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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Sixth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 21, 1979/Phalgun
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

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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.

श्री दुर्गा चन्द : अध्यक्ष जी, बुलक-कार्ट के इस डिजाइन के बारे में पछवारी में काफी चर्चा हुई है। आज हमारे सैकण्डी के कोर्स में जो बसेजी की रीडर है, उस में प्रो० बलराम का, जिन्होंने उस बुलक-कार्ट का डिजाइन बनाया है, एक घाटीकल है। मंत्री जी ने तो अपने जबाब में कहा है कि उस की डिटेल्स अभी तय नहीं हुई हैं, लेकिन उस घाटीकल में बाकायदा डिटेल्स दी हुई हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ—इस में देश में जितने भी मोड धाक ट्रायपोटेशन हैं उन में मैक्सीमम इन्वेस्टमेंट बुलक-कार्ट पर 4 हजार रुपये के करीब आता है। किसान की इकानाबी को ठीक करने के लिये उन की मिनिस्ट्री के विचार-राष्ट्रिय जो डिजाइन है, जो कि प्राफेसर बलराम ने दिया है और जिस के मुतालिक उन्होंने अपनी उस किताब में डिटेल्स दी हैं, क्या उन डिटेल्स के अनुसार बुलक कार्ट का मैनुफैक्चर कराने और किसानों को उसे उपलब्ध कराने का कोई इस्तजाम आप कर रहे हैं।

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : कोई डिटेल्स उस प्रकार की, जैसी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, अभी हमारे पास नहीं आई है। हम उन को जरूर देखेंगे और जैसे ही इस्टीमेट की मिकारिमें इस बारे में था जायेगी, उन के आधार पर भविष्य में आ निर्णय लेना है, वह हम लेंगे।

श्री दुर्गा चन्द : इस किताब का नाम है

“English Supplementary Reader Section.”

और यह हमारे सैकण्डी स्कूल के लिए है, और केन्टर 6

“New Bullock Cart Design” by S. Balram.

में इस के बारे में डिटेल्स दी गई हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि उन डिटेल्स को देख लेंगे और फिर बुलक कार्ट बनायेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिसी कस्म की डिटेल्स दी गई हैं, उन के अनुसार भ्रगर कार्ट बनाई जाएगी, तो हमारे किसानों जिनके ऊपर देश की एकोनोमी निर्भर करती है, को बहुत फायदा होगा। इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस डिजाइन को एग्जामिन करा कर कितनी देर बाद इस को बनायेंगे और इस के लिए अपनी तरफ से कौन से कदम उठाने के लिए आप तैयार हैं ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : जैसे ही इस्टीमेट की तरफ से हमारे पास डिजाइन आ जाएगा, वैसे ही हम तत्काल निर्णय ले लेंगे और हमारी तरफ से इस में विलम्ब नहीं होगा जिस किताब का माननीय सदस्य ने जिक्र किया है, उस का अध्ययन कर के जो भी बेलगाड़ी 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 भव बुलक-कार्ट की जरूरत पड़ेगी

श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस अल्लूरी : हाँ, भव जरूरत पड़ेगी क्योंकि पैट्रोल 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 PURNANARAYAN 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.

बलन प्राणी क्षेत्र का विकास करने की योजना

* 408. श्री अर्जुन सिंह बबौरिया : क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) कोटा से इटावा तक बम्बल घाटी क्षेत्र का आर्थिक विकास करने हेतु केन्द्रीय स्तर पर किन योजनाओं की क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने परिवारों को लाभ पहुँचा है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MAN-DAL): (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. 2.39 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.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह जयौरिया : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह बात मालूम है कि विषय बैंक की सहायता से भाज से लगभग दस वर्ष पूर्व एक योजना बनायी गयी थी ? यह योजना उत्तर प्रदेश के इटावा जिले में, जिसमें कि पंचनदा है, जहाँ पांच नदियाँ इकट्ठी हो कर मिलती हैं, पानी का बहाव रोकने, कटाव रोकने और जमीन को समतल करके कृषि योग्य बनाने और साथ ही साथ बढ़ते हुए पानी को लिफ्ट योजना के माध्यम से सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करने के सम्बन्ध में है और यह योजना लगभग 50 करोड़ रुपये की है । इसका लाभ राजस्थान के कोटा से ले कर मध्य प्रदेश की बम्बल घाटी और उत्तर प्रदेश के इटावा जिले तक को मिलना है । यह योजना भाज से दस वर्ष पूर्व बनायी गयी थी । क्या इस योजना पर अमल होगा ? क्या इस योजना को रोक दिया गया है, खरम कर दिया गया है, इसकी जानकारी देने का मंत्री जी कष्ट करें ?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : यह प्रश्न हम से नहीं उठता है । यह प्रश्न राजस्थान सरकार, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार का जो इस अन्त के रेवाइन रिकलेमेशन, ईन्डस्ट्रियल डवलपमेंट के काम को धागे बढ़ाने के लिए कोआरेडिनेशन हुआ था, उस से सम्बन्धित है । जो माननीय सदस्य ने जानकारी चाही है, उसके लिए मुझे सूचना चाहिए ।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह जयौरिया : अध्यक्ष जी, यह प्रश्न अपने आप में साफ है कि क्या योजना मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कोटा से इटावा तक बम्बल घाटी क्षेत्र का आर्थिक विकास करने हेतु केन्द्रीय स्तर पर किन योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है, और इस के परिणामस्वरूप कितने परिवारों को लाभ पहुँचा है ? यह प्रश्न अपने आप में बिल्कुल साफ है । अगर आपकी इसकी जानकारी नहीं है तो आप इसकी जानकारी ले कर सीजिए ।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : यह नियोजन के लिए जो प्रश्न पूछा गया है, भाज से आठ नौ वर्ष पहले 1971 में ग्वाहट सेक्रेटरीज की एक कमेटी बनी थी और वह होम मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत में बनी थी । चूँकि यह बेकरोप्ट इन्वेस्टेड एरिया था इसलिए होम मिनिस्ट्री की इन में बिलचस्पी थी और इस कमेटी के जिम्मे इस इलाके के विकास का काम था । नहीं तो वह सवाल प्लानिंग का है । होम मिनिस्ट्री का सवाल इसमें नहीं उठता है । बड़े पैमाने पर वहाँ इकट्ठी ने सर्वेडर किया था और सरकार नहीं चाहती थी कि वहाँ पर और इकट्ठी का निर्माण हो इस स्थिति को देखते हुए यह सवाल केन्द्रीय स्तर पर, होम मिनिस्ट्री में आया था ।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह जयौरिया : जो प्रश्न है उसका यह उत्तर नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि योजना मंत्री जी इस की फिर से स्टडी कर के इस का उत्तर

में। क्योंकि कोटा से इटावा तक चम्बल घाटी क्षेत्र का आर्थिक विकास करने हेतु केंद्रीय स्तर पर किन योजनाओं को किनगिस्त किया जा रहा है; यह हमारा प्रश्न है। आप सिके इकीतों से उत्तर देन का ही उत्तर दे रहे हैं। इस के लिए 50 करोड 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 Aloo 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 co-ordinates 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 co-ordination?

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 BHEL 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 under-way 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:

“स्वोत्पत्तिं रक्षन्तुमान्”

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 Australia,

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.

बी जबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत कॉन्फिडेंस सवाल है, यह मैं जानता हूँ। इंडिया में एमजी कांफ्रेंस पर कीविटा 156 है जबकि अमरीका में 10 हजार है यानी 1 बीर 82 का रेशियो है। अमरीका के अन्दर भी सोलर एनर्जी का इस्तेमाल

बहुत कम है और अन्य देशों में भी बहुत कम है क्योंकि यह बहुत एक्सपेंसिव है। मैं प्रश्न जानती जी से जानना चाहता हूँ, अभी आपने एक या डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए हैं लेकिन रिसर्च के लिए डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये कोई नतीजा नहीं रखता। किसी भी देश के लिए बोझा बोझा पैसा देकर इतने बड़े काम के लिए रिसर्च करना सम्भव नहीं है। क्या आप अमरीका या दूसरे देशों के साथ मिल कर के और पैसा भी पूरा करके इस सम्बन्ध में कोई रिसर्च कर रहे हैं या करने का आप इरादा रखते हैं क्योंकि दूसरे देशों में भी अभी तक कोई बहुत सक्सेस इसमें नहीं मिली है? जब तक सभी देश मिल करके, रिसोर्सेज पूरा करके रिसर्च न करें तब तक 1 या डेढ़ करोड़ से एक देश के लिए इसको करना सम्भव नहीं है। इसलिए क्या इस पर आप विचार कर रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक हमारे देश में जितना इनर्जी का इस्तेमाल 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

श्री धार० ए० कुरील मुझे मालम है— इण्डिया में सोलर एनर्जी का डिफरेंट प्राक टेम्परेचर पर बेस्ड इन्जिन तैयार किया गया है जिस का पेटेंट भी हो चुका है। यह इन्जिन एपीकल्चरल परपोजेक्ट 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 पेटेंट भी हो गया है। उस के अनुसार एपीकल्चर के लिये 5 हार्स-पावर का सोलर एनर्जी से चलता हुआ इन्जिन बनाया जा सकता है और जिसे बिना किसी तेम इन्जल ग्रयवा पैट्रोल जैसी चीज के इस्तेमाल क चलाया जा सकता है।

मैंने इन के बारे में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी बातचीत की थी वह व्यक्ति भी मेरे साथ गया था, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि पहले एक माडल बना कर दिखायें। उन व्यक्ति क लिये यह सम्भव नहीं है कि वह अपने पास से पैसा लगा कर माडल तैयार करे। लेकिन मेरा ऐसा विश्वास है कि जिस तरह से प्राज करोडो रुपया इस के लिये एलाट किया जा रहा है, यदि केवल 3 लाख रुपया इस के लिये दे दिया जाय, तो 6 महीने के अन्दर, मैं गारन्टी लेता हूँ 5 हार्स-पावर का सोलर-एनर्जी से चलने वाला इन्जिन तैयार हो जायगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या सरकार इस के लिये 3 लाख रुपया का एलोकेशन करेगी जिस से 6 महीने के अन्दर 5 हार्स-पावर का सोलर-एनर्जी से चलता हुआ इन्जिन हम दे सकें ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई 3 लाख रुपया देने से बह बन जाता, तो मैं 4 लाख रुपया देने के लिये राजी हूँ। मगर यह बात इन की समझ से बराबर नहीं है—ये मुझे मिले भी हैं, यह बात ठीक है—कि सोलर एनर्जी से 5 हार्स पावर के इन्जिन का चलाना है तो एनर्जी को स्टोर भी करना पड़ेगा, अन्यथा वह चलेगा कैसे। इस की जांच करने के लिये

भी बसन्त साठे ये गारन्टी लेते हैं।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई ये मुझे बैंक की निक्कोरिटी दे दें, तब मैं कर सकता हूँ।

Engineering Projects India Ltd

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*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 musters 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.

श्री हरिकान्नाथ तिवारी प्रश्नज जी, यह जीनिफरि प्रोजेक्ट इधिया लिमिटेड जो है, इस में हमनी धावलीयां हैं कि कहां नहीं जा सकता। वहां के एम्प्लाइज हमारे पास बराबर आते रहते हैं और हम लोगो से लिकायत करते हैं और कहते हैं कि वहां न कोई प्रमोशन पालीसी है और न कोई प्रप्पाइजमेंट की पालीसी है। जिस को मन में धाया रख लिया और जिस को मन में धाया हटा दिया, जिस को बाह्य प्रमोशन दे दिया। ऐसे भी कैसे हैं कि एक मादमी को हो, दो प्रमोशन दे दिये और दूसरे को एक भी प्रमोशन नहीं दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या कोई कमेटी ऐसी बहाल की जाएगी, जोकि इस कम्पनी की व्हाल वकिंग की डेप्य मे जाए और देखे कि वहां क्या गडबडी है और जो लोग वहां काम करते हैं, उनको नौकरी की सेक्योरिटी की गारन्टी हो सके। धाप कहते हैं कि एक मर्तबा किसी काम के लिए किसी को बहाल किया, तो वह एक लिमिटेड पीरियड के लिए ही होता है। जो यगमैन वहां काम करने के लिए जाते हैं, उन को थोड़े समय के बाद धगर हटा दिया गया, तो ऐसे लोगो का क्या होगा। इसलिए इन सब को देखने के लिए एक कमेटी धाप बहाल कीजिए जाकि इस कम्पनी के वकिंग को डेप्य मे जा कर देखे और क्या क्या गडबडियां वहां होती हैं, उन को बताए और उन को दूर करने के उपाय सुझाए।

श्री आर्च कर्मांडीस धगर किसी व्यक्ति के बारे में कोई धन्याय हुआ हो या कोई लिकायत है, तो हम उस को देखने के लिए तैयार हैं। रिजुटमेंट और प्रमोशन के बारे में जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि कोई नीति नहीं है, जो मैं यह बताना चाहता हू कि इन के बारे में इस कम्पनी में एक नीति बनी हुई है। धगर उस नीति के धमल से कोई धन्याय हुआ है, तो उस को देखने के लिए हम तैयार हैं।

धमल जी, तीसरा जो बुनियादी सवाल सिक्कोरिटी का है कि इस कम्पनी में सिक्कोरिटी कहाँ है। जैसा मैंने पहले बताया कि यह कम्पनी धमल धमल किस के कांटेक्ट लेती है। कही मकान बनाने का कांटेक्ट लेती है, कही पावर जेनरेशन का पाव साज का कांटेक्ट लेती है, कही साइकोलॉजिकल, कही पुज बनाने का कांटेक्ट लेती है। एक

काम में जाने वाले इंजीनियर बासब दूसरे काम में नहीं चल सकते हैं। इस कम्पनी में परमानेंट स्टैंड पर रखना भी संभव नहीं होगा क्योंकि उससे कम्पनी इस क्षेत्र में बाटे में जाएगी। जैसे हम माननीय सदस्य के सुझाव को ध्यान में रख कर इस सारे मतलब को देख लेंगे कि इस में क्या गुंजाइश 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 लगभग 145 लक्ष इकाइया हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गत दो वर्षों में कितनी तार की छड़ों का इन्होंने उत्पादन किया, वर्षवार और उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी थी और लक्ष क्या रखा गया था ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस 115 नडा बल्कि जो सेंस स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से किया गया है उसके अनुसार 175 डन प्रकार के इनिटम देन में से 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 सेंसम 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 मुबराज क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

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

(ख) क्या कपास की कीमतों में उतार चढ़ाव के कारण किसानों में एक भय की भावना बनी हुई है,

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

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

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस) :
(क) से (घ) सरकार रूई का कोई गारण्टी मूल्य निर्धारित नहीं करती है। कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर विभिन्न राज्यों में उपजायी जाने वाली विभिन्न किस्म की कपास के कबल न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य घोषित किये जाते हैं। बालू मौसम में कपास के मूल्य, यद्यपि पिछले मौसम के मूल्य की अपेक्षा सामान्यतया कम हैं, फिर भी अच्छी शीतत किस्म की कपास के समर्थन मूल्यों से अधिक हैं। रूई का मुक्त व्यापार होता है तथा कपास की नीलामियाँ कृषि विपणन समितियों के माध्यम से की जाती हैं। जो कानूनी रूप से मान्यता प्राप्त निकाय हैं, सरकार को, रूई की नीलामियों में गड़बड़ी होने के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

श्री मुबराज गारण्टी कीमतों का उद्देश्य एक उचित स्तर पर कपास की कीमतों का बाधना है और बिचौलियों के शोषण 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, निमान हैं, वे बिचौलियों उनका शोषण कर रहे हैं।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक कपास उगाने वालों के कितों की रक्षा का सवाल है, इसे देखते हुए क्या वह सरकार समझती है कि रूई के मूल्य के लिए इसके राष्ट्रीयकरण की आवश्यकता

है ? जिस तरह से गन्ने की खेती का घापने एक मूल्य निर्धारित किया है, उसी तरह से कपास की बारम्बी कीमतें निर्धारित करने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने जो बारम्बार आम्वासन किया है कि हम कपास के उत्पादकों को उचित मूल्य देंगे, उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या करना चाहती है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस माननीय सदस्य ने महाराष्ट्र के बारे में कहा। महाराष्ट्र में मोनोपली प्रोप्योरिटी स्कीम है, सरकार उसे चला रही है। वहाँ किसी किसम की न तो शिकायत आयी है और न आ सकती है।

गारुटी प्राइस के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात छेड़ी तो ऐसी कोई योजना सरकार के पास नहीं है। कपास के लिए एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइस कमीशन की ओर से जो सिफारिशें आयी हैं, जो मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस होनी चाहिये, उससे नीचे बाम न गिरे यह हम देखते हैं। जैसा मैंने उत्तर में बताया है आज स्थिति यह है कि आमतौर पर उन सार क्षेत्रों में जहाँ अण्डे किसम का कपास पैदा होता है, जो निर्धारित दाम है, उससे बड़ा काफी ज्यादा दाम है। काटन कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया के माध्यम से हम बड़ी मात्रा में इस साल कपास खरीद रहे हैं, 15 लाख बैल कपास खरीदने का इरादा है और अब सप्ते 6 लाख बैल से अधिक कपास खरीद रही है। इसके अलावा और भी कदम उठाये गये हैं जिससे कपास के दामों में स्थिरता रहे और समय समय पर जो भी हमका निर्णय 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
I/79	200 00	82 00
	(January - 79 only)	

**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 7577 thousand tonnes against 6646 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 35 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 रघुबीर सिंह मध्य प्रदेश महोदय, मैं आपका माध्यम से सत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हर तिमाही में सन् 1978 में हमारा सीमेंट का कोटा कम कर दिया गया जिसकी वजह से हमारे महा प्रगति बहुत कम हो रही है। बहुत सी विस्मियें पड़ी हैं जिन्हें बनाना है और बहुत से जरूरी काम ऐसे हैं जिन्हें शुरू होना है और खत्म होना है, इसके लिये सत्री महोदय क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री आर्च फर्नाण्डिस माननीय सचिव ने जो बात कही कि हर तिमाही में जो कोटा मिनना चाहिये, 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 और चौथी तिमाही में 1 लाख 95 हजार टन थी। पिछले साल मध्य प्रदेश को कुल सीमेंट का आवंटन 7 लाख 57 हजार टन था।

उसके पहले साल 6 लाख 84 हजार टन था। इस साल पहली तिमाही में जहाँ 2 लाख टन का एनोकेशन हुआ है वहाँ जनवरी में ही 82 हजार

टन सीमेंट की आपूर्ति मध्य प्रदेश के लिए हुई है। इसलिए माननीय सचिव की इस मानने में जो सिकावत है वह तथ्यों पर आधारित नहीं है।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह मध्य प्रदेश महोदय को मध्य प्रदेश के मुकाबले में ज्यादा सीमेंट दिया गया है, हालाँकि स्कैवर माइल क हिसाब से उन का एरिया कम है। सत्री महोदय ने बाढ़ की बात कही है। बाढ़ तो सभी जगह आई है, एक जगह नहीं आई है। मिर्फ डिप्री का फर्क है—कहीं कम और कहीं ज्यादा आई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरे राज्यों के मुकाबले 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 मे० टन, महाराष्ट्र 4.95 लाख मे० टन पश्चिमी बंगाल 3.25 लाख मे० टन, गुजरात 3.37 लाख मे० टन, बिहार 2.52 लाख मे० टन, तमिलनाडु 3.50 लाख मे० टन केरल 1.83 लाख मे० टन।

श्री आर्च फर्नाण्डिस यह बात नहीं नहीं है कि सरकार इस प्रकार की कोई नीति अपना रही है कि किसी क्षेत्र को कम और किसी क्षेत्र को ज्यादा सीमेंट दिया जाय। सीमेंट के आवंटन के बारे में कुछ सिद्धान्त बनाय गये हैं—सीमेंट की बची होने के कारण ऐसी प्रक्रिया को अपनाया पड़ा है—प्रोग्र उन के आधार पर हम हर एक राज्य का सीमेंट द रहे हैं। अगर किसी एक राज्य में बाढ़ या किसी अन्य विशेष कारण से कोई तस्फी हुई हो तो सभी राज्यों के साथ बातचीत कर के उसका कुछ अधिक सीमेंट देने का इन्तजाम किया गया है वरना हम ऐसी कोई भी नीति नहीं चला रहे हैं जिससे किसी राज्य को दिये जाने वाले सीमेंट में कमी हो।

श्री लुबेन्ध सिंह मध्य प्रदेश का 1.80 लाख टन प्रति क्वार्टर का कोटा एलाट किया गया है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने यहाँ चल रही परियोजनाओं और निर्माण-कार्यों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए 3.50 लाख टन की मांग की है। मैं सत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश को जो इतना कम कोटा दिया गया है उससे कैसे काम चलेगा। मध्य प्रदेश को 1977 में 684.6 हजार टन और 1978 में 757.7 हजार टन सीमेंट दिया गया था। अगर सत्री महोदय मध्य प्रदेश का बाटा 3.5 लाख टन नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो वह 2.50 लाख टन प्रति-क्वार्टर कर दें, उस से हमारे प्रदेश की मांग कुछ हद तक पूरी हो जाती है।

एक माननीय सचिव . नहीं पूरी होती है।

श्री लुबेन्ध सिंह . इस लिए मैं प्राचना करूँगा कि हमें जो 1.80 लाख टन का कोटा दिया गया है, वह बहुत कम है, उसको बढ़ाया जाये।

भी जाब फर्मावेंगे। इस साल हम सीमेंट के उत्पादन में काफी वृद्धि करेंगे। मैं माननीय सदस्य को निश्चित रूप से बता सकता हूँ कि इस साल मध्य प्रदेश को जो सीमेंट दिया जायेगा, वह पिछले साल से काफी ज्यादा होगा।

श्री छबिराम शर्मा मध्य प्रदेश के लिए 1.80 लाख टन का जो कौटा निर्धारित किया गया है, वह कम है। राज्य सरकार ने अपनी आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए 3.5 लाख मेट्रिक टन की मांग करते हुए एक अध्यावेदन भेजा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महादेव ने राज्य सरकार द्वारा भेजे गये अध्यावेदन पर क्या कार्रवाई की है।

मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट के लिए बहुत रा मैनोफ्रियल उपलब्ध है। क्या सरकार वहां सीमेंट की कमी को देखते हुए वहां सीमेंट की फैक्टरी स्थापित करेगी जिससे सीमेंट की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति की जा सके?

