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee goes on a friendship mission to China. So far as China is concerned, this policy is not an accident. Their policy of instigating the tribals in the eastern part of Asia is very well known. They have done this in the case of all countries with whom they have relations of enmity. I do not know whether the External Affairs Minister is aware of the fact that in the Chinese school text-books there is a map of China which includes Mizoram, Nagaland and the whole of Assam as part of China. Even today that map is being taught to millions

[Shri C K Chandrappan]

of students in the Chinese schools. Has this Ministry taken up with the Government of China this question when Mr Vajpayee had the opportunity of meeting his counterpart? I do not think they have done anything.

Instigating tribals is one of the policies of the Chinese. You have seen it in Viet Nam and in Laos. They will use it in Mizoram, Nagaland and other places also. This aspect should be taken into consideration, and the Government should have a policy about it. To go with a begging bowl to China is easy. Mr Vajpayee said that he told them about these problems but, he said that they did not reply they simply heard it. That is a very big achievement. I hope the house will take note of this.

In this context, finally, I would like to have an assurance from the Home Minister. He said that elections are to take place. Very good. That announcement will be very much welcomed, but I want a guarantee that elections will be held in an atmosphere conducive to a democratic set-up. Mr Bosu pointed out the problems of our bureaucracy and how they manage things. In another three or four days another State will have to be brought under President's rule in that part of our country in the vicinity of Mizoram, because on 5th April the tenure of the State Legislature of Manipur is going to be over. What is your plan? Why are you keeping quiet about it? You are not asking the Election Commission to declare their programme about the elections. The MLAs of that legislature are resigning in protest. Four CPI Members resigned in protest. They are asking the Centre what is going to happen. The answer is only silence. I hope the Minister will take this opportunity for telling the House what will happen to that State, whether elections will be held there or whether they will have another prolonged spell of President's rule as

happens in many other States in that part of the country very often.

डा० रामजी तिह (भागलपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महारेप, हमारे गृह मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि मैं प्राप्त भाषण में थोड़ा साहित्य को कम कर देकिन शायद उन को पता होगा कि मीजोराम की समस्या इन्हें धनवप की तरह है, जिस में कई रय है। हमारा मीजोराम इस प्रकार की इन्हें धनवप का प्रतीक है, लेकिन भारत के लिये वह एक बहुत महत्व का स्थान है, चूंकि वह सीमा का लेव है। उस के एक तरफ व गता देश है, दूसरी नरक बर्मा और इसके प्रान्त है। जैसा हमारे माननीय मित्र चन्द्रपाल साहब ने कहा है चन्द्रपाल में एक तरफ तो चौन स प्रशिक्षित लोगों आते हैं, दूसरी तरफ यहाँ के जो विष्वासी लोग हैं, वे बगला देश में जा वर फरण पाते हैं। इस तरह से मीजोराम की राजनीति विद्युतीता की राजनीति होती होती जा रही है और यही बारण है कि 30 सीटों की विधान सभा में से 27 मिठो सीलों के साथ होते हुए भी जब वहाँ कावायली राजनीति चली तो अस्थिरता आ गई और वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन लाग करना पड़ा।

यह खबरी की बात है कि हमारी जनता सरकार वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन को ज्यादा दिन नाम नहीं रखना चाहती है और प्रब फ्रेंस में मीजोराम में चुनाव होनेवाला है। लेकिन इस के साथ ही इस को यह भी देखता है कि जो सीमा का प्रान्त है, वहाँ राजनीति की अस्थिरता होना सबमध्य में देश भी सार्वभौमिकता के लिये जलतरा है। इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर हमें मीजोराम की समस्याओं पर विचार करना होगा।

मैं अभी अखबारों की कतार देख रहा था। भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री—श्री बहानदेही—के एक बयान को देखा कि हम मीजोराम को जल्दी के आगे दबा देंगे और हमारे मित्र श्री चन्द्रपाल जी ने भी जो बयान दिया है—मैं समझता हूँ कि मीजोराम की समस्या विधि और व्यवस्था की समस्या है। बस्तुत यह विधि और व्यवस्था की समस्या नहीं है। मित्रोरम, अगर दूसरे शब्दों में कह तो यह मित्रोरम लैंड है जहाँ पर दो प्रकार के घकाल पड़ते हैं। एक प्रकार का घकाल भीताम कहलाता है, जो 50 साल में आता है और दूसरा विगताम कहलाता है, जिस की 18 साल के बाद फुरावृत्त होती है और इन दो घकालों के बीच मित्रोरम की जल-संख्या हमेशा परेकान रहती है। मित्रोरम में जो बगलब रही थी, अबर साप जल का अवधार करें, तो जल्द ही यहाँ कि वहाँ चूहों के उत्तरात के कारण वहाँ विष्वासी होता था, वह विष्वासी भूमि के गर्भ में, चूहों के गर्भ में हुआ था। इसलिए मित्रोरम के विष्वासी की समस्या की समझाव दूषिकरण से लोकों की जावस्तकता है। इसलिए

बहा की पार्श्विक विषयता को भी कम करने की बहुत ज़रूरत है। भारतवर्ष के विकास को भगर हम दृष्टि में रख, तो हम यह देखते हैं कि मिजोरम में एक भी बड़ा उद्योग नहीं है। और, बड़ा उद्योग बहा पर रहे नहीं है। उसे लेंसिंग को जाना नहीं विलाया जा सका ताकि बहा पर जो जनसभ्या है, बहुत ज्यादा जनसभ्या बहा पर नहीं है, उस को काम मिल सके। लाल डेंगा कभी भागलपुर जैन में हम खोगी के साथ थे। उन का विद्रोही कह दिया जाता है, कभी उन को गहरा कह दिया जाता है। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि विद्रोहियों के साथ मानवीय दृष्टिकोण से अव्यवहार किया गया है लेकिन यह खुशी की बात है कि हमारी भरकार विद्रोहियों से वाराताप करने को उत्सुक हैं और हमारे गह मनी पटेन साहब ने उन के साथ बातां चाहाई है। इस बात को ज्यात में रखना हांगा कि कुछ विदेशी ताकें बहा विद्रोहियों के साथ जारीतूक समझते में अव्यवधान पैदा कर रहे हैं। यह नें देखा है कि मिजोरम के लेता, लाल डेंगा का, हालांकि वे बहा की पार्टी के संस्थापक थे, लेकिन, उन को पार्टी ने उन को भी अपनी पार्टी में निराकासित कर दिया है और यह एक सुध चिन्ह है लेकिन इस के माझे में नहीं है कि बहा पर डिवाइड एण्ड रूल की बात की जाए, मैं करो और फट डालो, हस नीति में हम काम नहीं करना चाहिए। चाह फिसी तरह से भी एक शान्ति दूत के जरिये उन लोगों की भावनाओं वा नमस्तान होंगा। बहा का जो मन में बड़ा सबाल डे वह बहा की राजनीतिक प्रस्तुरता का है। यह काई गारेल्टी नहीं है कि मिजोरम में जो आने वाला चुनाव होगा, उस से राजनीतिक स्थिरता रक्ष मकेही बर्तोंकि हम ने यह देखा कि 30 सीटों में से 27 सीटों पर वाली सरकार करने की बाहुप ज़रूरत है। हम जानते हैं कि नामांड में भी पहल बड़ी विस्कोटक दिविति की ओर डाया गया प्रसरण के साथ आवधीत कर के "बड़ा प्रकाश जी ने बहा एक पीस फैसल चाहाई है। इसलिए मैं तो यह सोचता हूँ कि सरकार को भी इस दृष्टि से काम करता चाहिए और भारत की सावधीनिकता का धावर करते हुए और बहा की विषयता को दूर करते हुए हम को कुछ ऐसा समझान देंडगा चाहिए जिससे मिजोरम की राजनीतिक प्रस्तुरता समाप्त हो सके। यह जो आप का बद्ध है इस से तो ऐसा नहीं लगता कि जो विपन्न, है जो हुआ है उस की ज्यादा देना चाहिए। इस में आप हम ने यह उदारता नहीं बरती जो बरती जानी चाहिए ही। उदारता जीन लोगों में बरतने की आवश्यकता है। इक तो है तबू उदारता जीन में जानी सरकार

से कहना चाहा कि बहा के लिए एक विशेष लघु उद्योग पाइलेट प्रोजेक्ट तैयार की जाए। बाइं तीन, चार लाख बहा की आवादी है। भगर योद्या सा बहा पर लघु उद्योगों का जात विला दिया जाएगा, तो विष्ववकारियों की कमर टूट जाएगी और विष्ववकारियों का लेहड अस्त हो जाएगा। जिनना ला एण आडर पर खर्च बरते हैं, उस में वहा काम नहीं चलेगा। बहा गह उद्योग और लग उद्योग बड़ाने की बात होनी चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मिजोरम का एक मानवीय प्रश्न भी है। बहा का इलावा लैन नहीं है, समतल मैदान नहीं है। वह पहाड़ी लेव है और इस कारण से भी बहा की समस्या एक कठिन समस्या है। बहा पीने के पानी इका लाने के लिए तीन-चारों मिल पहाड़ पर जाना पड़ता है। तीन मील पहाड़ पर जाना समतल मैदान में जो मील जाने के बराबर होता है। क्या हम भगले वर्ष में बहा हर वार में पीने के पानी की अवधि कर सकेंगे, क्या हम इसकी गारन्टी दे सकते? भगर हम बह नहीं कर सके तो फिर मिजोरम में विद्रोह को शमन करने का उपाय करना भीविक उपाय मात्र होगा और उसमें कुछ होने वाला बही है।

शिक्षा के विकास के लिए, एडल्ट एज्जकेशन के क्षेत्र में आपने दो सी कानाड स्पर्या दिया है और इस सदर्भ में साती योजना पर आप 686 कोड लाये खर्च करते जा रहे हैं। हम जानते हैं कि बहा कोइ ऐसी सैस्था नहीं है जिसको नि यह राशि दी जा सके। इसलिए सरकार को चाहिए कि बहा एडल्ट एज्जकेशन का एक पाइलेट प्रोजेक्ट बलावे जिससे कि बहा की जनता को विकित दिया जा सके। जब वहां के लोग विकित हो जायेंगे तो कोइ उद्दे भड़का और बरताना नहीं सकेगा। बगलादेश और चीन प्रजातान की शिक्षा नहीं हो सकते हैं। जब मिजोरम की जनता को यह मालूम हो जाएगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की अवधारा में सकारात्मक रोटी के साथ आजादी क। भी समर्प्य है तो मिजोरम से सकारात्मक में विद्रोह के पैर उबड़ जायेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन चन्द्र शब्दों के साथ मैं मिजोरम के बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukundapuram):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this House has to discuss this Budget for Mizoram simply because on 11th November, the administration of the Union territory was taken over by the Centre; the President's rule was clamped down there.

[Shri A. C. George]

As many friends have pointed out, we are discussing about a unique people in a beautiful part of our country. This is known as the seventh sister, this is one among the seven sisters—Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram and Nagaland. As my good friend, Mr Chandrappan, has correctly pointed out, we are discussing one of the most intelligent, literate and enlightened people in this country. I can understand Mr Tombi Singh speaking about Mizoram, he has seen that land. I can understand Smt Shaiza speaking about that because it is her adjacent State. Mr Chandrappan and myself had been there recently. But some friends, who do not even know the topography of that, are trying to discuss about it, absolutely from a different angle. I will come to that point later.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA I have seen Mizoram

SHRI A C GEORGE: I never meant you. I know you come from Assam which is one among the seven sisters. I meant some others.

As many friends have pointed out, the most important thing is to have the elections early. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, who is sitting here, I think, has given a comparatively categorical assurance that he is capable of giving, that there will be elections soon. So, I do not want to go into that.

My good friend, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, has brought this budget proposal. In the Explanatory Memorandum the Finance Ministry is admitting an important thing. From 11th November, this administration is there, ruling on behalf of Delhi. I will read out one sentence;

"The proposal for opening a new petrol pump in the current year did not materialise."

A great achievement! An administration from Delhi has been administering the people of this beautiful land, people of 5 lakhs, from 11th November till today, that is, March, and they say that a petrol pump could not be opened in Mizoram. A great proposal could not be implemented! Can you imagine the efficiency of the Central administration? In the Explanatory Memorandum there is another important thing. For these people, in the new estimates, for their planning allocation, the increase is barely Rs 1 crore which works out to an increase of less than 6 per cent. This is the way we are treating the Mizoram people.

Here are some people shouting and making sermons about foreign missionaries. They do not know the present history. They just do not exist. The Minister of State for Home Affairs is sitting here and I hope he will clarify the point. People come and say 'foreign missionary', 'foreign missionary'. The only foreign missionary in Mizoram and in many other parts of the country who are disturbing the people are the bureaucrats from Delhi. These are the foreigners according to them. Otherwise it was said here repeatedly and categorically that Mizoram has got one of the highest percentages of literacy in the country and their people are a highly enlightened people. You say that they are under the influence of foreign missionaries. On this point I would like to come to an important situation. I have here letters from many friends from Mizoram and its neighbouring States. There it so happens that the 98 per cent of the population are Christians and there is the widespread anguish, fear and apprehension about the attitude of the present Government. That is why they are repeatedly clamouring about the attitude of the Government of India to the new Bill introduced by Shri O. P. Tyagi on 22nd December. More than 22 missions from all over the country have made representations to the government to make their attitude clear about this Bill. It has a very

important aspect for the people of Mizoram and people in other parts of the country as well

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil)** What is that Bill?

**SHRI A C GEORGE** The Bill is apparently very innocent and it is apparently vegetarian. That is why I ask you. That is why the people are asking you to make the stand of the government clear. Representations from all over the country are coming

Sir, it is the usual fashion to say something about English and associating Christianity with it. Sir, Christianity came here 20 centuries back and some people who think and speak about these missionary institutions—Sir, I know at least three Janata Members of Parliament of whom one is from Jana Sangh—I do not want to mention the name—who came to me asking me to go along with them to some Principals of missionary schools in Delhi for admission of their wards. Then I asked them, I suppose you are all against English and the Christian missionaries? What is the reply? 'Oh! That is all for public consumption. If we want to bring up our children, we must send them to the mission schools. This is their attitude.'

Sir, I am not speaking on behalf of anybody. These Christian missions have done yeoman service to this country in the fields of education, medical facilities, voluntary health services and in so many other social fields. Please don't try to denigrate them in such a manner saying 'These are foreign missionaries'. They are as much Indian as any one of you.

The point that I am coming to is this. I just want to quote a few things. In Mr Tyagi's Bill there are many many subtle points, dormant points and hidden points which apparently Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta was trying to make out. He is very innocent. The Bill is

called Freedom of Religions Bill'. But there the definition of 'force' and 'inducement' can be stretched to such an extent I want to quote here. The term 'force' will include even the threat of divine displeasure and 'inducement' will include the grant of any benefit, pecuniary or otherwise. In effect this will mean that if a person converts from one religion to another because he wants to follow the dictates of his conscience which tells him that this is the right thing to do and if he did not, he would displease God, then such a conversion according to the Bill, would be considered as done by the use of force and therefore illegal. Then 'inducement' has got another meaning which is given. Similarly, if a person converts himself from one religion to another religion because he hopes thereby to receive spiritual benefits like the Grace of God and helps to live a more spiritual life, that is considered illegal because it comes under the grant of benefit—pecuniary or otherwise. That is the danger that this interpretation can be given to 'force' and 'inducement'. That is why I repeatedly say one thing. If at all there is any force or inducement in this country now, it is by the government. The government is making forcible conversion because you will be surprised and I think many of the Members may not be aware that when somebody belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes converts himself to and embraces Christianity or Moslem religion, immediately all the social disabilities are removed and he or she is not eligible for reservation in employment, education and other benefits which accrue to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The funniest thing is that it does not stop there.

14.00 hrs

**SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL** May I ask why did they opt? You said that if a person opts, all his disabilities are removed. Then why did they opt for it?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Because of the dictate of conscience. You are concerned with religion.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Is there a freedom to convert them all?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: As a Home Minister, why do you get agitated? It is a social attitude!

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The funniest thing is—I hope the Home Minister Shri Mandal will remain for a minute and listen to me—that if that person is converting back to Hinduism suddenly, he gets back all his disabilities and then he is eligible for all the reservations. This is a funny thing. After he is going to another religion, he is losing the disabilities. After he comes back you may say that is a forcible conversion. I would like the minister to know as to what happened in Tamil Nadu. At least there were some persons who could understand the depth of the problem. They did something. I remember that in the Tamil Nadu, the previous Government did it which the present Government is not following. They understood the problem.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): But, what about Kerala?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: In Kerala we have done that. The provision is there. Nobody is clamouring for this differentiation. Once the person has changed the religion the social disabilities disappear. If he comes back again then he begins to enjoy these disabilities. How palatable it is! You understand that. In the States like Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya and in all sensitive areas don't try to dump them by saying that they belong to one particular religion or they profess one particular faith. Don't try to dump them to these sensitive areas. If you really want to bring them into the national mainstream, as one hon. friend was saying, they must learn Hindi. They must have their

own culture. I think Mr. Verma was saying that they must learn Hindi. (Interruptions) Mizoram people, out of their long historical culture are enlightened people. They are living there. They must learn Hindi.

14.01 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]  
Mr. Chandrappan was saying that Mizoram people were the second class citizens. I have one amendment to make. The second class citizens are in the South and the third-class citizens are in Mizoram. We shall have to change this attitude. I would like the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal to be more peaceful and more reasonable and conciliatory at least when he approaches the problem of the North Eastern State.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : ममापति महोदय, मैंने आपने मित्र का आमंत्रण सुना और मैंने आमंत्रण और दुःख दृश्य कि मिर्जाराम के बजट पर वह कोमुनल दृश्य लाये। उन्होंने किसी एरिया का दृष्टिकोण दिया कि यह तो साउथ को संकिठ क्लास सिटीजन और मिर्जाराम को थर्ड-वेर्ड सिटीजन समझता है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि गवर्नर्सेंट भाक इंडिया फोर्सिंस बल कन्वेंन डायरेक्टरी और इन-डायरेक्टरी करती है, बहुत आमंत्रण की तात है। अगर आप यह बजट देखें तो ..

What is the total outlay? What is the total budget and what is the total population of Mizoram? I had been to Mizoram many times. And let me tell you that it is five lakhs.—the Budget is not of Rs. 45 crores. The budget is for Rs. 71 crores for a population of five lakhs. What is the total budget for Nagaland and what is their population? What is the total population of Arunachal Pradesh? What is their budget? If you compare that I can definitely say that the per capital expenditure made by the Government of India this year is higher than any other State. I can confidently say that. We are doing it and we do it rightly. I do not say that it is a wrong thing. The per capital income comes to about Rs. 1800 or 1600 per year per head in Mizoram only.

SHRI A C GEORGE They are wanting a small petrol bunk That is not done

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA Mr George was telling that even a small petrol bunk is not constructed That does not mean that there is nothing being done at all

SHRI A C GEORGE It is given in the Explanatory Memorandum

MR CHAIRMAN Let him proceed

SHRI A C GEORGE There is a misunderstanding which has to be removed In the Explanatory Memorandum it is mentioned that the proposal for opening a new petrol bunk in the current year did not materialise This is given in the explanatory memorandum

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA Agreed There are many follies committed by the official and they are ignored by the Minister I think this should not have been mentioned in the budget memorandum at all I know crores of rupees have been spent for the development of Mizoram I can challenge and say that whatever has been spent in Mizoram, Nagaland and other smaller States the per capita expenditure is the highest and above the per capita expenditure in U.P. Madhya Pradesh or any other Northern State It is nine times more

Sir I visited the Gauhati university in Shillong This university has been set-up for Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland but the total number of students in that university is 546 and per capita expenditure per year per student comes to Rs. 18,000 a year. I asked the Vice-Chancellor, "what is this?" He could not explain. It is a sheer waste that is going on I say give these poor people as much as possible but I would also like to point out that with this money you can

free education upto the last to every boy and girl of Mizoram and Nagaland A class there consists of ten students and for ten students there are two professors three readers and five lecturers Government should make an enquiry into all these things to find out how best we can spend for the development of these people They should make a through probe into it so that whatever is spent is spent properly and the poor people get it The money is spent but not wisely We are doing a lot for them and to raise the question of christians and non-christians is not a good policy (Interruptions)

Madam, whether this question is raised by me or by my friend Mr George or any body on this side of the House is not fair Anybody irrespective of religion caste and language is as good an Indian as others मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि नियोगिय जब आमाय से यहाँ हुआ तो क्या उसके बाद आज वहाँ की स्थिति में पर्क आया है। जहाँ तक ताएँ पाइ आड़ मिल्काशन वा मज्जन-ध है वहाँ पाएँ सेवन देसा है—मैं नहीं बहाँ हूँ कि सब सेवन देसे हैं— जिसकी लालस्टी हिंदुनान के प्रति नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य, श्री बन्द्रापान, ने कहा कहा है कि वहाँ में कुछ लोग चाहिना जाने हैं। फारें निनिस्टर ने भी कहा है कि उन्होंने इन बारे में चाहिना की सारकार से बात चीत दी थी। मैं मरी महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विदेश मरी के बहाँ से वापस आने के बाद चाहिना के एटीप्पड में कोई पर्क आया है या नहीं। क्या उन्होंने शहर देना बन्ध कर दिया है? ट्रेनिंग देना बन्ध कर दिया है? रक्षिया की एक एजेंसी ने यह खबर प्रसारित की है कि मरी तक चाहिना उन का शहर दे रहा है और ट्रेनिंग दे रहा है। तो मैं मरी महोदय से जानना चाहुंगा कि विदेश मरी के बहाँ से आने के बाद क्या चाहिना का रवाना बदला है या नहीं बदला है? प्रगर बदला है तो किताना बदला है या मरी भी यह कार्यवाही बदल देती है? यह हम देखें और यह भी देखें कि इस तरह का काम जो लोग करते हैं उन के जिलाक संस्कार की जाय।]

मेरे होस्ट ने ओ०६००० रुपयी की के बिल का चिक लिया।

There may be certain omissions There may be somethings which need to be done. There may be some adjustments to be made That is possible.

[Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta]

You have a right to differ Anybody has a right to differ But our friends will agree that if a person is converted on account of inducement or by force to another religion that is not good Whether it is from Hinduism to Christianity or from Christianity to Hinduism or from Hinduism to Islam whatever it may be nobody should be forced So far as this Government is concerned the policy is very clear We don't force anybody Nobody should be forced Nobody should be compelled or forced to come to some other religion by inducement or any such thing You may have difference of opinion Even I may agree with you on certain points that in regard to definition of some particular word, something should be done some word may be amended and so on That can be done But principally speaking the policy of the Government is very clear on this point I need not elaborate that thing In the end I will say this I shall support Mr Chandrappan He said that the Minister should announce that the election should be held soon and it should be announced I think there will be elections within three or four months

In the end I have a word to say about the missionaries I concede that there are missionaries in this country who are very useful I have known about their work in many parts of the country I am not talking of Indian missionaries I am one of those who believe that among Christian missionaries there are also good Indians, as you and I are But there are some Christian missionaries who indulge in all sorts of activities Even in smaller States we have had occasions where the people have complained about it They have come to us with their Memorandum They have given to us a long list about the anti national activities This is something which should be looked into by the Home Minister Many things have appeared in the Press I appeal to the Home Minister, through you Madam, that he

should take proper steps I agree that there should be no compulsion in religious matters of anybody, including Christians They should be free to follow whatever religion they may like But if anybody indulges in anti-national activities he should be taken to task This is my respectful submission With these words I conclude my speech

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) The Budget on Mizoram has given us to discuss many problems concerning Mizoram directly I hope that the Ministers of the ruling party will take the criticisms offered in the proper spirit It concerns our national interest The concept of sovereignty of smaller States is that the people of all these States are also brought into the mainstream of Indian political life, in the mainstream of democratic Government They have got to be brought into our mainstream We have to see that a proper atmosphere is created in respect of all these things Some people instigated armed rebellion That has gone away for ever That was in the earlier period Now what happened in 1977? What was the position upto 1977? There was instability in that State Governments one after another were toppled down and ultimately President's rule was imposed President's rule was imposed in more States also Did you gain anything by toppling down the elected Government? The elected Government was toppled down because of political reasons Did you gain anything out of that? This is what I would request you to consider

Secondly, the Mizoram State is in a very sensitive region and I do not want to repeat what others have said I have heard Mr George and he was emotional As far as this State is concerned it is not only the question of tribal and minority people but a new tendency has developed in this part of the country As in Sikkim there is a large influx of people into Mizoram from other parts of the country, especially from the neighbouring States People are going there from several States and this kind of immigration

has created a social tension in the minds of the local people. There, the people who have migrated, are trying to exploit the local people and from the local lands. It is natural that there may be an economic confrontation or social confrontation between the local people and the immigrants. But the real reasons for the confrontation is on account of exploitation by the immigrants and they try to capture the political authority and power with the connivance and help of the sultans—officers. There is a group of sultans—officers—who help them. So, instead of trying to be friendly with the local people, instead of carrying on with the local people, they try to exploit them. If a petty officer goes to Mizoram from here he is treated as a big boss. I do not blame Mr. Mandal. He is sitting here, far away from that region, and he is relying on the report of the officers. What we are demanding is that there should be a democratic form of Government so that there is more freedom in the administration of the State. But when the President's rule is imposed, the officials take the law in their own hands. At the moment, I would like to say that you should not rely on the officers alone because they are trying to defend themselves all the time. This is what I would like you to consider. The other point which Mr. Gupta was making is about the budget proposals. The amount allotted for this State is Rs. 45 crores. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 255 million is for the non-developmental activities. If you look at the budget you will find that an amount of Rs. 99 million only has been set apart for the developmental activities. More than 50 per cent of the total outlay is for the non-developmental activities. But we say that the budgeted amount is very big for a State having a small population. I do not know whether this amount will be spent for the construction of border roads, for security purposes or for something else.

Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta has mentioned about budget outlay for the university

education. Yes, there should be a good amount to be spent for the purpose of university education. That is good. If you spend a good sum of money for the purpose of education, it is good for the State and the country as a whole. If the student population is less in the State, even a small amount that you will be spending on education will appear to be more. We have to spend more money for education because we have to provide education for everybody. In this connection, I have received many letters not only from Mizoram but from Kerala also and from other areas that there is a fear in the minds of the minority people. The fear is regarding Mr. Tyagi's Bill. Madam, you are one of the living disciples of Mahatma Gandhi. One of the greatest teachings of Mahatma Gandhi is tolerance and the whole of the Indian society is guided by his teachings and even the Constitution is framed on the Gandhian concept of tolerance. The Constitution, as a whole, and the preamble of the Constitution convey the spirit of the feelings of Mahatma Gandhi, who has been the greatest man of the time. I would quote the relevant Article from the Constitution, Article 15 which says:

"The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them."

I have read it with a purpose. You convert from one religion to another, you lose everything. discrimination comes in. You come back, everything comes back. Is it not against the Constitution? It is certainly against the Constitution. That is why I say, we are losing tolerance. Shri Gupta said there was nothing wrong in Shri Tyagi's Bill. I want to ask a logical question and that is, what is the purpose of this Bill. Is there any forced conversion going on in this country? If not, why this Bill? The implication is that forced conversion is going on in this country. That is what Shri Tyagi wanted to argue. There, I differ

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

basically and fundamentally on this matter

As you know, the minority classes have been expressing their fears in many ways. It is for the Government to assure them that their rights which have been assured by the Constitution will not be taken away and these would be protected by the Government.

Then, I would come to the approach of the Government to the Union Territories as a whole. The budget for Pondicherry is also going to be discussed and I will make my point there also. You cannot treat the Union Territories as subordinate States and the people there as subordinate to the people in other areas. The Central Government officers go there like big sultans. These sultans are the biggest menace for these people and you have to control them.

There was a problem recently in Assam. I have been there. More than three thousand people have been butchered. That is the report. I do not know the exact number. Shri Mandal can say that. Whose fault is it? I am not prepared to agree that Nagas are at fault. As you know, there was an agreement and Sundaram report also. A particular area between Assam and Nagaland was declared as 'no-man's land'. No less a person than the Chief Minister of Assam went there and asked people to come on and settle there. He declared it as a socialist victory. A number of families settled in that area. The Chief Minister of Assam was told that he was doing a mistake. He was asked not to violate the agreement as also the Sundaram report. If he did this, the reaction would be very furious. We know what happened subsequently. How many persons were butchered and how many houses were burnt. Is it proper for Chief Minister of a State to go to such a low level and declare it a socialist victory? You know, who created the problem and yet you are silent.

Lastly, the approach of the Janata Government after they came to power to the various problems concerning the poor people and minority classes has created a kind of fear complex in them. I wish, you remove that fear complex in the people and do not allow the people to exploit these poor people living in these areas. Certain people with vested interests go there and exploit those people.

Then I come to the Appropriation Bill. Out of 103 million the major allocation is for three items that is, police food and the roads. The allocation for backward areas is only two lakhs. I do not want to go into the details, but you must have a fresh look at the whole thing. There is more expenditure on unproductive items. I would appreciate if you are continuing whatever good things were done by the previous Government. Unfortunately a fear has come in the minds of the minority people that they are being neglected. This fear should be removed and there should be a categorical statement by the Minister to this effect.

With these words I conclude.

सभापति महोदय औद्योगीकरण सिंह : प्राप्त पात्र मिनट सीजिंग।

औद्योगीकरण सिंह (हेणियारपुर) सभापति महोदय। उम्मीद है 5 मिनट जैसे बफा 144 लगा दी हो।

सभापति महोदय डाई बजे मिनिस्टर साहब का जवाब देना है।

औद्योगीकरण सिंह प्रभी जो एक छोटी सी रियासत थी, विजेताम उस पर बहस करते हुए, कुछ लोगों ने अपने दिलों के कफोलों को उछाला है। प्राप्त ये लोग कहते हैं कि वहां पर जो सरकार थी, उस को तोड़ा गया है। मैं प्रश्ना हूँ कि पिछले 30 सालों में वित्तीय बार इन की जब हुक्मत थी, इन्होंने सरकार तोड़ी थी। प्राप्त लगातार करते रहे हैं, हर बार प्राप्त लगातार करते रहे हैं, प्राप्त में दोहों थी और कई जगहों पर तोड़ी थी। बौद्धिजी जगह है जहां प्राप्त हुक्मत को नहीं तोड़ा। ऐसोचिंह हाते हुए भी प्राप्त हुक्मत को तोड़ा। यह इसके लिए, इसी हिमायत में प्राप्त कर्डे ही गये हैं।

वहां बहा जाता है कि जब कोई विषयात्मक में कहां होता है तो उसके विषयते मिलती है लेकिन जब कोई किसानिटी में जला जाता है तो वहां विषयते हुका भी जाती हैं। आप पूछते हैं कि क्या वहां कोई सेवन कास्ट बाले का सांसाल स्टेट्स बढ़ जाता है? मैं आप से पूछता हूँ कि आप के वहां कोई कर्क नहीं है, आप एक ही बाबुलुल को मानते हैं, सभी को समानता देते हैं तो वहां किसी का दर्जा नीचे कैसे हुका, वहां तो सभी बराबर हैं? जब किसी घमं में सब बराबर है तो कि विषयते किस बात की? वहा पर जिस डग से प्रचार होता है, जिस डग से करोड़ों दूषण विषयते में बढ़ कर के वहां के लोगों को तग लिया, वह एक अलिहा मसला है। इस बारे में मैंने तो इसलिए कहा कि आपने पह बात उठायी थी।

सबाल उठता है कि इतने छोटे हास्से में भी वहा पर ठीक डग से राज नहीं बल पाया। उसके लिये अंगोरोकेसी जिम्मेदार है। मनी भारतीय जिन लोगों को वहा चिठा देते हैं तो वहा जा कर गढ़वाली और अम्बाली करते हैं। उसका प्रभार होता है कि वहा विद्रोह उत्पन्न है। ये अफसर लोग वहा उन के बीच में उनके डग से नहीं रहते हैं और बानो-शीकत में रहते हैं। इसी से उन लोगों में बगावत फैलती है। मनी जी अपने लोगों को रोकते कि वे वहा जा कर सही डग से उन लोगों के बीच में रहे, शान-शीकत न दियाये, उनके बीच में जा कर ऊटपटाग बातें न करे। यह बुनियादी विषय है जिस को कि देखने की ज़रूरत है। अंगोरोकेसी वहा जो गढ़वाल करती है, इकलालख से गिर कर बात करती है वह वहा न करे। ऐसी जीओं का प्रसर होता है। इसलिए इसको रोकने की ज़रूरत है।

दूसरे यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में कहा गया। यह कहना बड़ा भासान है। प्रगर दस लड़कों के लिए दो प्रोफेसर रख दिए जाएं और उन्हें से लड़कों के लिये यूनिवर्सिटी बना दी जाए तो कितना बर्चा उम पर आयगा। बिना यूनिवर्सिटी के भी तो उनको एजुकेशन दी जा सकती है। किसी बड़ी यूनिवर्सिटी में उनको लिए सेप्रेट्री की एजुकेशन का इंतजाम ही सकता है। वहा उनके लिए की एजुकेशन और उनको का भी भी इंतजाम कर दिया जाए। प्रगर यहा से पैसा दिया जाए और एक यूनिवर्सिटी बड़ी कर दी जाए तो उसपर बहुत अधिक बर्चा आने से ज्यादा से ज्यादा लड़कों की एजुकेशन नहीं मिल सकती। वहा के लिए एक बड़ी यूनिवर्सिटी बने और नहुके वहा जा कर पढ़े। उस यूनिवर्सिटी में उनके लिए उन की जबान में पहाने का इत्तजाम हो। वहां सारा इंतजाम सरकार करें। उनके रहने का, घड़ने का और किसानों का सारा का सारा कर्च सरकार दे। प्रगर इस डग से वहां एजुकेशन दी जाए तो बर्चा भी कम होगा और लड़कों को की एजुकेशन भी मिल सकती। पढ़े से लड़कों के लिए, जिसी लोटे से इसके के लिए प्रगर से यूनिवर्सिटी बनाना और उसका भासन से इंतजाम करना इस में सरकार का ज्यादा बर्चा आयेगा।

वहां के इलाकों के लिए एक बड़ी यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने से और उसमें वहां के लड़कों को लैजने से कम बर्चा आयेगा।

दूसरे वहा भूख का भी इन्तजाम प्राप्तको करना पड़ेगा। जब तक भूख रही है तब तक लोग विद्रोह की भी बात करते हैं। जब तक येट बढ़ा रहा रहा तुनिया में बगावत चलती रही है और चलती रायगी। वहां पर आप इडस्ट्री का इन्तजार करे। वहा जो हासान है उन के मूताबिक कौन सी इडस्ट्री वहा पर सूट करती है उसको आग लगाए। जो एडजायरिंग चीन का इलाका है वहां रेतम पैदा होता है और वहा पर भी हो सकता है। यहा रेतम के बरबल लग सकते हैं। उस किस्म की इडस्ट्री जो यहा पर पैदा होने वाले रा ऐटीरियल पर आधारित हो यहा लगाई जा सकती है। यहा के लोगों को जिस बीओं की ज़करत पड़ती है और उस ज़करत को पूरा करने के लिए अगर उस प्रकार की इडस्ट्री लग सकती है तो वहां जारी चाहिया।

होम मिनिस्ट्री और विकेत मिनिस्ट्री का भी इस इलाके से ताल्लुक है, दोनों इस इलाके की समस्याओं में इनवाल्त है। सरहद पर बहुत सक्त विजिलेस की ज़करत है। वहा के जो रिवैलर है यह सभी बात है कि वे बीन जा कर वहा से तालीम हार्सिल करके आते हैं, हियंगों की ड्रेनिंग ले कर आते हैं, हर किसका का बगावत करने का सामान ले कर आते हैं और आ कर यहा गढ़वाल पैदा करते हैं। इस बीच का गोकरने की ज़रूरत है। सरहद पर आप ऐसा स्नाजाम करे ताकि यहा से लोग चीन आदि देशों में जा न सके और अगर चले जाएं तो जबै वापिस आएं तो उनको पकड़ा जा सके। तभी बासान मशारकी जो इलाका का बहुत सुरक्षित रह सकता है और वहा ठीक डग से काम हो सकता है।

**SHRI ANNASHAHEB P SHINDE (Ahmednagar).** It is unfortunate that we are required to discuss this Mizoram budget here on the floor of this House, because there is no local assembly. But let us hope that the constitutionally constituted proper assembly will come there and they will have a proper democratic forum.

Now the purpose why I have sought your permission to participate in this debate is this. This is not only a question of Mizoram. Whether it is Nagaland, whether it is Meghalaya, whether it is NEFA, in all these areas, the basic problem cannot be solved by this traditional budget. First of all, agriculture is the main profession there, and unfortunately neither the

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

previous Government to which I was a party nor the present Government has been in a position to find a solution to the basic problem of land tenure system. There, in all these north-eastern regions, land is neither community owned nor individually owned. There is a lot of confusion on land ownership pattern. To my mind, as a progressive, I will stand for even collective ownership, but I don't think that will be a practical proposition in the present situation. Therefore, unless Government takes a basic decision on land tenure system and land ownership—land tenure is encouraged—all these budgetary provisions are not going to make any impact on the economy and their development. This is a serious statement I am making.

Why are Mizoram people having difficulties? Why is there political turmoil in this region? The main reason is that the Government of India has not succeeded in finding an economic solution for these people. As far as this region is concerned, it was having trade with Burma, because it has a border of 435 km with Burma, apart from other regions. And during the British regime, there was a free movement of commodities, etc., because naturally two separate people are there, two entities are there. Trade has stopped and obviously the life of the local people has been very badly affected. So, a special type of set-up is necessary to go into the economic problems of these people and how commodities flow will be there. This is a special consideration which the Finance Minister should suggest to the Minister of Home Affairs and others so that they will be in a position to look into this.

Then there is a common problem in this area and that is jhum cultivation. To my mind, the only solution of this problem is to have an irrigated land. There are good valleys. There is a very good rainfall, but hardly anything is being done in this region for the development of Mizo-

ram. Unless irrigated land is developed, there would not be any stability to agriculture. People will not stick to agriculture. Jhum cultivation has already destroyed all forests. And even wild life which was the best life in the country in this part of the region has also completely extinguished. In these areas, people are very good; very hard working people are there. They are very affectionate people. Unfortunately we have not succeeded in bringing them into the common stream of life. A traditional budget like the one for Punjab or Delhi or Haryana, with similar provision for community development or public health—I am not opposed to that—is not going to make any dent unless the type of infrastructure needed is built up and production efforts are encouraged in that area. For agriculture there should be infrastructure for electricity, for providing extension; it should not be individual responsibility, it should be institutionalised. Unless that is done I am afraid that crores of rupees which we are going to sink in this area will continue to be sunk and we shall not be able to find a solution to the problem that people face there. I am sorry that the Finance Ministry is blindly following the traditional budget system. I am not casting any aspersion on the hon. Minister, he is sincere and intelligent. But unfortunately he has not gone into the depth of the problem. I wish he goes into the depth of the problem, not only in Mizoram but in the entire north-eastern region.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL):** Madam Chairman, my colleague Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs is here. Mizoram is a Union territory which is administered by the Home Ministry. Many of the points that have been raised here concern that Ministry and it will be proper if he replies to those points. So, he may be permitted to intervene in the debate; for the other points I shall reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): It is true that Mizoram is very picture-sque countryside and the people there are also very colourful, and I also say, affectionate. I have gone there; I visited Mizoram once and I met all sections of the people there; I found that they desire peace. Therefore, elections were ordered to be held and elections were held. Shrimati Rono Shaiza is not here now; she wanted to know why negotiations were called off. Hon. Members of the House are aware that in March 1978 the then Home Minister, Chaudhury Charan Singh called off the negotiations which were going on with Mr. Lal Denga at that time. It was made clear to the House that no useful purpose would be served by continuing negotiations with Mr. Lal Denga because he did not fulfil the commitments he made himself namely, that he would arrange the surrender of the underground with arms within a certain period of time which was stipulated. He went on bidding time. So negotiations were called off and elections were ordered to be held. Elections were held and in those elections People's Conference, another party led by Mr. Shailo got two-thirds majority in May. The Ministry came into existence in June and the ministry was working. Unfortunately due to dissidents within the party, this MNF government was reduced to a minority and therefore in the month of November 1978 President's rule was clamped down. It was not for any extraneous purpose. It was because the Government could not be run according to the provisions of the Constitution. Government had come into minority and it was thought that in this part of the country, it was better that matter was referred back again to the people and Government was not formed on the basis of some negotiations and horse trading.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Is it?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Yes, it is.