श्री जाब फर्मावेंगे। अध्याय महादेव मध्य प्रदेश की मांग हैं वह 3.5 लाख टन क्वार्टर की है। लेकिन मैं बताया कि आज जो सीमेंट की कमी है उस को होते हुए इस मांग को पूरा करना संभव नहीं है। अगर वह भी इस साल में जो बालू बरफ है उसमें सीमेंट का तुल्य उत्पादन देश में काफी मात्रा में बढ़ेगा इसलिए मध्य प्रदेश की आवश्यकता को जहां तक हम पूरा कर सकते हैं वहां तक हम पूरा करने का प्रयास करेंगे। (स्ववधान) कुछ उस के लिए मत्स्य नय किए हुए हैं। उस आधार पर हम मध्य प्रदेश के लिए सीमेंट काटा को बढ़ाने का कार्य करेंगे।

जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट उत्पादन के लिए नई क्षमता निर्माण करने की बात है, हमने कई नये लाइमस्टोन सीमेंट के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए दिए हैं। एक बात अभी विचाराधीन है उसमें भी कोई ज्यादा विनम्र नहीं होगा उनको मंजूर 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. CHANDRAPPA:** 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 कार्रवाई

*416. श्री गंगा लाल ईश्वर :

श्री के० लक्ष्मण :

क्या योजना मंत्री निम्न जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विभिन्न राज्यों को भ्रम-भ्रम कितनी सहायता दी जा रही है और वित्तीय वर्ष 1979-80 तथा छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के बीच चार वर्षों के दौरान राज्यवार कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी जाएगी; और

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

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रहल्लुर दलवाई) : (क) से (ग). राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की 24 और 25 फरवरी, 1979 को हुई बैठक में यह निर्णय किया गया कि विशेष समस्याओं से सम्बन्धित

मापदण्ड के अलावा गाड़गिल कार्गुले में निर्धारित किए गए विभिन्न मापदण्डों के आधार पर अगले चार वर्षों के लिए राज्य योजनाओं के लिए उपलब्ध कुल केन्द्रीय सहायता में से 1800 करोड़ रु० विशेष श्रेणी के राज्यों के लिए आरक्षित रखे जाने चाहिये, 600 करोड़ रु० राज्यों की विशेष समस्याओं के लिए आरक्षित रखे जाने चाहिये और 4200 करोड़ रु० विशेष श्रेणी से इतर 14 राज्यों के बीच में वितरित किए जाने चाहिये। यह भी निर्णय किया गया कि केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीमों में कुल प्रायोजनों को करके अगले चार वर्षों में दी जाने वाली 2000 करोड़ रु० की राशि को हरेक राज्य की प्रायः समायोजित कुल जनसंख्या (घा० स० कु० ज०) के आधार पर, अर्थात् जनसंख्या द्वारा गुणित राज्य की प्रति व्यक्ति के विलोम के आधार पर, विशेष श्रेणी से इतर 14 राज्यों के बीच में वितरित किया जाना चाहिये। इसके अलावा, पहाड़ी और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के लिए, उत्तर-पूर्वी परिवर्द्ध के कार्यक्रम के लिए, और विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त स्कीमों के लिए भी प्रतिरक्षित केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा रही है।

अवशिष्ट केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीमों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता का स्वरूप निश्चित किया जा रहा है। केन्द्रीय सहायता के राज्यवार वितरण को अभी तक प्रतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

Encouragement of Small Scale Industries

*417. SHRI KANWAR LAI, 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 31.5 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 role 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

बिल्सा झील रंगा की गिरफ्तारी के लिए इनाम

* 419 श्री सुभाष झाड़ा :
श्री 0 लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उन व्यक्तियों के लिए इनाम की घोषणा की गई थी जो बिल्सा झील रंगा की गिरफ्तारी के लिए सफल रहे,

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा बिहार, स्वायत्त और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस.डी. पांडेय) : (क)

की हाँ शीमान ।

(ख) और (ग) मामला बिहारधीन है ।

दिल्ली में महिलाओं के साथ छेड़-छाड़ की घटनाएं

* 420. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :
श्रीमती पार्वती देवी :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि देश की राजधानी में सत-सत करों के दौरान विशेष रूप से बतों में महिलाओं के साथ छेड़-छाड़ की बहुत घटनाएँ हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो गत 6 महीनों में इस प्रकार की कितनी घटनाएँ हुई, और

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

गृह मंत्रालय तथा बिधि, न्याय और कानूनो कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० डी० पाटिल) : (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 29-2-79 तक की अवधि के दौरान सूचित की गई थी, 8 मामलों बसों में महिलाओं के साथ छेड़छाड़ के थे। पुलिस द्वारा इस अपराध को रोकने के लिए किये गये उपाय इस प्रकार हैं —

(1) महिलाओं के साथ छेड़छाड़ के लिए शत्रु बस रुटों पर विशेष रूप से सुबह-शाम बसों में सादे कपड़ों में पुलिस कमचारी तैनात किए जाते हैं।

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

(111) पुलिस नियंत्रण कक्षों में छेड़छाड़ के बारे में शिकायतों का प्रातः करने तथा उन पर तुरन्त अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई आरम्भ करने के लिए विनियम प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं।

(1V) पुलिस सहायक आयुक्त धानाध्यक्ष / डिवीजनल अधिकारी हर 15 दिन में छात्राओं / महिलाओं के कालेजों तथा अन्य सरप्रायों में उनकी समस्याओं तथा शिकायतों का पता लगाने के लिए जाते हैं।

(V) छेड़छाड़ के विरुद्ध प्रेस द्वारा पब्लिश प्रचार किया जाता है।

(VI) यह स्वीकार कर लिया गया है कि यदि किसी बस में छेड़छाड़ देखी जाती है तो बस को अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई के लिए बाने में ले जाया जायगा।

(VII) अभियुक्तों को तुरन्त गिरफ्तार किया जाता है तथा निश्चित अपराधों के लिए न्यायालयों प्रथम दिल्ली पुलिस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अधीन मुकदमा चलाया जाता है।

(VIII) महिलाओं के साथ छेड़छाड़ करने के लिए लोगों का पता लगाने के लिए सैलिक सस्यामों एव जनता से सूचना एकत्र की जाती है।

(IX) भीड़भाड़ वाली बसों में महिला पुलिस की तैनात किया जाता है।

(X) बसमाफो के विरुद्ध अधिनियम अधिनियमों दिल्ली पुलिस अधिनियम की धारा 47 के अन्तर्गत निष्कासन कार्रवाई की जाती है।

(XI) छेड़छाड़ करने वालों के अन्वयन तैयार किये जाते हैं।

(XII) बसों में यात्रा करने वाले सभी पुलिस कर्मचारियों को आदेश दिए गए हैं कि वे चाहे बगुटी पर हो प्रथम नहीं महिलाओं के साथ छेड़छाड़ के मामलों पर ध्यान दें और छेड़छाड़ होने पर हस्तक्षेप करे और अपराधियों को सजा दिलावे।

(XIII) उत्तरी तथा दक्षिणी दिल्ली में स्थित महिला कालेज परिसरों में तथा उनके इर्दगिर्द छेड़छाड़ की समस्या एवं बिधि तथा व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के अर्थ मामलों की साप्ताहिक समीक्षा करने के लिए प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में पुलिस तथा छात्राओं की संयुक्त समन्वय समिति बनाई जा रही है। इन समितियों में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम का भी सम्बन्ध करने का प्रस्ताव है।

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

(1) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के प्राधिकारियों के ध्यान में जब कभी बस ड्राइवरों और कंडक्टरों के विरुद्ध कोई बिधिष्ट मामला लाया जाता है तो उनके विरुद्ध पुलिस कार्यवाही की जाती है। हाल में तीन मामले हुए जिनमें 5 व्यक्ति अन्तर्गत थे। उन सभी पर मुकदमा चलाया गया और उनके विरुद्ध उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की गई। वास्तव में, एक कंडक्टर और एक ड्राइवर को नौकरी से निवाले दिया गया है।

(11) बस ड्राइवरों तथा कंडक्टरों को अपने नाम के बैज लगाने के लिए आदेश दिए गए हैं। उनसे यह भी कहा गया है कि जब कभी वे किसी को बस में महिलाओं के साथ अव्यवहार करते हुए देखें तो प्रभावी रूप से हस्तक्षेप करें और यदि जरूरी हो तो बस को निकट के बाने में ले जायें।

(111) महिलाओं के साथ छेड़छाड़ के लिए कानूनी कार्रवाई किए जाने की चेतावनी के बारे में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों के अन्तर इतिहास जमाया।

(1V) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के अधीन चल रही प्राइवेट बसों के मालिकों को प्रत्येक सीट पर बस नम्बर लिखने के लिए कहा गया है।

(V) यात्रा कर रहे लोगों से सहायता तथा सहयोग के लिए सार्वजनिक धर्माई कराया।

(vi) महिलाओं के साथ छेड़छाड़ के सुप्रभावी लैबो/कटो का पता लगाना ताकि और अधिक उपाय किए जा सकें।

(vii) ऐसी बटनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए दिल्ली परिवहन निगम केवल महिला छात्राओं के लिए 40 मिनट सिटी स्पेशल बसे चला रहा है।

महिलाओं के साथ छेड़छाड़ तथा अन्य ऐसे अपराधों का मुकाबला करने के लिए केवल पुलिस कार्रवाई प्रभावकारी नहीं हो सकती है। यदि व्यापक जागृति एवं प्रबुद्ध साकमत है और नागरिक अभिप्राय महिला यात्रियों की ओर से तुरन्त हस्तक्षेप करने के इच्छुक हो तो इन समस्याओं से सफलतापूर्वक निपटा जा सकेगा। दि० ५० नि० के प्राधिकारियों तथा दिल्ली पुलिस को ये अनुदेश दिये गये हैं कि वे जनता का जहाँ तक 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 and

(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 द्वारा राजभाषा वर्ष मनाया जाना

* 422. श्री हरमोहन बर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह मंच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने वर्ष 1979 को राजभाषा वर्ष के रूप में बनाने का निर्णय किया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अन्य राज्यों का भी ऐसा करने को कहने का है ?

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

(ख) पिछले वर्ष दिल्ली में आयोजित प्रथम भारतीय राजभाषा सम्मेलन की एक सिफारिश के दृष्टिगत सरकार ने वर्ष 1979 को "राजभाषा वर्ष" के रूप में मनाने के लिए सभी राज्य सरकारों आदि से अनुरोध 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 16th 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 150 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 20 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 some time 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 noticed 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 रूप में मनाया जाना

4002. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा :
श्री राज्य मंत्री के लिए :

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

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

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । तमिलनाडु में 26 जनवरी को काले दिवस के रूप में नहीं मनाया गया था । किन्तु डी० एम० के० ने कुछ स्थानों पर कथित हिन्दी बोपे जाने के विरोध में जलूस आदि निकाले थे ।

(ख) सरकार की ओर से कोई कार्रवाई आवश्यक नहीं समझी गई ।

सरकार को लाहौरों की संख्या घटाने के उपायों का सुझाव देने हेतु समिति का गठन करने का प्रस्ताव

4003. श्री छोटू भाई गायित : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि लगभग 90 प्रतिशत उद्योगियों की आय 500 रु० से कम है और सरकार की नीतियों का लाभ केवल बड़े व्यापार-घरानों को ही हुआ है ,

(ख) क्या सरकार को लाहौरों की संख्या घटाने के उपायों का सुझाव देने हेतु सरकार का किसी समिति का गठन करने का विचार है, और

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

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगबन्दी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) इस समय देश में व्याप्त गरीबी तथा बेरोजगारी की समस्याओं से सरकार घबरात है तथा 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 को ससद् के समक्ष रखे गए औद्योगिक नीति विवरण में विगत की नीतियों को दूर करने का उद्देश्य रखा गया है ताकि लोगों की वास्तविक आकांक्षाएं आर्थिक विकास के समय-बद्ध कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पूरी की जा सकें । नई औद्योगिक नीति में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तथा छोटे शहरों में व्यापक रूप से उद्योगों का विकास, छोटे उद्योगों के प्रोत्साहन पर अधिक ध्यान दिया गया है । अपनी लाहौरों सम्बन्धी नीति में सरकार

बड़े गृहों को देश के सामाजिक आर्थिक उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप बनाने के लिए उनके कार्यक्रमों को विनियमित करेगी।

(ख) और (ग) औद्योगिक विनियमन तथा प्रक्रिया पर इस मंत्रालय द्वारा गठित अध्ययन दल द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के फलस्वरूप सरकार ने लाइसेंस सम्बन्धी नीति को पर्याप्त रूप से उद्धार बना दिया है तथा औद्योगिक लाइसेंस देने के लिए छूट सीमा 1 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ा कर 3 करोड़ रुपये कर दी गई है ताकि कुछ क्षेत्रों को पूरा करने पर 3 करोड़ रुपये तक का निवेश करने वाले मशीनें औद्योगिक उपक्रमों को निश्चित परिसम्पत्तियों में औद्योगिक 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 mis-declaration as rags.

रई का मूल्य

4005. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1975, 1976, 1977 और 1978 में रई के मूल्य क्या क्या थे और इस अवधि में प्रति वर्ष रई का किन्ना उत्पादन हुआ और इस अवधि में किन्नी रई और सिलिष्ट धागा विदेशों से मंगाया गया,

(ख) सिलिष्ट धागे के आयात के लिए किन्-किन व्यापारियों को कितने-कितने मूल्य के आयात लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं, और

(ग) विदेशों से धागे के आयात की अनुमति किन कारणों से दी गई जब कि देश में रई का पर्याप्त पुराना भण्डार था।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) चूंकि रई की घनेक किस्में हैं अतएव वर्ष 1975 से 1978 तक के लिये रई के थोक मूल्य का मूचकांक सलग्न विवरण में दिया जाता है। विवरण में रई के उत्पादन से सम्बन्धित ब्योरा तथा रई तथा सिलिष्ट धागा के आयात विधेयक ब्योरा भी दे दिया गया है।

(ख) आयात लाइसेंसों का ब्योरा बीकली बुनेटिन धाग इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस, एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंस एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस में प्रकाशित किया जाता है जिसकी प्रतियां सचिव पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग) समझा जाता है कि उल्लिखित धागे से तात्पर्य सिलिष्ट धागे यार्न से है। सिन्थेटिक यार्न का आयात करने की अनुमति मुख्यतः शतप्रतिशत सिलिष्ट बल्लों का उत्पादन करने के लिए बार्ट सिस्क उद्योग की मांगों को पूरा करने हेतु दी जाती है।

विबरण

(क) रुई का बोक मूल्य सूचकांक तथा उत्पादन

रुई वर्ष (सित० से अगस्त)	रुई के बोक बिक्री मूल्य के सूचकांक का वार्षिक घात (आधार—1970-71- 100)	रुई का उत्पादन (170 कि० ग्रा० की गांठें लाखों में)
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 व्योरा

1975-76

1 66 लाख गांठें ।

1976-77

[1976 में 11 61 लाख ठेके की गांठों में से 1976-77 के दौरान 10 53 लाख गांठें घाई थी (5 35 लाख गांठें) 1976-77 में 1977-78 में (4 57 लाख गांठें) तथा 1978-79 में (0 83 लाख गांठें)]

(1977-78 में तथा 1978-79 में कोई वाणिज्यिक आयात नहीं किया गया था। उपर्युक्त उपलब्ध 1976 के दौरान प्राप्त शेष रुई के परिमाण के बारे में है)।

(ग) समिलष्ट घाते का आयात वर्ष

आयातित परिमाण
(टनो में)

1975

3860

1976

3100

1977

3111

1978

9611

Clearance of Handloom Cloth

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

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

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

(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

(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 श्री केशवराव घोडगे क्या इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी मंत्री यह बताएंगे कि क्या बरेले के

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

(ख) इस बारे में अब तक क्या विभिन्न कदम उठाए गए हैं और यदि वे कदम नहीं उठाए गए हैं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क)

और (ख) इस उद्योग को व्यापक आधार प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 1971-72 में लघु-उद्योग तथा संगठित क्षेत्रों की विभिन्न युनिटों को दूरदर्शन रिसेप्टर के उत्पादन की अनुमति प्रदान की गई। लाइसेंस दिए गए और उन्हें प्रबल आश्वस्यपत्रों, अनुमोदनों के सिलसिले में और धागे कार्यवाही करने के लिए सहायता दी गई। पंजीगत सामानों की समान सूची तैयार की गई। कच्ची सामग्रियां और सफटक-गुर्जे मुहैया किये गये और उन्हें पर्याप्त मात्रा में विदेशी-मुद्रा भी उपलब्ध कराई गई।

एक बड़े जन-समुह को दूरदर्शन सेटों की खरीद सुलभ बनाने के प्रयास में कीमती कदम करने तथा परिणामतः उनकी मांग में वृद्धि करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने वर्ष 1976-77 के केन्द्रीय बजट में दूरदर्शन सेटों पर उत्पादन शुल्क का एक अनुवर्ती ढांचा लागू किया जिसके द्वारा प्रयोजनमूलक विज्ञापन वाले तथा एक विनिर्दिष्ट सीमा से (अर्थात् 1800 रु०) कम मूल्य के सेटों पर उत्पादन शुल्क 15 प्रतिशत कम कर दिया गया। दूरदर्शन स्लाट गैल (जिसकी दूरदर्शन पिक्चर ट्यूबों के निर्माण में अजरत होती है)

पर लगने वाले आयात-शुल्को को भी 186 प्रतिशत से घटा कर 75 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 51 से० की० आकार के दूरदर्शन पिक्चर ट्यूबों की कीमत में 100 रु० (565 रु० से घट कर 465 रु०) की गिरावट आई। देशी निर्माताओं से दूरदर्शन पिक्चर ट्यूब न मिलने के कारण दूरदर्शन सेटों के विभिन्न निर्माताओं के उत्पादन कार्यक्रम में कोई बाधा उत्पन्न नहीं हुई, इस बात का हमीयान करने के लिए दूरदर्शन पिक्चर ट्यूब का आयात किया जा रहा है और उन्हें इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी व्यापार तथा प्रौद्योगिकी विकास निगम के माध्यम से एक ही स्थान पर मगवाया जा रहा है तथा 51 से० की० आकार के दूरदर्शन पिक्चर ट्यूबों का प्रति ट्यूब 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 upgradation 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 फर्मों द्वारा भाग
लिखा जाना

4011. श्री बलराम शास्त्र : क्या उद्योग
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली में फरवरी, 1979 में आयोजित
किये गये इंजीनियरिंग व्यापार मेले में भारत में
निर्मित कितने मुख्य की वस्तुओं के सीधे विदेशी कम्प-
नियों और फर्मों के साथ किये गये और उससे कितनी
विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति होने की संभावना है, और

(ख) इस मेले में कितनी सरकारी और गैर-
सरकारी फर्मों ने भाग लिया तथा किन-किन फर्मों और
कम्पनियों की मशीनों और फासटू पुर्जों की विदेशों
द्वारा भारी मांग की गई ?

उद्योग संरक्षण से राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा
माईति) : (क) दिल्ली में फरवरी, 1979 में
आयोजित इंजीनियरी व्यापार मेले में विदेशी ग्राहकों
द्वारा कुल 43.04 लाख रुपये के क्रयदेस बुक किये
गये। इसके प्रतिरिक्त उनसे लगभग 78 करोड़
रुपये की पूछताछ भी प्राप्त हुई है। इससे अज्ञित
होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा की मही राशि का पता
सभी बनेगा जब प्राप्त व्यापारिक पूछताछ पर आये
क्रयदेस बुक किए जाएंगे।

(ख) कुल 254 कम्पनियों/फर्मों ने भारतीय
इंजीनियरी व्यापार मेले में भाग लिया सबसे म उन
फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों जिनकी मशीनों तथा स्पेयर पार्टों
की मांग मांग है के नाम बताना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि
कमवार बुक किये गये क्रयदेसों तथा अज्ञित व्यापारिक
पूछताछ 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 Ad-
ministrative Reforms Commission
made recommendation against the
present policy of the Government;
and

(c) what effective steps the Gov-
ernment 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 AF-
FAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL):** (a)
The allocation of directly re-
cruited members of the IAS/IPS to
various State Cadres is made in ac-
cordance with certain well-defined
principles, details of which are avail-
able in the Annual Administrative Re-
ports 1976-77 for the Department
of Personnel and Administrative Re-
forms, 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 VISHVESHVAR 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 JOOJARY: 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	9

Sick Textile Mills under N.T.C.

4018. 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 & Punjab and falling within the jurisdiction of the Subsidiary.

गुजरात सरकार को आश्चर्य

4017. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात सरकार द्वारा योजना आयोग के विचारार्थ कुल कितनी राशि का छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना का आरूप पेश किया गया और कब पेश किया गया ;

(ख) उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ग) राज्य की जनसंख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए योजना में कितने प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय प्रावर्तन का उपबन्ध किया गया है भ्रष्टाचार करने का विचार है और तत्सम्बन्धी व्याख्या क्या है ;

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

(ङ) गुजरात के मन्त्रालय में छठी योजना के आरूप को कब मंजूर किया गया था और यदि इसे मंजूर नहीं किया गया है तो इसे कब तथा कैसे मंजूर किया जाएगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) गुजरात सरकार ने अपनी 1978-83 की पंच वर्षीय योजना के लिए 3307.61 करोड़ रु० के परिचय्य का प्रस्ताव किया था। आरूप प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिसम्बर, 1978 में प्रस्तुत किये गए थे।

(ख) राज्य योजना प्रस्तावों का उद्देश्य है बेरोजगारी और अल्प-रोजगार को दूर करने के राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्यों की दिशा में त्वरित प्रगति करना, जनसंख्या के सबसे अधिक गरीब वर्गों के जीवन-स्तर को उन्नत करना और कृषि आय वाले समूहों के लोगों को कुल मूल आवश्यकताओं के लिए व्यवस्था करना, जैसे पानी का पानी, प्रौढ़ लाक्षणता, प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य की देखभाल, ग्रामीण सड़कें, ग्रामीण आवास सहरी गरीब बस्तियों का सुधार ; इसका उद्देश्य अर्थ-व्यवस्था में पहले की अपेक्षा अधिक उच्च वृद्धि दर प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता को भी ध्यान में रखना तथा आय और सम्पत्ति की वर्तमान असमानताओं में पर्याप्त कमी करने के लिए प्रयत्न करना भी है।

(ग) से (ङ) . गुजरात 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 INDUSTRY 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 28.0 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

Divn.	Industry brief Description	March, 1976		Private Sector		Total		March 1978 (P)		Total		Percentage variation 1977-76		1978-77		Total		(In Lakhs)	
		Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector	16	17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
0.	Agriculture, Hunting etc.	4.01	8.27	12.28	4.76	8.38	13.14	6.28	8.52	14.80	18.4	+1.3	+6.9	+32.0	+1.7	+1277			
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	11.5	-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	-18.5	-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.

*a. 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 Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959; the non-agricultural establishments employing 10-24 persons in the Private Sector are covered on a voluntary basis.

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.

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.