So, President's rule was imposed and Assembly was dissolved and now I say on 27th April this year elections will be held in Mizoram. That has been agreed between Government and the Election Commission. The date has been fixed, 27th April, 1979. It is well within six months. We keep our words and not like the previous Government, President's rule continuing for years and years on. Within six months we shall see that election is held and election will be held.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry) What about Pondicherry? You are very generous for one territory but not for other.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: We are very anxious.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: What about Manipur?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I shall take up Manipur too.

In Pondicherry too that problem came. Because there will have to be intensive revision of electoral rolls, therefore, Pondicherry will take a little more time.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM (Chengalpattu): How many times you have said that elections will be held shortly.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Last years electoral rolls were not revised intensively.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I reserve it till discussion on Pondicherry comes up.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You talk of Pondicherry, when Pondicherry is taken up.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: What about Manipur?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: He wants to know about Manipur. Intensive revision of electoral roll has been ordered and dates are under consideration.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: That means you will have President's rule there and then you will have elections because the present Assembly will come to an end. The tenure will be over on 5th March.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bala Pajanor, will you kindly sit down. He is not yielding.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: It is a matter dealing with Union Territories.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can have clarification after he has finished. Do not interrupt.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I entirely agree with the hon. members and with Shri Shinde in particular that unless we take care of agriculture, we will not be able to solve the problem of Mizoram and the main trouble and also the danger is jhum cultivation. This is disastrous as well as dangerous because it brings in vogue soil erosion, land sliding and all these things. It is also not good because production is very less. So, this will have to be changed. Jhum cultivation will have to be changed. Permanent cultivation will have to be introduced and to this task we have addressed ourselves. Our main thrust now is that agriculture must get top priority and jhum cultivation must be replaced by permanent cultivation. There should also be cash cropping on a large scale and for that we are doing everything. You will be happy to know that to replace jhum cultivation we are spending now about Rs. 1 crore. From Rs. 2 lakhs, it has come to Rs. 1 crore. We are gradually weaning away areas from

jhum cultivation to permanent cultivation. It is our endeavour that all areas which are under jhum cultivation now should come under permanent cultivation. Further, we are making all efforts. About the cause of insurgency, according to me, it is not the frustration which the hon. members are pointing out. Two things according to me were responsible for insurgency. Firstly, they were used to trading with Burma and Hong Kong. That was the main source of their income which gradually came to a stop. Secondly, some mischief-mongers created this psychosis in the simple tribal people that the Government of India is against their religion. It is not a fact. But somehow this impression was created. When I went there, I tried to remove this impression. The Government of India treats all religions equally.

सर्वधर्म सद्भावा सभी धर्मों के साथ हमारा एक बैंसा व्यवहार है और किसी आवमी के प्रति इस लिए भेदभाव नहीं किया जायेगा कि वह किसी धर्म विशेष को मानता है।

But that impression was created and these simple people—five lakhs of people—thought that they could become independent and sustain their independence. Now that is going out of their mind. When I went there, saw that they wanted peace.

About China, it has come to our notice that these people are not much interested now in these affairs. We are vigilant and we will keep a watch. But that is my surmise, which I am telling you.

Mrs. Shaiza Rano talked of the revival of the demand for independence. That is not true. MNF was formerly led by Laldenga, but subsequently he was disowned by his own people because he was away from the mainland for years and years. He did not participate in the trials and tribulations of the people whom he had encouraged to revolt. These people were undergoing sufferings and hardships

but this man never participated in their sufferings and hardships. So, Laldenga was disowned by his own people. Subsequently came Mr. Biak-chhunga, the self-styled Commander-in-Chief of the Mizo National Army. He had differences with Laldenga and they broke off. The underground people were scattered. Now so many of them have come over ground. Very few are left under-ground. So, the MNF got divided into two. Now both fellows have been disowned and a third man has come. The MNF is divided thoroughly. People there want peace by and large and the under-grounds have come over-ground. So, there is no question of insurgency and there is no question of revival of that demand.

About other things I will not say much because that has no relevance with this Budget.

Dr. Ramji Singh talked of mautam and thingtam that come at the interval of 50 and 18 years respectively. That is the real tragedy of the Mizoram people. There I entirely agree with him because these people generally depend on agriculture. Because of jhum cultivation, they do not have much to spare. So, when this famine comes after 18 or 50 years, they really face the difficulty. In this kind of economy, whatever they produce this year, they eat it and whatever they produce next year, they eat it. They do not have anything to spare. That is why, when mautam or thingtam comes, they are faced with real difficulty. This is really the bane. Past time, when thingtam occurred, we gave assistance on a large scale and we saw to it that due to thingtam, nobody should suffer. Therefore, we promised that whatever difficulties they face, we are there to help them.

About ginger, we have asked NAFED to procure ginger from there at Rs. 90/- per quintal and not at Rs. 60/- as alleged by Mrs. Seiza. We

subsidised NAFED to the extent of Rs. 40 lakhs. So, we saw to it that whatever production they could make, that had an assured market and in turn, they got rice, wheat and everything. We took measures that whoever wants to work should get work. Therefore, we spent Rs. 1.92 crores for that purpose and for takavi loan.

I entirely agree that thingtam will have to be taken care of. Unless we take care of thingtam, Mizoram people will be put to trouble.

About resources and infrastructure being built there, I agree that Mizoram has very little power. We have sanctioned a project of 5 mgwatt. It will solve the problem of Mizoram to a large extent.

About roads and airstrip about which Shri Purnarayan Sinha spoke, we have built a road from Silchar to Aizol and it takes only 8 hours from Aizol to Silchar. Whether postcard reaches there in a week or fourteen days, I am not responsible for that, but the road takes only 8 hours.

About airstrip, we are asking for an alternative site. Formerly, Turial was selected for this purpose but later on, it was found that it has sub-standard soil. We are also working on a different airstrip which is near to Aizol. Therefore, by and large, we are taking care of every aspect of Mizoram.

Last time, when I visited Nagaland, I enquired about these people and I found that the people are fell off, contended and peaceful. They want peace and democracy.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore):** What about petrol pumps?

**SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:** That we have left for you.

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:** Madam, I would like to ask for a clarification. Regarding elections in

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

Manipur, the hon. Minister in the course of the reply made a statement that there will be President's Rule and that he has asked for the electoral rolls to be revised by the Election Commission. I would like to have a categorical assurance from him that elections will take place in that could not be implemented in that State within a reasonable time and that we will not have to wait for years and Manipur budget will come to this House for discussion. The tenure of the present House is going to be over on the 5th of next month. So, we want an assurance that the elections will be held within a reasonable time.

**SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:** That assurance I have given you.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Madam Chairman, the House is presently discussing the budget for Mizoram for the year 1979-80, the Demands for Grants for five months and also the Supplementary Demands. The gross expenditure for the year 1979-80 is Rs. 71.24 crores, out of which the Vote on Account is Rs. 29.68 crores for the next five months.

As the House is well aware, the elections to the State Assembly of Mizoram are going to be held next month. Therefore, the State Assembly and the new popular Government will have a chance to recast the budget provisions, as it suits them. What we are doing is only a constitutional obligation, because the Ministry of Finance of the Central Government has to get approval from this House for incurring expenditure during this particular period of time.

I have heard with rapt attention the speeches made by the hon. Members on the floor of the House and I am thankful to them for making very concrete and constructive suggestions. It is true that they have covered a wide spectrum from jhum cultivation to ginger and construction of

roads to Christian missionaries. I have learnt quite a lot about that area, which I have not visited so far. I was feeling envy for the members who gave such a colourful description. They are very fortunate people. But I can assure you that I will visit the north-eastern region within a very short time.

One point raised by Shri A. C. George and repeatedly asked by Shri Saugata Roy and other members was about the petrol pump, why it has been mentioned in the Explanatory Memorandum. Of course, it does not look nice to reply to this very minor point, but it was part of the trading measure of the Government. As it could not be implemented in that particular year, naturally in the revised estimate there is a shortfall of Rs. 20 lakhs on both sides, which is reflected....

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** Our complaint is about the non-implementation.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** The implementation of this item is not within the charge of the Ministry of Finance. It is for the State administration to do it. It is true that after November 1978 the State of Mizoram is under President's Rule, but you cannot hold the Finance Ministry responsible for the non-implementation of this project which was there already. But it has been held over for next year, and provision has been made.

15 hrs . . .

A criticism has been made that the provisions are not adequate for the development of this particular area, and it has been said that there are various problems which are confronting the development of this area, that there is no infra-structure, there are no roads, no communications, no telecommunications, no air field, no agricultural development and so on and forth. It will not be possible for me

to dwell on these points to a great extent because the House is well aware of the tradition and conventions that the Union Territories are administered by the Home Ministry. The proposals are submitted to the Home Ministry. Whatever proposals come to the Finance Ministry have to seek their approval. I can assure the House and the hon. Members interested in the development of that part of the country that in whatever proposals are received by the Ministry for the development of that part of the country I shall take personal and keen interest and see that the development of Mizoram does not get hampered.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** What about the attitude of the officers towards the local public- It has to improve.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** That is a subject for the Department of Personnel.

Shri Purnanarayan Sinha made a point with regard to the development of an air strip. The possibility of developing the existing air strip in Mizoram is being examined in consultation with the Civil Aviation Department. There is also a proposal to construct a new aerodrome in Mizoram. The project has been included in the Sixth Plan. The Survey of India has been asked to take up a detailed survey for this project.

With regard to education facilities, the Sixth Plan makes a provision of Rs. 70 lakhs for technical education, out of which Rs. 6 lakhs will be for 1979-80. The Polytechnic Institute at Lunglei will start functioning in 1979-80 with 30 students in Civil Engineering and 15 each in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. In the Industry sector, it is proposed to impart, through the rural industry centre at Aizawl basis engineering and industrial skills to rural artisans.

With regard to agro-industries, the Sixth Plan makes a provision of Rs. 3.23 crores for development of

village and small industries in Mizoram. The outlay for 1979-80 will be Rs. 48 lakhs. It is proposed to give all encouragement to agro-based industries. The newly set up Small Industries Development Corporation will be entrusted with the development of agro-based industries like fruit preservation and processing of food products, Mini Sugar plant, Saw Mill-cum-Wood Seasoning Plant during 1979-80. There is a Budget provision of Rs 5 lakh for preliminary works for setting up a ginger plant. Provision has also been made for encouragement of the silk industry.

With regard to roads, I may inform the hon. Members that Government is aware of the importance of roads to connect the interior parts of the Union Territory with its Capital and with the neighbouring States. The Sixth Plan makes a provision of Rs. 20 crores for roads and bridges in the Union Territory. The current year's Budget provides Rs. 3.9 crores and the next year's Budget also provides Rs. 4 crores for roads and bridges. Besides this, there is also a provision of Rs. 6 crores in the current year as well as in the next year for construction of border roads by the Border Roads Development Board. Out of the total number of 229 villages, 110 villages have been connected with roads up to March, 1978. During the Sixth Plan, it is proposed to connect another 100 villages with roads.

The point regarding shifting cultivation has already been dealt with by Mr. Mandal. There is a provision of Rs. 5.35 crores in the Sixth Plan, including Rs. 90 lakhs for 1979-80. During 1979-80, public health centres at Kolasib and Biate will be upgraded as 30-bed hospitals. It is also proposed to start new public health centres at five more places. The hospital at Aizawl will also be upgraded as a State hospital. Hospitals in four other places will also be improved.

The Budget for the next year provides Rs. 14.4 lakhs for control of Tuberculosis.

So far as the question of infiltration and the political aspects of the problem are concerned, they have been highlighted by my friend and they have been replied to properly.

With regard to Ginger cultivation and marketing facilities, that has also been replied to. I need not take much time of the House on that.

With regard to water supply, there is a provision of Rs. 8 crores in the Sixth Plan, out of which Rs. 2.5 crores is for 1979-80. There is an acute shortage of drinking water. Almost all the villages in Mizoram are on the hill tops and water sources are available only down below. Therefore, drinking water supply is being given importance during the Sixth Plan. At present Aizawl and Lunglei towns are provided with regular water supply. In seven villages water supply schemes have been completed. During the Sixth Plan period, it is proposed to provide water supply to 220 villages besides increasing the water supply in towns like Aizawl, Lunglei and Saita.

During 1979-80 it is proposed to take up water supply schemes for 28 villages and also a scheme for augmenting water supply in Aizawl.

I have very briefly dwelt upon certain points that have been raised by the hon. Members. It is neither possible nor desirable to reply to each and every point. I have taken notes of whatever sentiments the hon. members have expressed here and whatever the Finance Ministry can do for the development of this charming part of the country will be done. I can assure the hon. Members that I will do my level best to come to help of Mizoram.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Mizoram, on account, far or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 41."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Mizoram) to vote:

The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Mizoram to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1979 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 4, 5, 7 to 12, 15, 17, to 22, 25, 28 to 32, 34 to 37 and 39 to 41."

The motion was adopted.

15.05 hrs. . .

MIZORAM APPROPRIATION  
(VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1979\*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE  
(SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory

of Mizoram for the services of a part of the financial year 1978-80.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Mizoram for the services of a part of the financial year 1978-80."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I introduce the Bill.

15.10 hrs.

MIZORAM APPROPRIATION BILL  
1979\*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Mizoram for the services of the financial year 1978-79.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Mizoram for the services of the financial year 1978-79."

The motion was adopted. . .

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I introduce the Bill.

15.12 hrs.

PUNJAB EXCISE (DELHI AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): Madam Chairman, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Punjab Excise Act, 1914, as in

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 21.3.1979.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

force in the Union Territory of Delhi, be taken into consideration."

With your permission, for the information of the hon. Members of this House, I would like to briefly make a statement with regard to this Bill as to why it was necessary for the President to issue an Ordinance and hence this present Bill.

The Union Territory of Delhi does not have any Excise Act of their own and accordingly the Punjab Excise Act, 1914, and amendments made to it have been extended to the Union Territory of Delhi by notifications issued under Section 7 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912 and Section 2 of the Union Territories (Laws) Act, 1950 with the necessary restrictions and modifications. This Act as modified regulates, inter alia, the sale of intoxicants by two methods, namely, licensing and taxation. As for taxation is concerned, Section 16 of the Act provides that no intoxicant shall be imported, exported or transported except after payment of any duty to which it may be liable under this Act or execution of a bond for such payment, and in compliance with such conditions as the Lt. Governor of Delhi may impose. Similarly, Section 23 lays down prohibition of removal of intoxicant from any distillery, brewery, warehouse or other place of storage unless the duty, if any, payable under Chapter 7 has been paid or a bond has been executed for the payment thereof. Section 31 of the said Act its Chapter V provides for the imposition of excise duty, or countervailing duty at such rate or rates as the Lt. Governor of Delhi would direct on any excisable articles imported, exported or transported, manufactured, cultivated or manufactured in any distillery or brewery licensed under the Act.

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

Wine Merchants in the Union Territory of Delhi, M/s Sat Pal & Co. and others filed a civil writ petition in the High Court of Delhi challenging Sections 16, 23 and 31 of the Punjab Excise Act, 1914, as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi as well as Delhi Excise Duty Order, 1976. Their main argument was that no countervailing duty on liquor imported could be levied if no liquor is manufactured in the State. The hon. Court after admitting that the excise duty and the countervailing duty are two distinct concepts, declared that no duty could be imposed on imported articles when articles similar to those are not manufactured within the State. They further declared the illegality of the countervailing duty collected by the Union Territory of Delhi from wine merchants in respect of country liquor removed from the bonded warehouses licensed in Delhi for sale by them. The hon. Court also issued writ of mandamus calling upon the Delhi Administration to refund to wine merchants within three months from the date of the judgment the entire amount of countervailing duty collected from them. In their judgment the Court relied mainly upon the observations of the Supreme Court in 1966 in *Kalyani Stores Vs. State of Orissa and others*. In the said judgment, the Supreme Court had accepted that countervailing duty can only be levied if similar goods are actually produced or manufactured in the State on which excise duties are being levied.

15.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The immediate effect of the judgment would have been a loss of Rs. 7 crores in the current year and more than Rs. 75 crores on the refund of levy from 1950 onwards on country liquor alone. This loss would be manifold if the same principles are

applied to levy on other types of liquor. Besides the heavy losses of revenue, refund of the duties collected earlier would enable the licensees to reap windfall benefits of the portion of the duty already borne by the consumers. But the judgment of the hon. Court has to be read in its wider perspective inasmuch as it indirectly ran counter to the prohibition policy of the Government of India. The main philosophy behind imposition of heavy duties on liquors imported in Delhi was to discourage the mass consumption of intoxicants as a part of the general policy of the Government on prohibition.

Having taken this into consideration and as the matter was of immediate importance from the points of view mentioned above, the President promulgated an Ordinance, the Punjab Excise (Delhi Amendment) Ordinance, 1979, on 20-1-1979 which immediately came into force. In ordinary circumstances the necessary Bill would have been moved in the Parliament, but as the Parliament was not in session, the need for promulgation of the Ordinance by the President arose to achieve the twin purpose of avoiding loss to the exchequer and an adverse impact on the prohibition policy of the Government of India.

The Ordinance has amended suitably Section 3 and 31 of the Punjab Excise Act, 1914, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi not only to validate duties levied in the past but also to empower collection of such duties in future. Section 3 has also amended the definition of excisable article so as to include within its scope 'spirit' in order to validate duties levied in the past and also in respect of future. Section 31 of the Act does not specify the ceiling in respect of the duty which could be imposed on any excisable article. New Schedule 1A has been added to the Act so as to empower the Lt. Governor of Delhi to impose on any

excisable article duty at such rates as not exceeding the maximum specified in the Schedule.

The present Bill seeks to replace the said Ordinance. Copies of the Ordinance along with a statement under sub-rule (1) of rule 71 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha have already been placed before the House.

Hon. Members will agree that the august objective of further amending the Punjab Excise Act, 1914, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi providing the levy and collection of a special duty by the Delhi Administration on any excisable article including alcoholic liquor and spirit is in conformity with the general thinking of this House on the Government policy on prohibition. Since the consumption, except for medical purposes, of such articles would be injurious to health and the levy of special duty on the importation of such articles in Delhi would be an endeavour towards bringing about prohibition of the consumption of such intoxicants, the present Bill is seeking to achieve the objectives laid down in the Directive Principles of the State Policy as enshrined in Part IV of the Constitution of India.

Sir, I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Punjab Excise Act, 1914, as in force in the Union territory of Delhi, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Vasant Sathe.

SHR1 VASANT SATHE (Akola): I want to take the opportunity, while speaking on this Bill, to discuss the entire prohibition policy of the Government which the Bill aims at fulfilling. I am one of those who believe sincerely that the vice of drink should be eliminated and minimised. But it has been the experience all over the

world, in every country wherever such attempt was made, including India, that any policy to bring about temperance by law fails. In India itself, in Bombay, the present Prime Minister, when he was the Chief Minister of Bombay, tried to introduce prohibition, and we saw what happened in Bombay. The amount of illicit distillation, the industry of illicit distillation, that grew was so shocking that it spoiled and corrupted not only the police force but the entire administration, because illicit distillation is one which can be produced in any house, in every home. And you cannot put a Policeman in front of every house. All that you need is some jaggery and you will be amazed that the price of jaggery and gur which is produced on a large scale in Maharashtra in the sugar factories and other places went up because jaggery was imported in places like Bombay and round about that region for illicit distillation. I would like to know from this government. How are you going to stop illicit distillation in this country? What measures do you have in mind to stop it? If you increase the Police force, all we know how meagrely the Policemen are paid. We know to-day in this country the law and order situation is completely in ruin and has collapsed. Why? Because the Policemen do not find their heart in their job. When this is an ordinary situation of law and order, you are going to give another impetus by introducing this draconian measure. The object may be laudable, but, for a laudable objective, if the remedy is wrong, then instead of curing the disease, you will only be aggravating it.

Your object is prohibition. The best way is to educate the people and to bring about temperance. Instead of doing that, you want to do it by law. What are you doing by such laws? In fact you are not introducing prohibition. You are not saying that in Delhi you are going to stop these articles from coming into Delhi. All that you are saying is that we are going to impose a duty and the cat came out of

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

the bag, the moment you said, 'We are losing Rs. 7 crores and retrospectively, we would lose Rs. 70 crores'. That means your entire object is financial. You want to gain this Rs. 7 crores and you want to save Rs. 70 crores. Therefore, you are levying this duty. You are levying duty on every type of article that you have mentioned.

I would like to know the articles mentioned here. One is country liquor. Then plain liquor, ordinary spiced liquor, special spiced liquor. Plain when issued to troops, Spiced liquor including special liquor when issued to troops...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Something is missing.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am coming to that.

Then Indian made rum issued to troops. I am coming to the troops issue also. Then Rectified spirit or absolute alcohol. All other sorts of liquor including Indian Made Foreign Liquor except denatured spirit and special denatured spirit. Spirituous preparations including essence but other than Medicinal and Toilet Preparations as defined in the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955. Denatured spirit. Special denatured spirit. Indian Beer containing 5 per cent or less alcohol, I do not understand this. I would like to know from the hon Minister. Has he ever taken beer having less than 5 per cent alcohol? If he has had, did it have any adverse effect on him? What are you doing about? Then Indian Beer containing alcohol more than 5 per cent. Cider. Imagine cider has been brought under excise.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I do not know cider. You know every thing.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Himachal Pradesh produces apple juice. This is cider. You have not mentioned Cider

having less than 5% much percentage or having more than so much percentage of alcohol. So in India apple juice is hereafter banned.

—you know fully well. Ask the gentleman sitting behind you. He will tell you—that on Holi Day with Thandai every one takes a little Bhang. The other day the Prime Minister himself is reported to have said that he does not consider Bhang to come within the purview of prohibition. Then, if it does not, why have you included Bhang and also cider? I want to know from you. And then, to add to all this, see item 12—

Any other intoxicating drug other than those mentioned above. What is the rate? Rs. 30 per kg. What is this—'other drugs'? Mr. Finance Minister, I would like to know what are the other intoxicating drugs?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: What about their intoxicating substances?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am told that you are now propagating the philosophy of 'Chhodo Sharab Aur Peevo...'. I am told by the Naturopathies that the drug or the one which the hon. Prime Minister of this country is propagating has a great intoxicating quality—it has more than four per cent intoxicating quality. Are you going to ban that? Are you going to touch that? Is that included in Item No. 12?

I would like to know what is the view of this Government on Shivambu which is being propagated in this country—water of life—'Drink your own in the morning with cheers'. What are you going to do about all that?

Sir, I would also like to know the policy of this Government? By this bill your whole objective of achieving prohibition is going to be negated. You are going to say 'pay this money and then you can bring it'. You are not banning it. You are only asking them to pay. So, is this the policy of the Government that in this country, that

prices of the illicit liquor, the country liquor and all sorts of these articles which you have mentioned in the Bill will be increased?

In the budget, the hon. Finance Minister has not imposed any duty on liquor? He has not enhanced it. (Interruptions). Indeed, he is very wise. Now you are indirectly getting a note on Shivambu.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Why are you worried about it?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** I just want to know what are you going to do about Bhang? How much percentage of alcohol does this contain? I am glad Mr. Minister you are now being educated. Now the knowledgeable man, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta has come and he will tell you what does that contain. Beer, I know, contains not less than 5 per cent alcohol. Is the beer containing 2 per cent alcohol not a drink at all? Does this do any intoxication? It only clears your bowels. And you will not suffer from kidney trouble and no dialysis will be needed later on.

Therefore I would like you to take the whole of the prohibition policy a little bit seriously. I think that this government is being run by fads and phobias. That is where my grievance is. There is this Indira Phobia and how to get rid of her or how to finish her. For that you want to have a special court. Why have the Shivambu fad?

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Swayambu!

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Whatever you may call it. Can you run the Government by fads? I would like to know that. The whole objective that is contained in the bill runs counter and that is why I say that this Bill deserves to be thrown out and rejected by the House. You are not honest enough. If you are honest to have prohibition, however absurd it may be, why do you force that by this Bill? The hon. Minister said that in his own

State—Rajasthan—they are not going to or they are not expected to implement the total prohibition policy. Then why are you bringing in this Bill? Be honest and say that you want to earn revenue. This is what you are saying. If you are honest enough to say that Delhi must have revenue then say that you will tax anything that is coming from Punjab or outside. You are not saying that. It is doubly taxed. Punjab will have its levy and when it enters Delhi, it will have its separate tax. And you will increase the price of this country liquor and all these articles. Now, even in regard to troops. Have you met any military man in Ladakh. In the cold regions the only thing which helps a military man keep warm is rum. If you deprive a military man of rum you will destroy his morale. You cannot tell him: Sip Shivambu. Therefore, I protest against this circumscribed Bill. This bill is a fraud on prohibition. This bill will touch even ordinary liquor and make it costlier thereby encouraging illicit liquor. That is why it will defeat the whole purpose. It is counter to the aims and object mentioned therein. Therefore, I oppose this Bill. Do not pursue fads. Be honest. Ask for revenue, we will give it to you.

बी बंबरलाल यूप (दिल्ली सरकार) सपाईयल महोराम, भीमी लोकी साठे साहब का भास्यमान से चुना। वह कह रहे थे कि जो दंतवाई पर हमारे सेनिक रहते हैं उन्हें सही रम और भास्यमान चाहिये। बावर वह इमानदारी से उन्हें की बात करते ही थे कि जावद लीथ भी सही थे। सेनिक कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं कि उनकी भास्य पर कहीं इक्सोरा किसी भीर की जाइते ही? बाया भास्य लिये तो सही नहीं चाहते?

बी बंबर लाल यूप : बी भापका भास्य कर रहा है।

बी बंबर लाल यूप : भाज तक जनता पार्टी के किसी आदानी को पीने की जरूरत नहीं है, वह तो बैसे ही गंभीर में रहता है। सेनिक जिसका नक्शा उत्तरा ही उसको नक्शे की जरूरत है।

बी बंबर लाल यूप : जनता पार्टी को किस भीक का नक्शा है लीडर की दबाई को सब लोग छोड़ते कर रहे हैं इमानदारी से।

बी कबर लाल गुप्त हमें लोगों की जरूरत नहीं है। जिनका नशा उतरा हुआ है और विन प्रति दिन उतरता जा रहा है और एक दम ल्याल आता है सजय गांधी का ही गया, अब इन्दिरा जी की बारी आने वाली है तो स्पेशल कार्ट यार आता है। यह दिन प्रति दिन जो नशा नीचे आ रहा है उनको जरूरत पड़ती है। इसलिए इन्दिरा गांधी हाथिये। माननीय सरीरांश जी इनकी तरफ व्यान दीविए। यह भी एक जापी बड़ा सीक्कत है, इसी दिव का है। इसकी नरक अगर आप व्यान नहीं देंगे तो यह जिन्दा नहीं रह सकते। जो ।। साल तक कुर्सी पर बैठ कर उस नशे के प्रदर्श बूर हो कर देख व तानाशाही का जिसने निर्माण किया था आप उनका इन्हाँ ठांडा करना चाहत है? वह कुछ जिन्दा तो रह इसी चीज़ के सहारे नहीं। अगर कुछ इस तरह वा रह सकता हो इनका कुछ इन्तजाम हो जाय तो मुझे कोई ऐनराइज चाही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार भी निश्चित आहीवीजन की अच्छी पालिसी है, मैं उमका समर्थन करता हूँ लास तौर से दिल्ली सरकार ने जो आहीवीजन को पालिसी अपनाई है, वह बहुत अच्छी है और मैं दावे का साध वह मकता हूँ कि दिल्ली सरकार प्राही बीशन की पालिसी को मानने में इन्हुन्हाँन ने सबसे आगे है।

आप जो पजाव का बिल यहाँ पर लागू कर रहे हैं, तो दिल्ली का बिल अलग क्यों नहीं बनाते? दिल्ली आपके नीचे है आप पजाव का बिल यहाँ क्यों लाते हैं? मैं समानीय मदी से कहूँगा कि अगर किसी के लिए आपने बिल लाना है तो अलग बिल लाइये, पजाव का बिल यहाँ भल लाइये। मैं समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली में प्राहीवीजन का मराव हुई है।

बी बस्तम साठे दिल्ली में इस्लामिट इस्टीलेजन बहुत हाती है।

बी कबर लाल गुप्त यह मैं मानता हूँ कि दिल्ली में इस्लामिट इस्टीलेजन हाती हाती, उसमें जो पीने वाले हैं, वह कुछ भरेंगे भी, लेकिन यह आप जैसे बालों के लिए नहीं है। इसे वह पीते हैं जो गरीब हैं, जिनके बच्चे भरते हैं, जिसमें बर का कमाने वाला बराबर पीता है। मैंने दिल्ली में अपनी कास्टी-ट्रून्सी में देखा है और उम्मी पर बच्चे रामरामी भाई को गाली देता है और उम्मी पर बच्चे रामरामी भाई की तारीफ करते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि इस्लामिट इस्टीलेजन कर लिया जायेगा, तो कीजिए।

अगर आपने बाली जैनरेशन को बचाना है, कुछ भोजी के बरों का आबाद करना है तो आपको प्राहीवीजन की पालिसी माननी हाती है। यह जीत हमारे विजयन में है। आप तो महात्मा गांधी का मानने वाले हैं, आप तो कहते हैं कि प्रार० एस० एस० ने महात्मा गांधी को मारा, लेकिन मैं बहुत हूँ कि प्रार० एस० एस० ने महात्मा गांधी को नहीं मारा, जो आप जैसी मैटीलटी के लोग हैं, जो महात्मा जी का नाम लेते हैं और काम ऐसे करते हैं जैसे इन्दिरा गांधी करती हैं, तो आप महात्मा

गांधी के नहीं इन्दिरा गांधी के जिव्य हैं, यह उन लोगों का काम है। जिन महात्मा गांधी ने कहा कि प्राहीवीजन होना चाहिए, शराब-बद्दी होनी चाहिए, उन्होंने पिकेटिंग किया, सब कुछ किया, लेकिन जो आजकल के आप नौजवान हैं, जो महात्मा गांधी का नाम लेकर कुर्सी पर बैठे रहेंगे और अब कुर्सी बली गई तो आप लोगों को प्राहीवीजन बूरा लग ने लगा।

मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि आज पिछले 32 साल में यह पहला भोका है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार आप के बाद अब प्राहीवीजन पर भज्जी के साथ अमल हो रहा है।

बी बस्तम साठे पागलपन है।

बी कबर लाल गुप्त आप इसे पागलपन बहिये या कुछ भी कहिये लेकिन यह आपका लिये पागलपन हो जाएगा।

बी बस्तम साठे क्या जबरस्ती से काई काम हो सकता है?

बी कबर लाल गुप्त लोगों का एज्यूकेट बर के कानून से और ज्यादा ईक्स लगा कर भी हम इसे कर सकते।

बी बस्तम साठे नसबन्दी कानून से नहीं कर पाये तो यह क्या करायें? हमारी सरकार गई नसबन्दी में, आपकी जावेदी नसबन्दी में।

बी कबर लाल गुप्त आप अपने मन में बहुत अच्छे लापने ले रहे हैं। आप अपने आप को कई बार जाइये। आपने नसबन्दी की बदलती हम नसबन्दी करते और इस नसबन्दी के लिए अगर यहाँ से बहुत भी जा कर बैठेंगे तो उसके लिए इस तैयार है, क्योंकि देश का हित इसी में है कि देश में नसबन्दी होनी चाहिये। हमें इस बात की चिन्ता नहीं है, नसबन्दी के लिए अगर हमें इधर से उठ कर उधर ही नहीं, बाहर भी जाना पड़ा, और देश के हित में यह जीव है, तो जनता पार्टी इसको करेगी। इस काई पारुलिस्ट स्लोगन के पीछे नहीं है। मैं दिल्ली की जनराव को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि जिन्होंने इस भागले में बधाई की है, वेस का रास्ता दिखाया है। आज हफ्ते में 4 दिन यहा० पराव बन्द रही है और 3 दिन के लिए भी हमने कहा है कि अपने 2 बर्षे में दिल्ली में पूरी नसबन्दी हो जायेगी।

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के लिए एक अलग बिल लाना चाहिये या और पजाव का बिल यहाँ पर लागू नहीं करना चाहिये था। मैं यह भी कहता हूँ कि सरकार की नसबन्दी की पालिसी बिल्कुल ठीक है। कुछ राज्य भरकरों को छोड़ कर बाली सभी राज्य सरकारों ने इस पालिसी को स्वीकार किया है। कुछ स्टेट्स ऐसी हैं, जो नसबन्दी में विश्वास नहीं करती हैं, और उन्होंने बहुत कर कहा है कि हम पूरी नसबन्दी नहीं

करेंगे। मैं उनकी कानूनिकान को मानता हूँ। लेकिन जिन राज्यों में माननीय सदस्य की पार्टी का शासन है वहाँ की सरकारों ने कहा है कि हम नशाबन्दी करेंगे। वहाँ पर माननीय सदस्य कोई दूसरी बात कह रहे हैं। अगर वह अपनी बात में विवाद करते हैं, तो उन्हें दोनों सरकारों को भी अपनी नीति बदलने के लिए कहना चाहिए।

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** I can understand Kerala, I can understand West Bengal. But Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have endorsed the policy of the Central Government for total prohibition. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, they have already gone ahead of everybody. So, I must congratulate them at least in this respect.

**SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry):** Why at least in this respect?

भी कबहर लाल गुप्त यह पहला मौका है कि जनता सरकार के आगे और भी मोरारजी देसाई के प्रधान मंत्री बनने पर प्राह्लिदान लागू किया गया है। इसमें कुछ लोगों को नकारी होगी, लेकिन अस्ट्री-मेहली इससे बेश और समाज को लाभ होगा। यह जहर है और इस जहर को समाज में से निकालना चाहिए। मैं मानता हूँ कि इल्लिसिट डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन वह बीस माल तक होता रहेगा। यह एकदम खत्म नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन पहली बीस साल के बाद हम देखेंगे कि समाज में से यह गदारी निवाल गई है और गरीब लोगों को इससे बहुत राहत मिलेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिन का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** (Chirayinkil): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill has been introduced by the hon. Minister. It is more interesting because it involves the policy of the Government. It is unique in this respect that it is going to be in retrospective effect, that is, the refund of the levy will take into effect from 1959 onwards. It is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons as:

"2. The effects of the judgement as envisaged by the Delhi Administration would be a loss of Rs. 7

crores in the current year and more than Rs. 75 crores on the refund of the levy from 1950 onwards. . . ."

So, the Act, if passed, would be with retrospective effect which goes back for over a quarter century.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** You were hoping all this time.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Sir, there is another significant sentence in this Bill. I quote:

"Besides the heavy losses of revenue, refund of the duties collected earlier would enable the licencees to reap windfall benefits of the portion of the duty already borne by the consumers."

So, Sir, the Government is concerned about the revenue. This point I wanted to make. You are concerned with the revenues of the Administration of Delhi. It means prohibition is loss of revenue to many Governments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, coming from Kerala State, I am very proud to tell the House that the present Government in Kerala has presented a budget without any new taxation proposals and with more benefits and social amenities to the people. Of course, we are getting Rs. 15.0 crores more as Akbari revenue. With the Akbari revenue of Rs. 15.0 crores, the total comes to about Rs. 45 crores. Now, this amount of Rs. 45 crores, if you slash down, it means we are to tax the people to get this amount. There is a lot of public resentment. Who will bear the burden of the social onslaught or political attack on the Government? You should look at the whole question with a practical approach and proper perspective; mere dogmatism will not lead the nation to prosperity. In framing any policy, specially a policy like Prohibition Policy, we must be guided by logic and reason as also by the economic and social conditions of the country.

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

Mr. Bala Pajanor and all our friends from AIADMK are sitting here. With all my friendship with them, I would like to inform them, in their State the prohibition has been introduced and the required legislation has been passed, but if tomorrow Shri M. G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister Madras gets angry with Shri Bala Pajanor or any other Member here, in no time, they will land themselves in jail. It would said that they were found drunk there. The news will go round that they have landed themselves in jail because of this, but nobody will know what the facts are. The police can make money at any time they like. I am not saying anything against the Chief Minister of Madras; he is a very sincere person and very much devoted to the cause. I am only saying this to illustrate that there are such loopholes which can lead to corruption.

In our country, the prohibition has been experimented in Madras and many other States, but it has encouraged illicit distillation in those places, it is there even in Delhi. How many deaths have taken place b/cuse of this? The problem should be looked at with a little more consideration to the social aspect. In the Soviet Union they have gone on with a big campaign. They have increased the levy on vodka and have lowered the content of alcohol in beer and made it cheaper.

**SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:** What is vodka?

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** How does the Deputy-Speaker know?

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** It is a Russian vegetable.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Vodka is a Soviet drink. The price of this drink has gone up there and meanwhile, the alcoholic content of the beer has been reduced and they have started a mass education programme. Now, look how many minutes are we spending for propagating prohibition on our television and radio. Shri Advani, with

all his democratic utterances, is very eager to disqualify many important journalists of Delhi, but has he ever applied his mind for propagating the prohibition policy through this mass media and for educating the people in this respect? Not at all. The people of Punjab, who feed this nation more than any other State, consume the highest quantity of liquor also. The farmers of Punjab feed this nation, there the production of foodgrains is the highest but at the same time, they consume liquor also. There is a relation with the climatic conditions as also the productivity. As I said, you must reduce the alcoholic content and reduce its price, that would prevent the distillation of illicit liquor also.

I am President of workers' Union of a brewery; they produce whisky also. They have got a factory in Bihar. If total prohibition comes there, what will happen to the investment of seven crores that they have made on that factory. You must, therefore, proceed in a systematic way and your approach should be practical and scientific. For the time being, you should reduce the alcoholic content in the beer and simultaneously propagate for total prohibition. I object to the present approach of the Government strongly. You have to consider the revenue aspect. What alternative sources of revenue you should have, that has to be considered. Such a Bill is not going to help you much in your prohibition policy.

Shri Sathe has talked about the urine therapy. In Europe, especially in America, many people ask Indians, if they followed the Prime Minister in this respect. There was a television interview shown in America. The Prime Minister spoke to the people in America about urine therapy. American people are not interested in urine therapy. I fell definitely ashamed when people from America come and tell us that the Indian Prime Minister spoke to them for half-an-hour on urine therapy.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** On BBC also.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Spending all the money to go to Europe and America—for speaking to them on urine therapy? Is the Indian culture represented by urine therapy? With all sincerity I say that I am sorry to hear about the way he made these utterances to the Indians living in America. They complained to me The Prime Minister represents this nation and this Parliament. He represents the views of the people of India. Don't think I am speaking against Prohibition. I am only drawing attention to its financial implications. Mr. Piloo Mody says that he will fight for the right to drink. (Interruptions)

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Half of the cabinet drinks. It has been admitted publicly.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI** I only say that the Prohibition Policy has to be more reasonable. For the benefit of the many people who drink, I want to quote a Poem:

"He who drinks, get drunk;  
He who get drunk, goes to sleep  
He who goes to sleep does not sin;  
He who does not sin goes to Heaven;  
So let us all drink and go to Heaven."