5. P.Provisional.

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

नवम्बर में राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम की विली द्वारा
बैचा गया कपड़ा

† 4020. श्री कुन्दराम कटवाल : क्या
उद्योग मंत्री 29 नवम्बर, 1976 के अताराकित
प्रश्न संख्या 1529 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताते
कि क्या-करते कि

(क) जनवरी, 1976 से नवम्बर, 1978 तक
की अवधि के दौरान राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम, मध्य प्रदेश
के प्रत्येक मिल द्वारा अलग-अलग, कटपीस कपड़े की
छपी रवाई तथा वे कपड़ों के टुकड़ों की कितनी गाँठें
बेची गई, और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त मिलों
ने एक फुट या इससे कम सूती कपड़े की
चिन्दी (टुकड़े) भी बेची है और यदि हा, तो क्या
यह चिन्दी गाँठों में या तौल में बेची गई है तथा प्रत्येक
मिल ने उपरोक्त भाग (क) में पूछी गई अवधि में
कुल कितनी मात्रा में बेची है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री आर्जुन कर्नाडिस) : (क)
जनवरी, 1976 से मार्च, 1978 तक की अवधि की
दौरान सहायक निगम की 7 मिला द्वारा अलग-अलग
बेची गई छपी रंगी कटपीसों तथा वे कपड़ों के टुकड़े
(जिन्हें कैप्टस, रस तथा चिन्दी के नाम से जाना
जाता है) की गाँठों की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी
अव्यक्त रूप में दी गई है जिसे 19-4-78 तथा
10-5-78 को पूछे गए क्रमशः अताराकित प्रश्न सं०
7460 तथा 9827 के बारे में दिए गए सप्तमीय
आश्वासनों के कार्यान्वयन के सम्बन्ध में सप्तपुस्तकालय
में रख दिया जायेगा। प्रत्येक मिल के बारे में जनवरी,
1976 से नवम्बर, 1978 की संपूर्ण अवधि की सम्बन्धी
चौड़ी बहुत भारी (बालुमिनस) जानकारी हो जायेगी
तथा इस प्रकार से इकट्ठी की जाने वाली जानकारी
से प्राप्त परिणाम इसमें निहित परिश्रम के अनुरूप नहीं
होगा।

(ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी करने में लगने वाले
परिश्रम के अनुरूप वे परिणाम प्राप्त नहीं होंगे जो
इस प्रक्रिया से होने चाहिये थे।

Uniforms for Class IV Employees

4021 SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH:
SHRI ISMAIL HOSSAIN
KHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AF-
FAIRS be pleased to state:

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

provide good quality handloom uni-
form 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 Devel-
opment Programme proposed by
Tripura and other North Eastern Re-
gion 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 sanc-
tioned 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 प्रश्न का कुछ मोडिफाई हिस्सा में प्राप्त हुआ।

**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
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	8.69	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	8.28

Statement III

Scheduled Tribe populations covered by the Plan programmes.

	Scheduled Tribe Population
Arunachal Pradesh	369408
Meghalaya	814230
Mizoram	313299
Nagaland	457602
Assam*	1004219
Manipur*	313102
Tripura*	343654

*In tribal sub-plan areas.

**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.

कड़ी काटन मिल का बन्द होना

4024. श्री मोती साहू द्वार० बीबरी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कड़ी काटन मिल कई वर्षों 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 हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या मिल की मशीनरी भ्रष्ट है लेकिन उनका प्रबन्ध भ्रष्ट 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 अथवा राज्य कपड़ा नियम अथवा किसी प्राईवेट कंपनी द्वारा बन्द मिल को पुन खुलवाकर हजारों मजदूरों को रोजगार मिल जाएगा ।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्मोहि प्रसाद यादव) : (क) से (घ) . यह सदर्थ स्पष्ट रूप से कड़ी स्थित नवज्योत मिल नामक मिर्च 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 असंतोषजनक है, इसलिए मिल क बन्द होने का एक कारण प्रबन्ध वगैरह द्वारा कार्यवाही की कमी भी है । 15 मई, 1978 को वस्तु उद्योग की स्मृता सम्बन्धी ससद् में दिए गए वक्तव्य के अनुसरण में सुधारात्मक उपाय किए गए हैं तथा उस विभाग में प्रथम उपाय के रूप में उद्योग (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत जाच समिति गठित की गई है । समिति 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 1977 the 'Sunri (excluding 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 characteristics 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, 1950 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.

मध्य प्रदेश के स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन

4026 श्री राघवजी . क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के बिदिशा और रायसेन जिला के जिन व्यक्तियों का स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी पेंशन दी जा रही है उनके नाम क्या हैं ,

(ख) प्रत्येक को प्रतिमास कितनी पेंशन दी जा रही है, और

(ग) क्या उस बारे में कुछ आबेदन-पत्र रद्द किये गये हैं अथवा अभी विचाराधीन हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्याख्या क्या है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय ने राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) . (क) तथा (ख) सूचना का एक विवरण सलग्न है ।

(ग) बिदिशा जिले से बीस और रायसेन जिले से सातह आबेदन अस्वीकृत किये जा चुके हैं । बिदिशा जिले से सोनह तथा रायसेन जिले से पांच आबेदनों को दस्तावेजी साक्ष्यों और/अथवा राज्य सरकार से मिश्रित सिद्धांतों की कमी के कारण अस्तिम रूप नहीं दिया जा सका ।

विद्वान् बिदिशा के अस्वीकृत मामलों की सूची

क्रम सं०	आवेदन का नाम	पेंशन की राशि
		रुपये प्रति मास
1	श्री अयोध्या प्रसाद सुनुन श्री देवी लाल शर्मा	200
2	श्री अयोध्या सिंह सुनुन श्री मारु सिंह	200
3	श्री अयोध्या लाल सुनुन श्री राम लाल	200
4	श्री राम लाल सुनुन श्री राम लाल	200
5	श्री राम लाल सुनुन श्री राम लाल	200
6	श्री राम लाल सुनुन श्री राम लाल	120

क्रम सं०	प्राची का नाम	पेंशन की राशि
		रुपये प्रति मास
7	श्री डी० के० राव सरवटे	200
8	श्री खुशी लाल अग्रवाल सुपुत्र श्री राम चन्द्र	200
9	श्री कमल सिंह सुपुत्र श्री मूल चन्द ठाकुर	130
10	श्री लाल अग्रवाल सुपुत्र श्री मनोहर लाल अग्रवाल	200
11	श्रीमती कृष्णा कुमारी पत्नी श्री कृष्णानन्द []	100
12	श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई गुप्ता पत्नी श्री बाबू लाल गुप्ता	100
13	श्री बाली लाल शर्मा सुपुत्र श्री मेघराज शर्मा	200
14	श्री रघुवीर चरण शर्मा सुपुत्र श्री कन्हैया लाल शर्मा	200
15	श्रीमती रतन देवी कोठारी पत्नी श्री धन राज	100
16	श्री सच्चा राम निगुनकर सुपुत्र श्री चनक्याम निगुनकर	200
17	श्री सुन्द लाल सुपुत्र श्री खुमान सिंह []	200
18	श्री शैकटेय नारायण बरवाई सुपुत्र श्री नारायण राज बरवाई	200

प्रिया रायसेन के स्वीकृति नामों की सूची

क्रम सं०	प्राची का नाम	पेंशन की राशि
		रुपये प्रति मास
1	श्रीमती प्रायज्ञा खातून पत्नी श्री मौलाना मुहम्मद	100
2	श्रीमती देविप्रिय बाई पत्नी श्री कल्याण सिंह	100
3	मोहम्मद इमरान अल्लारी सुपुत्र मो० करीम अल्लारी	200
4	श्री परब चन्द जैन सुपुत्र श्री लक्ष्मी चन्द जैन	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 Mallah 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-Aminopenicillanic

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 Alcohol.

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 *Amyloglucosidase*, *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.) Penicillin, 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 55 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 निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्धों को समस्त किसान ज्ञान

4034. श्री सुबोध सिंह: क्या उद्योग मंत्र यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

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

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो निर्यात के लिए कितना कोटा निश्चित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है और इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित होने की सम्भावना है: और

(ग) क्या नमक के इस निर्यात से आन्तरिक सतह पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती ज्ञाना भाईति): (क) नमक निर्यात पर लगे प्रतिबन्ध से कुछ सीमा तक कील दी गई है।

(ख) 1978-79 तथा 1979-80 में निर्यात के लिये निश्चित किया गया कोटा क्रमशः 150,000 मी० टन तथा 2,50,000 मी० टन है। इन निर्यातों की विदेशी मुद्रा में कीमत 13 00 अमरीकी डालर प्रति मी० टन के औसतन मूल्य से क्रमशः 19,50,000 अमरीकी डालर और 32,50,000 अमरीकी डालर होगी।

(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 AMARROY 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 still 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 मुद्दा

4039 श्री जगन्नाथराव सास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

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

(ख) यदि हा, तो नमक के मूल्यों में ऐसी वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं और प्रति रुपये चार किलो ग्राम की दर से देश के प्रत्येक भाग में नमक की उपलब्धि सुनिश्चित कराने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथराव सास्त्री) (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) अधिक उत्पादन लागत (नामत मजदूरी) प्रयोग में आने वाले सामान व उपकरणों, भात खाने व उतारने तथा परिवहन की लागत में हुई वृद्धि के कारण वर्ष, 1977 की तुलना में वर्ष 1978 में नमक के मूल्यों में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है। अल्पवर्षी परिवहन व्यवस्था की वजह से हुई अस्थायी कमी के कारण भी हाल में खपत के कुछ क्षेत्रों में नमक के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है। नमक की उत्पादन लागत व अतिरिक्त भाड़ा व्यय को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस समय देश भर में उपभोक्ताओं को एक रुपये का 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 1976, 1977 and 1978, are as follows—

(unit lakh kg.)

Variety	1976	1977	1978
(i) Mulberry	378.92	443.89	495.90
(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 endemically 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 transshipment 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.

Scrapping 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 measure, 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.

ऊन पर आधारित उद्योगों को सहायता

4048. श्री राम कंवर बरबा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

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

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

(ग) क्या स्थानीय रूप "फिनिशिंग" के लिये अपेक्षित सुविधाएँ नहीं हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगज्योति प्रसाद भार्गव) (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) यह सच है कि राजस्थान में उत्पादित ऊनी कपड़े को प्रक्रियायित (प्रोसेसिंग) करने के लिए सोनीपत व भूमतसर भेजा जाता है। लेकिन अधिकार देवी ऊन का उपयोग गलीचा/मोटे कम्बल उद्योग द्वारा किया जाता है तथा इसके परिष्कृत (फिनिशिंग) करने की जरूरत नहीं होती है। चूँकि प्रक्रियायित मशीनों ऊनी बस्त्र (उत्पादन व निर्यात) प्रादेश, 1962 के अधीन नहीं आती और 3 करोड़ रुपये से अनधिक विनियोग के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस लेने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है अतः कोई भी इच्छुक पार्टी प्रक्रिया एकक (प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट) स्थापित करने के लिए कदम उठा सकती है। वाणिज्यिक बैंको भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त नियम जैसे केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक वित्त संस्थानों व राज्य वित्त नियम जैसे राज्य वित्त संस्थानों से आवश्यक वित्त सहायता प्राप्त 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. CHANDRASHEKARA 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 India in English. The Commission has taken necessary action to implement this decision.

कपास का कम बिक्री मूल्य

4050. श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

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

(ख) यदि हा, तो वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 की तुलना में वर्ष 1978-79 में राज्यवार कपास का कितना उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है ;

(ब) भारतीय रूई मिलन, केन्द्रीय ऐसीसो और राज्यो द्वारा धान-धान समर्पण मूल्य उपाय के रूप में कितनी-कितनी रकम की धीरे मात्रा में कपास की खरीद की गई ;

(ब) चालू मौसम में विभिन्न मिलों को कपास खरीदने के लिए बाध्य करने हेतु सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं, और

(ड) क्या यह सच है कि कपास का बिनी मूल्य सरकार द्वारा घोषित समर्पण मूल्य से कम है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद बाबब) : (क) हालांकि रूई के मूल्यों की तुलना करने से पता चलता है कि रूई के पिछले

मौसम की तुलना में चालू मौसम में रूई के दो मुख्य कृषि मूल्य बायो की सफाई के आधार पर सरकार द्वारा घोषित न्यूनतम समर्पण मूल्यों से कहीं अधिक है।

(ख) एक विवरण सलग है।

(ग) चूंकि रूई के मूल्य सरकार द्वारा घोषित न्यूनतम समर्पण मूल्यों से कहीं अधिक थे धत चालू मौसम व पिछले मौसम में कोई मूल्य समर्पण खरीद नहीं की गई थी।

(घ) रूई की विशिष्ट मात्रा में खरीद करने हेतु मिलों पर कोई बाध्यता नहीं लगाई गई है। तो भी सरकार ने मिलों को ज्यादा मात्रा में रूई की खरीद की सुविधा देने के लिए मिलों को स्टॉक की सीमा में छूट दे दी है।

(ड) जी नहीं।

विवरण

रूई वर्ष (सितम्बर-अगस्त) 1976-77, 1977-78 व 1978-79 के दौरान रूई का राज्यवार अनुमानित उत्पादन निम्नानुसार था —

(घांके 170 विलोप्राम वाली साठ गांठों में)

राज्य	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
पंजाब	11 38	12 24	} 20.30
हरियाणा	4 99	4 64	
राजस्थान	3.48	4.52	
गुजरात	16 30	19.42	20 50
महाराष्ट्र	8 33	12 63	15 00
वध्य प्रदेश	2 78	2 70	5.25
छात्र प्रदेश	2 61	2.30	3 25
कर्नाटक	4 60	8 02	5.00
तमिल नाडु	3 47	4.05	3 25
अन्य	0 45	0 51	0 45
योग :	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 BHEL 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 (Ordinance 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. Rustumjee a member of National Police Commission regarding the horrible conditions prevailing at Patna and Muzaffarpur 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 Rustumjee's tour note is placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4137/79].

(d) A copy of Shri Rustumjee'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 Bhavan

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 Gramodyog 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 Gramodyog 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 RAMMOOWALIA: 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	39.88	59.28	121.85
Fourth Plan	358.26	113.43	162.22	428.47
Fifth Plan (1974-78)	483.25	161.48	278.34	719.20
Annual Plan 1978-79. (Approved outlay)	210.00	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	131,257	30,845
2	IDL Chemicals Limited, Rourkela, Orissa.	22,500	15,857	20,981
3	IDL Chemicals Limited, Hyderabad A.P.	7,500		
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 men-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 SHARIF: 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)	(3)
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	1.1

Statement II

Annual rate of growth of gross domestic product by sector 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 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	7.55	4.11	4.44
TOTAL :	7.50	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 survey 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, aircrafts 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			
	Indigenous		Imported	
	No.	Value	No.	Value
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
TOTAL

1977	804	1,032	1836	Rs. 273.16
1978	898	1104	2092	crores
1979	1020	1186	2206	
1980				
1981				
TOTAL	2722	3322	6044	

Agreement of BHEL 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.

गुप्तचर विभाग के एक अधिकारी द्वारा एक कार का इंजन बदलना

4067. श्री राजनारायण : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि गुप्तचर 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 उक्त नई कार में लगा लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने उक्त अधिकारी के विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलिक लाल सक्सेना) : (क) जी हाँ कीमन्तु। फिर की यह कहा जा सकता है कि संबंधित सरकारी कार संख्या के० एस० टी० 8858 नई कार नहीं थी बल्कि एक पुरानी कार थी जिसको पहले ही खू किया था चूका था और उसका निपटारा सावधानिकी विधानों द्वारा किया जाना था।

(ब) यदिद्वयत अधिकारी का पहले ही स्वाभाविक रूप से दिया गया है। उस के बिना विकास का काम नहीं हो पाएगा।

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-a-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 BAIKAGI 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?

4812 LS—5

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 number of DIC'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 RAMOOWALIA 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. 89,380 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 Amindivi 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 Caste/Scheduled Tribes there being no Scheduled Caste/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 I.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 officers presently on foreign assignments).

(b) They are being reverted after taking administrative requirements into account.

श्री श्री गणेशाय नमः

4075. श्री बाबूराव दत्त :

श्री स्वामी महाराज कृपे :

क्या उच्चतर मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करके कि :

(क) क्या श्री श्री गणेशाय नमः द्वारा कृपा करके संज्ञा में लावनी का विवरण दिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कत की कतों के दौरान इस विषय का कुछ किया किया कि क्या कर उध पर कृपया करें कि क्या कर किया ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त लाभ उन बस्तुओं के वास्तविक निर्माताओं के बीच वितरित किया गया था।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी जगन्मोहि प्रसाद बाबू) : (क) से (ग). बादी तथा श्रमोद्योग के उत्पाद (जिनमें मुख्यतः परिष्कृत अनाज (प्रोसेस्ड सीरियल्स) तथा दालें, ताड़ के रेशे जमड़े की बनी बस्तुएँ और मोबर गैस उपकरण आदि आते हैं) का निर्गत इस प्रकार है —

वर्ष	बादी के उत्पाद	श्रमोद्योग उत्पाद	योग
(६० लाखों में)	(६० लाखों में)	(६० लाखों में)	
1976-77	0 83	84 46	85 29
1977-78	0 52	54 74	55 26

बादी तथा श्रमोद्योग आयोग सीधे ही निर्गत कार्य हाथ में नहीं लेता है किन्तु वह यह कार्य इसके लिये आयोग के पास पंजीकृत पाटियों के माध्यम से करता है। [निर्गतक] आयोग से प्रचलित बाजार भाव पर उत्पादों की खरीद करते हैं तथा उत्पादकों के लिये उचित पारिश्रमिक सुनिश्चित हो जाता है। लाभ की ठीक-ठीक मात्रा का निर्धारण नहीं किया जा सकता है। आयोग की कार्यान्वयन एजेन्सिया अर्थात् रजिस्टर्ड कम्प्लाय तथा सहकारी समितियाँ लाभ हानि रहित बाजार पर चलायी जाती हैं।

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 indicate 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 Namdha, 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 P.C.s 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 Caste candidates; if not, the reasons therefor when the suitable Scheduled Caste 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. Cate- gory	Sch. Caste	Sch. Tribe	Total
DANICS Officers	83	7(*)	1	91
Grade I Officers.	323	27	..	350
(b) DANICS	.	.	Nil	
Grade-I Officers	.	.	14(*)	

(*) Excluding 3 S.C. Officers who resigned on securing higher employment.

(*) Excluding lapsed posts.

- (b) Number of posts reserved for S.T. communities remaining unfilled because of non-availability of S. T. candidates. (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

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.

बस्तर में एक सीमेंट के कारखाने की स्थापना

4083. श्री रामेश्वर पट्टीहार : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारतीय सीमेंट नियम बस्तर जिले में एक सीमेंट का कारखाना कब तक स्थापित कर देगा और यह कब तक सीमेंट का उत्पादन कर देगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनकश्री शहाब शाह) : भारतीय सीमेंट नियम लि० ने अभी तक मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले के जागदलपुर में बना पत्थर निलेपों की पर्याप्त मात्रा का पता लगाया है। किन्तु नियम विभिन्न निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं में पहले से ही व्यस्त है तथा मध्य प्रदेश में पहले ही अनेक सीमेंट संयंत्र विद्यमान हैं, अतएव वहाँ सीमेंट संयंत्र की स्थापना करने के लिए औपचारिक स्वीकृति अभी नहीं दी 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 Univoltine Research Sub-Station, Majra; Research Sub-Station, Kalimpong and the Central Tasar Silkworm Seed Station, Lakha, 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 ऋण

4087 श्री बलराम सिंह बरारसे : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने विशेषतया ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए पिछड़ी जाति सवर्ण क्षेत्रों में, ऋण और व्याज की रियायती दर को उधार बनाने के लिए कुछ निर्णय किये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं और सरकार की नीति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने हाल ही में बैंकों को सलाह दी है कि वे किसानों, ग्रामीण तथा कुटीर उद्योगों व लघु क्षेत्र (टाइनी सेक्टर) के लघु उद्योगों को

कमर बलों पर ऋण प्रदान करे। मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों की प्रमुख विशेषताएं ये हैं —

- (1) इस उप-क्षेत्र की उपकरणों की खरीद व कार्यकारी पूंजी या दोनों के लिए मिश्रित ऋणों वाले ऋणों के रूप में 25,000 रुपये तक का ऋण स्वीकृत किया जाना चाहिए और ऋण की अवधि की अवधि 7 से 10 वर्ष या उससे अधिक की होनी चाहिए।
- (2) सामान्यतया इन क्षेत्रों के लिए सीमा पर कोई जोर नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए।
- (3) मिश्रित ऋणों वाले ऋणों पर पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में अधिकतम व्याज दर 9.5 प्रतिशत व अन्य क्षेत्रों में 11% होगी।
- (4) छोटे क्षेत्र को दिए गए मिश्रित ऋणों पर 11 प्रतिशत की दर से व्याज लगेगा। 25,000 रुपये से 1 लाख रुपये तक की कार्यकारी पूंजी ऋण सीमा पर बैंक 12.5 प्रतिशत की दर से व्याज वसूल कर सकेंगे।
- (5) एक लाख रुपये तक के सभी प्रस्तावों को 30 दिन की अवधि के भीतर निपटा दिया जाना चाहिए। इसके अलावा बैंकों को सलाह दी गई है कि 25,000 रुपये तक के ऋण आवेदनों को उच्च प्राथिकारी को भेजे बिना स्वीकृति दे दी जानी चाहिए तथा बैंकिंग प्रणाली में जिला स्तर पर ही पर्याप्त क्षमताओं का प्रत्येक प्रशासनिक तन्त्र बताया 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.

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय राजभाषा सेवा निबन्धों का परिचालन

4089. श्री टी० एन० मेनी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय राजभाषा सेवा निबन्धों को सभी मन्त्रालयों को उनके विचार जानने के लिये भेजा गया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विचार प्राप्त करने की अंतिम तारीख 31 जनवरी, 1979 रही गई थी और बहुत से मन्त्रालय उक्त तारीख तक अपने विचार भेजने में सफल नहीं रहे;

(ग) क्या 31 जनवरी, 1979 के बाद भेजे गये विचारों पर ध्यान दिया जायेगा, और

(घ) संसद सदस्यों और विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों ने अभी तक जो विचार भेजे हैं उनका जवाब क्या है और उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इलियस मन्सूर) (क) से (ग). जी हाँ, श्रीमान्।

(घ) प्राप्त पत्रों/टिप्पणियों पर अभी सरकार ने अपना मत विचारित नहीं किया है। अंतिम निर्णय लेते समय इन पर अवश्य 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.

अक्सर प्रौर बिहारा (बिहार) में उद्योग समूह की स्थापना

4091. श्री रामलाल तिवारी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अक्सर प्रौर बिहार के भोजपुर जिले में बिहिया में चार पांच वर्ष पहले एक उद्योग समूह की स्थापना की गई थी; प्रौर

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उद्योग समूह की वहाँ स्थापना करने के बाद भी अब तक उद्योगों को शुरू न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्मोहि प्रसाद यादव) : (क) प्रौर (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है, सभा 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 SATPATHY: 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.

अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन जातियों के
आई०सी०एस०/आई०ए०एस० और
आई०पी०एस० अधिकारी

4095. श्री छविदाम वर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुल कितने आई० सी० एस०, आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० अधिकारी हैं;

(ख) उनमें राज्य के संघों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों की प्रतिशत कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या इन जातियों के लिये आरक्षित कोटा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान पूरा नहीं किया गया और इसे पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विभिन्न न्याय और कानूनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० डी० पारित) :
(क) 1-1-1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश में आई० सी० एस०, आई० ए० एस० तथा आई० पी० एस० अधिकारियों की कुल संख्या इस प्रकार है :-

आई० सी० एस० तथा	
आई० ए० एस०	3538
आई० पी० एस०	2088

(ख) आई० सी० एस०/आई० ए० एस० तथा आई० पी० एस० में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन जातियों के अधिकारियों की संयुक्त राज्य संघों-वार प्रतिशतताओं से संबंधित सूचना के दो विवरण संलग्न हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों के उम्मीदवारों की भरती में किसी भी रिक्ति को भरा जाना बाकी नहीं है। फिर भी, यदि किसी वर्ष विशेष में कोई भी आरक्षित रिक्ति भरने के लिए शेष रह जाती है, तो उसे भ्रमे भरी वर्षों के लिए भ्रमेनीय किया जाता है और उसे अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों के उम्मीदवारों से भर लिया जाता है। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए यथासंभव भरसक प्रयत्न किया जाता है कि कोई भी आरक्षित रिक्ति अनारक्षित न की जाए।

1-1-1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार आई० सी० एस०/आई० ए० एस० अधिकारियों की कुल संख्या में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन जातियों के आई० सी० एस०/आई० ए० एस० अधिकारियों की संयुक्त/राज्य संघों-वार प्रतिशतता दर्शाने वाला विवरण

क्रम संख्या	संघ	आई० सी० एस०/आई० ए० एस० अधिकारियों की कुल संख्या	अनुसूचित जाति अधिकारियों की प्रतिशतता	अनुसूचित जनजाति अधिकारियों की प्रतिशतता
1	2	3	4	5
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	241	10.04	2.9
2	असम-मेघालय	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	जम्मू व काश्मीर	86	8.1	3.5
8	कर्नाटक	199	11.05	3 2
9	केरल	114	8.8	0 9
10	मध्य प्रदेश	283	9.2	3 9
11	महाराष्ट्र	260	10.0	3.1
12	मनीपुर-तिपुरा	77	2.6	20 8
13	नागालैण्ड	35	..	60.0
14	उड़ीसा	178	7.06	2 4
15	पंजाब	146	16.4	0.7
16	राजस्थान	177	5.08	4.5
17	सिक्किम	2	..	..
18	तमिलनाडु	237	11.8	1.7
19	सब राज्य क्षेत्र	135	0.9	11.1
20	उत्तर प्रदेश	351	13.4	1.4
21	पश्चिम बंगाल	230	9.6	3.5

 योग

 3538

1-1-1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार आई० पी० एच० अधिकारियों की कुल संख्या में अनुसूचित जातियों / अनुसूचित जन जातियों के आई० पी० एच० अधिकारियों की संयुक्त/राज्य संवर्ग-वार प्रतिशतता दर्शाने वाला विवरण

क्रम संख्या	संवर्ग	आई० पी० एच० अधिकारियों की कुल संख्या	अनुसूचित जाति अधिकारियों की प्रतिशतता	अनुसूचित जनजाति अधिकारियों की प्रतिशतता
1	2	3	4	5
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	122	6.5	2.5
2	असम-मेघालय	73	2.8	15.0
3	बिहार	155	12.6	3.9
4	गुजरात	91	7.7	2.2
5	हरियाणा	66	15.1	..
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	49	12.3	6.1
7	जम्मू एवं काश्मीर	45	4.5	2.2
8	कर्नाटक	90	11.1	2.2
9	केरल	69	5.8	2.9
10	मध्य प्रदेश	212	9.9	2.8
11	महाराष्ट्र	149	5.4	0.67
12	मनीपुर-मिजोरम	40	2.5	10.0
13	उड़ीसा	97	5.2	2.0
14	पंजाब	90	19.0	..
15	राजस्थान	102	3.9	3.9
16	सिक्किम	1	..	..
17	तमिलनाडु	101	12.8	0.99
18	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	72	9.7	2.7
19	उत्तर प्रदेश	287	12.2	1.0
20	पश्चिम बंगाल	177	5.6	7.3
योग		2088*		

इस संख्या में 10 परिवीक्षाधीन शामिल नहीं हैं जो कि 1-1-1978 को आई० पी० एच० में थे किन्तु जो विभिन्न संवर्गों में अग्रिम रूप से आवंटित होने से पहले अन्य सेवाओं में सम्मिलित 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. 050—1200 is directly to the senior scale of Group 'A' i.e. Rs. 1100—1600 or as indicated.

I. 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 खण्डाधार दूर किया जाता

4099. श्री गंगा वल्लभ सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उन्होंने महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री को एक पत्र लिखा है जिसमें उन्होंने विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों से खण्डाधार दूर करने के लिये उनकी सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के बारे में पूछा है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, 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 थे और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) (क) भी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रधान मंत्री ने एक समाचार रिपोर्ट देखने के बाद यह पत्र लिखा। इस रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक महाराष्ट्र के एक पुलिस सब-इन्स्पेक्टर ने जब यह देखा कि रिक्शे लिये बिना सेवा में जाने रहना उसके खिये मुश्किल है तो उसे अपने पत्र 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.

अवमान और निकोबार द्वीप का नाम बदल कर "नेताजी सुभाष बोस द्वीप" रखा जाता

4101. श्री शील प्रकाश स्वामी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि देश के अनेक प्रसिद्ध देशभक्तों और स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को अवमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह स्थित जेलों में रखा गया था और नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ने इसी स्थान पर पहली बार आजाद हिन्द फौज की सहायता से भारतीय स्वतंत्रता का झंडा फहराया था, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस द्वीप का नाम "नेताजी सुभाष बोस द्वीप" रखने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब्रजि काल बख्त) . (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान्।

(ख) अवमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह का नाम बदल कर "बहुद्वीप और स्वराज्य द्वीप" रखने के लिये 24 फरवरी, 1978 को श्री सचिव गृह ने सदन में एक मीट-मरकरी सार्वजनिक विवेक प्रस्ताव किया था। सदन की एक प्रास्ताविक विवेक प्रस्ताव के अन्तर्गत अवमान तथा निकोबार के लिये गृह मंत्री की इसाहकार समिति के समक्ष रखा जाएगा जिसमें श्री गृह की भी समिति के सामने अपने विचार रखने के लिये श्रावित किया जाएगा, विवेक वापस ले लिया गया था। किन्तु श्री गृह 20 जनवरी, 1978 को हुई इसकाहकार समिति की बैठक में आप नहीं ल सके। इसलिये प्रस्ताव इसाहकार समिति के समक्ष इसकी अगली 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 के औद्योगिकीकरण के लिए सम्मेलन

4103 श्री उद्योग : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी क्षेत्र के औद्योगिकीकरणों के लिए देवरिया जिले में हाल ही में उनकी अध्यक्षता में हुए सम्मेलन में की गई मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं, और

(ख) इन सिफारिशों की विवक्षित कब तक की जायेगी।

4812 L.S.—6.

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयशंकी प्रसाद शास्त्री) (क) पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए देवरिया में सम्मेलन की मुख्य सिफारिशें सलग विवरण में दी गई हैं।

(ख) सम्मेलन द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का कार्यान्वयन राज्य/केन्द्र सरकारों द्वारा किया जायेगा। जहाँ तक कारीगरी ग्राम और कुटीर उद्योगों लघु क्षेत्र को उदार शर्तों पर ऋण देने के प्रश्न पर रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा इच्छित है वेको को उचित मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी कर दिए हैं। केन्द्र सरकार सम्बन्धी अन्य सिफारिशों कार्यान्वयन की विभिन्न स्थितियों में है।

विवरण

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के औद्योगिक विकास की सगोष्ठी की मुख्य सिफारिश

1 1979-80 के लिए 15 पूर्वी जिलों की एक रोजगार योजना होनी चाहिए जिसमें 28 30 करोड़ रु० का परिचय किया जाये और 3 60 लाख व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिल सके।

2 जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की स्थापना के कार्यक्रम में व उन्हें सक्रिय बनाने में शीघ्रता की जाये। प्रत्येक जिला उद्योग केन्द्र में प्रतिवर्ष 100 व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित करने की व्यवस्था हो। इस कार्यक्रम को प्राथमिकता दी जाये क्योंकि इससे जीव्य एकको की स्थापना में सहायता मिलेगी। जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों द्वारा पता लगाये गये व विभिन्न वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा उद्योग लगान के लिये प्रामोदित उद्यमियों को कच्चे माल के आबंटन में प्राथमिकता दी जाये।

3 खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बाढ़ को अपनी गति-विधियाँ बढ़ानी चाहिये और खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग के विकास के लिये ज्यादा सहायता देनी चाहिए।

4 पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में हथकरघा और रेशम उद्योग की अच्छी संभावनाएँ हैं। इन जिलों में इन उद्योगों के विकास को गति देने की प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए।

5 सर्वाधिक विभागों द्वारा जिला उद्योग केन्द्र स्तर पर पशुपालन और कृषि पर प्राध्वारित उद्योगों का समन्वय किया जाना चाहिए।

6 अलकोहल पर प्राध्वारित उद्योगों की यहाँ अच्छी संभावनाएँ हैं तथा राज्य में भीनी उद्योग में प्राध्वारित उद्योगों की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। इन कार्यक्रमों की विस्तृत योजना तैयार करके राज्य की पंचवर्षीय योजना में रखी जानी चाहिए।

7 25000 रु० तक का ऋण 9 1/2 प्रतिशत की दर पर पिछड़े जिलों को भी सम दर पर दिया जाना चाहिए। 25000 रु० के ऋण में कार्रकारी पूँजी और अल्प पूँजी सम्मिलित होनी।

8 25000 से 1 लाख रुपये तक वित्तीय सहायता चाहने वाले उद्योगों की मूल पूँजी सहित 10 से 12- $\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत से अधिक प्रसपूर्जी (ईक्विटी) नहीं लगानी होगी। प्रत्येक जिला क्षेत्र को मूल पूँजी/सीमान्त धन (सीड कैपिटल/माजिन मनी) हेतु 6 लाख ८० तक का प्रावधान होना चाहिए।

9 जिला उद्योग क्षेत्र स्तर पर 1 लाख ८० तक प्रसपूर्जी के प्रस्ताव की स्वीकृति का बैंको तथा वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए। ऋण प्रदान करने का अन्तिम निर्णय दो महीना के अन्दर ले लिया जाना चाहिए। 25000 से 1 लाख रुपये तक के ऋण पर ब्याज दर 12- $\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

10 जिला स्तर पर ग्राम्य और लघु क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक एकाई के उत्पादों के विपणन के लिए एक विपणन संगठन की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए और इस संगठन का वित्तीय बैंको द्वारा किया जाये।

11 बैंको द्वारा कुल जमा राशि का 1 प्रतिशत ८० धार. आई. योजना के अन्तर्गत कारीगरो को दिया जाना चाहिए।

12 उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार या विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों और निगमों का यह अनिवार्य कर देना चाहिए कि वे हस्तशिल्प हथकरघा खादी ग्रामोद्योग और लघु क्षेत्र के उत्पादों को ही खरीदे। लघु क्षेत्र की मूल्य बरीयता देन के एक योजना भी चलाई जानी चाहिए।

मार्च एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली में चोरियों

4104 श्री कचर लाल हेमराज जैन क्या गह नबी यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1978 क दौरान नाथ एवेन्यू नई दिल्ली में जितनी चोरिया हुए

(ख) दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती हुई चोरियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है, और

(ग) क्या नाथ एवेन्यू में हुई चोरियों के सबब में किसी गिरोह का पता लगाया गया है यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा न्याय, शिक्षा और कानूनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस. डी. खन्ना) (क) से (ग) 1978 में 7 चोरी के मामले और 5 संश्लेषण के मामले सूचित किए गए जबकि 1977 में कम से कम 9 और 4 सूचित किए गए थे। सभी प्रयासों के बावजूद अभी तक किसी गिरोह का पता नहीं लगा है। इस अपराध का रोकने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों में मुख्य इस प्रकार हैं—गश्त गहन करना बरेलू नौकरों के बँवलों का स्थापन और अनुसूचित स्थानों पर पुलिस टुकड़िया तैनात 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.

राज्यों को सीमेंट के उत्पादन और वितरण का कार्य सौंपना

4107. श्री महाबल सिंह चौहान : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य सरकारों को सीमेंट के उत्पादन और वितरण के संबंध में सारा कार्य न सौंपने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) भारतीय सीमेंट निगम द्वारा सीमेंट के उत्पादन के संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) सीमेंट उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की प्रथम सूची में उल्लिखित उद्योगों में से एक उद्योग है। उक्त अधिनियम की धारा के अंतर्गत सीमेंट का उत्पादन करने तथा उसका वितरण करने का उत्तरदायित्व संघ सरकार का है। 14 राज्यों तथा 2 संघ क्षेत्रों ने अपने क्षेत्राधिकार के अंतर्गत सीमेंट के लोक वितरण की प्रणाली प्रारम्भ की है।

(ख) सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया की उत्पादित 3 एकड़ हैं जिनमें से एक 3.8 लाख टन क्षमता की मंधार (मध्य प्रदेश) में है, दूसरी 2 लाख मी० टन क्षमता की कुरुकुता (कर्नाटक) में है और तीसरी 2 लाख मी० टन क्षमता की बोकाजन (झारखण्ड) में है। कारपोरेशन की चार बार लाख मी० टन वार्षिक अधिष्ठापित क्षमता वाले 3 और एकक शकलतारा व नीमच (दोनों मध्य प्रदेश में) तथा मेरसुल्ला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) में हैं जिनमें मशीनों के लगाने का काम तथा अन्य कार्यों प्रायः पूर्णता की स्थिति में हैं :—

तैदूर (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) तथा भदीलाबाद (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) में चार बार लाख प्रति वर्ष की क्षमता के सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने की दो और परियोजनाओं के लिये भी स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है। इसके अलावा, कारपोरेशन के 10 वर्षों की एक भावी 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	8625.0
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 Gov-
ernment.

(c) The Industrial Relations Machi-
nery, both at the Centre and in the
States, continues to make efforts to
minimise work-stoppages, through
informal mediation, conciliation, ad-
judication 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. BANATWALLA:
SHRI SHANKESHINHJI
VAGHELA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:
DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFF-
AIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a recent press con-
ference he pinpointed delays in effect-

ing promotions as one of the principal
causes of frustration among Govern-
ment servants;

(b) if so, is he aware that the list of
Central Secretariat Officers for promo-
tion 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 AFF-
AIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF
LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFF-
AIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Ins-
tructions 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 pro-
motion 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 ex-
pected 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 Naidha-
trana a workshop of false currency
notes was found working;

(b) whether any persons were ar-
rested;

(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 CBI?

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 wheether 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 Corpn. 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 Corpn. 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, 56.15 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 shareholding. The proposal for the sale of the foreign shareholdings 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 D/IANIK 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.

अखबारी कागज की मांग, सप्लाई तथा आयात

4120. श्री सुरेश झा सुमन : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) इस समय देश में अखबारी कागज की मांग कितनी है और गत तीन वर्षों की तुलना में उसमें कितनी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) देश में अखबारी कागज का कुल कितना उत्पादन होता है और विदेशों से कितना आयात किया जाता है; और

(ग) क्या अखबारी कागज की मांग तथा सप्लाई के बीच के अंतर को पूरा करने के में सरकार सम्बन्ध में सरकार की कोई योजना है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ध्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव): (क) इस समय अखबारी कागज की वार्षिक आवश्यकता लग भग 2.90 लाख मी० टन की है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में अखबारी कागज 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) (1) देश में इस समय दिनेशनल न्यूजप्रिंट एण्ड पेपर मिस्स, नेपालगढ़ ही एक ऐसा एकक है जो अखबारी कागज का उत्पादन करता है। इस उपक्रम ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में अखबारी कागज 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 अखबारी कागज 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

(घ) वर्ष 1982-83 के अन्त तक अख्तारजी कागज की वार्षिक आवश्यकता 3.20 लाख बी० टन तक हो जाने की आशा है। नेशनल न्यूजप्रिंट एण्ड पेपर मिस्ट (75000 मी० टन वार्षिक क्षमता) नामक विद्यमान एकक के अलावा हिन्दुस्तान पेपर निगम द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही केरल न्यूजप्रिंट परियोजना (80,000 मी० टन वार्षिक क्षमता) के द्वारा 1979 के अन्त तक वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन होने लगने की आशा है तथा मैसूर पेपर मिस्ट (कनॉटक) द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही अख्तारजी कागज परियोजना (75,000 मी० टन वार्षिक क्षमता) के वर्ष 1980-81 में शुरू हो जाने की आशा है।

शीतल पेयों की बिक्री के आंकड़े

4121. श्री भोविन्द मुष्ठा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री "थम्स-ग्रप" और "77" पेय की बिक्री के बारे में 13 दिसम्बर, 1978 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 328 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बांड नामों से बेचे गए विभिन्न शीतल पेयों के बारे में बिक्री के आंकड़े न रखने के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में मैसर्स पार्ले बेवर्जेस लिमिटेड बम्बई प्रावि जैसी कम्पनियों के बारे में इस प्रकार के आंकड़े रखने का ; है और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क), (ख) और (ग) उपयुक्त तकनीकी प्राधिकारी अपने पास पंजीयित एककों के बारे में वस्तुकार उत्पादन के आंकड़े रखते हैं। केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क एकत्रित करने प्रथम इस उद्योग में उत्पादन विनियमित करने के उद्देश्य से गृह-पेय के बिक्री आगम विषयक बांड-वार आंकड़े संगत नहीं समझे जाते हैं।

रुई की गांठों का निर्यात

4122. श्री छोटू भाई माहित : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय रुई निगम पहले आयातित रुई की एक लाख से अधिक गांठों का निर्यात कर रहा है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को वादा होने की सम्भावना है और यदि हां, तो कितना ;

(घ) क्या वर्ष, 1977 में कपड़ा मिलों के लिये निगम द्वारा आयातित रुई की कुल मात्रा में से एक लाख रुई की गांठें अभी बिना बिक्री पड़ी हुई हैं, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्रीमती आशा माहित : (क) भारतीय रुई निगम को पहले आयात की गई रुई की कुछ मात्रा का निर्यात करने की अनुमति देने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

(ख) चूंकि प्रस्ताव पर अभी अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है अतः इस प्रश्न में हां और और साम की सम्भाव्यता निश्चित नहीं की जा सकती है।

(ग) जो हां।

(घ) मांग करने वाली कुछ पार्टियां इस आधार पर अपने दावित्वों से पीछे हट गई क्योंकि आयातित रुई के भारत में पहुंचने के समय तक घरेलू मूल्य स्थिर में गिरावट की प्रवृत्ति आ गई थी जिससे आयातित रुई के मूल्य उद्योग के हितों के प्रतिकूल हो चले 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 Sixth 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 Trade 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.	<i>Minerals & Metals Pavilion:</i>	
	M/s. Hindustan Copper	1,15,500
	M/s. Hindustan Zinc	
	M/s. Bharat Aluminium	
	M/s. Geological Survey	
	M/s. Indian Bureau of Mines	
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 शावक : 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 जगदम्बो 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 संघ (ए० आई० ई० आई०) के सम्मेलन में निम्नलिखित विषयों पर चर्चा हुई थी :—

(1) विकासशील देशों के औद्योगिक विकास के बारे में लोसा घोषणा 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 मासौपाय

(3) जहां इंजीनियरी उद्योग संघ नहीं है वहां इंजीनियरी उद्योग संघों को स्थापित किए जाने के लिए सहायता देना तथा विद्यमान संगठनों के कार्यकरण को मजबूत बनाना; और

(4) प्रौद्योगिकी 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 uptil 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 (SHRI MATI 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 turbine, is between BHEL and Kraftwerke Union (a subsidiary of Siemens) 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. CHANDRAPPA: 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 for 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 निरक्षरता दूर करना

4132 श्री मुकरंज क्या योजना यही यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश से गरीबी और निरक्षरता दूर करने के लिए युद्ध स्तर पर आन्दोलन करने की आवश्यकता है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस प्रयोजन के लिए कौन-कौन सी योजनाएँ तैयार की हैं, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

योजना संकल्प ने राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रमोद खन्ना) (क) और (ख) 1978-83 की योजना के प्राप्ति में गरीबी और निरक्षरता को कम करने के लिए कार्यनीति निर्धारित की गई है। कृषि और सड़क क्षेत्रों, सिंचाई तथा ग्राम और लघु उद्योगों को सबसे अधिक प्राथमिकता दी गई है, जिनमें देशी धर्मियों को काम पर लगाने की सबसे अधिक क्षमता है। विस्तारित न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम की भी व्यवस्था की गई है जिससे कि कुछ न्यूनतम सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के द्वारा गरीब लोगों के जीवन-स्तर को उन्नत करने में प्रत्यक्ष सहायता दी जा सके।

इसी प्रकार से शैक्षिक विकास की योजना में ग्राम लोगों में शिक्षा के सबंधन के लिए सबसे अधिक प्राथमिकता दी गई है। प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम को प्रति वर्ष 5 लाख व्यक्तियों के वर्तमान औसत समावेशन की तुलना में 1978-83 की अवधि में बढ़ाया जाएगा जिससे कि उसके अंतर्गत 15-35 आयु वर्ग के 650 लाख प्रौढ़ों को लाया जा सके।

(ग) प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

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 बर्नोसिंह बाई पटेल : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गुजरात सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदनार्थ प्रस्तुत छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के लिए प्रावधान क्या है,

(ख) छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के लिए गुजरात का क्या प्रावधान स्वीकार किया गया है, और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में गुजरात का अनुदान और ऋण के रूप में कितनी-कितनी धनराशि दी जायेगी?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) (क) गुजरात राज्य सरकार ने 1978-83 की पंच वर्षीय योजना (छठी योजना) के लिए 3307 61 करोड़ रु० के परिचय्य का प्रस्ताव किया था।

(ख) और (ग) गुजरात की 78-83 की पंच वर्षीय योजना को अभी तक अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

बाजिसों पर लेबल लगाना

4135. श्री बया राम शास्त्र : क्या उद्योग मंत्री 6 दिसम्बर, 1978 के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 2541 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन मामलों के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र की है जिनमें बड़े कारखाने छोटे कारखानों से बाजिस खरीदते हैं तथा उन पर अपने लेबल लगाते हैं और इस प्रकार वे न केवल उत्पादन शुल्क का अपवचन करते हैं बल्कि छोटे कारखानों को हानि पहुँचाते हैं,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्मोहि बाबू यादव) : (क) और (ख) 6 दिसम्बर, 1978 को पूछे गये अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 2541 के संबंधी संक्षेप सूचना एकत्रित की जा

चुकी है तथा लोक सभा के पटल पर रखे जाने हेतु संसदीय कार्य विभाग को दे दी गयी है। ब्योरा इस प्रकार है —

केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समाहर्ता मंडूरी द्वारा यह रिपोर्ट दी गयी थी कि 1970, 1973 के बीच विमको ने कुटीर क्षेत्र से 24,97,800 दोस वियासलाई की डिबिया खरीदी थी। उन्होंने गैर-विद्युतीय कारखानों द्वारा तैयार की गई वियासलाईयों पर रियायती दर पर उत्पादन शुल्क का भुगतान किया था। बाद में यह माल विमको द्वारा खरीद लिया गया था तथा जिस स्थान पर वह तैयार की गयी थी वही की भाषा के निर्माणकर्ता का नाम दिया गया था व साथ ही ने बहुराष्ट्रिय कम्पनी का लेबल भी लगा हुआ था। यदि यह माल विमको द्वारा तैयार किया गया होता तो उसे ऊँची दर पर शुल्क देना पड़ा होता। सेन्ट्रल एक्साइज, मंडूरी के कलेक्टर की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार अन्तर विषयक शुल्क (डकेविलियन इटीएमएउण्ट) 7,53,404 50 रुपये का था। राजस्व विभाग के अनुसार यह राजस्व हानि नहीं थी क्योंकि विमको को बेचे जाने के पूर्व बनाये जाने का स्तर पर उचित दर से उत्पादन शुल्क का भुगतान कर ही दिया गया था। बिधि मंत्रालय द्वारा दिये गये परामर्श के अनुसार उस समय ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं था जिससे 'लघु-क्षेत्र' के एकका से वित्त शुल्क की दर पर बनायी गई वियासलाईयों के विमको द्वारा खरीदे जाने पर राक लगायी जा सकती। स्पष्टतया ऐसा करने से विद्याम-लाइया बनाने में लघु एवं कुटीर क्षेत्र के विकास पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता था। वस्तुतः विमको ने इन एककों का तात्कालिक बाजार की सुविधाएँ प्रदान की थी जिससे लघु क्षेत्र में और अधिक वियासलाईयाँ बनाये जाने को अधिक प्रोत्साहन ही मिला था। फिर भी हम मत के लिये गुजायश रखी ही जाती है कि यदि वे सीधे ही उपभोक्ताओं को उन्हे बेचते तो विमको द्वारा पुन विक्री करने से हुआ लाभ अश्वत लघु क्षेत्र को मिल जाता।

1973 में लघु क्षेत्र के उत्पादकों द्वारा विमको को उपयोग करने की अनुमति देने वाली अधिसूचना रद्द कर दी गयी थी व तत्पश्चात् विमको ने कुटीर क्षेत्र से वियासलाईयों खरीदना बंद कर दिया था। साथ ही, अधिसूचना संख्या 154 दिनांक 3-6-1975 के अनुसार कुटीर क्षेत्र 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 रियायती दर के उत्पादन शुल्क के लिये भुगतान करना दिया जायेगा। साथ ही एकाधिकार तथा प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार व्यवहार प्रक्रिया आयोग ने कथित प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार व्यवहार करने हेतु विमको लिमिटेड के विरुद्ध जाच करना शुरू कर दिया था। आयोग ने कंपनी को यह निर्देश देते हुए आदेश दे दिया था कि भ्रष्ट बातों के साथ-साथ एक हलक नामा दर्ज करने पर भी सहमति दे दी जाय कि भारत में पुन विक्री हेतु खरीदे

जाने के लिये कुटीर एव लघु उद्योग के निर्माण कक्षाओं द्वारा मानक किस्म की विभासलाइया खरीदी नहीं जायेंगी।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (क) एव (ख) के सवर्ध मे प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

स्मारिका के मामलों मे केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की जांच

4136. श्री हुकमदेव नारायण दाबड: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने श्री के० के० बिडला के विरुद्ध स्मारिका मामले मे जांच किस तारीख को प्रारम्भ की (2) प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट किस तारीख को दर्ज की, (3) आरोपपत्र किस तारीख को दायर किया (4) गिरफ्तारी का वारंट किस तारीख को जारी किया (5) पासपोर्ट के लिए आवेदन पत्र किस तारीख का दिया गया (6) पासपोर्ट जारी किम तारीख को और कितनी अवधि के लिए किया गया, और

(ख) क्या गृह मन्त्रालय ने पासपोर्ट के बारे मे अपनी आपत्तियां विदेश मन्त्रालय को प्रेषित की थी और यदि हा, तो कब ?

गृह मन्त्रालय तथा न्याय, विधि और कम्पनी-कार्य मन्त्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल)

(क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो ने श्री के० के० बिडला के विरुद्ध स्मारिका के मामले मे 3-10-1977 को उसी दिन प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट दर्ज करने के बाद, जांच प्रारम्भ कर दी थी। आरोपपत्र अभी दायर नहीं किया गया है। श्री बिडला को गिरफ्तारी के लिए कोई वारंट जारी नहीं किया गया था।

श्री के० के० बिडला के पास 7-6-1975 से, जैसा कि लोक सभा के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4174 के उत्तर मे दिनांक 16-8-1978 को बताया गया था निरन्तर पासपोर्ट है। उनका वर्तमान पासपोर्ट 6 जून 1980 तक वैध 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 JAGDAMBĠ 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	Panohmahals	60	97.23	460
7	Suratnagar	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	7588

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;

4812 LS-7.

(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 (SHRI-MATI 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; and

(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. 1,40,458 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.

**/extension 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 ex-
tending 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 KA-
MATH: 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 Con-
stitution 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 Re-
port, the Committee on Petitions
(Rajya Sabha) has recommended that
an appropriate legislative measure be
brought before Parliament, as envis-
aged in the Constitution, to regulate
the recruitment and conditions of ser-
vice of persons serving the Union
Government is yet to take a decision
on this recommendation.

**Case, pending against Former Prime
Minister**

4146. SHRI PADMA CHARAN SAM-
ANTA 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	3	4	5
1	Under Sections 178 and 179 IPC.	Chief Metropolitan 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 Shri 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, Delhi.	RC-9/77-FS-I-New 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 Raibareilly, Amethi, etc.
4	Under Section 31 of the Representation of Peoples Act read with Section 109 IPC	1st 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. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that some traditional industries like Beedi, 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 ever since 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 Andhr 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 30035 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 5 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. SHRI 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.

कृत्रिम धारों का उपयोग

4152. श्री बी० जी० हांडे : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कपड़ा मिलों में कृत्रिम धारों का उपयोग आवश्यक नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ के मूल्य कम हुये हैं तो क्या सूती कपड़े के मूल्य पर इसका प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्मोहि प्रसाद यादव) : (क) सुटिंग, साड़ियों के बार्डर आदि जैसे भारी कपड़ों में कृत्रिम फिलामेंट धारों का उपयोग किया जाता है। मिश्रित वस्त्र मिलों के लिए 10 प्रतिशत कृत्रिम धारों का उपयोग अनिवार्य था। हाल ही में यह अनिवार्यता हटा ली गई है।

(ख) निश्चित रूप 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 औद्योगिक घरानों को दिये गये औद्योगिक लाइसेंस

4154. श्री भनंतराम जायसवाल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन औद्योगिक घरानों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको 1 अप्रैल, 1977 से 15 फरवरी, 1979 तक की अवधि के दौरान औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं; और

(ख) बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों को दिए गए लाइसेंसों का ध्योरा क्या है तथा इनमें से प्रत्येक लाइसेंस में कितनी धनराशि अनिवार्य है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्मोहि प्रसाद यादव) : (क) तथा (ख). औद्योगिक लाइसेंस संबंधी प्राकट्य एकाधिकार प्रतिबन्धनात्मक व्यापार व्यवहार अधिनियम, 1969 के अन्तर्गत प्रथम अर्थ प्रकरण से पंजीकृत कंपनियों के आधार पर औद्योगिक स्वीकृति सचिवालय में रखे जाते हैं न कि औद्योगिक गृहों के आधार पर, जिनकी ये कंपनियां होती हैं। एकाधिकार प्रतिबन्धनात्मक व्यापार व्यवहार अधिनियम, 1969 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत उपक्रमों को 1 अप्रैल, 1977 से 15 फरवरी, 1979 की अवधि में उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन 122 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किये गये थे।

उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत जारी किये गये औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों का ध्योरा, जिसमें पार्टी का नाम, तैयार की जाने वाली वस्तु, क्षमता, पंजीकरण का स्वाध्याय स्वयं अर्पित शामिल है, "बीकपी इलेक्ट्रिक आक इम्पोर्टेड लाइसेंसिड, एक्सपोर्टेड लाइसेंसिड" और भारतीय विनिर्माण केन्द्र द्वारा प्रकाशित "मंचरी स्पूज सैटर" के परिशिष्ट में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं। इन प्रकाशनों की प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

भूक्री प्रौद्योगिकी साइंसेस की कार्यान्वित करने में उसे 4 वर्ष लग जाते हैं, अतः 1 अप्रैल, 1977 से 15 फरवरी, 1979 तक जारी किये गये प्रौद्योगिकी साइंसेसों के बारे में इस अवस्था में प्रवृत्तियों द्वारा वास्तव में लगाये बिना को बता सकना संभव नहीं है।

भूतपूर्व प्रधानमंत्री, श्री बंसी लाल और श्री संजय गांधी के विरुद्ध अनिर्णीत मामले

4155. श्री अर्जुन सिंह बदीरबा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूतपूर्व प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, भूतपूर्व रक्षा मंत्री श्री बंसी लाल और श्री संजय गांधी आदि के विरुद्ध न्यायालयों में कुल कितने मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं; और

(ख) कितने मुकदमों में निर्णय हो चुका है और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलिक लाल मन्ना) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, श्री बंसी लाल और श्री संजय गांधी के विरुद्ध विभिन्न न्यायालयों में नौ मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं,

(ख) एक मामले पर नामतः "किस्मा कुर्सी का" निर्णय 26-2-1979 को किया गया था जिसमें श्री संजय गांधी और श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल दोषी ठहराये गये हैं।

कोयले और बिजली की कमी का लघु उद्योगों पर प्रभाव

4156. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयले और बिजली की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई के कारण लघु उद्योगों और एकको के उत्पादन में कमी आई है और उनके लिए आर्थिक समस्याएं भी पैदा हो गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हा, तो वर्ष 1978-79 में इससे उनका उत्पादन कितना प्रतिशत कम हुआ है; और

(ग) सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है कि वर्ष 1979-80 में लघु उद्योगों और लघु एककों के उत्पादन में प्रतिकूल प्रभाव न पड़े ?

उद्योग संरक्षण में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयबन्दी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी हा, कोयले और बिजली की अपर्याप्त पूर्ति के कारण लघु क्षेत्र सहित सामान्यतः उद्योगों के उत्पादन पर प्रभाव पड़ा है।

(ख) चूंकि लघु क्षेत्र में उत्पादन की रिपोर्ट देने के लिये कोई संज्ञ नहीं है, अतः उत्पादन की प्रतिशत हानि का अनुमान लगाना कठिन होता है।

(ग) संघात बिहार की कोयला खदानों में लगभग सभी दूरी खानों के ठीक हो जाने तथा विद्युत संभरण सुधार जाने के कारण कोयले के उत्पादन में पर्याप्त

रूप से सुधार हो गया है तथा इसमें वृद्धि का दृष्ट दिखाई दे रहा है। बैंगनो की उपलब्धता में और सुधार हो जाने के साथ-साथ हाल के महीनों में कोयले के संभरण की स्थिति पर्याप्त रूप से सुधार गयी है। उत्पादन प्रवृत्ति बनी रहने के कारण प्रौद्योगिकी एकको पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव 1979-80 में सीमित होगा।

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 37½ 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 transshipment 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 Stockyards.

राज्य सरकारों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की गोष्ठियाँ

4165 श्री युवराज क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने राज्य सरकारों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों केन्द्रीय सस्पाओं के विशेषज्ञ तथा योजना से संबंधित स्वायत्तशासी निकायों की एक 10 दिवसीय गोष्ठी आयोजित की थी, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो नवम्बर, 1978 में हुई इस महत्वपूर्ण गोष्ठी में ऐसे क्या प्रभावी निर्णय लिए गए जिनसे देश के निर्धन लोगों को लाभ पहुँच सके और यदि नहीं तो उनके क्या कारण हैं?

[योजना मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री कलसुर रहमान)

(क) जी हाँ। योजना आयोग ने मन्त्रिपरिषद् केन्द्रीय मन्त्रालयों के साथ समुक्त रूप से, कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास, श्रम और लघु उद्योग, सिंचाई और विद्युत के क्षेत्र में प्रबोधन प्रणालियों के सम्बन्ध में बार दो दिवसीय विचार गोष्ठियों का 21 और 30 नवम्बर 1978 के बीच आयोजन किया था, जिनमें राज्य सरकारों केन्द्रीय मन्त्रालयों, योजना आयोग और कुछ सस्पाओं के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों ने भाग लिया था।

(ख) इन विचार गोष्ठियों में विभिन्न स्तरों पर आँकड़े एकत्र करने में तथा प्रबोधन व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के सम्बन्ध में कई सिफारिशें की गईं जिससे कि योजनागत कार्यक्रमों और परिणामों को कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति पर अधिक प्रभावी रूप से निगरानी रखी जा सके और समय पर सुधारत्मक कार्रवाई की जा सके। इससे योजना का अधिक अच्छा कार्यान्वयन होगा, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप गरीब वर्गों के लिए योजना में परिकल्पित लाभों को अधिक प्रभावी रूप से प्राप्त किया जा सकेगा।

फास्ट जैनेरेटिंग सिस्टम द्वारा यूरेनियम तैयार किए जाना

4166 श्री युवराज

श्री बिजय कुमार मलहोत्रा

क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत यूरेनियम के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर है

(ख) क्या यूरेनियम ईंधन का उत्पादन भारत में फास्ट जैनेरेटिंग सिस्टम द्वारा किया जा सकता है

(ग) क्या यूरेनियम 235 को फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर 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 परिकल्पित यूरेनियम की समस्या को हल किया जा सके और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) (क) परमाणु विद्युत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बिजली के उत्पादन के जिस स्तर की परिवर्धना इस समय की गई है उसके लिए प्राकृतिक यूरेनियम के प्रमाणित भंडार पर्याप्त हैं।

(ख) फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टरों में यूरेनियम 238 और थोरियम 232 कमजोर प्लटोनियम 239 और यूरेनियम 233 में परिवर्तित हो जाते हैं। ये दोनों ही विद्युतजनक हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर समूह यूरेनियम का जो तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर में ईंधन के रूप में प्रयोग के लिए आवश्यक होता है, उत्पादन नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर के लिए वैकल्पिक ईंधन के उत्पादन हेतु फास्ट ब्रीडर तकनीकी के प्रयोग करने का प्रयत्न ही नहीं उठता।

Increase in prices of Tyres

4167 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA
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 PRASAD 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.

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

झाड़वरो के सेवा रिकार्ड में आयु में कमी

4170 श्री राज नारायण क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सेवा निवृत्त होने वाला भारत सरकार के स्टाफ वार झाड़वरो से झाड़वरो को सेवा की आयु कम करने के बारे में एक आपन प्रान्त हुआ है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय तथा न्याय, विधि और कम्पनी-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल)

(क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान, । किन्तु, एक विभाग विशेष के एक स्टाफ कार झाड़वर को जन्म तिथि में परिवर्तन के विरुद्ध कुछेक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे ।

(ख) उक्त व्यक्ति के मामले का निर्णय सभी संगत तथ्यों पर उचित विचार करने के बाद गुप्त-बोर्डी के आचार पर कर दिया गया था ।

4812 LS-8

निर्धनता के स्तर से नीचे जीवन व्यतीत करने वाले लोग

4171 श्री तुलाच ब्राह्मण :

श्री अन्नम सिंह ठाकुर ।

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या निर्धनता के स्तर से नीचे जीवन व्यतीत करने वाले की सख्या शहरी क्षेत्रों की तुलना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिक है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो किम सोमा तक, और

(ग) उसके कारणों का दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री फजलुर रहमान) (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) योजना आयोग द्वारा अपनाए गए मानकों के अनुसार, यह अनुमान है कि 1977-78 में शहरी क्षेत्रों में गरीबों के स्तर से नीचे रह रहे 550 लाख व्यक्तियों की तुलना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 2390 लाख व्यक्ति गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रह रहे थे ।

(ग) पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) के प्रारूप में अपनाई गई विकास की कार्यानीति में ग्राम और सड़क क्षेत्रों निर्माई तथा ग्राम और लघु उद्योगों को सबसे अधिक प्राथमिकता दी गई है । परिशाधित न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम भी मुख्य रूप से ग्रामीण गरीब लोगों के हित के लिए बनाया गया है । इसके परिणामस्वरूप ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों 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.

बिहार की रियायती दरों पर ऋण का दिया जाना

4173. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को निदेश दिये हैं कि लघु उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु उन्हें ऋण देते समय व्याज दर में कुछ रियायत देनी चाहिये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बिहार 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 पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योगों के लिए भी कोई रियायतें दी हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव): (क) जी नहीं। फिर भी, भारत सरकार ने लघु उद्यमों को विशेषकर स्वतः रोजगार के जरिए बढ़ावा देने के लिए दो योजनाएँ बनाई हैं। राज्य सरकारों को मूल पूँजी सीमान्त राशि योजना के अधीन संयंत्र व मशीनों में लगाने के लिए एक लाख रुपये से अनधिक तथा ग्रामीण/अर्द्ध 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 एकक लगाते हैं उन्हें बैंकों द्वारा आमतौर से ली 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 प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है।

(ख) यह जानकारी तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कम व्याज पर योजनाएँ चल रही हैं और बैंकों व अन्य साधनों द्वारा लम्बी स्थगन अवधि की सुविधाएँ दी जा रही हैं। इस प्रयोजन के लिए देश में 247 जिलों को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित किया गया है। इनमें से 101 जिले केन्द्रीय विनियोग राज-सहायता योजनाओं के अधीन आते हैं। इनके अलावा, चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में कच्चा माल लाने व वहाँ से निर्मित वस्तुएँ भेजने पर आने वाली परिवहन लागत के 50% तक की परिवहन राज-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

(i) 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 EDUARDO 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) (i) 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 1977-83, 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 PURNANARAYAN 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 crore, 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 (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI) The targets and the value of actual production during 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 were as follows

(Rs in crores)

Year	Production target for the year	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 SHARIF 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 vehicle_s 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 SHA-RIEF: Will the Minister of INDUS-TRY 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 CHHITUBHAJ 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 28.5 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 investment (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	1,325	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	1.33
19	Tamil Nadu	921	11,578.83	1,165.51
20	Tripura	89	371.55	16.90
21	Uttar Pradesh	211	2,319.42	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	1,935.51	155.70
27	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	..
28	Mizoram*	..	..	..
29	Pondicherry	177	507.92	52.23
TOTAL		10,808	70,999.33	6,241.716

*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, thesaurii 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 has 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 यान योजना के कार्य में विदेशी सहयोग

4196. श्री केशवराव घोडगे : क्या अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत ने अन्तरिक्ष यान योजना के कार्य में किन-किन देशों से सहयोग माँगा है,

(ख) अब तक भारत ने कितने अन्तरिक्ष यान भेजे हैं ;

(ग) इस कार्य में कितने भारतीय वैज्ञानिक कार्यरत हैं, और

(घ) इस कार्य में भारत कब तक आत्मनिर्भर हो जाएगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) भारत ने अन्तरिक्ष यान भेजने के कार्य में सोवियत संघ, संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका और यूगोस्लाव अन्तरिक्ष एजेंसी से महयोग माँगा है ।

(ख) अब तक भारत ने सोवियत संघ की विज्ञान अकादमी के सहयोग से आर्यभट्ट नामक केवल एक उपग्रह का प्रमोचन किया है ।

(ग) अन्तरिक्ष यान के प्रतिकल्प, विकास और निर्माण में लगभग 1000 भारतीय वैज्ञानिक कार्यरत हैं । इनमें से लगभग आधे भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन में हैं ।

(घ) पृथ्वी की निकट कक्षा में उपग्रहों का प्रमोचन में भारत ने 1985-86 तक आत्मनिर्भर होने की संभावना है ।

महाराष्ट्र में उद्योगों की स्थापना

4197. श्री केशवराव घोडगे : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य के कितने जिलों में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उद्योग स्थापित किये गये हैं; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितने नये उद्योग स्थापित किये हैं और उन पर कितना व्यय किया गया तथा कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अभी तक महाराष्ट्र राज्य के 9 जिलों में उद्योग स्थापित किये हैं ।

(ख) माननीय सदस्य, संभावितया 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 एकक हैं । महाराष्ट्र में केन्द्रीय सरकार के उद्योगों में 31-3-78 की लगभग 909.18 करोड़ रुपये का सकल इकट्ठा (कुल निवेश) किया जा चुका था । इस तारीख की इन उपक्रमों में कर्मचारियों 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 टेक्नालाजी 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 मॉनीटर तथा प्रबंध करने के लिए 'रिमोट सेंसिंग'। उपर्युक्त उद्देश्यों के लिए अन्तरिक्ष यान का डिजाइन और निर्माण करने के अलावा, भारत के पास सेटेलाइट 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 संबंधियों 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 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 को 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 है;

(ग) क्या व्यूरो के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी फील्ड कार्यों के प्रति उपेक्षा दिखाते हैं परन्तु 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.

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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-4117/79]

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 Marli, 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.

(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. 366 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 C.E.S. 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 ZULFIKARULLAH): 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, 1962 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.

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.

12.23 hrs.

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. 260 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 Peking 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 grow-lier. '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.

(11) 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 disease 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 new 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.