श्री दुर्गा देव भारताय यादव (मध्यसंवी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार का जो विशेषक है वे उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। सरकार ने जो यह सकल्प रखा है मध्यसंवेद का यह तही है। मैं बड़े गीर से सुन रहा था जब साठे माहूब और मानवीय बालकर रोव बाल रहे थे। बहु करते हैं कि लोतों को प्रशिक्षित किया जाय कि भारत बहु बीर चौहा है। उन्मिया मे जिनने पढ़े लिखे लेते हैं, जिन्होंने भारतायत का स्वयंवरन किया है नमी नैतिकतावादी, अध्यात्मवादी और समाज सुधारक कितने भाव तक तुलिया में हुए सब ने कहा भारत बुरी चीज है। उनका दर्शन भी पड़े लिखे लोत ही पड़ते हैं। लेकिन भाज और सम्ब तमाज है, पंडा लिका तमाज है वही भारताक्षोरी का सब से बड़ा दर्शन है। बहु बड़े सोंग भारत भीते हैं उसका नाम है भायन्त्र तमाज, रोहरी तमाज। और जहाँ गरीब भीता है उसको तारीखाना कहते हैं। गरीबों के नाम पर ही उनको लिखित किया जाय, गरीबों

में यह भावना पैदा की जाय कि भारत बुरी चीज़ है, तो उनको पढ़ने का काम कौन करेगा? सभ्य समाज यासे ही करेगे। और यहाँ तक कि भारत यासे को ताढ़ी पी कर भगवर कोई गरीब सदक पर हल्ला करता चाहे, बड़बड़ करता है, यादा काम करता है तो उसको पुलिस दफ्तर 160 बैंग विवरतार कर देती है तिं तुम जाति भग कर रहे हो, हल्ला यासा रहे हो। भारत यासे की ताढ़ी पीने वाले को बद्द कर दिया जाता है। और उसको सबा सुनाने वाला कौन है जो स्वयं 150 हो की बोलते हीत है। जब आप गरीबों को लिखित करने को बात कहते हों, तो मैं पूछता हूँ कि यह काम कौन करेगा? यह तो सभ्य समाज ही करता, और देव के भवन्दर एक प्रतिष्ठान है और देव की राजनीति, व्यापार, नौकरी मब उसी समाज के हाथों के लिखित है, जिनके प्राचरण से सम्पूर्ण समाज पर प्रभाव पड़ता है। जब तक उनका प्राचरण नहीं बदलेगा तब तक देव में प्राप्त किसी व्यवस्था को सामूह कर सकेंगे, यह विलुप्त असम्भव है। मानवीय लाठे माहूब, हम और आप भगवर भारत बीकर सदक पर लिखते हों उसे करोंगों प्रादिमियों को क्षा प्रेरणा लिखती है। लेकिन भारत कोई रिक्षा भावने वाला भारत भी कर सदक पर लिखते हों उससे 2, 4 प्रादिमियों को प्रेरणा लिख लिखती है। इस लिए कहना आहाता है कि जो भारत बहनी का बाम है, नमावदारी का काम है, अगर सरकार इसे करता आहाता है तो सम्पूर्ण रूप से करे। मैं तो यह तक आ कर कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि केवल इस पर ईस बद्धाने से इस का निराकरण नहीं हो सकेगा, आप यह भी कानून बना कर कर दीजिए कि भारत भीते होने वाले को साल, 2 साल कड़ी सजा भी दी जायेंगी।

भगवर देव में सुधार की ओर प्राक्षणका की बात करते हैं तो हमने हिन्दुस्तान को देखा है। यहाँ महात्मा गांधी, शौदम बुढ़ा और काइस्ट ने उपदेश दिया। जिन्हें हमारे समग्र-सुधारक, जेताना की बाते करने वाले, सामाजिक, मानवतात्मक काति करने वाले थाए, उन्होंने एक से एक नई बात, मिदान्त की बात भरी लेकिन वह सारी बाते किताबों मे पड़ी रह गई, अवधार मे लात नहीं हो सकी। केवल एक पक्का कृष्टिकोण जेता कि केवल प्रचार से सात्कृतिक कातिका सामाजिक सुधार का बातावरण ला कर हम सोचों की जेताना के द्वारातल को इतना ऊंचा उठा देंगे कि लोग यह काम न करे आली नैतिकता के दृष्टिकोण से यह नहीं हो सकेगा, १०८ देव यह मब जानता है।

बोरी करना पाप है, यह सब जानते हैं फिर भी आई० पी० सी० मे लिखा गया कि बोरीके लिए इसी सजा दी जायेगी। इसी नरह इसीती करने व्यापि भार करना, बलात्कार करना पाप है फिर भी आई० पी० सी० मे लजाका उपबन्ध लगो है? इसलिए कि इसान केवल नैतिकता के और आध्यात्मिकता के दृष्टिकोण से ही नहीं चलता। भगवर में मानवीय कम्बोरी है और उसके कारण यह किमतन में आता है तो उसको उस दर्शक का यह रहता है कि भगवर यह काम करेंगे तब यह सजा लिखेगी। इसी तरह जब तक इसान को किसी दृष्टि दृष्टि का यह न हो

तब तक वह शराब से अत्यन्त नहीं हो सकता है। यह कारण है कि पाकिस्तान में कह विया गया कि शराब पीने वाले को कोडे लोगों ? आज पाकिस्तान में लोगों को पता है कि शराब पीयोगे तो चूटडो पर लोडे लगाए जायेंगे। यह इसलिए कि लोग डर से बुरा कह ब करते हैं। केवल नैतिकता और आधिकारिकता की बात करने से तो बिन्कुल अंगु थीर कमज़ोर ममाज बनाना होता है।

शराब के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं जानता, लेकिन शायद आप जानते होगे, जो बिदेशी शराब बनाये जाते हैं, अभी हमारे साठे साहब ने बोलते-बोलते कहा कि शिक्कार्म से 4, 5 परसेट अलकोहल होता है। मैं तो यह समझ रहा था कि यह विदेशी प्रधान मरी की है, लेकिन जब तक आपने उस विदेशी का पालन नहीं किया तो आपने उस विदेशी 4, 5 परसेट अलकोहल होने का कैसे पता लगा ? मैं तो बहुगत कि अगर उन्हें बड़ी तकलीफ हो रही है इस बात की कि शराब की कमी देती, तो लोगों का तकलीफ होगी तो जो 4, 5 परसेट अलकोहल वाली चीज़ है, उसका आप प्रतिदिन 4, 5 बार सेवन करें, उसमें तो टैक्स लगने वाला नहीं, उसमें क्या आपत्ति है, उसमें 4, 5 परसे अलकोहल है भी। आप बुले रूप से उसका बेवन कीजिए।

मैं शराब के बारे में कुछ नहीं । तो लेकिन जो सरकार के इरिये बात आई है, उसमें सादा लिकर पर 15 रुपये 20 पैसे लिटर, ममाले वाले पर 27 रुपये और विलेय ममालेदार पर 15 रुपये, यह बात समझ में नहीं आई। मैं समझता हूँ कि विशेष ममाले वाली बिलिया शराब होगी। जिस सज्जी में ज्यादा ममाला वाली जाता है, वह सबसे ज्यादा अच्छी बनती है, ज्यादे में ज्यादा ममेजदार होती है तो इस ममेजदार ममाला वाली शराब पर भी 15 रुपये और साथा पर भी 15 रुपये। मेरे कहने वाले मतलब यह है कि शराब पर जो दाम बढ़ाने वाली है, तो उनके पीने वाले कौन है ? जो बड़ी बड़ी शराब की दुकाने है, वह बढ़े-बढ़े शहरों में चलती है। यह कहा चलती है, यह कितनी दिवंगानक बात है। और बदालाल रवि ने बिहार की बात की, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह कच्ची और गंदी शराब पीने के कारण 7 दिनों में 700 आदमी प्रवाद में मर गये। गरीब कोयला बाजारों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की मृत्यु हो गई।

सस्ती शराब हो या कोई हो, मैं यह कहूँगा कि वह सस्ती शराब भले ही हो, लेकिन आज बिदेशी शराब या कीमती शराब पीने वाले, उसका सेवन करने वाले कौन है ? कीमती शराब का सेवन वही करता है, जिसको जेब में ज्यादा पैसा है। वह पैसा कहा से पाता है ? उस आदमी का स्रोत क्या है ? आज काली बन का सब से ज्यादा इस्तेमाल शराब पर ही हो रहा है। जिन लोद्दों के पास

काला धन है, वे उसे कहा बर्च करेते ? वे बर्च करते हैं, शराबबोरी पर, पार्टियों और बाबतों पर। इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि अगर वह शराबबदी करना चाहती है और देश के लोगों के जरिये का उत्पान करना चाहती है, तो उसे बढ़ोढ कदम उठाने होंगे।

16 hrs.

शराब के नशे में धूत हो कर इन्सान दुरे से बुरा काम कर बैठता है। शराब के नशे में हम्मान इतना गिर जाना है कि उसमें पली और बे टी की पहचान नहीं रह जाती है। महाराष्ट्र-काल का यह दिया है कि शूक्रवार्ष ने शराब के नशे में वह मत्र बहस्तरि के पुत्र की सिखा दिया, जो वह किसी द्रूमे को नहीं सिखाना चाहने चाहे। इसी लिए उन्होंने कहा कि शराब इन्सी बुरी बीज है कि इससे इन्सान को बूढ़ि और विवेक नष्ट हो जाता है।

जहा तक शराब के विश्व प्रशिक्षण और प्रचार का मन्त्रव्य है रेडियोटेलीविजन श्रावकारी, पुस्तकों और गोपनिया तथा सभाओं वे जरिये जनसन जाग्रत करना चाहिया और बताना चाहिये कि शराब बुरी बीज है, सेवन केवल इससे काम नहीं बनेगा।

इन्हें मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज शराब के माध्यम से इन्हुंनीतान के बराबर गरीबों के मानविक शोषण का भी काम हो रहा है। हिन्दूतान से गरीब और मजदूर अपने अधिकारों का समझ नहीं पाये, और उन्हें लड़नही पाये, बयोकि उन्हें शराब का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए प्रेरित किया गया ताकि वे नशे में धूत रहें, नशे में धूमने गम के भूल जायें, उन्हें रह न आने अव होने पाये कि हमारी दृष्टियां के लिए सत्ता ही जिम्मेदार है और दमनिया वे अन्यादि मनों के विरुद्ध लड़ने के लिए कदम न उठायें। इस दृष्टि से भी शराब का बन्द बरना चाहिये है।

शराब के जो दाम बढ़ाये गये हैं, भेरी राय में वे दाम बहुत कम हैं। यह समस्या का निराकरण नहीं है। केवल दाम बढ़ा देने से शराबी बन्द नहीं होती। या तो इसका उत्पादन बन्द कर दिया जाये, और या जिस तरह आई 0 पी 10 से 10 में अन्य अपराधों के लिए सजाये जायें, उसी तरह शराब पीने को भी दबायी अपराध बना दिया जाये, और उसके लिए दो, तीन, चार या पांच संघर्ष कारावाह दिया जाये, वर्ता सभ्य समाज, और किसीपूर्ण शराबबोरी का घटूँ बना हुआ है, जीना हानि कर शराब पीता रहेगा। मेरा कहना यह है कि उन्हें सभी को कोई एक नहीं सकता है, वे हुए परिषद को पहाने से भीई लाभ नहीं है। अपने स्वर्य को सिद्ध करने के लिए और गरीबों का शोषण करने के लिए ही शराब-बन्दी का विरोध किया जाता है और इसके लिए देश प्रशिक्षण और प्रचार की बात कही जाती है। इसलिए शराब को इस बारे में कठोरता से कबन उठाना चाहिए।

\*SHRI A. K. SAHA (Vishnupur): MR. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. the hon. Finance Minister has introduced the Punjab (Delhi Amendment) Excise Bill in this House. While supporting the Bill I cannot resist expressing my surprise that the parent Bill dates back to 1914 and the present amendment is sought to be implemented in Delhi in 1979 i.e. after nearly 65 years. In the Objects and Reasons the Minister has stated that the Government was forced to introduce this Bill after a lapse of 65 years because the Delhi Administration had met with a defeat in the court in a case and as a result of the court verdict the Government would be required to pay nearly Rs. 75 crores as compensation. I fail to understand why it has taken such a long time for the Government to plug the loophole and obviously they had failed to initiate timely action when the Supreme Court decision was given.

16.05 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair].

While introducing the Bill, the hon. Minister has said that the present legislation would help introduce prohibition. We are not against prohibition as such but we feel that merely by introducing such bills we would not be able to achieve our objective. A little while ago, hon. Member Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta was saying that this Bill would discourage the poor people from taking wine. It is true that the poorer sections of the society whose income is meagre spend a good lot of their income and at times the entire income on wine. This is a serious problem no doubt but the Government have never cared to go deep into the matter to find out the causes which compel a poor man to spend all his earnings on wine alone. Instead of depending entirely on legislation it is necessary that a programme of social education should be undertaken to create necessary awareness among these people about the banes of drinking. But still more important is the

need to undertake schemes which will help improve the economic condition of the poorer sections of society. If these people can get all the opportunities that a society offers to its members and if their lot is improved economically then they would themselves not take to wine. Shri Ravi was rightly saying that there are many States in the country who are not opposed to prohibition but they want that they should be paid the money that they earn through the sale of wine so that they can utilise the money for the purpose of developmental work. The West Bengal Government had also conveyed to the Centre their willingness to implement the policy of prohibition provided the Centre must compensate the loss that they would be suffering as a result thereof. Unfortunately, the Central Government did not do anything in the matter. I would therefore suggest that if the Central Government is really serious to implement the policy of prohibition then they will have to take a positive step in this regard and the matter can be discussed by them with the Chief Ministers and a decision taken.

The present bill seeks to impose excise duty on many items and one of them is cider i.e. apple juice. Shri Sathe has referred to this item. I do not know what percentage of alcohol it contains but if it really does not contain alcohol then I will request the hon. Minister to exempt this item from the purview of this Bill. We cannot forget the fact that apples are grown by the poor people in hills and they consume its juice also. If we tax this item then we would really be taxing the poor in the hills and enhance their hardships. The Bill also makes a mention about the intoxicating drugs. In this connection I would like to submit that these drugs are taken by many in the form of medicine and not for the sheer pleasure of being intoxicated. Very often a person who suffers from acute pain takes such drugs and if we are going to tax this

\*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri A K Saha]

item then the cost of such drugs will go up and the patients will suffer. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to consider these aspects of the matter and take suitable remedial measures. I support the Bill and conclude.

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद बर्मा (कोडरमा) मध्यायति महोदय, मैं प्रजापत्र उत्पाद शुल्क (दिल्ली संघोषित) विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए बहुमत हूँ। प्राज्ञ मध्य नियेध की दिवाना में जनता सरकार ने एक जहाद बाल दिया है और पिछले 30 वर्षों में ग्रन्थमध्य में यह दखाया गया है कि बराबर से जितने भी देख से है, महारामा हुए हैं सब लागा न मध्यनियेध के लिए उपदेश दिया है लेकिन साठे साठे साहब जा उधर बैठे हैं

श्री बसत साठे मैं भी उपदेश के हक में हूँ।

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद बर्मा उपदेश के हक में है केवल मायण में।

श्री हुस्म वेद नारायण यादव उपदेश और उपभाग दानों के हक में है।

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद बर्मा माय सोम रस, शर्मिन रस और मध्य रस के बराबर अनुगामी और पक्षान्तरों रहे हैं। लेतिन यह केवल मायपका उपदेश ही है। मरा कहना है कि कथनी और बदनी में अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिये। हम विराप में हैं इसलिए विराप करे, यह भावना न हो कर मानव कल्याण के लिए पूरे समाज के विकास के लिए आपको सोचना चाहिये। जनता सरकार 500 करोड़ ह० और ऐम्पाइज से निपता है हर माल उम्मो केवल मानव कल्याण के लिये है। छोड़ रही है और इस कमी को विसी दूसरी मद से पूरा करना चाहती है, यह उसका दृढ़ सकल्प है। हमारे प्रश्न मवीं जी महारामा गांधी के सही अनुयायी हैं। आप भी मपन वा महात्मा गांधी ने पौलोडर बताने वै नवन उनक पथ के बिल्कुल विपरीत बराबर चलते रहे हैं। इसका परिणाम है कि आज अपराधा में बढ़द हो रही है। मगरब भी कर ही मपनाप किये जाने हैं जाह चांगी हो, छैंती हो, बलात्कार हो, सभी अत्याचार मादव इव्वीं नहीं में ही होते हैं क्योंकि उससे आदमी मपना विवेद जो बैठना है और जो भी बरी भावना मन में रहती है उसी को पूरी करता है चाहजा भी ह। जाये। अगर उमो दिव्यदारण को व्याप में रख कर दिल्ली में आयातित होने वाली सभी प्रकार की नशीली जीवों पर टैक्स बढ़ा कर होतोहाहित किया जा रहा है तो इसम स्था प्रापति हो सकती है। जब ऐसे नहीं होग तो यीन में कभी आयेगी। आप कहते हैं कि जिका दो जाय न। यह भी एक प्रकार की जिका ही है कि महारोंहाम पर यह नहीं जरीद पायेगे और द्वारें-धीरे उसको छोड़ देंगे।

श्री बसत साठे: यह गलत सावित हुमा है। इसक बढ़ाने से नशा कम होता है, यह बात गलत सावित हुई है।

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद बर्मा इसीलिये आप शराब की जगह पर शिवाय पर चले आइये। लेतिन जहां तक शराब है यह मनुष्य के लिए प्रहितकर है। जो गवींव मजदूर होते हैं, जान में काम करते हैं उनका मारा पैसा इसी में खस्त हो जाता है। जब उनकी धावत पढ़ जाती है तो मारा प्राप्ता पैसा उसी पर खर्च कर देते हैं। पूजी का निवारण नहीं कर पाते हैं और उनका मारा विकाम समाज ही जाता है। इसलिये पूरे रूप में भगर मध्यनियेध किया जाता है तो 10, 20 वर्ष में एक नई स्तर्कृति पैदा होती और हर माही शराब पीना हराम संघर्ष हो जाता है। पर एवं मायकारी (दिल्ली संघोषित) विधेयक के रूप में यह मदी जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है वह मेरी राय में घटका नहीं है। इस पर तो ८५ तक तरह संपूर्ण नियवण बरना चाहिये या या अलग इसके लिए विधेयक बनाना चाहिये या। शराब से भाने वाली आयातित शराब पर भले ही दर बढ़ा दे लेकिन जिम नरह से पैट्रोल के दाम बढ़ा जाने से भी उसकी खपत बढ़न नहीं होती यह जितनी गाढ़ी पहने जानी भी उसम कुछ कम भले ही हो, लेकिन जबती है उसी प्रकार से शराब वै दाम बढ़ा दन के बाद भी पीन वाले शराब पोयेंगे ही। यह तो हसोत्साहित बरह का बादा बढ़त प्रयास है लेकिन इस दिशा में दौर्धे ठाम विधेयक बना दर लाना चाहिये ताकि इस पर पूरा नियवण हो सके।

मैं मधी महोदय को धन्यवाद जबर दगा कि उन्होंने जी प्रयास किया है इससे भी दिल्ली प्रशासन को ७५ करोड़ रुपये वार्षिक आय हो सकती है जिन्हें की शराब भी आती है।

श्री बसत साठे ७ करोड़ रुपये वार्षिक ७५ करोड़ रुपये पिछला बचा जायेगा।

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद बर्मा जो कुछ हो हिसाब लगाइये इसमें भी कुछ हद तक राहत मिल सकती है। लेकिन धीरे-धीरे ऐसे कदम उठाने चाहिये जिससे दिल्ली को पूरी तरह से शराब से मुक्त कर दिया जाये।

श्री बसत साठे ज्यादा शराब नाहिये, पूर्ण नशावान्दी करने वे लिए।

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद बर्मा यह नारे बराबर चलते रहेंगे और आपको भले ही इसमें जीने का गत्ता गिरे, लेकिन यह अधिक दिन तक रहने वाला स्लोगन नहीं हो सकता है क्योंकि अब जनता भी धोख खुल गई है। अब सर्व-मायारण में देहात में आय लागों की यह भावना बनती जा रही है कि अब भ्रष्ट-भूलीया दे, आदमी को शराब और लिपरेट पिलान से बोट लेने का काम समाप्त हो जाया है। अगर उसकी जमीन पर विकास काये नहीं होया, तो कोई भी रहे, अब नेतायिरि से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इसमें

जहा तक ही प्रपत्ता साम उठाइये, ऐकिन देश, जनता और सामरकान के लिए यह जरूरी है कि शराबकर्त्ता होनी चाहिये, क्योंकि यह देश महाराष्ट्रांगी, दियानन्द सरस्वती और भगवान वृष्ट का रहा है और सब ने कहा है कि शराब देश के लिए प्रहितकर चीज़ है, इसको समाप्त करना चाहिये।

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN** (Cannanore): I appreciate that a situation was created by the court verdict, but then I should have expected the Government to be more honest and more straight-forward in its approach when it comes to the House with a Bill.

I have no quarrel with the intention of the Bill, but with the sermon with which it begins. Apart from revenue, they want to promote their so-called great cause of prohibition, and the Bill, they say, will help it. Here comes the most controversial question, because I would have extended support to him fully, without any reservation, if he had come to this House without that sermon as part of the Bill, because when the Minister says that there should not be revenue loss, it is understandable. But when in the second part he says that it is to promote prohibition it is exception. The imposition of prohibition, it has been pointed out, is un-Indian in culture. I need not point this out to the Minister because he speaks of Indian culture. In our culture, thousands and thousands of years ago, the forefathers in the country used to drink Somrasa and they recited Vedhas. Soma is a part of Indian culture and today somebody has a fad about prohibition and then you give a big lecture to the poor "Do not drink, your money should not be wasted". That is just shedding crocodile tears. You are creating conditions under which the people are perpetually destined to live in poverty and you take it as moral and natural. There are poor people and the poor people should remain poor, but they should not drink. That is the only consolation. Why should you take away even that, if they get a little pleasure out of drinking? I am not one who says that every one should drink. But

I am totally against the prohibition policy. The reasons are known. It will take away employment of several lakhs of people who are directly involved in the manufacture of liquor and allied industries. When this Government came to power two years ago they said that they are going to solve the problem of unemployment within ten years. But now they have ruled for half the period for which they are elected and we find an increase of about 50 per cent in the number of unemployed. Then again you are coming with the prohibition policy, due to which several lakhs of people will lose their employment. This prohibition policy is nothing but sheer madness. It is better to abandon this policy and come forward and say that this policy cannot be implemented. I do not want to go into the moral aspect of it. I do not agree with any State where prohibition policy has been implemented. My friends from Tamil Nadu may not agree in public. We are happy. In Kerala we are getting lakhs of people coming from the neighbouring State, which has imposed prohibition with a determination and our revenue is shooting up. It is very good and we welcome it. But as a matter of policy, it is madness. It is futile and it is against the people for whom you are shedding crocodile tears. Those who support so vehemently the prohibition policy are saying that they are doing so for the people. I do not think there is much argument in that. If you want to create conditions under which drinking will not take place in an injurious manner, there are other methods. I also welcome that there should not be drunkenness in the country. Our people should not be drunkards. For that you have to create awareness among the people. You have to educate and if you succeed in creating that awareness, then there is a possibility of achieving conditions under which people will not get drunk. But prohibition is no way. May I request the hon. Minister to remove that paragraph where you give the sermons. Otherwise, the Bill is O.K. With certain reservations, as was

[**Shri C. K. Chandrappan**]

pointed out, why should you impose this levy on the cider?