श्री विमलचन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत अधिवेशनकी लोक मंच के विषय को सदन में प्रस्तुत करता हूँ। राजधानी में विगत कई दिनों से दिल्ली की प्राइमरी टीचर प्रेड नून सम्मेलन में धरना, दिकेटिंग और सत्याग्रह अपनी उचित मांगों की से कर चला रहे हैं। सरकार उन की

[श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव]

माँगों की धोर मुखाविष्ट होने की वजह से पुलिस डेर कर रहा रही है, जिस के चलते शिक्षक 4 हाथों में जबर्दस्त विरोध पैदा हो रहा है और वे अपना धाम्बोल उग्र करने पर मजबूर किये जा रहे हैं। आज माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री का यह बयान कि शिक्षकों की धमकी से वे डरने वाले नहीं हैं, देख कर आश्चर्य और दुःख हुआ है। गरीब शिक्षक धमकी देने की स्थिति में नहीं है, न वे धमकी देना चाहते हैं। गरीबी की मार से तबाह हो कर अपनी जायज माँगें शांतिपूर्वक ढंग से रख रहे हैं।

अतः मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाते हुए, उन की माँगों के सम्बन्ध में वक्तव्य की मांग करता हूँ।

(iv) FUNCTION ORGANISED IN HONOUR OF THE SOVIET PRIME MINISTER UNDER AUSPICES OF INDO-SOVIET CULTURAL SOCIETY.

डॉ० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन अखिलभारतीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय को सदन के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

यह दुःख और दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमारे माननीय प्रतिनिधि सोवियत रूस के प्रधान मंत्री की सोसियल के सुभाषमन पर भारत रूसी मैत्री संघ (इसकास) के तत्वाधान में आयोजित सभा को राजनीतिक रंगमंच बना दिया गया। 10 मार्च को आयोजित इस बैठक में सोवियत रूस के प्रधान मंत्री के समक्ष श्री राजेश्वर राव और श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह न कम्युनिष्म को मान्यता नहीं देने के बारे में भारत सरकार की तीव्र चर्त्तना की और विदेश मंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी की चीन यात्रा की भी प्रखर आलोचना की।

मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हमारी विदेश नीति की हमारे बन्धु आलोचना न करे लेकिन किसी विदेशी मेहमान के स्वागत में आयोजित सभा में उनके सामने यह इस प्रकार की बातें करना राष्ट्र के स्वाभिमान पर कलक तथा साथ ही साथ स्वयं देश की एकता का भी हृदय विदारक क्षित उपस्थित करता है। कुछ ही दिनों पहले भारत में सोवियत समर्थक 14 देशों के राजदूतों ने एक संयुक्त प्रेस कान्फेस करके चीन प्रथम विगतनाम के हमले की निन्दा की थी।

प्रत्येक देश किसी भी मामले पर अपनी नीति निर्धारित करने का पूर्ण अधिकारी है। लेकिन हमारी धरती पर इस प्रकार की संयुक्त बयानबाजी और राजनीतिक पैकज भारत की सार्वभौमिकता का समावर नहीं है। अगर सरकार इन चीजों के सम्बन्ध में धृष्टी से ध्यान नहीं देती, तो बढ़ते-बढ़ते छोटा सा फोड़ा धारी भुगन्वर का रूप धारण

कर लेगा और भारतवर्ष में विदेशी राजनीति की दखलान्वाजी घर कर जाएगी।

इसलिए मैं सरकार से स्पष्ट आश्वासन चाहता हूँ कि भविष्य में ऐसे किसी भी संस्था या सभ को विदेशी मेहमानों के स्वागत सत्कार के लिए अनुमति न दी जाये जो इसको सुटपरस्ती और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति जोड़ तोड़ का प्रयास बना देती है और विभिन्न देशों के राजदूत को भी यह स्पष्ट कह दिया जाये कि इस प्रकार की संयुक्त बयानबाजी और प्रेस कान्फेस आदि भारत की भूमि पर न की जाए।

(v) THE JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED BY PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA AND THE SOVIET UNION.

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली). श्रीमन्, हमारे कुछ भार०एस०एस० के मित्र हम को पीछे धाने को कह रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात स्टेटमेंट में नहीं है।

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं आप के पुकारने पर तत्काल नहीं उठा, इसलिए स्पष्टीकरण कर रहा हूँ।

श्रीमन्, लोक सभा के प्रक्रिया कार्य तथा सचालन विषयक नियमों के नियम 377 के अधीन मैं निम्न महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठा रहा हूँ। आप जरा ध्यान से सुनिवेष्टा क्योंकि धर्मी डॉ० साहब जो बोले हैं, भाव्य हमारी ध्वनि उस से कुछ विपरीत जाए।

गत 15 मार्च, 79 को भारत-रूस के प्रधान मंत्रियों ने एक संयुक्त बयान द्वारा चीन को बिना किसी शर्त तत्काल वियतनाम से पूर्णरूपेण चीनी सेना को हटा लेने की कहा है। इस संयुक्त वक्तव्य में एग्जेशन (हमला) शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं किया गया है। यह एक रहस्य है क्योंकि की कोसिबिन बराबर एग्जेशन शब्द का प्रयोग करते थे। इस से ऐसा लगता है (अवधान)। चीनसी अब वे पृष्ठते हैं कि एग्जेशन और आक्रमण में क्या फर्क है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हमले और आक्रमण में ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप स्टेटमेंट में से पढ़िये।

श्री राज नारायण : एग्जेशन का मतलब क्या है ? आप जब यह सुने हैं ? अगर कोई आक्रमण करता है तो प्रोक्लैमेशन के करता है अगर कोई एग्जेशन करता है तो बिना किसी प्रोक्लैमेशन के करता है। एग्जेशन को हमने हमका कहा है और एक्से को हमने आक्रमण कहा है। वियतनाम ने चीन प्रतीक नहीं किया था।

यह एक रहस्य है क्योंकि श्री कोसिजिन बराबर एजेंडन शब्द का प्रयोग करते थे उससे ऐसा लगता है कि भारत चीन को एग्रेसर कहना पसन्द नहीं करता। जब कि वास्तव में चीन एग्रेसर है। हम यह भी रहस्य जानना चाहते हैं कि जब भारत की सरकार ने वियतनाम से चीनी सेना को अविलम्ब पूर्ण रूपेण हटाने की मांग की तो भारत की ओर से, भारत की पवित्र भूमि से चीनी हमले को पुण रूपेण खरम करने की बात क्यों नहीं की गई जिससे लद्दाख उत्तर पूरब अंचल तथा निम्बन सभी जगहों से चीन अपनी सेना वापस बुलाने और निम्बन की पवित्र भूमि खाली कर दे। मैं भारत की सरकार से इस का स्पष्टीकरण चाहता, और चाहता कि चीनी हमले पर पूरी ब्रह्म हो। हमें मालूम है कि विदेश मंत्री, प्रधान मंत्री और राष्ट्रपति तीनों ने समय समय पर विभिन्न शायदों का प्रयोग किया है। किसी ने एजेंडन 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। (व्यवधान)।

(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.	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
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 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."

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	45,25,000 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 .
8	Secretariat	2,41,000 ..

1	2	3
		Revenue Rs. Capital 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 3,98,33,000
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 stay. 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 outlying 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 slopy-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 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 here.

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 airstrip, 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 1½ 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 goods.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMAT:
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 allurements 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 illiteracy. 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 Briggs 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 Servellance. 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. Briggs 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 Mizos 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, iron 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. 2,65,00 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 mean, 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. 11,094 thousands; this year 1979-80, it is only Rs. 12,590 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 lea-

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 दीनदत्त प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : उपस्थित
 महोदय, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र मिजोरम, जहाँ की भाषा
 चार सात है और जो बर्मा तथा पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों से
 बना हुआ है, के लिए यह जो बजट बनाया गया है,
 ऐसा लगता है कि वह उस के विकास के लिए
 पर्याप्त नहीं है। मुझे सालबेंग के साथ, जो मिजो
 विद्रोही के नाम से जाने जाते हैं, बागमपुर क्षेत्र

में रहने का अवसर मिला था। उन्होंने मिजोरम की एक दर्शन कहन कहानी बनाई थी। उसके अनुसार और जहाँ तक मेरा अनुभव है मिजोरम सब से पिछड़ा हुआ और अपेक्षित सब राज्य क्षेत्र है।

तीस वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी मिजोरम की आधी जनता के लिए भी शुद्ध पेय जल की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकी है न वहाँ पुलों या मड़कों की व्यवस्था है न अभी तक बड़ा रेल गाड़ी की छाया पड़ी है और न ही डाक तार की कोई व्यवस्था हो पाई है। पिछले तीन सालों में काग्रत शासन ने उन लोगों को केवल विदेशी मित्रों के रूप में जाना और उनके विरुद्ध बराबर दमनचक्र चलाये रखा। इसी कारण वहाँ विकास के कोई साधन उपलब्ध नहीं कराये गये। यह एक दमन प्रेम है कि विदेशी मिशनरियों ने वहाँ आकर पैदाश धूम धम कर उन लोगों का शिक्षित बनाया और इस प्रकार अपनी भाषा और अपने देश के प्रति लायल बनाया। आज यह स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि कभी कभी लोग कहते हैं कि मिजोरम के लोग हम देश की मूल धारा के विपरीत जाते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों की सहायता से वे कुछ भागे वहाँ पाये हैं उनके प्रति उन का सम्मान होना स्वाभाविक है।

इस लिए सरकार का वहाँ की चार लाख जनता के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए ब मय स उन सहाय करने चाहिए जो कि भारत के अन्य क्षेत्रों में किये गये हैं। आज वहाँ यह बुद्धि है कि वहाँ के 229 गांवों में से अधिकांश गांवों में पीन के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है मड़के नहीं हैं और अनाज तथा अन्य आवश्यक चीजों का पूर्ति के लिए सरकारी दुकानों की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इन कामों का करने के लिए सरकार का एक मानवाय तथा सवेदनशील दृष्टिकोण धरना चाहिए ताकि उन लोगों का हृदय-परिवर्तन हो सके और वे समझ सकें कि वे भारत के नागरिक हैं और उन में भारत के प्रति बकावारी की भावना आ सके।

वहाँ पर उद्योग-धरो या कृषि विकास के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस लिए सब से पहले तो वहाँ के लोगों को कृषि की शिक्षा दी जाये, और वहाँ की ऊबड़-खाबड़ जमीन को युद्ध-स्तर पर समतल कर के उसे लोगों में वितरित किया जाये। आज स्थिति यह है कि जिन लोगों के पास जमीन है उनपर प्रतिभमण का केस करके उन्हें बेवश कर दिया जाता है और उन्हें मुकदमेबाजी में फंसाये रखा जाता है जिससे उनकी जानै-पिने की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाती है। इस निष्कर्ष है, पहाड़ों के नीचे और नदियों के किनारे की जमीन का सर्वेक्षण कर के उसे वितरित किया जाये।

जिन गांवों की आबादी हजार, बेड़ हजार है, उन्हें सड़कों द्वारा जोड़ना चाहिए। उन गांवों में पेय जल की व्यवस्था युद्ध-स्तर पर करनी चाहिए, ताकि उन लोगों को आजादी का लाभ मिल सके। लेकिन अभी तक इस के लिए बजट में पर्याप्त प्रावधान नहीं है जो कि होना चाहिए था। वहाँ एक बार उगा है मरख को खेती का। मरख बट से न न किता जाना है लेकिन मरख के नियंत्रण की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। वहाँ से मरख सग्रह कर के बाजार में जाने तक की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस के लिए कृषि बाजार सामिति या किसी ऐसी संस्था का निर्माण करना चाहिए ताकि वहाँ उन लोगों का श्रम करने का अवसर दे सके और उन की बकारी को दूर कर सके। कृषि के कार्य में उन लोगों का श्रम लगाया जा सके इस विधा में पर्याप्त व्यवस्था करने की जरूरत है।

जहाँ तक हम की सामा है वृ वर्षों और चीन की तरह खुली हुई है जहाँ में बि बाहर के लोग घुसते रहते हैं और इन लोगों के दिमाग को भरन रहते हैं। इस के लिए सरकार का कोई सुरक्षात्मक उपाय करना चाहिए या चीन की सीमा का तरह एना दावार खड़ा करना चाहिए जिस में कि बाहरों लोग आकर वहाँ राज्य विरोधी कार्य न कर सकें। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और सरकार का हम दिना में ना कायदाही करनी चाहिए।

जहाँ तक अन्य उद्योगों का मध्य है सरकार को चाहिए कि जहाँ बड़ बड़ गांव हैं वहाँ छोट छोट लघु उद्योगों का जाल फैलाए ताकि वहाँ के लोग कुछ अपनी पारिवारिक आय बढ़ा सके और अपने बच्चों की शिक्षा बढ़ा सकें। आज गा ना वहाँ शिक्षा मिल पाई है वह विदेशी मिशनरियों का कृपा से मिल पाई है। बच्चा का भाषा जो है उसे देखा जाय तो वह अना भा अग्रजो या दूसरी भाषा बोलन है। मित्रा वहाँ को नैपथ्य है। वहाँ के लोगों ने मुझे बताया कि अगर जियो का प्रचार यहाँ किया जाना और स्कूलों में वह पढ़ाई जाती तो शिक्षण रूप से वह क प्रति हमारे एक भावना और आस्था बनने। शिक्षा विभागियों के साथ जा भी और जिन तरह की शिक्षा हम को देने है उसी से जो भी हम अनुभव हुआ है वह हुआ है। इसीलिए निश्चिन रूप से उन के प्रति कुछ उन की बकादाग होना है।

यहाँ के मुख्या मिश्री जो है वे उन लोगों के साथ और उन लोगों की महिलाओं के साथ बड़ा जल्म भी करते हैं इस तरह की उन लोगों से शिकायत की। तो इस में सवेदनशील होना चाहिए और उन की जो भी शिकायतें हैं उनके ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिए। जो भी वहाँ गवर्नर जाय वे कुछ मायवीय भावनाओं के प्रति सवेदनशील होने चाहिए। यह नहीं कि वे केवल अपने धक्के बगले में पड़े रहें और उन की सखीयों

की तरफ ध्यान न दें, केवल उन पर नियंत्रण करने की ही कोशिश करते रहे।

वे झोपड़ियों में झीर पर्ण-कुटियों में रहते हैं। उन के लिए आवास की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार को आवास निर्माण के लिए भी विशेष कदम उठाना चाहिए। आज तक इतने दिनों में मात्र 136 मकान सरकार की ओर से बनाए गए हैं। वे अभी भी वहां लकड़ी के मकान बनाकर उस में रहते हैं। इसलिए इस विधा में भी काम करने की जरूरत है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस बजट में वहां पर सबको की, पेय जल की, विद्युत की, गृह उद्योग की ओर शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करने के दृष्टिकोण से फिर से विचार करें और इस के लिए बहुत ही उदारतापूर्वक बजट मंजूर और बढ़ाए ताकि उन का सर्वांगीण विकास हो सके। इतना ही कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (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 Chandrapan]

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 सिंह (भागलपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे गृह मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि मैं अपने भाषण में बोड़ा साहित्य को कम कर दूँ लेकिन शायद उन को पता होगा कि मीजोरम की समस्या इन्टर धनुष की तरह है, जिस में कई रंग हैं। हमारा मीजोराम इस प्रकार की इन्टर-धनुषी समस्या का प्रतीक है, लेकिन भारत के लिये वह एक बहुत महत्व का स्थान है, चूँकि वह सीमा का क्षेत्र है। उस के एक तरफ बंगला देश है, दूसरी तरफ बर्मा और दूसरे प्रान्त हैं। जैसा हमारे माननीय मित्र चन्द्रपन साहब ने कहा है—मीजोराम में एक तरफ तो चीन से प्रशिक्षित लोग आते हैं, दूसरी तरफ यहाँ के जो विप्लवी लोग हैं, वे बंगला देश में जा कर भाग पाते हैं। इस तरह से मीजोराम की राजनीति अस्थिरता की राजनीति होती जा रही है, कबायली क्रांतिवादी और कबायली शक्तों की राजनीति होती जा रही है और यही कारण है कि 30 सीटों की विधान सभा में से 27 मि० सीटों के साथ होते हुए भी अब वहाँ कबायली राजनीति चली तो अस्थिरता आ गई और वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू करना पड़ा।

यह ख़ुशी की बात है कि हमारी जनता सरकार वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन को ज्यादा दिन पागू नहीं रखना चाहती है और अब धर्म में मीजोराम में चुनाव होनेवाला है। लेकिन इस के साथ ही हम को यह भी देखना है कि जो सीमा का प्रान्त है, वहाँ राजनीति की अस्थिरता होना सचमुच में देश की सार्वभौमिकता के लिये खतरा है। इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर हमें मीजोराम की समस्याओं पर विचार करना होगा।

मैं अभी अखबारों की कतरन देख रहा था। भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री—श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी—के एक बयान को देखा कि हम मीजोराम को मस्त्रों के आगे बढा देंगे और हमारे मित्र श्री चन्द्रपन जी ने भी जो बयान दिया है—मैं समझता हूँ कि मीजोराम की समस्या बिना और व्यवस्था की समस्या है। वस्तुतः यह बिना और व्यवस्था की समस्या नहीं है। मीजोराम, अगर दूसरे शब्दों में कहूँ तो यह मिज़रेबिल लैंड है जहाँ पर दो प्रकार के अकाल पड़ते हैं। एक प्रकार का अकाल मौसम कहलाता है, जो 50 साल में आता है और दूसरा विपत्तकाल कहलाता है, जिस की 18 साल के बाद पुनरावृत्ति होती है और इन दो अकालों के बीच मीजोराम की जनसंख्या हमेशा परेशान रहती है। मीजोराम में जो बलावर्त हुई थी, अगर आप उस का अध्ययन करें, तो साबुन होगा कि वहाँ वहाँ के उत्पन्न के कारण जो विप्लव हुआ था, वह विप्लव भूख के गर्भ से, दुर्घटना के गर्भ से हुआ था। इसलिए मीजोराम की विप्लव की समस्या की सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से सोचने की आवश्यकता है। इसलिये

वहा की आर्थिक विषमता को भी कम करने की बहुत जरूरत है। भारतवर्ष के विकास को अगर हम दृष्टि में रखें, तो हम यह देखते हैं कि मिजोरम में एक भी बड़ा उद्योग नहीं है। खेर, बड़ा उद्योग वहा पर रहे या न रहे लेकिन छोटे उद्योगों का जाल भी वहा नहीं बिछाया जा सका ताकि वहां पर जो जन-संख्या है, बहुत ज्यादा जनसंख्या वहां पर नहीं है, उस को काम मिल सके। साल डेगा कभी भागलपुर जेल में हम लोगों के साथ थे। उन का विद्रोही कह दिया जाता है, कभी उन को गद्दार कह दिया जाता है। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि विद्रोहियों के साथ मानवीय दृष्टिकोण से व्यवहार नहीं किया गया है लेकिन यह खुशों की बात है कि हमारी सरकार विद्रोहियों से वार्तालाप करने को उत्सुक है और हमारे गृह मंत्री पटेल साहब ने उन के साथ वार्ता चलाई है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखना होगा कि कुछ विदेशी ताकतें वहा विद्रोहियों के साथ शांतिपूर्वक समझौते में व्यवधान पैदा कर रही हैं। यह हम ने देखा है कि मिजोरम के नेता, लाल डेगा का, हालांकि वे वहां की पार्टी के संस्थापक थे, लेकिन, उन को पार्टी ने उन को भी अपनी पार्टी से निष्कासित कर दिया है और यह एक शुभ चिह्न है लेकिन हम के माइने ये नहीं है कि वहा पर डिवाइड एण्ड रूल की बात की जाए, भेद करो और फूट डालो, इस नीति में हम काम नहीं करना चाहिए। बाह किमी तरह से भी हो एक शांति दून के जरिये उन लोगों की भावनाओं का समझना होगा। वहा का जो मंत्र है बड़ा सवाल है वह वहा की राजनीतिक अस्थिरता का है। यह कोई गारंटी नहीं है कि मिजोरम में जो आने वाला चुनाव होगा, उस से राजनीतिक स्थिरता रूढ़ मकेगी क्योंकि हम ने यह देखा कि 30 सीटों में से 27 सीटें पाने वाली सरकार को भी गिरा दिया गया। तो क्या गारंटी है कि आगे वहां पर एक स्थिर सरकार बन मकेगी। इसलिए वहा की जो गतिविधियां हैं, वहा पर जो बिस्वकारी हैं, उन के साथ मानवीय भाव के साथ पीपीटी-क एजेंटमेंट करने की बहुत जरूरत है। हम जानते हैं कि नागालैंड में भी बहुत बड़ी विस्फोटक स्थिति थी और 30 प्रभम के साथ बान्धीत कर के जब प्रकाश जी ने वहां एक पीस 'पिसल बनाई है। इसलिए मैं तो यह सोचता हूँ कि सरकार को भी इस दृष्टि से काम करना चाहिए और भारत की सार्वभौमिकता का आचार करते हुए और वहां की विषमता को दूर करते हुए हम को कुछ ऐसा समाधान ढूँढना चाहिए जिससे मिजोरम की राजनीतिक अस्थिरता समाप्त हो सके। यह जो आप का बजट है इस से तो ऐसा नहीं लगता कि जो बिपन, है जो दुःखी है उस को ज्यादा देना चाहिए। इस में शायद हम ने वह उधारता नहीं बरती जो बरती जानी चाहिए थी। उधारता तीन क्षेत्रों में बरतने की आवश्यकता है एक तो है सधु उद्योग क्षेत्र में अपनी सरकार

से कहना चाहता कि वहा के लिए एक विशेष सधु उद्योग पाइलेट प्रोजेक्ट तैयार की जाए। बाई तीन, चार लाख वहा की आबादी है। अगर सोडा सा वहा पर सधु उद्योगों का जाल बिछा दिया जाएगा, तो बिस्वकारियों की कमर टूट जाएगी और बिस्वकारियों का मेकअप अस्त व्यस्त हो जाएगा। जिनका ला एण्ड आर्डर पर खर्च करते हैं, उस में वहा काम नहीं चलेगा। वहा गृह उद्योग और लग उद्योग बढ़ाने की बात होनी चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मिजोरम का एक मानवीय प्रश्न भी है। वहा का इलाका प्लेन नहीं है, समतल मैदान नहीं है। वह पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है और इस कारण से भी वहा की समस्या एक कठिन समस्या है। वहा पीने के पानी को लाने के लिए तीन-तीन मील पहाड़ पर जाना पड़ता है। तीन मील पहाड़ पर जाना समतल मैदान में नौ मील जाने के बराबर होता है। क्या हम थगले वर्ष में वहा हर गांव में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था कर सकेंगे, क्या हम इसकी गारंटी दे सकेंगे? अगर हम यह नहीं कर सकें तो फिर मिजोरम में विद्रोह को शमन करने का उपाय करना मौखिक उपाय मात्र होगा और उसमें कुछ होने वाला बही है।

शिक्षा के विकास के लिए, एडल्ट एजुकेशन के क्षेत्र में आपने दो सौ करोड़ खपा दिया है और इस सधर्म में सौ योजना पर आप 686 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। हम जानते हैं कि वहा कोई ऐसी संस्था नहीं है जिसको कि यह राशि दी जा सके। इसलिए सरकार को चाहिए कि वहा एडल्ट एजुकेशन का एक पाइलेट प्रोजेक्ट चलावे जिससे कि वहा की जनता को शिक्षित किया जा सके। जब वहा के लोग शिक्षित हो जायेंगे तो कोई उन्हें भड़का और बरगला नहीं सकेगा। बगलादेश और चीन प्रजातन्त्र की शिक्षा नहीं दे सकते हैं। जब मिजोरम की जनता को यह मासूम हो जाएगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की व्यवस्था में सचमुच में रोटी के साथ आजादी का भी सम्बन्ध है तो मिजोरम से सचमुच में विद्रोह के पेर उखड़ जायेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं मिजोरम के बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): 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 (Chirayim-
 kil)** 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. Chandrapan 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 गुप्ता (दिल्ली सदर): सम्पाति महोदय, मैंने अपने मित्र का अभी भाषण सुना और मुझे आश्चर्य और दुःख हुआ कि मिज़ोरम के बजट पर वह कौमुदल रंग लाने लगे। उन्होंने किसी एरिया का दृष्टिकोण दिया कि यह तो साउथ को रैकिड क्लास सिटीजन और मिज़ोरम को थर्ड-क्लेस सिटीजन समझता है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया फोसिसल कन्वर्शन डायरेक्टली और इन्-डायरेक्टली करती है, बहुत आश्चर्य की बात 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. 1500 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

SHR' 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 UP 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 548 and per capita expenditure per year per student comes to Rs. 13,000 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 out 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 मिज़ोरम जब आसाम से चलन हुआ तो क्या उसके बाद आज वहाँ की स्थिति में फर्क थाया है। जहाँ तक ला एण्ड ब्राडर मिज़गंजन का सम्बन्ध है वहाँ एक संकशन ऐसा है—मैं नहीं कहता कि सब संकशन ऐसे हैं—जिसकी नायल्टी हिन्दुस्तान के प्रति नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य, श्री चन्द्रपन, ने खुद कहा है कि वहाँ में कुछ लोग चाहना जानते हैं। कारेन मिनिस्टर ने भी कहा है कि उन्होंने हम बापे में चाहना की सरकार से बात चीत की थी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विदेश मंत्री के वहाँ से वापस आने के बाद चाहना के एटीप्यड में कोई फर्क थाया है या नहीं। क्या उन्होंने शस्त्र देना बन्द कर दिया है? ट्रेनिंग देना बन्द कर दिया है? रक्षिया की एक एजेंसी ने यह खबर प्रसारित की है कि अभी तक चाहना उन का शस्त्र दे रहा है और ट्रेनिंग दे रहा है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि विदेश मंत्री के वहाँ से आने के बाद क्या चाहना का रवैया बदला है या नहीं बदला है? अगर बदला है तो कितना बदला है या अभी भी वह कार्यवाही चल रही है? यह हम देखें और यह भी देखें कि इस तरह का काम जो लोग करते हैं उन के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जाए।]

नेरे दोस्त ने जो ० पी ० एलसी जी के बिल का बिक किया।

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 Chandrapan. 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 (Chirayinhal) The Budget on Mizoram has given rise 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 majority 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 चौधरी बलबीर सिंह ।
आप पांच मिनट सीजिए ।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर)
सभापति महोदय । बम आप बट्टी है 5 मिनट
जैसे बका 144 लगा दी हो ।

सभापति महोदय डाई बजे मिनिस्टर
साहब का जवाब देना है ।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह अभी जो एक छोटी सी रियासत थी, मिजोरम उस पर बहस करते हुए, कुछ बोसो ने अपने विलो को कसो को उछाला है । आज ये लोग कहते हैं कि वहा पर जो सरकार थी, उस को तोड़ा गया है । मैं पूछता हू कि पिछले 30 सालों में कितनी बार इन की जब हुकूमत थी, इन्होंने सरकारें तोड़ी थी । आप लगातार करते रहे हैं, हर जगह आपने हुकूमत तोड़ी है । पञ्जाब में तोड़ी थी और कई जगहों पर तोड़ी थी । बोन-सी जगह है जहाँ आपने हुकूमत को नहीं तोड़ा । मेजोरिटी होते हुए भी आपने हुकूमत को तोड़ा । अब इसकी लिए, इसकी हिमायत में आप खड़े हो गये हैं ।

वहाँ कहा जाता है कि जब कोई हिम्बुइयम में कंबट होता है तो उसको रियायतें मिलती हैं लेकिन जब कोई किम्बयनिटी में चला जाता है तो वहाँ रियायतें छूटा दी जाती हैं। भाप पूछते हैं कि क्या वहाँ किसी सेक्टरल कास्ट वाले का सोशल स्टेटस बढ़ जाता है ? मैं भाप से पूछता हूँ कि भाप को यहाँ कोई फर्क नहीं है, भाप एक ही बाबरकुड को मानते हैं, सभी को समानता देते हैं तो वहाँ किसी का दर्जा नीचे कैसे हुआ, वहाँ तो सभी बराबर है ? जब किसी धर्म में सब बराबर है तो फिर रियायतें किस बात की ? वहाँ पर जिस ढंग से प्रचार हुआ है, जिस ढंग से करोड़ों रुपया मिशनरीज ने खर्च कर के वहाँ के लोगों को तग किया, वह एक भ्रष्टाचार मसला है। इस बारे में मैंने तो इसलिए कहा कि आपने यह बात उठायी थी।

सवाल उठता है कि इतने छोटे हिस्से में भी वहाँ पर ठीक ढंग से राज नहीं चल पाया। उसके लिये म्योरोकेसी जिम्मेदार है। मंत्री महोदय जिन लोगों को बड़ा बिठा देते हैं वे वहाँ जा कर गडबडी और भ्रष्टाचारी करते हैं। उसका प्रभार होता है कि वहाँ विद्रोह उभरता है। ये भ्रष्टाचार लोग वहाँ उन के बीच में उनके ढंग से नहीं रहते हैं और शान्ति-शौकत में रहते हैं। इसी से उन लोगों में बगावत फैलती है। मंत्री जी अपने लोगों को रोकें कि वे वहाँ जा कर सही ढंग से उन लोगों के बीच में रहें, शान-शौकत न दिखायें, उनके बीच में जा कर अटपटाग बातें न करें। यह बुनियादी चीज है जिस को कि देखने की जरूरत है। म्योरोकेसी वहाँ जो गडबड करती है, इन्फ्लेक्शन से गिर कर बात करती है वह वहाँ न करे। ऐसी चीजों का प्रसार होता है। इसलिए इसको रोकने की जरूरत है।

दूसरे यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में कहा गया। यह कहना बड़ा प्रामाण्य है। अगर दस लड़कों के लिए दो प्रोफेसर रख दिये जाए और थोड़े से लड़कों के लिये यूनिवर्सिटी बना दी जाए तो कितना खर्चा उस पर आयगा। बिना यूनिवर्सिटी की भी तो उनको एजुकेशन दी जा सकती है। किसी बड़ी यूनिवर्सिटी में उनके लिए सेपरेटली की एजुकेशन का इंतजाम हो सकता है। वहाँ उनके लिए की एजुकेशन और रहने का भी की इंतजाम कर दिया जाए। अगर यहाँ से पैसा दिया जाए और एक यूनिवर्सिटी खड़ी कर दी जाए तो उसपर बहुत अधिक खर्चा भ्रान्ते से ज्यादा से ज्यादा खर्चों को एजुकेशन नहीं मिल सकेगी। वहाँ के लिए एक बड़ी यूनिवर्सिटी बने और नइके वहाँ जा कर पढ़ें। उस यूनिवर्सिटी में उनके लिए उन की जमान में पढ़ाने का इंतजाम हो। वहाँ सारा इंतजाम सरकार करे। उनके रहने का, पढ़ने का और किताबों का सारा का सारा खर्च सरकार दे। अगर इस ढंग से वहाँ एजुकेशन दी जाए तो खर्चा भी कम होगा और लड़कों को भी एजुकेशन भी मिल सकेगी। थोड़े से खर्चों के लिए, किसी छोटे से इलाके के लिए अगर ये यूनिवर्सिटी बनाया जाए उसका प्रभार से इंतजाम करना इस में सरकार का ज्यादा खर्चा आवेगा।

वहाँ के इलाकों के लिए एक बड़ी यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने से और उसमें वहाँ के बच्चों को बेंचने से कम खर्चा आवेगा।

दूसरे वहाँ भूख का भी इन्तजाम आपकी करना पड़ेगा। जब तक भूख रहती है तब तक लोग विद्रोह की भी बात करते हैं। जब तक ये भूखा रहना दुनिया में बगावत चलती आई है और चलती जायगी। वहाँ पर भाप इन्स्टी का इन्तजार करे। वहाँ जो हालात हैं उन के मुताबिक कौन सी इन्स्टी वहाँ पर सट करती है उसको भाप लगाए। जो एडजुडिगन चीन का इलाका है वहाँ रेजिम पैदा होता है और यहाँ पर भी हो सकता है। यहाँ रेजिम के दरकत लग सकते हैं। उस किस्म की इन्स्टी जो यहाँ पर पैदा होने वाले रा मैटीरियल पर आधारित हो यहाँ लगाई जा सकती है। यहाँ के लोगों को जिन चीजों की जरूरत पड़ती है और उस जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिए अगर उस प्रकार की इन्स्टी लग सकती है तो लगाई जानी चाहिये।

होम मिनिस्ट्री और डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री का भी इस इलाके से ताल्लुक है, दोनों इस इलाके की समस्याओं में इन्वाल्व्ड है। सरहद पर बहुत सख्त विजिलेंस की जरूरत है। वहाँ के जो रिस्क है यह सही बात है कि वे चीन जा कर वहाँ से तालीम हासिल करके आते हैं, हथियारों की ट्रेनिंग ले कर आते हैं, हर किस्म का वगावन करने का सामान ले कर आते हैं और आ कर यहाँ गडबड पैदा करते हैं। इस चीज को रोकने की जरूरत है। सरहद पर भाप ऐसा इंतजाम करे ताकि यहाँ से लोग चीन आदि देशों में जा न सकें और अगर चलें जाए तो जहाँ वापस आए तो उनको पकड़ा जा सके। सभी शमान मशरकी जो इलाका है वह सुरक्षित रह सकना है और वहाँ ठीक ढंग से काम हो सकना है।

SHRI ANNASAHAB 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 picturesque 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 MOHANARAN-GAM (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 समभाव सभी धर्मों के साथ हमारा एक जैसा व्यवहार है और किसी आदमी के प्रति इस-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 Laidenga, but subsequently he was disowned by his own people because he was away from the main land 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. Saiza. 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, Tural 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. CHANDRAPPA: 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 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 Aizawari 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. 39 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 Saiha.

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, 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 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.

15.08 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

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 do 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, 1956 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 executions 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 in 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.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 21.3.1979.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[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 or 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.

SHRI 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 an 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 so 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 Thandayt 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 on 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 fads?

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.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : उपर्युक्त मंथन, मैंने अभी साठे सातह का वाचन दिया है मुझ। वह कह रहे हैं कि जो जंदाई पर हमारे सैनिक रहते हैं उन्हें सस्ती रम और शराब चाहिए। अगर वह ईमानदारी से उन्हीं की बात कहते तो वे शराब पीने भी सकते थे। लेकिन कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं कि उन्हीं शराब पर कहीं इशारा किसी और की तरफ हो? क्या अपने दिने तो सस्ती नहीं चाहते?

श्री वसन्त साठे : मैं आपका जवाब कर रहा हूँ।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : आज तक जनता पार्टी के किसी भावधो को पीने की जरूरत नहीं है, वह तो बैसे ही नशे में रहता है। लेकिन जिसका नशा उतरा हो उसको नशे की जरूरत है।

श्री वसन्त साठे : जनता पार्टी को किस चीज का नशा है? बीयर की दवाई को सब लोग झोलते कर रहे हैं ईमानदारी से।

भी कब्र लाल गुप्त हमें नशे की ज़रूरत नहीं है। जिनका नशा उतरा हुआ है और बिन प्रति दिन उतरता जा रहा है और एक दम ब्यास आता है सबन गांधी का हो गया, अब इन्दिरा जी की बारी आने वाली है तो स्पेशल कांटं माय आता है। यह दिन प्रति दिन जो नशा नीच आ रहा है उनको ज़रूरत पड़ती है। इसलिए सस्ती मिलनी चाहिये। माननीय सतीश जी इनकी तरफ ध्यान दीजिए। यह भी एक बाकी बड़ा सेशन है, इसी वश का है। इसकी जरूरत अगर आप ध्यान नहीं देगे ता यह ज़िन्दा नहीं रह सकते। जो 11 साल तक कुर्सी पर बैठ कर उस नशे के अन्दर चूर हो कर देश में तानाशाही का जिसने निर्माण किया क्या आज आप उनका इनाम ठंडा करना चाहते हैं? वह कुछ ज़िन्दा ता रहे इसी बीज के सहारे नहीं। अगर कुछ इस तरह वा हो सकता हो इनका कुछ इन्तजाम हो जाय, ता मुझे कोई ऐनराज बही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार की निश्चित प्राहीबीशन की अच्छी पालिसी है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ खास तौर से दिल्ली सरकार ने जो प्राहीबीशन का पालिसी अपनाई है, वह बहुत अच्छी है और मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि दिल्ली सरकार प्राही बीशन की पालिसी को मानने में हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे आगे है।

आप जो पंजाब का बिल यहा पर लागू कर रहे हैं, तो दिल्ली का बिल अलग क्यों नहीं बनाते? दिल्ली आपके नीचे है आप पंजाब का बिल यहा क्यों लाते हैं? मैं माननीय मंत्री से कहूंगा कि अगर दिल्ली के लिए आपने बिल लाया है तो अलग बिल लाइये, पंजाब का बिल यहा मत लाइये। मैं समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली में प्राहीबीशन कामयाब हुई है।

श्री बसन्त साठे दिल्ली में इस्लीसिट डिस्टीलेशन बहुत हाती है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त यह मैं मानता हूँ कि दिल्ली में इस्लीसिट डिस्टीलेशन होती होगी, उसमें जा पीने वाले हैं, वह कुछ सरेतो भी, लेकिन यह आप जैसे मानो के लिए नहीं है। इसे वह पीते हैं जो गरीब हैं, जिनके बच्चे भूखे मरते हैं, जिससे घर का कमाने वाला शराब पीता है। मैंने दिल्ली में अपनी कांस्टी-टुएन्स में देखा है कि पीने वाला मोरारजी भाई को गाली देता है और उसकी पत्नी ब बच्चे मोरारजी भाई की नाराज करते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि इस्लीसिट डिस्टीलेशन कर लिया जायेगा, तो कीजिए।

अगर आपने वाली जैनेशन को बचाना है, कुछ भोगो के घरों का आबाव करना है ता आपका प्राही-बीशन की पालिसी माननी होगी। यह बीज हमारे विधान में है। आप ता महात्मा गांधी का मानने वाले हैं, आप तो कहते हैं कि आर० एम० एस० में महात्मा गांधी को मारा, लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि आर० एम० एस० में महात्मा गांधी को नहीं मारा, जो आप जैसी मेंटेलिटी 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 शिष्य हैं, यह उन लोगों का काम है। जिन महात्मा गांधी ने कहा कि प्राही-बीशन होना चाहिये, शराब-बन्दी होनी चाहिये, उन्होंने पिकेटिंग किया, सब कुछ किया, लेकिन जो आजकल के आप नौजवान हैं, जो महात्मा गांधी का नाम लेकर कुर्सी पर बैठ रहे और अब कुर्सी बली गई तो आप लोगो को प्राहीबीशन बुरा लगने लगा।

मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि आज पिछले 32 साल में यह पहला मौका है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार भ्रान के बाद अब प्राहीबीशन पर मन्त्री के साथ भ्रमल हो रहा है।

श्री बसन्त साठे पागलपन है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त आप इसे पागलपन कहिये या कुछ भी कहिये लेकिन यह आपन लिये पागलपन हो सकता है।

श्री बसन्त साठे क्या जबदस्ती स काई काम हो सकता है?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त लोगो का एजेंट कर के कानून से और ज्यादा टैक्स लगा कर भी हम इसे कर सकेंगे।

श्री बसन्त साठे नसबन्दी कानून से नहीं कर पाये ता यह क्या कराते? हमारी सरकार गई नसबन्दी में, आपकी जायेगी नशाबन्दी में।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त आप अपने मन में बहुत अच्छे सपने से रहे हैं। आप अपने आप को कर्म करते जाइये। आपने नसबन्दी की जबदस्ती हम नशाबन्दी करेगे और इस नशाबन्दी के लिए अगर यहा से वहां भी जा कर बैठेंगे तो उनके लिए हम तैयार हैं, क्योंकि देश काहित इसी में है कि देश में नशाबन्दी होनी चाहिये। हमें इन बात की चिन्ता नहीं है, नशाबन्दी के लिए अगर हमें इधर से उठ कर उधर ही नहीं, बाहर भी जाना पड़े, और देश के हित में यह बीज हैं, तो जनता पार्टी इसको करेगी। इस काई पापुलिस्ट स्लोगन के पीछे नहीं हैं। मैं दिल्ली की सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस मामले में प्रगुबाई की है, देश की रास्ता दिखाया है। आज हस्ते में 4 दिन यहा शराब बन्द रहती है और 3 दिन के लिए भी हमने कहा है कि अगले 2 वर्ष में दिल्ली में पूरी नशाबन्दी हो जायेगी।

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के लिए एक अलग बिल लाना चाहिये ता और पंजाब का बिल यहा पर लागू नहीं करना चाहिये ता। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की नशाबन्दी की पालिसी बिल्कुल ठीक है। कुछ राज्य सरकारो को छोड़ कर बाकी सभी राज्य सरकारो ने इस पालिसी को स्वीकार किया है। कुछ स्टेट्स ऐसी हैं, जो नशाबन्दी में विश्वास नहीं करती हैं, और उन्होंने बल कर कहा है कि हम पूरी नशाबन्दी नहीं

करेंगे। मैं उनकी कमबिश्वास को मानता हूँ। लेकिन जिन राज्यों में माननीय सदस्य की पार्टी का शासन है वहाँ की सरकारों ने कहा है कि हम नसाबन्दी करेंगे। वहाँ पर माननीय सदस्य कोई दूसरी बात कह रहे हैं। अगर वह अपनी बात में विश्वास 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?

श्री कानर लाल गुप्ता यह पहला मौका है कि जनता सरकार के धाने और श्री मोगरजी देसाई के प्रधान मंत्री बनने पर प्राहिबिशन लागू किया गया है। इससे कुछ लोगों को तकलीफ होगी, लेकिन प्रस्टी-मेट्सो इससे देश और समाज को लाभ होगा। यह उजर है और इस उजर को समाज में से निकालना चाहिए। मैं मानता हूँ कि इन्सिस्ट डिस्टिलेशन दस बीस माल तक होता रहेगा। यह एकदम खत्म नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन पंद्रह बीस साल के बाद हम देखेंगे कि समाज में से यह गंदगी निबल गई है और गरीब लोगों को इससे बहुत राहत मिलेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल 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. 150 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 because 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 felt 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."

जी हुकूम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार का जो विधेयक है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। सरकार ने जो यह सकल्प रखा है मर्यादित का वह सही है। मैं बड़े गौर से सुन रहा था जब साठे माहब और माननीय वायलर रवि बोल रहे थे। वह कहते हैं कि सोती को प्रशिक्षित किया जाय कि शराब बहुत बुरी चीज है। दुनिया में जिनने पड़े लिखे लोग हैं, जिन्होंने धर्मशास्त्र का अध्ययन किया है नभी नैतिकतावादी, धर्मशास्त्रवादी और समाज सुधारक जितने आज तक दुनिया में हुए सब ने कहा शराब बुरी चीज है। उनका धर्म भी पड़े लिखे लोग ही पड़ते हैं। लेकिन आज जो सभ्य समाज है, पंडा लिखा समाज है, वही शराबखोरी का सब से बड़ा केन्द्र है। जहाँ बड़े लोग शराब पीते हैं उसका नाम है भावन्त क्लब, रोटर क्लब। और जहाँ गरीब पीता है उसको ताड़ीखाना कहते हैं। गरीब के नाम पर ही उनको शिक्षित किया जाय, गरीबों

में यह भावना पैदा की जाय कि शराब बुरी चीज है, तो उनको पढ़ाने का काम कौन करेगा? सभ्य समाज यन्त्रे ही करेगा। और यहाँ तक कि बार खाने को ताड़ी पी कर घर पर कोई गरीब सबक पर हस्ता करता बसे, गड़गड़ करता है, उदा काम करता है तो उसको पुलिस दफ्तर 160 में गिरफ्तार कर लेती है कि तुम शक्ति भन कर रहे हो, हस्ता बचा रहे हो। बार खाने की ताड़ी पीने वाले को बन्द कर दिया जाता है। और उसको सजा सुनाने वाला कौन है जो स्वयं 150 रु० की बोतल पीता है। जब घाप गरीबों को मिलित करने की बात कहते हो, तो मैं पूछता हूँ कि यह काम कौन करेगा? वह तो सभ्य समाज ही करेगा, जो देश के अन्दर एक प्रतिफल है और देश की राजनीति, व्यापार, नौकरी सब उसी समाज के हाथों केन्द्रित है, जिनके आचरण से सारा समाज बनता है, जिनके आचरण से सम्पूर्ण समाज पर प्रभाव पड़ता है। जब तक उनका आचरण नहीं बदलेगा तब तक देश में घाप किसी व्यवस्था को लागू कर सकेंगे, यह बिल्कुल असम्भव है। माननीय साठे माहब, हम और आप घर शराब पीकर सबक पर निकलें तो उससे करोड़ों आदमियों को क्या प्रेरणा मिलेगी। लेकिन अगर कोई रिक्शा खाने वाला शराब पी कर सबक पर निकलें तो उससे 2, 4 आदमियों को प्रेरणा मिल सकती है। इस लिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो शराब बन्दी का काम है, नशाबन्दी का काम है, अगर सरकार इसे करना चाहती है तो सम्पूर्ण रूप से करे। मैं तो यहाँ तक जा कर कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि केवल इस पर टैक्स बढ़ाने से इस का निराकरण नहीं हो सकेगा, घाप यह भी कानून बना कर कर दीजिए कि शराब पीने वाले को साल, 2 साल कड़ी सजा दी दी जायेगी।

अगर देश में सुधार की और प्रोत्साहन की बात करते हैं तो हमने हिन्दुस्तान की देखा है। यहाँ महात्मा गांधी, प्रोतम बुद्ध और फ्राइस्ट ने उपदेश दिया। जितने हमारे समगज-सुधारक, चेतना की बात करने वाले, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक क्रांति करने वाले धाये, उन्होंने एक से एक नई बात, मिथ्यात की बात नहीं लेकिन वह सारी बातें किताबों में पड़ी रह गई, व्यवहार में लागू नहीं हो सकी। केवल एक पक्ष का दृष्टिकोण लेना कि केवल प्रचार से सांस्कृतिक क्रांतिका सामाजिक सुधार का वातावरण ला कर हम लोगों की चेतना के धरातल को इतना ऊँचा उठा देने कि लोग दूरा काम न करे खाली नैतिकता के दृष्टिकोण से यह नहीं हो सकेगा, पूरा देश यह सब जानता है।