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** No.

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** It is not a liquor in that sense. You are not very familiar with drinks. That is the problem. You have to go on the basis of certain briefs. But we, who have experience in that, say that it is not a liquor. Such anomalies are there in the Bill. You should remove that sermons from the Bill.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Does the cider contain some alcohol?

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN.** For that matter, even Arishtas and Asavas contain alcohol. But it is not liquor. I do not know the percentage of alcohol.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Otherwise, ever an ordinary juice will contain alcohol.

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN** (Madurai) The *Shreya* certain medicines which contain alcohol. If you compare the content of alcohol in Cider with the content of alcohol in the medicines, you will find that the content of alcohol in Cider is less than what is in the medicines.

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Even if certain liquor will have a certain alcoholic content, you should adopt a rational policy by which the people should be allowed to take that. Otherwise, you will repeat the tragedy that we experienced in Bihar. In Bihar, there was a big human tragedy, where poor miners, hundreds of them died, because they took the illicit liquor which was sold there. Even in Delhi, two years ago, near the New Delhi railway station, in the Railway Colony, dozens of people died because they took illicit liquor. Illicit liquor is often poisonous. Instead of giving poison to the people, allow them to drink something which can be sold in the

open market. The people who are drinking have their own reasons for drinking. They would like to drink something. There is no reason why the Government with all its policies do not allow the common people to get some cheap liquor with less alcoholic content so that they will not become victims of liquor poison.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Toddy.

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Toddy is ideal.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** You eat any number of grapes in the night so that in the whole night, it is fermented in your body and you drink the residue

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** That he will not say. There are others in the Ministry who may say that.

So, my request to the hon. Minister is, you kindly take the spirit of the discussion. Actually, the House is extending the support to the Bill but opposing the sermon part and certain anomalies in the Bill.

With these words, I conclude.

**श्री डॉ. जी. गवई (बुलडाना) :** सभापति महोदय, प्रजाव एक्साइज दिल्ली असेंडमेंट बिल के ऊपर बोलने के लिए जो आपने अनुमति दी है दो मिनट के लिए, तो दो मिनट में सो मैं खत्म नहीं कर सकता हूँ। मैं सदन को भीर मंडी महोदय को दृढ़ असलियत बताना चाहता हूँ। हम आपों में भीर लेडों में रहते हैं, बहा की स्थिति क्या है, वह बताना यहाँ जहरी है। आप ने वेत्ता में समृद्ध दाक बन्नी का लक्ष्य रखा है या जनता मरकार इसे करने जा रही है। मैं साठे साहस्र को सुनाना चाहता हूँ, वह जरा सुन लें।

**सभापति महोदय :** आप तो मिनिस्टर माहबूब को सुनाइए और मैं सुन रहा हूँ।

**श्री डॉ. जी. गवई :** मैं इस मठ-निवेद्य का निवेद करता हूँ। मठ निवेद की नीति का निवेद करता हूँ। कारण मैं बता रहा हूँ। जब इस देश के बताना प्रश्न भी महाराष्ट्र के भीक मिनिस्टर ये उस दाइम पर हमारे महाराष्ट्र में दाक बन्नी का मसला आया। महाराष्ट्र में दाक बन्नी हो गई। सेकिन उस का एक्सेस क्या हूँया, यह देखना चाहिए।

कलका रिएक्टन यह बुधा कि बहुत से असामाधिक तत्व वह वह, बुधा गर्भी वह नहीं। शराब की स्मरिति होने सभी और जगह जगह पर लोगों ने उस के बुरे खोल दिए। बन्धाई में और और बहुतों में दस दस जगह पर शराब के गुरे मिलते थे जहाँ तुम से लिकर बना कर रखते थे और लोग बहाँ या कर चीते थे। बुधा से या किफी और रसायन से वह लिकर बना कर जगह जगह उस के गुरे लगाते थे। उस को हमारे बन्धाई में ठर्टा कहते हैं। तो ठर्टा की कर लोगों को बहुत नकारा आता है। इससे असामाधिक तत्वों की बढ़ावा दिलाता है, स्मरिति करने वालों का बढ़ावा मिलता है। आज ऐसे लोगों के पास करोड़ों की आयदाव है और वह लोटीरी करते हैं, समाज में अंधी नाक कर ने यह तो है, और बुधा उनका शराब का है।

मैं माननीय बन्धप्पन से सहमत हूँ कि शराब बन्धी करने से बेता का सर्वनाश होगा। यह तो सही बात है। हम लोग यहाँ शराब बन्धी की बात करें और रात को कनाट प्लेम से 300-400 की बोतल से कर आये, यह ठीक नहीं है। इस बेता में पुरानकाल से यह परम्परा रही है, हमारे बेदों में भी कहा गया है सोमरस सजीबनी है। सोमरस शुश्रावाय ने लिया, उसको वह सजीबनी कहते थे। कच्छ को मार कर, उसको जहा कर उसकी राज सोमरस में मिला कर शुश्रावाय को पिल्लाई तो सो क्रान्ति का पेट काढ कर बह बाहर निकल गया। तो सोमरस को सजीबनी कहते थे। इसलिए आप बहुत सोब समस्त कर कदम उठाये। यह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि चूटकी बजायी और लोगों ने शराब छोड़ दी। शराब पैने वाले के दरवाजे पर अगर कोई सत्त जपना चाह तो भी दे तो भी शराब पैने वाले लोग उसको छोड़ने वाले नहीं हैं। शराब पैने वाले को माँ की कसम में दिलाई लेकिन वह उसको छोड़ नहीं सका। शाह में इतनी अपविदाता है कि माँ की कसम एवं वह उसको नहीं छोड़ सकता। मैं भी आहाता हूँ कि बेता में सम्मुख नकाबनी होनी आयिए। लेकिन कानून से नहीं होती। उस्टे वर वर में शराब की अद्याया लगेंगी और युग्मे लोग मालबार ही जायेंगे और हमारी आओं को बढ़ा नकाशन होगा। तो इस तरक भी व्यान रखना चाहिए कि इतना बड़ा आपा सह कर बेता में दाढ़वांद्वी कर सकते हैं क्या? मैं सोचता हूँ कि अगर भगवान भी आये तो भी शराब कानून से बह नहीं हो सकती है। आप किसने लोगों को जेल में डालें? आज किसने लोग शराब पीते हैं? आप इसके बारे में सोब विचार करके कदम उठाइये और बेता को इस समिन ज्वाला से बचायें, क्योंकि शराब बन्धी हीं आयेंगी तो असामाधिक तत्व वह आयेंगे, पुष्काराई वह आयेंगी। शराब बनाने के लिए वर वर में भट्टी बन जायेंगी। वह लोग शराब लोगों को सुरा बेकर बदकाजे पर जड़ा रखेंगे और जब वहाँ पर पुलिस की बैन जायेंगी, हमारे बन्धाई में बही होता है, तो उसमें से भी पुलिस वाले उत्तरी और बहुत जोटीं फिर गाड़ी में बसे जायेंगे। उसी तरह से गाती किर दूसरी जगह लकड़ी और बहाँ से भी बींदू बेकर चले जायेंगे। इस तरह से सारे दिन वर में इन चक्का वार से काम की उनका बंदबाहर कर लेंगे।

यह सही बात है, असली बात है, आओ देखी बात है। इससे देख का बहा नुस्खान होने जा रहा है।

इतिहास में इह बिल का समर्थन नहीं कक्षा बल्कि विरोध करता है और यह कहता है कि आप देख में दाढ़ बन्धी की सम्मेलन कल नहीं कर सकते। यह आविधी बात बोलकर भी अपनी बात समाप्त करता है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) I have heard with rapt attention the speeches made by several members while discussing the motion for consideration of the present Bill

By and large the Members have welcomed the move. Of course, some criticism was made by hon Shri Chandrappan and Shri Vayalar Ravi why a sermon has been given in the Preamble of the Bill. Had I known about these sentiments of the hon Members and had that been the only point of dissent or opposition to this proposed Bill, perhaps I would not have incorporated it because that was not at all essential for the time being.

What is the primary object of this Bill? It is only to regularise the countervailing duty imposed by the Delhi Administration on the country liquor in Delhi which was being levied for several years (Interruptions) Yes, for more than 25 years. It is true that somebody challenged it in the High Court and the High Court accepted the plea, accepted the writ petition and set aside the order of the Lt Governor of Delhi and also ordered the refund of the duty that was collected over the past so many years. It is pure and simple a fiscal measure. Does thus House want that whatever duty that has been collected by the Delhi Administration over those years should be refunded to those liquor vendors who had already collected the duty from the consumers and are the hon Members prepared to give this windfall to the liquor vendors that they should have Rs 75 crores over the last 25 years and Rs. 7 crores for the current year? I think no Member of this House has supported it or will

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

support it. It is only primarily take that particular levy.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Correct.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: That this Bill has been brought.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: We will support in principle that this is a revenue for the State.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You delete this sub-clause (2). Then we will support it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The High Court of Delhi gave a judgment on 11th January 1979 declaring this levy as beyond the jurisdiction or the authority of the Lt. Governor. The Delhi Administration approached the Home Ministry and the Finance Ministry and naturally the matter was put before the President of India who promulgated the Ordinance on 20th January. The Ordinance that has been promulgated has stood the test of scrutiny of the Court. I may inform this hon. House that there was an appeal filed by the Delhi Administration, a *Letters Patent* appeal filed before the Divis on Bench of the High Court and the liquor vendors challenged that Ordinance before the High Court and the Division Bench of the Delhi High Court has given a judgment very recently on the 9th of March upholding the validity of the Ordinance and accepting the plea of the Delhi Administration and setting aside the judgment of the single Bench of the Delhi High Court, that judgment has been delivered on 9th March, 1979. So, validity, the constitutional validity and whatever disputes that were raised before the High Court, in the course of the arguments, with regard to those writ petitions, the High Court has upheld the validity of the Ordinance or the validity of the levy or the regularisation of the levy.

That is the primary objective of this Ordinance and that is the primary

objective of this Bill, i.e., to replace this Ordinance. That is the primary objective. But, incidentally, it has been mentioned—not in the Statement of Objects and Reasons—but in the Preamble—I do not deny that but that's not a sermon. It is a well-known proclaimed policy of the present Government which has been discussed threadbare in the National Development Council and in the Conference of the Chief Ministers and it has been accepted as the national policy now.

The objectives are laudable. The present Bill is not meant to induct any policy of prohibition into the country or into the Union Territory of Delhi. I am sure certain measures have been taken by the Delhi Administration, Tamilnadu had gone dry long back although Janata Government was at there. Gujarat had gone dry when we were not there. (Interruptions) So, these things had been done. Now Bihar is going dry from 1st of April. Similarly, U.P. has also decided. Rajasthan is going to decide and the Chief Minister is going to announce very soon as to from what date they are going to introduce total or partial prohibition or whatever it is. Similarly, many of the States are adopting this policy of partial prohibition. They are having a phased programme of introducing prohibition into this country and in another four years. So far as the Finance Ministry is concerned, it is a question of only compensating their loss partially which the Government of India has accepted.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Do you want the illicit liquor to be continued in this country?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: That means Mr. Sathe is totally opposed to the policy of prohibition.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: That is your conviction. You keep it with you. I have my own conviction. There are people in this country. The whole mass, 800 million people, of this

country are not for prohibition. But by and large the major mass of this country is in favour of prohibition. I can tell you that I had been to Almora last year. There were hundreds of ladies and children—I am here talking about Almora—who very much appreciated the policy of prohibition. I am talking about those labour class people. The hon. Member said that it is for some pleasure making, some entertainment. It is this which makes the people poor and all that. It is true. But what about the affluent society? I had been to States and there was a conference of many countries. The only one single point that was raised was in regard to the narcotic drugs and all that. The whole country is very much worried about it. The future generation is going to be spoilt by that. It is a matter of conviction in every country independently. It is not going to be of a universal application.

Vegetarianism is becoming popular in many foreign countries. Your opinions may differ. I agree. There are going to be impediments; there are difficulties in the implementation of prohibition policy. This is a social legislation. I personally feel that that social legislation has to be accepted by the society by and large. What is the fate of the Untouchability Act? What is the fate of the Child Marriage Restraint Act? What is the fate of the Anti-Dowry Act and what is the fate of the Anti-debt fees act? These are social legislations. That does not mean that we should not legislate. That does not mean that we should not go ahead in that direction; that does not mean that we should stop somewhere.

Of course, the objective is laudable. It is a part of the Directive Principles of the Constitution which every State Government is bound to follow and is bound to implement and it is a part and as part, of the legislation, this is being done. Of course, there are problems of illicit distillation. There will be problem of corruption

and there will be other impediments. I do not deny all that. They have to be overcome. Because there are going to be problems, we cannot leave or spare or we cannot diversify the laudable objectives, I may not agree there. The hon. Members of this House have agreed with this principle and all the political parties in this country agree with that I suppose. I am not aware that Mr. Sathe has anything to give. The Congress Party or the Congress(I) said that they are not against this bill on prohibition. Of course they had been preaching about prohibition.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We are still for it but not by law.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You had been doing that before two years. What was the Government in Gujarat? It was the Congress Government which did it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: But it failed.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: That is a different matter. You have to make efforts for the laudable objectives. You may fail. That does not matter. You have to do that sincerely. This Government has been doing it sincerely, and is trying to introduce prohibition.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Wisemen learn by experience. But fools persist.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Mr. Chairman he was talking about Shiva-ambu. I do not want to dilate on that. That is not a part of the Bill.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will you agree to delete the proviso in the Preamble?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: For the information of Mr. Sathe, I can tell you that even in England he can get urine therapy. It is a part of medicine in many parts of the world. I have read some book on that. If he is so

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

much interested in shivambu I can tell him that that is not the policy of Government and that is not a part of the present bill. Government has not adopted that as part of the medicinal treatment; nor as a medical science, allopathy homoeopathy or ayurvedic. Urine therapy is not a part of any of the systems adopted by Government; It may be with some one and there are other people in this country. I know hundreds of years ago the urine of a calf was used for treatment for so many ailments. That is a different matter I am not here to dilate on that point. I say that this is not some, thing new It is in vogue in many countries, particularly, in England. I know that urine therapy is to some extent popular in various parts of England and they use it. There are doctors who are prescribing urine therapy. That is a different science I am not here to discuss all that. Mr Sathe has made a very valid point. I beg of him that he should be serious on certain issues. It is a question of revenue in the current year Rs. 75 crores worth of revenue. I am sure Mr Sathe or any other Member does not hold a brief for any of the liquor vendors that this revenue should be given to them. I am very happy to know about it. I think the hon. Members have supported the provisions of this Bill. With these words—whatever other points that were made are not relevant to this Bill—I seek consideration of this Bill by this House and to pass it unanimously.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would agree to remove that preamble

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Whether you agree or you do not agree, there cannot be deletion.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** I want to know about the deletion of the Preamble. If he does it we will support. This Bill is for revenue. If you do not delete that, then we will be forced to oppose the Bill.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Sathe, you must have moved an amendment to that effect. There is none.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** I have already clarified that that is not the primary objective of the Bill. The Delhi Administration on its own is going to introduce their prohibition policy. They are doing that way. This bill does not go that way.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Punjab Excise Act, 1914 as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** There are no amendments. We take up clause by clause consideration of this Bill.

I shall put Clauses 2 to 7 to the vote.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Please put the clauses separately. You may put the Preamble separately.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You want the Preamble to be put separately.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** I want the Preamble to be put up separately.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** There is no amendment. That cannot be done now. I shall clarify the position. There is no intention on the part of Government to give any sermons to anybody.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** That point can be taken up later on. If you want to say something regarding the Preamble you may do so.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** We want to say something on the Preamble and so that can be taken up separately.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I follow your point.

Now I shall put the Clauses 2 to 7 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will put Preamble separately to the vote of the House. Now, I put Clause 1 and the Enacting Formula to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clause 1 and the Enacting Formula stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"That the Preamble stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 7]

[16.58 hrs.

AYES

Abdul Lateef, Shri  
 Agarwal, Shri Satish  
 Amat, Shri D.  
 Argal, Shri Chhabiram  
 Balbir Singh, Chowdhry  
 Baldev Prakash, Dr.  
 Banatwalla, Shri G. M.  
 Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar  
 Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath  
 Birendra Prasad, Shri  
 Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip  
 Chandan Singh, Shri  
 Chandra Pal Singh, Shri  
 Charan Narzary, Shri  
 Chaturbhuj, Shri  
 Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.  
 Chavda, Shri K. S.  
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh

Danwe, Shri Pundalik Hari  
 Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri  
 Durga Chand, Shri  
 Ganga Singh, Shri  
 Gattani Shri R. D.  
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal  
 Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak  
 Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram  
 Kapoor, Shri L. L.  
 Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali  
 Krishan Kant, Shri  
 Liaquat Hussain, Shri Syed  
 Machhand, Shri Raghbir Singh  
 Mahal, Shri K. L.  
 Mangal Deo, Shri  
 Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao  
 Manohar Lal, Shri  
 Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad  
 Mehta, Shri Ajit Kumar  
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.  
 Miri, Shri Govind Ram  
 Murmu, Father Anthony  
 Onkar Singh, Shri  
 Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar  
 Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh  
 Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.  
 Patwary, Shri H. L.  
 Pardhan, Shri Gananath  
 Raghavji, Shri  
 Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar  
 Raj Keshar Singh, Shri  
 Ram Charan, Shri  
 Ram Dhan, Shri  
 Ram Kinkar, Shri  
 Ramachandran, Shri P.  
 Ramapati Singh, Shri  
 Ramjiwan Singh, Shri  
 Rao, Shri Raje Vishveshvar  
 Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass  
 Sai, Shri Larang  
 Saran, Shri Daulat Ram  
 Shah, Shri D. P.  
 Shaiza, Shrimati Rano M.

Sharma, Shri Jagannath	**Kishore Lal, Shri
Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar	Kosalram, Shri K. T.
Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar	Meduri, Shri Nageswara Rao
Shukla, Shri Madan Lal	Mishra, Shri G. S.
Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan	Nair, Shri B. K.
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan	Ramalingam, Shri N. Kundanthai
Somani, Shri S. S.	Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Tej Pratap Singh, Shri	Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha
Thakre, Shri Kushabhau	Ravi, Shri Valayar
Tripathi, Shri Ram Prakash	Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Varma, Shri Ravindra	Reddy, Shri S. R.
Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad	Sathe, Shri Vasant
Verma, Shri R. L. P.	Sudheeran, Shri V. M.
Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh	Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad	Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Naia n	
Yadav, Shri Roop Nath Singh	
Zulfiqarullah, Shri	

## NOES

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose	
Arunachalam, Shri M.	
Basu, Shri Dhirendranath	
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.	
Damor, Shri Somjibhai	
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo	
Gawai, Shri D. G.	
George, Shri A. C.	
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb	
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina	

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction, the result\* of the division is:

Ayes: 79; Noes: 25.

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Preamble was added to the Bill.*

*The title was added to the Bill.*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): I beg to move:

*"That the Bill be passed"*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

*"That the Bill be passed"*

*The motion was adopted.*

\*\*Wrongly voted for Noes.

\*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shri Fazlur Rahman, Shri Mani Ram Bagri, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Shri Shyamal Dhurve, Shri Sushil Kumar Dhara, Shri Padmacharan Samantashinha, Shri Shri-krishna Singh and Shri Kishore Lal.

NOES: Shrimati Rashida Haque Choudhury.

1701 hrs

PONDICHERRY BUDGET, 1979-80—  
 GENERAL DISCUSSION, DEMANDS  
 FOR, GRANTS ON ACCOUNT  
 (PONDICHERRY), 1979-80, AND  
 SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR  
 GRANTS (PONDICHERRY),  
 1978-79

MR CHAIRMAN The House will now take up (i) General Discussion of the Pondicherry Budget for 1979-80, (ii) discussion on the Demands for Grants on Account (Pondicherry) for 1979-80, and (iii) discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Pondicherry) for 1978-79. All the three items are to be discussed together.

If the House agrees, 2 hours might be allotted for discussion of these items, as suggested by Government.

SOME HON MEMBERS Yes, yes

MR CHAIRMAN Then we will have two hours for this discussion

Motion moved.

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos 1 to 33."

*Demands for Grants (on Account) (Union Territory of Pondicherry for 1979-80) submitted to the  
 Vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account to be submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs	Capital Rs
1	2	3	
1 Legislative Assembly	• • • • •	2,69,000	..
2 Administrator	• • • • •	5,000	
3 Council of Ministers	• • • • •	90,000	
4 Administration of Justice	• • • • •	9,63,000	
5 Elections	• • • • •	2,78,000	
6 Revenue	• • • • •	32,25,000	
7 Sales Tax	• • • • •	4,60,000	
8 Taxes on Vehicles	• • • •	1,60,000	
9 Secretariat	• • • •	18,20,000	

			1	2	3
					Revenue Rs.
					Capital Rs.
10	District Administration	..	..	..	41,61,000 10,25,000
11	Treasury and Accounts Administration	..	..	..	9,11,000 ..
12	Police	..	..	..	50,26,000 ..
13	Jails	..	..	..	2,75,000 ..
14	Stationery and Printing	..	..	..	8,09,000 ..
15	Miscellaneous Administrative General Services	..	..	..	14,85,000 ..
16	Retirement Benefits	..	..	..	26,06,000 ..
17	Public Works	..	..	..	2,32,28,000 1,22,04,000
18	Education	..	..	..	2,64,11,000 15,000
19	Medical	..	..	..	1,61,45,000 ..
20	Information and Publicity	..	..	..	8,70,000 ..
21	Labour and Employment	..	..	..	14,98,000 ..
22	Social Welfare	..	..	..	72,74,000 8,000
23	Co-operation	..	..	..	120,61,000 20,20,000
24	Miscellaneous General Economic Services	..	..	..	4,35,000 ..
25	Agriculture	..	..	..	65,81,000 2,88,000
26	Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	22,49,000 ..
27	Fisheries	..	..	..	25,20,000 5,000
28	Community Development	..	..	..	35,72,000 1,50,000
29	Industries	..	..	..	9,23,000 27,20,000
30	Food and Nutrition	..	..	..	12,64,000 ..
31	Electricity	..	..	..	1,68,46,000 1,24,75,000
32	Ports and Pilotage	..	..	..	2,93,000 1,23,000
33	Loans to Government Servants	..	..	..	— 49,07,000

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to defray

the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 4, 7 to 12 and 16 to 33."

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Union Territory of Pondicherry) for 1978-79 submitted to the  
 Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
		1	2
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
4	Administration of Justice . . . . .	32,000	—
7	Sales Tax . . . . .	10,000	—
8	Taxes on Vehicles . . . . .	53,000	—
9	Secretariat . . . . .	90,000	—
10	District Administration . . . . .	14,04,000	2,60,000
11	Treasury and Accounts Administration . . . . .	86,000	—
12	Police . . . . .	5,92,000	—
16	Retirement Benefits . . . . .	3,88,000	—
17	Public Works . . . . .	25,06,000	3,83,000
18	Education . . . . .	21,84,000	—
19	Medical . . . . .	6,23,000	—
20	Information and Publicity . . . . .	1,21,000	—
21	Labour and Employment . . . . .	1,46,000	—
22	Social Welfare . . . . .	6,07,000	75,000
23	Co-operation . . . . .	—	37,53,000
24	Miscellaneous General Economic Services . . . . .	15,000	—
25	Agriculture . . . . .	2,43,000	5,60,000
26	Animal Husbandry . . . . .	—	1,27,000
27	Fisheries . . . . .	12,33,000	—
28	Community Development . . . . .	11,06,000	1,35,000
29	Industries . . . . .	52,000	10,87,000
30	Food and Nutrition . . . . .	27,000	—
31	Electricity . . . . .	25,24,000	51,85,000
32	Ports and Pilotage . . . . .	8,000	—
33	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	—	75,49,000

MR C'IAIRMAN Shri Banatwalla.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pondicherry) I beg to move

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the head 'Administrator' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need for categorical assurance that the administrative status of Pondicherry will not be changed without ascertaining the wishes of the people through proper referendum (1).]

"That the demand for Grant of Account under the head 'Administrator' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Utterances of the Prime Minister for merger of Pondicherry with neighbouring States without reference to the opinion of people through referendum leading to widespread popular agitation (2)]

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the head 'Administrator' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need for adequate compensation to the victims of brutal police atrocities in January, 1979 (3)]

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the head 'Administration of Justice' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to hold judicial enquiry into brutal Police atrocities in January, 1979 (5)]

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the head 'Police' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Frivolous prosecutions of the leaders and protagonists of the anti-merger movement and the need to withdraw such 'framed' cases (7)]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions are before the House. According to the list with me, Shri Swaminathan

has to speak first. Shri A. Bala Pajanor, the hon. Member from Pondicherry has expressed a desire to speak first, as he is from Pondicherry.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): Yes, let him speak

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Mr Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to initiate the discussion on the Pondicherry Budget. At the same time I also thank the hon. Member, who has consented for my speaking first on the budget, and draw the attention of the House as also of the country to the very bad state of affairs that exist in that territory.

At the outset, I would like to express my unhappiness that when I speak on this occasion, I see the Minister of State for Home Affairs is very badly missing from the Treasury Benches. I am sure, the hon. Minister for Finance, Shri Satish Agarwal cannot answer the very vital question that I am going to raise. And on this question, I have the support of the various hon. Members, whom I have consulted earlier.

Then, another thing that I have been repeating rhetorically for the past five years in this august House is that the discussion on Pondicherry has become a routine affair and a formal exercise and is meant only to meet the constitutional requirement as correctly stated by the Finance Minister.

This year, the discussion on Pondicherry requires to be taken up seriously and a greater attention is needed to be paid to the position of this Union Territory, situated in a remote corner of our country. I expected that the Prime Minister will be present or at least his representative will be present in the house to give an assurance to the people of Pondicherry and clear their doubts and remove the confusion that has been created in that tiny territory.

with a good historical and cultural past. I was thankful to my hon. friend Shri Vayalar Ravi and others when they raised the question of division on the earlier Bill a little while ago, and many hon. Members were forced to come to the House, and I was having a fond hope that they would remain here to participate in this discussion so that they could understand what this territory is, what is going to happen to this territory. And what is going to happen to this territory will happen to other territories also if an autocratic regime is allowed to rule this country in future.

As I said, Pondicherry is in a very bad state of affairs today. Many hon. Members who had promised to extend their support to Pondicherry are unfortunately not present here. They seem to be more interested in a Bill that is being discussed in the other House, the Special Courts Bill, meant to prosecute a person. People seem to be interested in individuals; interested in prosecuting and penalising others, but they are not at all interested in the welfare of the people at large. That is our misfortune. I now rise to speak on this Budget. As I said earlier, I want to say that there is a very big turmoil in my Territory. You know pretty well that this Territory is being represented by a solitary Member viz. myself, though ours is a very big party which is very strong, and which is the 3rd or 4th biggest Opposition party in this House.

The President's rule was imposed there for reasons best known to this Government. These people proclaimed from the house-tops that they were against horse-trading, and that they were for democracy. But the very same people, through their party which is in the Opposition there, has done horse-trading. On this day, I am not going to discuss it. I will reserve it for some other occasion, because this matter is a very solemn and a very serious thing for the people of Pondicherry.

We people, numbering 6 lakhs, are now being crushed, in our thinking. And the matter has come to such a level as if we are fighting for our own freedom. Without taking our consent and bypassing all the sacred treaties, people here in Delhi and at other places talk about the merger question. I have to deal with that aspect first, viz. how this is going to be dealt with, and how you are going to answer us and the people there, and the people with whom you had made that treaty. If it is a dictatorial regime, we will not have any question to put, because we will be certain that their word will be the law, and we will be the last persons to question it, and to expect a democratic decision from it. But you are the persons who tell the world and every individual in this country that you stand for democracy, you will always stand by democracy and will always respect the aspirations and wishes of the people. So, I expect this Government, under the leadership of the great Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai and his team of Ministers, to come forward and tell my people that they will not do anything against their wishes—which has been solemnly assured in the two treaties of the past.

Before I enter into it, let me briefly narrate the history of the Territory of Pondicherry. When you got your Independence in 1947—I am sure many Members will not be knowing it, they must be thinking that Pondicherry also got Independence in 1947. It was not so—only Chandernagore got itself out of the clutches of the French regime and joined the State of West Bengal. But there were the other 4 contuwaris, all falling in the coastal areas of this great country, viz. Yanam, in Andhra Pradesh, Pondicherry and Karaikal in Tamil Nadu, and Mahe and Pallur in Kerala. They were the constituents of the Pondicherry Territory which were agitating for their freedom from French rule—though we had a better freedom than the people who were

ruled by the British in those days. From 1674 onwards this Territory was conquered and ruled by the French, but in 1947, we could not get out of the clutches of the French rule, we remained under it, and we were not able to do much at that time, but had to wait upto 1954. When *de facto* transfer took place. When I talk about *de facto* transfer, I have to say that the then Prime Minister of French Mr Mendes France and our late revered Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru entered into an agreement in October 1954 and the *de facto* transfer took place, in effect, from 1st November 1954. From 1954 to 1962 the state of the Territory of Pondicherry was very nebulous. The *de facto* transfer took place only in 1962. At that time we entered into another treaty with the same French Government and that is called the *de jure* transfer. It was in November 1962. Even to get the decree of *de jure* transfer, it took 8 years. But now in one stroke it is said that Pondicherry will be merged with the neighbouring States.

Why do I recite these historic facts? It is not to remind you of anything, but to make you at least understand things and do some homework before you utter something which can take away the precious lives of my beloved people in the Territory.

I am sorry to say that it is very easy to make some remarks from the house-top but it is very difficult for you to give back life to my people who have lost it to save their territory, identity and self protection. Why I say this? When this treaty was entered into, I want to remind some of the hon. Members that in 1952 when *de facto* transfer took place we were not Indian citizens, because I belonged to the category of renaissance which you may not be aware of. In 1962 only we became Indian nationals as far as the category like mine is concerned. It may be jocular thing it may be a surprising thing to note that I had finished my

MA in 1957 I was not permitted to sit for the IAS examination, because, they said, at that time, that I was not an Indian national. We were all considered as foreigners in those days. Only after 1962, we were allowed to do so. I am not sorry for it because I have not become such a glorified man in that position. But I am happy with this. But I want to make or bring home to you what prevented in those days from 1954 to 1962. It was a question of two countries sovereign nations France and India entered into an amicable agreement to make this territory the contuvars to come into the main line in a democratic in a constitutional and a *pucca* manner. It took eight years for them. Then, thereafter also, they have made clear and categorical statements in the two agreements. If you see in the 1954 *de facto* agreement you will find that article 1 is itself very clear. I quote from article 1 agreement between the Government of India and the Government of France for the settlement of the question of the future of the foreign establishments French establishments in India signed on the 31st October 1954.

With effect from November First 1954 the Government of India has taken over the administration of the territory of the French establishments in India. These establishments will keep the benefit of the special administrative status which was in force prior to the *de facto* transfer. Any constitutional changes in this status which may be made subsequently shall be made after ascertaining the wishes of the people.

It is not maybe made it shall be made after ascertaining the wishes of the people. This is a categorical thing that was gone into in 1954. But after 8 years of negotiations after 3 years of understanding, after 8 years of better exchange of views between the then French Prime Minister and our great revered leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru --you see in the end of the signature of

the then Ambassador S. Ostrorog—along with Kirpal Singh signed in 1962 this thing. This clause is not given a go by. You take 1962 agreement. What was article 1 had become article 2 in 1962 transfer *de jure* on 16th August, 1962. Article 2 reads as follows.

"These establishment will keep the benefit of the special administrative status which was in force prior to the First November 1954. Any constitutional changes in this status which may be made subsequently shall be made after ascertaining the wishes of the people."

It is not that your wish is to be made. If you have any respect for the treaties that are entered into, if you have any respect for the democratic values, or if you have any request for the wishes of the people, it can be met only after ascertaining the wishes of the people of that area not wishes of the people in Delhi, not the wishes of the people elsewhere by the neighbouring states, not the wishes of certain individuals who think for the great country, for the great cause. Why I specify it? Why I put special attention on these two clauses is this. Now you have seen that Pondicherry has risen as one man without any difference. There are no two thinking on this question of merger at all. There is not a single person who can speak against it. All are one in this aspect, forgetting their political differences. They are one in this aspect. All the people from Pondicherry are one and they say that they want to maintain their identity, they want to maintain their self-respect. But people from outside talk something else. But there were some strong stories about many persons. I do concede that. But it is natural for the people to believe them, when they are in an agitated mood, when they are very much worried about their future, when they are thinking about their next day. Naturally, they are bound to believe in rumours. But who are the persons who are for this trouble there? Why have you unnecessarily created a problem? Why have you

created a problem and still keeping quite? Now I beg of the Government to come forward and say categorically—I am not saying to you that you should come forward and say "We will not merge it for ever and ever"—but you must categorically state, as per this agreement that "We will not merge these territories unless we take the consent of the people". Otherwise you are not fit to be a democratic government, you cannot call yourself Janata Government in this country. So, I charge these people on this question to take a serious note of it. But you fail to do your home work, as I said earlier. Please go through the discussions in 1963 when the Union Territories Bills were passed. There is not much time for me, it may take four hours. But I will say the relevant portion. At that time, our great Lal Bahadur Shastri was the Home Minister. What was the discussion going on at that time? The same questions were raised. But I am sorry to say that some of the political parties which now try to clamour, were very vehement in making these territories merge with the neighbouring States. We are thankful to our great Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who came to Pondicherry and Karaikal twice, who understood the feelings of the people who worked for the independence of this territory, and who said, "The identity of the territory will be maintained. The special status for Pondicherry will be kept for ever, until the people wish for a change". That is the reason why Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri moved the Union Territories Bills in 1963. At that time it was asked, why not merge it? I am sorry to say that some of the greatest protagonists who now talk about it for their own political self-interests—I do not want to depict them—they wanted merger at that time, but the great Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru stood by it and said, the territory must be separate. At that time it was argued that at a future date, sometime later on these territories must merge with the neighbouring States. Then also it was argued, why should these territories have their

[Shri A Bala Pajanor]

own identity? When will they merge? There also Shastriji was very clear in his answers. He created a small confusion there in the Rajya Sabha. Then it came to the Lok Sabha also. Then he said, later on it will be merged. Then he said, consent of the people will be taken. When Shri Vasudevan Nair and Shri Bhupesh Gupta and some other hon members in the other House raised the question it was made clear that it would be kept as a separate territory and any change would be made only after the people give their consent for that. Till that time, it will not be done. How the consent is to be ascertained, the *modus operandi* for that, will be worked out later on. This they thought of not today but in 1963. In 1970 we say that it should be merged, it should be amalgamated, it should be annihilated, it must join with the neighbouring States. But for what? The reasons given by Shastriji in those days were clear. It had a different cultural identity in the past. It is economically backward because they never got independence in 1947. They may be a misfit in the neighbouring States. Thirdly, we have to develop the art and preserve the culture of these Union Territories, especially Pondicherry, which had its own very rich heritage. Pandit Nehru himself said, this is a window to the world and the French culture has well mixed up in this territory.

On this occasion I want to remind the House what is the speciality about Pondicherry. Many people ask about it. The specially about Bala Pajanor may be that he is 6' 1 1/2', that is all. But Pondy has a different culture. Many members of the House condemn the bureaucratic tendencies in this country. But it was very much missing and it was not at all there in Pondy. Why? Because what the great Rousseau said—"Liberty, Equality and Fraternity"—these were nourished in our territory. Your great Aurobindo took shelter in my territory. My father gave him shelter. Your

great poet, Bharati, who fought for the independence of this country took shelter in my house. I take the credit for it. My father, with Gandhiji, worked for the independence of this country. In those days, when you could not open your mouth, when you could not fight for the independence of the country, Pondy gave shelter. Don't forget that. That is the matter which you are forgetting today. When Pondy aspires for its independence you are denying it. Why? I want to place it on record. I want a categorical answer from the Home Minister and from the Prime Minister also. Pondy has its own culture now. In Pondy we never had the feeling of high-ups, no low-ups. The top-most judge, before entering the court to preside over it will shake hands with the peon and then go to the top. He will never assume airs that he belongs to a different category. Now you have brought this liability to the Union Territories; the great liability which you inherit from the British, the bureaucratic mentality of being a big boss or big brother. You would not talk to a chaprasi. You won't talk to the clerk, you won't talk to the Superintendent, you won't talk to the assistant IAS men. This unwanted bureaucratic system you were trying to inject even into Pondicherry after the merger took place. But I am proud to claim that even after all your efforts we are able to maintain our special culture. This culture I want not only to go upto Kanyakumari but also come upto Kashmir. This is what Pondicherry possesses which you fail to understand. You say what is Pondicherry, it is a tiny territory finish it up. If you do any moral reform or any good for the people of Pondicherry

I welcome it. Please remember the day when I first entered in this august House in 1974. In the maiden speech I said, if you talk of merging the State, woe upto you—some Members from Kerala said that—because Pondicherry people are aspiring for statehood. Consistently I have been repeating in this august House, that you must give

more powers to our State. I have been asking for statehood, a High Court, university, an airport and everything for Pondicherry like any other territory. I have been asking these things not only for Pondicherry but for other territories also like Goa, Daman and Diu, Manipur Mizoram and others. But when I ask for food, all of a sudden, you say 'I will deny you even water' which is very necessary for the existence of the people. Is it democracy? Is it generosity? Is this the thing that you are going to teach other people? When I talk, some Members may perhaps think that after all, it is affecting Pondicherry, what is going to happen. I may not be the beneficiary because for the past 26 years I have been in Madras. But I hail from Pondicherry. My people are in Pondicherry. I represent Pondicherry. It is my duty to fight for my people. It is my duty to present the case of my people in a correct perspective so that you will understand what happens to Pondicherry may happen to any State. If you allow this tendency to grow just because somebody thinks that this has to be done or this should be done, woe unto you. I am not warning. I am not a prophet or saint to warn you but woe unto you. As a political figure I can tell you that this will happen to other States also. That is the reason why Chinese attacked us and did some damage to our country. What is good in our country is also good outside. What is bad in our country, it also bad outside. It is not only a question of sentiments but you have to understand the problems of the people from our side, not from your side as we are trying to understand your problems from your side. Please, for Heaven's sake, try to understand our problems from our side. So, I appeal to you to put an end to this. I agree with the Prime Minister when he said that it was a personal remark. Some press people asked him and he said it. But afterwards, why are you keeping quiet when agitation took

place, when we lost several precious lives and property? Even my life was in danger but I was not sorry for it because in an agitated mood, my people would be like that they do not know what is happening. Some miscreants might have created some misunderstanding. That is no problem at all. But I want to go with the main life of my people, with the spirit of my people, with the aspirations of my people. In that they say: Bala, please save us from the demon of their thinking. I never moved any motion here because I knew pretty well that things would come up when Pondicherry Budget would be discussed in the House. Prior to Emergency for 3 1/2 years, we were under President's rule. Now, for the last 1. 1/2 years, we are under President's rule. Out of 20 years life of Pondicherry, we were under President's rule for 19 years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken 23 minutes. You can take 7 minutes more.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Our party did not take part in the Mizoram Budget only on the understanding that we would be given more time during Pondicherry Budget.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I give half of my time to time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How long will you take?

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Half-an-hour. I do understand the generosity of my friend, Shri Kundu; I also understand the generosity of my esteemed friend for whom I have great respect, Shri Satish Agarwal. Similarly, I have great respect for the Prime Minister. Our personal relation has nothing to do with the public life.