चोरी करना पाप है, यह सब जानते हैं फिर भी धाई० पी० सी० में लिखा गया कि चोरी के लिए इतनी सजा दी जायेगी। इसी तरह डकैती करने पर भी बार करना, बलात्कार करना पाप है फिर भी धाई० पी० सी० में सजाका उपबन्ध क्यों है? इसलिए कि इन्सान केवल नैतिकता के और धार्मिकता के दृष्टिकोण से ही नहीं चलता। मनुष्य में मानवीय कमजोरी है और उसके कारण वह फिनलन में आता है तो उसको उस दण्ड का भय रहता है कि अगर वह काम करे तो तब यह सजा मिलेगी। इसी तरह जब तक इन्सान को किसी दण्ड का भय न हो

तब तक वह शराब से भ्रमण नहीं हो सकता है। क्या कारण है कि पाकिस्तान में कहु विद्या गया कि शराब पीने वाले को कोड़े लगेंगे? आज पाकिस्तान में लोगों को पता है कि शराब पीयोगे तो बूनखो पर कोड़े लगाए जायेंगे। यह इसलिए कि लोग डर से बुरा काम ब करें। केवल नैतिकता और आध्यात्मिकता की बात करने से तो बिल्कुल पंगु और कमजोर समाज बनाना होता है।

शराब के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं जानता, लेकिन शायद आप जानते होंगे, जो बिदेशी शराब बनाये जाते हैं, अभी हमारे साठे साहब ने बोलते-बोलते कहा कि बिबाम्बू में 4, 5 परसेंट अलकोहल होता है। मैं तो यह समझ रहा था कि यह बियोरी प्रधान मंत्री की है, लेकिन जब तक आपने उस बियोरी का पालन नहीं किया तो आपको उसमें भी 4, 5 परसेंट अलकोहल होने का कैसे पता लगा? मैं तो कहूँगा कि अगर उन्हें बड़ी तकलीफ हो रही है इस बात की कि शराब की कमी पड़ेगी, तो लोगों का तकलीफ होगी तो जो 4, 5 परसेंट अलकोहल वाली चीज है, उसका आप प्रतिदिन 4, 5 बार सेवन करें, उसमें तो दैनिक लगने वाला नहीं, उसमें क्या आपात है, उसमें 4, 5 परसेंट अलकोहल है भी। आप खुले रूप में उसका सेवन कीजिए।

मैं शराब के बारे में कुछ नहीं जानता लेकिन जो सरकार के जरिये बात आई है, उसमें मादा निकर पर 15 रुपये 20 पैसे प्रति लिटर, मसाले वाले पर 27 रुपये और विणेष मसालेदार पर 15 रुपये, यह बात समझ में नहीं आई। मैं समझता हूँ कि विणेष मसाले वाली बड़िया शराब होगी। जिस सटजी में ज्यादा मसाला डाला जाता है, वह सबसे ज्यादा अच्छी बनती है, खाने में ज्यादा मजेदार होती है तो इस मजेदार मसाला वाली शराब पर भी 15 रुपये और सादा पर भी 15 रुपये। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि शराब पर जो दाम बढ़ाने वाले हैं, तो उनके पीने वाले कीन हैं? जा बड़ी बड़ी शराब की दुकानें हैं, वह बड़े-बड़े सहरो में चलती हैं। यह कहा चलती है, यह किसकी दर्दनाक बात है। श्री बयालार रजि ने बिहार की बात की, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहा कच्ची और गन्दी शराब पीने के कारण 7 दिनों में 700 ग्राममी धनबाद में मर गये। गरीब कोसला खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की मृत्यु हो गई।

सस्ती शराब हो या कोई हो, मैं यह कहना कि वह सस्ती शराब भले ही हो, लेकिन आज बिदेशी शराब या कीमती शराब पीने वाले, उसका सेवन करने वाले कीन हैं? कीमती शराब का सेवन बही करता है, जिसकी जेब में ज्यादा पैसा है। वह पैसा कहा से आता है? उस ग्रामवनी का जोत क्या है? आज काली अन्न का सब से ज्यादा इस्तेमाल शराब पर ही हो रहा है। जिन लोगों के पास

काला धन है, वे उसे कहा खर्च करते? वे खर्च करते हैं, शराबखोरी पर, पाटिरो और बावलों पर। इस लिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह शराबबंदी करना चाहती है और देश के लोगों के चरित्र का उत्थान करना चाहती है, तो उसे बठोर कदम उठाने होंगे।

16 hrs.

शराब के नशे में धुत हो कर इन्सान बुरे से बुरा काम कर बैठता है। शराब के नशे में इन्सान इतना गिर जाता है कि उसमें पत्नी और बेटे की पहचान नहीं रह जाती है। महाभारत-कान की कथा है कि शूक्राचार्य ने शराब के नशे में वह मंत्र ब्रह्मस्पति की पुत्र को सिखा दिया, जो वह किसी दूसरे को नहीं सिखाना चाहते थे। इसी लिए उन्होंने कहा कि शराब इतनी बुरी चीज है कि इससे इन्सान की बुद्धि और बिरक नष्ट हो जाते हैं।

अहा तक शराब के विरुद्ध प्रशिक्षण और प्रचार का सम्बन्ध है रेडियो, टेलीविजन, अखबारों, पुस्तकों और मोटिया तथा सभाओं के जरिये जनमन आग्रस करना चाहिए और बताना चाहिये कि शराब बुरी चीज है, लेकिन केवल इससे काम नहीं चलेगा।

इन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज शराब के माध्यम से हिन्दुस्तान के बराबो गरीबों के मानसिक शोषण का भी काम हो रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब और मजदूर अपने अधिबारों का समझ नहीं पाये, और उन्मत्त लड़ नहीं पाये, क्योंकि उन्हे शराब का इन्तेमाल करने के लिए प्रेरित किया गया ताकि वे नशे में धुत रहें, नशे में धुतने गम का भूल जायें, उन्हे रह न अन्न भव होंगे पाये कि हमारी दुवशा के लिए सत्ता ही जिम्मेदार है और हमलोग हैं अन्ध्या। सत्ता के विरुद्ध लड़ने के लिए कदम न उठाये। इस दृष्टि से भी शराब का बन्द करना जरूरी है।

शराब के जो दाम बढ़ाये गये हैं, मेरी राय में वे दाम बहुत कम हैं। यह समस्या का निराकरण नहीं है। केवल दाम बढ़ा देने से शराबी बन्द नहीं होती। या ता इसका उत्पादन बन्द कर दिया जायें, और या जिस तरह 1970 सी 0 में अन्य अग्रप्रायों के लिए सजायें बणित हैं, उसी तरह शराब पीने को भी दण्डीय अग्रप्राय बना दिया जायें, और उसके लिए दो, तीन, चार या पांच सगल का सभम कारा-बाह दिया जायें, वर्ना सभ्य समाज, जो किसमूर्ख शराबखोरी का अह्म बना हुआ है, बीना तान कर शराब पीता रहेगा। मेरा कहना यह है कि पड़े हुए सुप्ते की कोई पड़ा नहीं सकता है, पड़े हुए पशु की पड़ाने से कीर्ति लाभ नहीं है। अपने स्वर्ण को सिद्ध करने के लिए और गरीबों का शोषण करने के लिए ही शराब-बन्दी का बिरोध किया जाता है और इसके लिए केवल प्रशिक्षण और प्रचार की बात कही जाती है। इसलिए सरकार को इस बारे में कठोरता से कदम 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 वर्मा (कोडरमा) महापति महोदय, मैं पञ्जाब उत्पाद शुल्क (दिल्ली सशोधन) विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आज मध्य निधेय की दिशा में जनता सरकार ने एक ज़ेदा बाल दिया है और पिछले 30 वर्षों के अनुभव में यह दखा गया है कि बराबर से जितने भी देश में बुद्धिजीवी लोग हुए हैं, जितने सत हुए हैं, महारमा हुए हैं सब लागो ने मध्यनिधेय के लिए उपदेश दिया है लेकिन साठे साठह जौ उधर बैठे हैं

श्री बसन्त साठे मैं भी उपदेश के हक में हूँ।

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा उपदेश के हक में हैं केवल भाषण में।

श्री हुसम बेब नारायण यादव उपदेश और उपभाग दानों के हव में हैं।

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा आप सोम रस, शक्ति रस और मधु रस के बराबर अनुगामी और पक्षपाती रहे हैं। लेकिन यह केवल आपका उपदेश ही है। मरा कहना है कि कबनी और करनी में अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिये। हम विराध में हैं इसलिए विराध करे, यह भावना न हो कर मानव कल्याण के लिए पूरा समाज के विकास के लिए आपको सोचना चाहिये। जनता सरकार 500 करोड़ ६० जौ ऐम्पाइज से मिनता है हर माल उसको केवल मानव कल्याण के लिये हो छोड़ रही है और इस कमी को किसी दूसरी मद से पूरा करना चाहती है, यह उसका दृष्टिकल्प है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी महात्मा गांधी के सही अनुयायी हैं। आप भी अपने वा महात्मा गांधी के फौलोअर बताने हैं न कि उनक पथ के बिल्कुल बिपरीत बराबर चलते रहे हैं। इसका परिणाम है कि आज आपराध में बढ़ोतरी रही है। अगर बी बी बी बी अपराध किमे जाने हैं बाह बागी हो, डकैती हो, बलात्कार हो, सभी धर्मोपाचार मादक द्रव्यों के नशे में डी हाते हैं क्योंकि उससे आदमी अपना विवेक खो बैठता है और जो भी बरी भावना मन में रहती है उसी को पूरी करता है बाहजा भी हो जाये। अगर डमी दृष्टिकल्प को ध्यान में रख कर दिल्ली में प्रयासित होने वाली सभी प्रकार की नशीली चीजों पर टैक्स बढ़ा कर हतोत्साहित किया जा रहा है तो डमरू क्या आपसि हो सकती है। जब रैमे नहीं होय ता पीन में कमी प्रायेगी। आप कहते हैं कि शिक्षा दी जाय न। यह भी एक प्रकार की शिक्षा ही है कि महुगी हाम पर रह नही खरीद पायेगे और धीरे-धीरे उसको छोड़ देंगे।

श्री बसन्त साठे: यह गलत साबित हुआ है। टैक्स बढ़ाने से नशा कम होता है, यह बात गलत साबित हुई है।

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा इसीलिये आप शराब की जगह पर शिवम पर चले आइये। लेकिन जहा तक शराब है यह मनुष्य के लिए अहितकर है। जो मरीज मजबूर होते हैं, खान में काम करते हैं उनका मारा पैसा इसी में खर्च हो जाता है। जब उनकी भावत पड़ जाती है तो मारा अपना पैसा उसी पर खर्च कर देते हैं। पूजी का निर्माण नहीं कर पाते हैं और उनका मारा विकास समाप्त हो जाता है। इसलिये पूरे रूप में अगर मध्यनिधेय किया जाता है तो 10, 20 वर्ष में एक नई संस्कृति पैदा होगी और हर आदमी शराब पीना हराम समझेगा। पञ्जाब भावकारी (दिल्ली सशोधन) विधेयक के रूप में यहा मंत्री जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है वह मेरी राय में अच्छा नहीं है। इस पर तो एक तरह से पूरा नियन्त्रण करना चाहिये या या धन्य इसके लिए विधेयक बनाना चाहिये था। दिल्ली में बाहर से आने वाली प्रयासित शराब पर भले ही दर बढ़ा दे लेकिन जम तरह से पैदाश के दाम बढ़ जाने से भी उसकी खपत बन्द नहीं होती यहाँ जितनी गाड़ी पहले चलती थी उसमें कुछ कम भले ही हो, लेकिन चलती है उसी प्रकार से शराब के दाम बढ़ा देने के बाद भी पीन वाले शराब पोयेगे ही। यह तो हतोत्साहित करने का बाधा बढ़त प्रयास है लेकिन इस दिशा में कोई ठाम विधेयक बना कर लाना चाहिये ताकि इस पर पूरा नियन्त्रण हो सके।

मैं सभी महोदय को धन्यवाद जबर दगा कि उन्होंने जो प्रयास किया है इससे भी दिल्ली प्रशासन को 75 करोड़ रुपये वार्षिक प्राय हो सकती है जिनमें की शराब अभी आती है।

श्री बसन्त साठे 7 करोड़ रुपये वार्षिक 75 करोड़ रुपये पिछला बकाया बच जायेगा।

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा जो कुछ हो हिसाब लगाइये इससे भी कुछ हद तक राहत मिल सकती है। लेकिन धीरे-धीरे ऐसे कदम उठाने चाहिये जिनसे दिल्ली को पूरी तरह से शराब से मुक्त कर दिया जाये।

श्री बसन्त साठे ज्यादा शराब चाइये, पूर्ण नशाबन्दी करने के लिए।

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा यह नारे बराबर चलते रहेगे और आपकी भले ही इसमें जीने का गन्ता मिले, लेकिन यह अधिक दिन तक रहने वाला स्वर्गान नहीं हो सकता है क्योंकि अब जनता की प्रांथ खुल गई है। अब सर्व-माधारण से देहात में ग्राम भांगो की यह भावना बनती जा रही है कि अब भल-मुल्की से, आदमी को शराब और शिवरेट पिलान से, बोट लेने का काम समाप्त हो गया है। अगर उसकी जमीन पर विकास कार्य नहीं होगा, तो कोई भी रहे, अब नेतागिरि से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इसमें

बड़ा तक हो अपना लाभ उठाइये, लेकिन देश, जनता और मानव-मात के लिए यह जरूरी है कि शराबबंदी होनी चाहिये, क्योंकि यह देश महारथी गांधी, दयानन्द सरस्वती और भगवान बुद्ध का रहा है और सब ने कहा है कि शराब देश के लिए अहितकर चीज 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 wine will contain alcohol.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai) There are 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 डी० जी० गवई (बुलडाना) : सभापति महोदय, पंजाब एक्साइज दिल्ली असेम्बलिंग बिल के ऊपर बोलने के लिए जो आपने अनुमति दी है वो मिनट के लिए, तो वो मिनट में तो मैं खरम नहीं कर सकता हूँ। मैं सदन को और खेरी महोदय को कुछ असुविधा बताना चाहता हूँ। हम ग्रामी में और खेरी में रहते हैं, वहाँ की स्थिति क्या है, वह बताना यहाँ जरूरी है। आप ने देश में सम्पूर्ण दारू बन्दी का लक्ष्य रखा है या जनता सरकार इसे करने जा रही है। मैं साठे साहब को सुनाना चाहता हूँ, वह जरा सुन लें।

सभापति महोदय : आप तो मिनिस्टर साहब को सुनाइए और मैं सुन रहा हूँ।

श्री डी० जी० गवई : मैं इस मस-निवेध का निवेध करता हूँ। मस निवेध की नीति का निवेध करता हूँ। कारण मैं बता रहा हूँ। जब इस देश के बर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री महाराष्ट्र के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे उस टाइम पर हमारे महाराष्ट्र में दारू बन्दी का मसला आया। महाराष्ट्र में दारू बन्दी हो गई। लेकिन उस का रिप्लेक्सन क्या हुआ, यह देखना चाहिये।

उसका रियेनशन यह हुआ कि बहुत से असामाजिक तत्व बड़े बड़े, गुप्ता नहीं बड़े नहीं। शराब की स्मॉलिंग होने लगी और जगह जगह पर लोगों ने उस के गुप्ते खोल दिए। बम्बई में और और सहरो में वस वस बस पर धाक के गुप्ते मिलते थे जहाँ मुद्र से लेकर बना कर रखते थे और लोग वहाँ जा कर पीते थे। मुद्र से या किसी और रसायन से बहू लिकर बना कर जगह जगह उस के गुप्ते लगाते थे। उस को हमारे बम्बई ने ठर्रा कहते हैं। तो ठर्रा पी कर लोगों को बहुत नशा घाता है। इससे असामाजिक तत्वों को बढ़ावा मिलता है, स्मॉलिंग करने वालों का बढ़ावा मिलता है। आज ऐसे लोगों के पास करोड़ों की आयवाय है और बहू लीबरो करते हैं, समाज में ऊँची नाक काटे जाते हैं, और धड़ा उनका शराब का है।

यै माननीय कम्पन से सहमत हूँ कि शराब बन्दी करने से देश का सर्वनाश होगा। यह तो सही बात है। हम लोग यहाँ शराब बन्दी की बात करें और रात को कनाट प्लेन से 300 रु की बोटल ले कर धाये, यह ठीक नहीं है। इन देश में पुरानकाल से यह परम्परा रही है, हमारे वेदों में भी कहा गया है सोमरस सजीवनी है। सोमरस शुक्राचार्य ने लिया, उसको बहू सजीवनी कहते थे। कच्छ को मार कर, उसको जला कर उसकी राख सोमरस में मिला कर शुक्राचार्य को पिलाई तो शुक्राचार्य का पेट फाड़ कर बहू बाहर निकल गया। तो सोमरस को सजीवनी कहते थे। इसलिए धाप बहुत मोच समझ कर कदम उठाये। यह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि बूटकी बजायी और लोग ने शराब छोड़ दी। शराब पीने वाले के दरवाजे पर अगर कोई सत जपना छन भी दे दे तो भी शराब पीने वाले लोग उसको छोड़ने वाले नहीं हैं। शराब पीने वाले को भी की कदम दिलाई लेकिन वह उसको छोड़ नहीं सका। शराब में इतनी अपवित्रता है कि मा की कदम लेकर भी वह उसको नहीं छोड़ सकता। मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि देश में सम्पूर्ण नशाबन्दी होनी चाहिये। लेकिन कानून से नहीं होनी। उल्टे बर बर में शराब की अहिंसा लोगों और गुप्ते लोग मालबार हो जायेंगे और हमारी धाय को बड़ा नुकसान होगा। तो इस तरह की ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि इतना बड़ा घाटा सह कर देश में शांति बना कर सकते हैं क्या? मैं सोचता हूँ कि अगर भगवान भी धायें तो भी शराब कानून से बन्द नहीं हो सकती है। धाप कितने लोगों को जेल में डालेंगे? आज कितने लोग शराब पीते हैं। धाप इसके बारे में सोच विचार करके कदम उठाये और देश को इस अग्नि ज्वाला से बचाये, क्योंकि शराब बन्दी हों जायेगी तो असामाजिक तत्व बड़े जायेंगे, गुप्तागर्दी बड़े जायेंगी। शराब बनाने के लिए घर घर में भट्टी बन जायेगी। वह लोग दादा लोगों को छुरा लेकर दरवाजे पर खड़ा रहेंगे और जब वहाँ पर पुलिस की लैन जायेगी, हमारे बम्बई में बही होता है, तो उसमें से दो पुलिस वाले उतरेंगे और वहाँ से मोट लेंगे फिर गाड़ी में चले जायेंगे। इसी तरह से पाकी फिर दूसरी जगह छेकी और वहाँ से भी मोट लेकर चले जायेंगे। इस तरह से सारे दिन घर मोट बना कर के शाम को उनका बंटवारा कर लेंगे।

यह सही बात है, असली बात है, बाकी देखी बात है। इससे देश का बड़ा नुकसान होने जा रहा है।

इसलिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन नहीं करूँगा बल्कि विरोध करता हूँ और यह कहता हूँ कि धाप देश में शांति बन्दी कभी सन्तुलित नहीं कर सकते। यह बाबिरी बात बोलकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

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 this 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 Division 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 is 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 of 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, 600 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 this 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 Shivambu. 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. Dillip
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 Raghubir Singh
Mahal, Shri K. L.
Mangal Deo, Shri
Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao
Manohar Lal, Shri
Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad
Mehta, Shri Aji 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
 Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar
 Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar
 Shukla, Shri Madan Lal
 Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Somani, Shri S. S.
 Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
 Thakre, Shri Kushabhau
 Tripathi, Shri Ram Prakash
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Nandan
 Yadav, Shri Roop Nath Singh
 Zulfiquarullah, 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

**Kishore Lal, Shri
 Kosalram, Shri K. T.
 Meduri, Shri Nageswara Rao
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Nair, Shri B. K.
 Ramalingam, Shri N. Kundanthaj
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.
 Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha
 Ravi, Shri Valayar
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri S. R.
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Sudheeran, Shri V. M.
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao

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 Padma-charan Samantasingh, Shri Shri-krishna Singh and Shri Kishore Lal.

NOES: Shrimati Rashida Haque Choudhury.

17 01 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 to-
 gether

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 ex-
 ceeding 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 there-
 of 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	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs	
		Capital Rs	
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	14,38,000 ..
22	Social Welfare	72,74,000 8,000
23	Co-operation	20,61,000 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	2,64,000 ..
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, 1978, 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	3	
		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	53,000	10,37,000
30	Food and Nutrition	27,000	—
31	Electricity	25,24,000	51,35,000
32	Ports and Pilotage	8,000	—
33	Loans to Government Servants	—	75,49,000

MR CHAIRMAN Shri Banatwalla.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pon-
nani) I beg to move

"That the Demand for Grant on
Account under the head 'Adminis-
trator' 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 'Adminis-
trator' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Utterances of the Prime Minister
for merger of Pondicherry
with neighbouring States
without reference to the opin-
ion of people through referen-
dum leading to widespread
popular agitation (2)]

"That the Demand for Grant on
Account under the head 'Adminis-
trator' 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 'Adminis-
tration 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 Paja-
nor, the hon. Member from Pondi-
cherry 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 (Pondi-
cherry): 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. Mem-
ber, who has consented for my speak-
ing 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 ex-
press my unhappiness that when I
speak on this occasion, I see the Minis-
ter of State for Home Affairs is very
badly missing from the Treasury
Benches. I am sure, the hon. Minis-
ter 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 be-
come a routine affair and a formal
exercise and is meant only to meet
the constitutional requirement as
correctly stated by the Finance Minis-
ter.

This year, the discussion on Pondi-
cherry requires to be taken up serious-
ly 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 pre-
sent 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 *contuwaras*, 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 Novembr 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 difficulty 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 contuwards to come into the mam 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 Karaikkal 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

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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 Bhuvesh 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 1973 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 and 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 Territory, the great liability which you inherited 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

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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 hill 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. Mandal 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 Panajor 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. What 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 four 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 Madras the Budget has gone up to 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 up 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 last 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 Gauri Shankar 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 Territory. 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 the Helmsford 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 is 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 Manipal 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: *Quadis 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: (Madurai): I want to speak something about Pondicherry. I have no concrete knowledge about Pondicherry. But, Sir, with the recent utterances of Prime Minister, Morarji Bhai 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 things, '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.

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 wist 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).