It is the question of rights that we are fighting for. As I said earlier the people of Pondicherry had a different culture. The people of Pondicherry gave shelter to many people who

[Shri A. Bala Pajanor]

fought for the independence of the country. But at this moment you want to threaten us. I am very grateful to the Prime Minister that he has come forward with a letter that the Pondicherry territory will not be merged immediately. In reply to my letter and telegram he has stated:

"Dear Bala Pajanor,

I have received your telegram, urging me to announce that Pondicherry will not be merged with Tamilnadu. I am surprised at the reaction of some people at what I said at the press conference in Madras. All that I have said was that the question of merger of small territories with the States was under the consideration of Government. We have not taken any decision on the subject. We shall take all relevant factors into consideration before a decision is taken. I, therefore, feel there is no cause for agitation on the question of merger."

Sir, I am happy to hear from the Prime Minister that there is no cause for agitation. He has said it and our people believe him now. He has said that it is under consideration.

Now it is known to you very well that the people are very much against it. That is the reason why I have cited two clauses in the 1954 and 1962 Agreements. Those clauses categorically state that you cannot do it unless you consult the people, take them into your confidence. So, the Prime Minister in his letter says "I will go democratically, I will consider it and at the appropriate time I will do it". But after this agitation, after this turmoil, after this request, after this persuasion and representation, I hope they will give due consideration to the desires and feelings of the people there.

I want to tell you that some people from my territory, members of the

Anti Merger Committee, they are going from door to door, asking them to give them protection, to gain support for the territory. They are here in Delhi city and they are asking for the same thing. That is the reason why I say that the time has come for the Home Minister and other Ministers to tell our people "we are not going to merge now; we will take you into confidence before we go in for it, unless you give consent, we will not go for it". You have to convince the people. You are democrats, so, you have to persuade the people. Let the people say that they are for it and then you do it. When the people have said it as one man "we are not for it", there is nothing left with you except to make it as an issue in the coming elections. You have to tell the people "we are not going for the merger, we are not going to annihilate your territory, but we will call for elections in your territory and this will be one of the issues". Because, our territory has a special record in this country of being under the President's Rule for a very very long time. So, you call for elections.

I was happy to see that the Minister of State for Home Affairs was very eloquent when he said that on the 27th of April there will be elections in Mizoram. But what about Pondicherry and what about Manipur? When I asked him about the elections in Pondicherry, he was saying that the enumeration has to go on, the electoral rolls have to be revised and so on. But may I remind him that on the 11th of November they imposed President's Rule in Mizoram and on the 12th of November they imposed President's Rule in Pondicherry. The difference was only one day. They were able to check up the electoral rolls and make them up-to-date in one of the hilly and frontier States like Mizoram, but it was difficult for them to do it in Pondicherry. Why? That is why the people of my territory are suspecting your intentions your bona fides. Caesar's wife must be above suspicion. That is why I ask you to come forward with a state-

ment to the effect "you will have elections this month or next month".

I am sorry to say the bureaucrats of my territory tell one thing there and a different story here. They are making a big drama to get out of the difficulties; they are presenting difficulties. They tell the people there one thing and tell something else in Delhi. They get something from Delhi and tell the people something else, which I cannot do that is not in my blood. I believe in frankness. I tell you very categorically that you must speak the truth if you are true Gandhians you should not experiment with untruth but you should experiment with the truth. Please speak truth. Have the elections and speak the truth to the people. I am interested in acquiring as many seats as possible so that we can become Chief Minister and other Ministers. I also aspire for it and there is nothing wrong in it. You all have fought for it, captured power in this Country and you are ruling. The same thing can happen there in Pondicherry. You can make merger an issue at the elections. The people will give their verdict. I am sorry to say that our territory is under President's Rule for a long time, and that too at this time and juncture. It is far away from Delhi, 1700 miles away from here. People cannot come to Mr. Mandel or Mr. Agarwal or the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Ministers, both of whom are missing. They cannot come here. They have to believe the Lt. Governor the Administrator there, they have to believe the Secretary. Whatever they say is gospel truth for them.

Here, people are very eloquent saying that the bureaucrats are controlling Mizoram, Himachal Pradesh, that they are in top form everywhere etc. but what are you doing in Pondicherry? You are not showing any sign of your wisdom. The people there suffer a lot. For small representations, they have to come to Bala Panaj, or some other Member of Parliament or other local politicians who cannot do anything for them because they have no power.

So, I think it is high time for you to reorganise the entire system of administration. It is a sorry state of affairs there. It was a draconian law which was passed with the support of some of the opposition Members also. When a State is under President's rule, there is a fear in us that it cannot be extended for more than six months, that we have to come to Parliament, that at the most it can be only one year with the latest amendment, but in the case of Union Territories, under section 51 of the Act of 1963, there is no limitation. You need not come to Parliament at all. Article 239 is not at all attracted. You can do it freely any number of times, and that is why in the last spell for 3 1/2 years continuously Pondicherry was under President's rule. Naturally we have a fear now that you may extend it after May, and again in November, and like that it will go on. So, please come forward with an assurance. I have been asking for it. Three times I brought an amendment to the Constitution so that the Union Territories also may be put on a par with the other States. Why this discrimination? Article 14, which is sacrosanct, is very much there, proclaiming equality before the law, no discrimination at all, but even in the case of Union Territories you are making this discrimination in the matter of President's rule.

I am sure this Janata Government came to power on the assurance that they would respect the wishes of the people and democratic values in this country. Let any Government come to power and rule, I am not particular that my party should come to power there, but people should have an elected Government, and then alone it can look after them.

It is said that there is President's rule because you cannot have a stable Government there, and so it is better to kill the entire thing, but is that the solution? Let me ask you one question. If there are pickpockets, is it your suggestion to remove the pocket? Is it not your duty to control the pickpockets and get rid of them? So, how can you suggest that because there is

[Shri A Bala Pajanor]

no stable Government there, it is better to annihilate the whole thing? Both are on the same analogy. And Gandhians do not go without pockets, they are having our pockets.

Your Budget is not satisfactory. I will not blame Mr. Agarwal for that. Last year the Budget was for Rs 30 crores. While in the case of Mysore, the Budget has gone up by Rs 6 crores. In the case of Pondicherry it has gone down by Rs 4 crores to Rs 26 crores. That is a fact. As he correctly said in the beginning itself, this is only an exercise to save a constitutional anomaly that he is presenting the Budget. I am very sorry to find these amounts mentioned here. I know how the officials make in the Budget. It does not reflect the aspirations of our people. I tell you that without having an overall picture, it is very bad for you to present a Budget like this. This Budget is not going to benefit the people at all. What are the progressive measures that you have suggested? Do you say anything about an airport, harbour, berth, hotel, industry, car industry, youth hostels, university, anything that is demanded by the people any of the things that I have been repeatedly demanding for five years? I feel sorry why I am a Member here. I can walk out. I know what your Secretaries are doing. They are living in comfort. The people there are saying that the Sultan is ruling there. Not only now, it was the case even earlier. How can you take away the popular Government? The people do not find there the name of the Member of Parliament, the Speaker or anybody else, they will find only the names of the officials and the Governor-General. I call him the Governor-General. I have no personal grievance against any of these people, they are good at heart but you are the cause of all this. When you allow such a thing, the fast is there, power is very tasty. After all, Lord Gladstone says, "Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely." Neither Mr.

Mandal nor Mr. Patel nor our beloved Prime Minister can have control over Pondicherry. You do not have time at all. You are very busy in so many other things, you are busy in the Special Courts Bill, in achieving common unity in mobilising support against Mr. Raj Narain and many other things. I do understand your position. Day in and day out you are having problems in this House. You cannot have time for it. Then what is the solution? You must decentralise and give it back to the people. Why do you want to grab it and keep it here? It is a very interesting thing to read what Mr. Vasudevan Nair said in the Rajya Sabha when the Union Territory Bill was passed. He referred to it and said that it is a very, very bad demon again, this is what Mr. Gauri Shankar Kakkar said then—not our Gururishankar Rai—I quote from the Lok Sabha Debates of 1963.

"A responsible Government is now sought to be given according to the Constitution of the Union Territories. But a look into this Bill will show that it is a sort of an attempt of the pre-British or medieval age. I am reminded of something like Chelmsford Reforms of 1918 or so where the administrator had been given full powers. Now he has been made a monarch to govern those persons who had been duly elected by the masses. I fail to understand the logic. There is no provision in respect of Council."

When the Bill was passed, this was the remark made not only by the Opposition but by the ruling party Members also. That's the Union Territory Act that you are having. A Union Territory with an elected Ministry is the condition. But now without a Ministry, without an elected Government, you can imagine. I leave it to your imagination. Let it ride. I appeal to you once again. I am not going into the intricacies or small legalities of it. Please come forward and tell us that you are going to hold elections in June, July or August whatever month may

be convenient for you. Do not postpone it for a long time. People are agitated. Every day many rumours are being spread there. People do not know what will happen. If you think that merger is an issue which is to be decided by a referendum, hold it. If you want, you can make it an election issue and ascertain the wishes of the people. I represent the people of Pondicherry. All of us say with one voice that we will maintain our identity. What is the next thing? How to rule best? We should not say that Pondicherry is a State which is adjacent to Tamil Nadu. We are having a State, as I have repeatedly said in this House, which is having a special culture. I cannot be a communal man, I must be a linguist. I must understand and speak Malayalam, Telugu and Tamil. According to the provisions of the Constitution, French language shall be maintained unless the people or the Council or the Legislature changes that. We are having 3 languages, not only English, we have French, Malayalam, Tamil and Telugu. We have such a composite culture in our territory. Neither Goa nor Manipur has that. People come and talk in the National Integration Council that we must forget the small barriers of the linguistic fanatics, we must forget the small castes and communities. We have a brotherly feeling in our territory. I am proud to say with my head erect that we never had any communal feelings in our territory until you marched into our territory and injected that ill-feeling amongst us. Still, we are trying to maintain that. We maintain the Dravidian culture of ours.

Fortunately or unfortunately, we never had Chandranagore with us. If we had that, I would have learnt Bengali and conferred with Mr. Mukerjee and others in Bengali. But that has gone away and I am not sorry for that. These are the things which are special for Pondicherry. These are the things that are existing there. I prepared a list of the things that my people want-

ed. But I am not able to present them due to want of time. I am grateful to Agarwal and many other Members for allowing me this much time. I appeal to the hon. Minister, through you, Mr. Chairman, not only to him, but also to the hon. Prime Minister, two Deputy Prime Ministers, the set of Cabinet Minister, all the Ministers of State and to all the Members of this House to do it. I want to go on record that I have appealed to all the Union Territory Members for this. I have personally talked to you and you said "Bala, for your sake, we will do it." Please do it, not to save me alone, but also to save my people. If I do not represent their wishes, I am not fit to be in this House. If I do not reflect their aspirations, I am not qualified to be in this House at all. You may say that Bala speaks well, he will persuade us, his argument is good. But that is not the feather that you can add to me. If your friendship with Bala is sincere, please do it. I reflect the wishes of my people, I reflect the request of my people and I present the aspirations of my people. Please consider that.

I hope, all other members will join with me and we will have a peaceful territory in Pondicherry. Day in and day out, we do not know what is going to happen. The morrow is not known to us. I have to repeat the Latin saying: *Quodis Domane -- My Lord, where I am going!* "My Lord" means, you be the lords and tell me where we are going so that we have peace.

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN**  
(Madurai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to raise my voice about Pondicherry, a small union territory. It is a very peaceful State, a State of peace-loving people. Peace has already been disturbed all of a sudden when the hon. Prime Minister went to Madras and made a statement in a press conference that the union territory of Pondicherry will be merged with Tamil Nadu.

[Shri R. V. Swaminathan]

I am from Tamil Nadu. I may also feel that it will benefit us if Pondicherry is merged with Tamil Nadu. But I will not say so. Being a true Tamilian, it will be wrong on my part to say, you merge Pondicherry with Tamil Nadu. The hon. Member who preceded me, Shri Bala Pajanor, was giving the background of the whole story of Pondicherry. I know, the French culture as also the French civilisation is still there. It was all established in a very fine manner. When our great leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, while he was the Prime Minister saw the french culture in Pondicherry he said that it must be preserved. It was not that Pondicherry was merged with Indian mainland so easily. There is a background to that. There was a big fight for Independence movement. I was also in the background of the struggle. When the people of Pondicherry agitated for liberation, I was there in the territory of Pondicherry. The great leader, Mr. Kamaraj Nadar, our Congress leader, asked me to go to Pondicherry. He sent some important Congress workers to Pondicherry border. I was also there to see how the people conduct the struggle. I know the background of all that.

The French Government thought that there was no chance of holding this area under them. They thought they must surrender. They said, "We have no objection to surrender this territory. But you guarantee and give us an assurance that the French culture, the French civilisation and such other things will be preserved." When the Prime Minister of France made this offer, immediately our Prime Minister Pandit Nehru responded saying, "I assure the French Prime Minister and the French Government that their culture and civilisation would be preserved."

After that, there was a treaty entered into by the two Governments, the French Government and the Indian

Government where under article 2 of the treaty, it was assured that the French culture will not be disturbed and that the constitutional changes will not take place unless the people wish for it. The people's wish should be taken into consideration when they want to make any changes. Are we not to honour the treaty? Is there no value for the treaty? I ask the Prime Minister and the Janata Party whether there is no value for the treaty. Shri Bala Pajanor was calling Janata Party members as his friends. But I say that they are not his friends.. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: It is not a question of friendship; it is a question of just putting the facts before the members of the Janata Party.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: We are all friends. My hon. friend forgets that when he was in power, I was also friendly to him. Let him not compare with that. The things can be easily misunderstood. That is why I want to clarify. He should not forget that I was so friendly with them even at the peak of Emergency.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: So, I ask the Government and the hon. Prime Minister: Is there no value for treaty? It must be valued.

Late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru gave two assurances to the people of South India, namely, that the territory of Pondicherry would be preserved and would not be altered until the people wanted a change; and Hindi would not be thrust on the people of South India until the people wanted it. These two assurance are being thrown into the waste-paper basket. Is it proper? Is it the way that the assurances given by a great person like Pandit Nehru are to be treated? It is wrong on the part of the present Government to do so.

The present Prime Minister went to Madras and made a statement there

about the merger of Pondicherry. It was like beating the hornet's nest. We all know what happens when the honey comb is disturbed. The same thing happened there. There were big agitations in Pondicherry and several people died; many people were injured and admitted in the hospital; also several vehicles were burnt. Why should he have invited this trouble unnecessarily? It is wrong to think on those lines. If Government wants to have a referendum on this, let them have it. They had a referendum in Goa. What happened? Immediately people decided to have a separate State; we want to live separately. If you want to hold a referendum in Pondicherry on this, do it. But as a Congressman and a Tamilian, I want to support the aspirations of the people of Pondicherry. They want to live separately, they want to maintain their culture, what they had inherited from the French.

Coming to the Budget, they have not given a proper Budget. The previous Government, the Congress Government under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, gave an assurance to Pondicherry that a Central University would be established in Pondicherry; a scheme was prepared and 600 acres of land was also acquired in Pondicherry. But there is nothing about that in the present Budget. The present Government has thrown this assurance also into the waste-paper basket. Why do I plead for a Central University in Pondicherry? For instance, there is a medical college there. JIPMER in Pondicherry; every year they recruit about 75 students, and out of 75 they give only 15 seats to Pondicherry and the balance of 60 seats go to the other States; the adjoining State, Tamil Nadu, also gets some seats. If a Central University is established there, then Tamil Nadu and the other States will also be benefited; Pondicherry will not consume all the seats. Therefore, a Central University in Pondicherry should be established.

Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan once mentioned that the small Union territories must be allowed to continue as such; in fact, they should be made strong; only if they are strong will the Centre also be strong. Therefore, he pleaded that the small Union territories should be maintained as such. Therefore, Sir, the *status quo* should not be disturbed. I appeal to the Government, to the hon. Minister and through him to the hon. Prime Minister that he should not again talk of merger.

Pondicherry is being played like a toy. They removed the elected Government there and brought it under the Central rule. This should not be done often. We want that elections should be held in Pondicherry immediately. Why are the elections being postponed? It is a well-established State. In one month you can enumerate and prepare the voters' list. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to conduct the elections there. We, the Congressmen, want that elections should be conducted immediately within 2 or 3 months. You should not postpone it to August. You should have it in June or July.

Sir, with these words, I oppose the view expressed by the Government and by the Prime Minister that Pondicherry should be merged with the neighbouring State.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: (Mathurapur): I want to speak something about Pondicherry. I have no concrete knowledge about Pondicherry. But, Sir, with the recent utterances of Prime Minister, Morarjibhai Desai the issue of Pondicherry came to lime light. We all talk of democracy and the Janata Party talks of democratisation. We know, some of the State Governments already demanded more power and more autonomy for States but it is such type of utterances which are responsible for a serious consequence. As a consequence of this utterance of the Prime Minister, we find several persons lost their lives and several other persons were injured. We

[Shri Mukunda Mondal]

saw also forces of destabilisation and destruction took the field and created violent activities. All this happened only because of the utterance of the Prime Minister. That is why I want to mention here that such type of expressions should be avoided. If he says, 'It is my personal view', he can do this in his house but your personal view should not be expressed before the public as the reaction will be much more. So, I would request the Prime Minister that in future he should not express his views in this manner.

Regarding the merger of Pondicherry with Tamilnadu, it is an issue which should be decided by the people of Pondicherry, not by imposition. You can have a referendum. What I want to say is that now Pondicherry is under President's rule. There should be a popular government and elections should be conducted immediately for that purpose. The Budget which we are now considering should have been considered and passed by the people's representatives there. So, I would request the hon. Minister and the hon. Government to declare the date for election to Pondicherry Assembly.

Coming to developmental work, as I told you earlier, I do not know anything concrete about development work of Pondicherry. One thing that I know is that no irrigation project or power project is there in Pondicherry. I came to know that 45 per cent of the population depend on agriculture. There 86 per cent of the land is under irrigation. This is a good sign. But, there is no project in Pondicherry. (Interruptions) There is no industrial development there. There are only small scale industries being developed at Pondicherry. There is no heavy industry there. Mr. Chairman, I have information that 746 small scale industries are there in Pondicherry but there is no heavy industry. For that at least some measures should be taken

by the Government for the upliftment of the people of Pondicherry. That does not mean that Pondicherry should remain under President's rule for times immemorial.

I urge upon the Government that the elections should be held immediately there.

With these words I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Asaithambi. You may start speaking today. Still one hour is there for tomorrow.

\*SHRI A. V. P. ASAITHAMBI (Madras North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the Discussion on the Budget of Pondicherry on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

In his speech, the hon. Member from Pondicherry, Shri Bala Pajanor, forcefully pointed out how 6 lakhs of people of Pondicherry are being oppressed and how there was eruption of violent agitation leading to loss of human lives and property. He made a passing reference to a high dignitary's casual remark, which caused this upheaval in Pondicherry. Shri Morarji Desai is the Prime Minister of the country. He stated in a Press Conference that Pondicherry would be merged with the neighbouring State and there is nothing wrong in that proposition. Immediately there was violent agitation in Pondicherry, resulting in loss of valuable human lives and public property. Shri Bala Pajanor did not categorically say that the Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai made this statement at a Press Conference. He did not affirm that this was Prime Minister's personal opinion or confirm that there was some invisible force behind this statement of Shri Morarji Desai, based on later Press comments. Shri Bala should have made this fast speech in his Party Forum. He should not have chosen the forum of Lok Sabha for this speech.

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Sir, I object to it. Let him not politicalise the entire issue. I am against it. I only want to reflect the wishes of the people of Pondicherry. This cannot be taken as a party issue. He should not also misquote me. I won't allow him to talk like that. They are enemies of the Pondicherry people. I never make statements on party basis. Sir, this is a very serious matter. He is also aware of it. He is now trying to twist it. I talk here by reflecting the wishes of the people of Pondicherry. It is your party people who have created the difficulty there. He should not talk like that. He must be very careful.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not raising any point of order. You can of course explain your views. Let him go on.

18 hrs.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN (Tirupattur): I seek a clarification. He spoke about the All-India Anna-DMK.

SHRI A. V. P. ASAITHAMBI: I never intervened when he was speaking.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: There was no party affair discussed here. So, I seek a clarification. He said that the Anna-DMK had moved a resolution in its Working Committee in Coimbatore. (Interruptions).

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Sir, was he present in the General Council when I spoke. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry I cannot decide anything today. It is already 6 p.m. The time is over. The House stands adjourned. Mr. Asaithambi will continue his speech tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 22, 1979/Chaitra 1, 1901 (Saka).*